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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 454.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

[As a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, time, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do

good, rather than receive benefit.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A small Entrance Fee and Quarterly Subscription.

ELIGIBILITY.—Both sexes are admitted, and are eligible for office.

TEMPERANCE AND THE GOSPEL.

BY LADY HOPE.

(Reprinted from *The Rock*.)

The vast movement that has hitherto overspread our land in the shape of an alcoholic liquor traffic is now culminating, like many another excitement, in strong reaction; and its rival, Temperance, or rather Total Abstinence, is taking its place. We see, hear, and feel this change on every side. Amongst rich and poor, young and old, learned and unlearned, this new phase of feeling is finding its place. It is the needed reaction from an unwholesome and injurious past, and if we are met by the answer—"To myself the sudden change from a daily allowance of alcohol to drinks that are non-alcoholic, would certainly prove very seriously injurious"—we can only answer, too long this dire evil, which only began, like many another evil, with an indiseret self-indulgence, has proved a deadly injury to our country, and the more rapid and sudden the change the better for us. But perhaps we see the general evil, and would lead to its reform a measure of our support, while we find refuge ourselves within the limits of a parenthesis.

"A very good thing for others," we say; "but I cannot do without stimulant myself." And yet our thousands are composed of units; we are the units! Nor is our health of greater importance than that of the multitudes that surround us. But here we take for granted that the stimulant is essential to our health! Let us ask those physicians of the present day who have conscientiously studied the subject, and that with a view to the concurrent evils of the said stimulant, and let us hear from them how fallacious many of our medical theories are on this topic; but our amateur theories are the worst, and certainly the most dangerous!

What other medicine do we drink unrestrictedly—any, or many meals—at any, or all hours—at home, or abroad, invariably sharing it with those who happen to be at the moment in our company? Quinine, ginger, salts, and a variety of other no-trums, if considered necessary for the support of our system, are imbibed in small quantities, at regular hours, and apart from our meals. We look upon them as necessities—and often very objectionable ones!—rather than luxuries; and we discard their use as soon as we find it possible to do so.

The sensitiveness that used to be shewn with regard to alcohol—I say "used" for, unhappily for us, Fashion, that invaluable friend or formidable enemy, as the case may be, has now paved the way grandly for far greater reforms—was often very amusing. I remember having a visit from some charming friends. The visit was to extend over several days. On the part of one of the young ladies there was a slight shyness, or stiffness, the reason for which did not become apparent until by some mischance a book was put into her hands which bore upon mission work generally, but in which there were certainly some rather strong sentiments about Temperance. One did not expect to see the gentle face flush, and the lip quiver, while the answer came in hurried accents.

"There is too much about Temperance in it. Beer and spirits are very good in their place, and no one need take too much unless he likes it; and if people do

like to take it, then it is their own affair and no one else's."

The favour of truth in these words happily prevented an argument. They took me by surprise, I confess, but the words were nothing to the agitated countenance of the girl who spoke them. As I have long discovered that argument is too often like the net meshes which encumber the lion's strength, and that simple statement, persuasive words, or even silence, are far more mighty forces, I did not argue with my friend. She still adheres to her principles, but perhaps you will not be surprised when I tell you that she has lived a sheltered life, surrounded by every luxury, and screened as far as possible from every sight and even hearing of evil. She does not study the newspapers. The millions of our countrymen are nothing to her. They may live or die; she knows nothing beyond her own easy life. She sings and plays, dances and does her fancy work, paints a little, reads a novel or two, and is very nicely dressed. And beyond this boundary she never steps.

The Lord Jesus Christ says to His own disciples, "Follow Me," and if we are to obey we must tread in some very dark and miry paths, and we must see many sad and grievous sights. The palsied and leprous, the ridiculing thief and the tormenting soldier, were all true features of life's shadows. As His followers, we are led through these phases of a human existence. But why are we thus led? And why must our eyes behold these miseries? And why does His firm, though loving voice ever draw us through earth's fogs of sinful woe? Why? Because with and in Him we have the Divine and all-powerful remedy for it all! "Follow Me" means "follow Me" victoriously! Go forth "conquering and to conquer." Apply the balm and see it heal; shoot the arrow, and see it pierce; raise the sword and see it strike. It is all God's work—only we are allowed to do it in His name. We are His proxies in this blood-besprinkled, sorrow-stained world. With us shines the "Sun of Righteousness," and His light is all-sufficient for the darkness.

Christians are discovering this, and mission work is now no longer confined to the labours of a limited number, who, with their lives in their hands, went forth the observed of all observers, but it is spreading on all sides and through all countries; and "a workers' meeting," wherever held, now means a glorious doxology of praise for result, which echoes back again in fresh thankfulness and freshened zeal for labours still more arduous—while underneath all this effort lies the sweet under-current of rest, without which, after all, the labours are but impracticable. We rest, abide, trust, and therefore we labour and work; and because we labour and work we find it useful to rest, abide, and trust. Thus the two mighty forces of our lives—the inner and the outer—act and re-act upon one another. The very pressure of need upon us from every side enforces the acceptance of these lessons; and daily the picture-page presented to us affords fresh material for our preparation for heaven.

To alienate Temperance from spiritual work seems to me impossible. Temperance is a resistance of the evil powers at a certain point. How can we expect, even at one point, to overcome such enemies, without the Divine presence and the promise He has given? We cannot fight the battle at our own charges. But

this is the consoling feature of so large a proportion of the Temperance of our day. It is called "Gospel Temperance." Men and women labour to win from their iniquities the votaries of sinful pleasure, and they raise them by a mighty leverage—even that which has its centre in the heavens, where Christ sitteth. The "power of an endless life" brought to bear upon mortal scepticism, weakness, wickedness, or whatever form the malady may take, is found to be irresistible.

Not long ago I was asked to visit some people who desired to be "spoken to." They wanted to have "a meeting." It was a long drive, when we arrived at the spot we discovered the crowds were so great that an overflow meeting had already been organised.

"Will you come first to one, and then to the other?" said my friends.

Cold hearts, if there were any, must have been warmed that night by the fervent though silent influences of many earnest ones. A look at the glowing faces was sufficient. Many were standing; all were listening eagerly. They heard of the Saviour who can bless and will save all who will come unto God by Him, delivering them from his own victorious hand into, and leading them by his own victorious hand into a share of His victories. "According to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself."

At the close of the meeting this question was asked—

"Will any man come forward to show that he can 'get to his seat to-day that God is true,' that he can trust his Saviour, and will renounce the drink from this time, for Jesus' sake?"

There was a pause, and again I asked, "Is there no man here who will come forward to set an example to others, and to prove he believes and approves what he has heard?"

At this moment a young soldier from the body of the meeting arose, and, threading his way through the crowd, stepped upon the platform, and prepared to sign his name.

"Are you in earnest?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied—in a lower voice adding, "By God's help!"

Cheers broke out from the meeting, and a long file of soldiers, followed by other persons of various ages and classes, signed their names. It was a solemn sight, knowing as one did how great a giving up it all meant. It was a literal obedience to the call—"If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me."

"And did they all hold firm?" I think I hear my reader ask.

Ah! that is the important, the all-important, point we may say.

Before I attempt to answer it I will finish my story. The next day I was being shewn over a prison near it, when one of the warders said to me—

"I was very near you at that meeting last night."

"Were you?" I asked. "I don't remember seeing you there."

His physique was so remarkable in its stalwart height that I thought I ought to have noticed him had he been near.

"No! perhaps not," he replied; "I was in plain clothes. But I was there; and I liked it very much. I thanked God for it."

"Why did you like it?" I asked.

"Because it was Christ first, and Christ last, and Christ all through! I have been a total abstainer twenty-five years; I never go to a concert that I have been an abstainer. And I have been a good deal here to teach me."

"Then you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" I answered.

"Yes, the man repellee, 'I have known Him twenty-five years; I have known Him longer than I have been an abstainer. And I have been a good deal here to teach me.'"

"Do you take an interest in the prisoners?" I asked.

"I do," he replied; "and I have seen many a one changed here. But I was very thankful for that meeting last night," he added, in a whisper, "because my brother-in-law, who has been many years a drunkard, took the pledge last night; and my sons are earnest, too. He has been praying this morning."

What a bond this heart-union makes between the fellow-pilgrims who are journeying Zionward! The roughnesses of the way and the oppositions of the many are almost wholly smothered by such tokens of sympathy and such discoveries on every side of longings for the Water of Life.

To return to the question—"Will they all stand?"

A lady said to me lately—

"We have had much Temperance work in our town lately. Many thousands (mentioning the number) of pledges have been taken."

"And is the work likely to continue and last?" I inquired.

"Ah, yes," she replied. "They are being well looked after. Two missionaries have been engaged to follow up each individual, visit the families, and also to hold meetings for them."

Her answer was a memorable one, and well worthy of our notice. But she did not tell the rest of the story. There are many who are engaged in indefatigable labours—the labours of a lifetime—and those of her co-workers. It was a spiritual Temperance work, spiritually conducted. And such labours in obedience to the Master's call, and under the Master's eye, are blessed by such tokens of sympathy and such discoveries on every side of longings for the Water of Life.

It is a great responsibility to take the people into your confidence just for once, enlarge upon the horrors of drink with its dire consequences, depict the matter in a light entirely new to the gross portion of your audience, and—leave them there! Then they go forth to bear the brunt of opposition. Their new-born ideas are ridiculed, scoffed at, held up to obloquy and shame. They find themselves the butt of rude crowds inside and outside the streets where they live, and the workshops that they frequent. But if months pass, or even weeks, before they hear another word on the topic which they had been led to consider of such infinite importance, and the discussion of which had so aroused their attention and resulted in that which is now so precious to them—

A very simple one, I thought, also very terrible to each one concerned. They break their pledge! That is all. They violate their promise. The sacred resolution falls to the ground, and they, too, generally fall into depths far worse than those of their former state. And now all hope is gone. They are discouraged, if not desperate.

"No one told us nothing more about it!" they say in sad truth. They were not readers, they were not students of their Bibles; they had no Christian religion; they wanted them back to the public-house. No one asked them about the coffee-house, the prayer-meeting (an invaluable means of grace to them), the Bible reading, the Scripture address, the Temperance meeting. No; if we speak on Temperance, or we try to do so, and stand in the way, they will sustain that interest continuously, constantly, and by every means in our power; always reminding the people that the grace of God alone can deliver their souls from the power of evil, and from the deceitful temptations of their great adversary and of all his other forces.

On the other hand, if we use the double method—which after all is the only complete one—and raise the people by an earnest, distinct setting forth of the better way, showing plainly its terrible converse; and at the same time regarding our forces that the result will feel they have not been left alone as defenceless sheep to struggle through the forces of evil that so beset them, but that they have entered a vast family, a little kingdom, a union of power, of which they form a most important part, and which they will be on our side more than they that be against us; that we have work for them to do, influence for them to exert, and friends for them to know—then these poor delivered ones begin to feel that their life is a charmed one. Instead of considering prisoners, they are the highest and brightest of freemen; upon their sight, and happier evenings, kinder faces, brighter hours! These become their portion. They have gained, not lost, by Temperance.

REV. W. I. KEAY, DISTRICT DEPUTY OF TRINIDAD, ON TESTIMONIALS.

It is somewhat singular that ideas were recently expressed by Bro. Rev. W. I. Keay, of the Cathedral, Trinidad, respecting testimonials, and the difficulties encountered by workers, similar to those which have recently found vent in these columns, abetting that the evil of "obstructions" and "jealousies" is world wide, and an excrement of human nature, from which it is scarcely to be expected that any religious or social movement. At a recent meeting in Trinidad, we learn from the *Trinidad Chronicle*, a farewell testimonial was presented to Sister Carr. We quote from the report:—

The worthy Chief Templar, Dr. Knaggs, rose and uncovered certain articles of plate which were on the table before him, saying that the Lodge felt unable to take leave of such a useful and highly esteemed member without something more than the usual presentation of a clearance card. Therefore the articles before him were added as expressions of wish to be kindly remembered by Miss Carr in her future home, and to speak their thanks for the pleasure they had derived from her brilliant musical talents. Dr. Knaggs and that he felt himself somewhat unfit to make a speech, but he spoke, and he spoke with a fervor that evoked the sympathy with or infected by the feelings of the assembly, for the leaving-taking was not without signs of emotion in numbers of those present. He commenced with Bishop Butler's argument that men's actions will be rewarded or punished hereafter because society has no other mode here. We instinctively desire to condemn wrong, even though we may not say it, and we cannot help admiring virtue, though we may hold our tongues. The moral of spontaneous acts like this is, that the limitations which it imposes on men's actions, and depravities and jealousies among mankind which prevented merit from having its outward reward. Sometimes by a spasmodic effort the apathy is shaken off, and society is roused to higher than usual to reward some case of merit above the common. And think not, he said, that if you say nothing virtue goes without her reward! By no means. The habitual disciple of virtue acquires a placid and impassive countenance, and she is not contented with being equal to its get the evil mark in their countenance, the reverse of transfiguration. Nay, we go farther—the soul that lusts after wrong, there misery rakes, though the world may not see of silliness, smile on them; and the soul where righteousness reigns, and quiet assurance is a matter who frowns. As Miss Carr in present it would be bad taste in me to attempt a paucity on her peculiar accomplishments, of high personal character: outside the Order she will be missed; and at some future concert in the Palace Building, not a few will be disposed to ask, in the language of our sister's own music, 'Oh dear, what can the matter be!' for her name will not be on the programme. Inside the Order—in our own Lodge meetings, we shall often miss the sound of her music, but not a few more than I. You have asked me to express your feelings as a Lodge; it may be I am physically incapable of doing it to your full satisfaction, but in a few words I will try. In your name I wish your singing, useful, and happy here, and I wish you glory, which that is done." Great applause.

The articles were then formally presented, and the Lodge Deputy (Bro. W. D. Gray), in a quiet and exceedingly well-expressed address, returned thanks on behalf of Miss Carr, who, shortly afterwards, played the music of the testimonial on the Lodge piano by way of farewell performance.

It should be mentioned that a silver cup was also presented to Miss Carr by the Juvenile Temple.

Sister Jessie M. Carr left the Island of Trinidad for that of Tobago, the day after the presentation, and that she will be in Trinidad at the latter end of the month to the Rev. T. A. Angold, Wesleyan minister.

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—This society is pursuing successful work at the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate, E.C. B. J. Malden, Esq., on Monday, September 18, gave an illustrated lecture on "The War in Egypt" before the Rev. G. W. McGee lectured on "Hearts and Homes," on Wednesday, September 20. The wife, urged, should store up stories, the telling of which would make home bright and pleasant, and conversation attractive, wise, and good. For an hour and a half his audience sat in a most attentive and agreeable style. On Sunday, September 24, Bro. J. W. Kirtin, P.G.W.S., was the principal speaker. In the morning he urged that Divine laws do not change to suit man's whims, but that men have to put themselves into harmony with these laws, and that the only way to do so is by the Temperance cause; being the cause of God, would triumph. Bro. H. Ansell, of Lisington, gave, in graphic language, the story of his life.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND INSANITY.

At a recent meeting of the St. Saviour's Board of Guardians, Mr. Evans inquired whether the proceedings of the Salvation Army had anything to do with the alarming increase of insanity in the Union that had just been reported by the clerk, and was informed that one case of insanity, awaiting removal to an asylum, was an instance of religious mania, arising apparently from the excitement of the Salvation Army campaign, and that a young woman, who was present at the Blue Ribbon Army meeting at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday, had been taken to Campbell's Workhouse as a lunatic. No doubt that species of psychical intoxication which vehement indulgence in religious exercises and emotions induce will sometimes end in mental derangement in persons who would not otherwise have become insane; but, at the same time, it is to be borne in mind that many half-crazy beings, men and women, building for mania arising out of inherited or physical causes, are powerfully attracted to every new and strange thing, and so plunge zealously into stirring services like those of the Salvation Army, and evolve, perhaps, at these services, into full blown lunatics. The fact that the mania is attracted entirely to the services, which really had little or nothing to do with its production. They were foredoomed lunatics on the verge of the catastrophe of their fate, and any other kind of agitation would have sufficed to precipitate them into it, as well as the uproar of the Salvation Army. The statements made as to the success of the Army in drawing into its ranks habitual drunkards who become, for a time at any rate, sober and self-regarding, and in insuring the closure of public-houses in the towns which it has occupied, be great approximately correct, then the reprobates will have no serious grievance against the Army on account of its influence in causing insanity. It seems likely that for every case of insanity by its religious reveries, at least two cases will be prevented by the limitations which it imposes on alcoholic excesses.—*British Medical Journal*.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That £11,000 per day is spent in New South Wales in intoxicating drinks.

That Canada spends nearly 50,000 dollars per day for whisky, and about a quarter as much for religion.

That prohibition in Kansas has closed over a score of breweries.

That 7 out of 19 cities in Massachusetts have taken advantage of the Local Option law to secure prohibition.

That the area in California devoted to the culture of the vine is upwards of 80,000 acres, averaging 800 vines to an acre, and thus containing altogether some 61,000,000 vines.

That of this large amount, 25,000,000 are not bearers, but the phylloxera has seized upon 5,000,000 more.

That there is a Good Templar Lodge in the Chippewa country, Canada, rejoicing in the name of Wahmetogewewagual.

That the G.W.C.'s article on "Blue Ribbon Missions," which appeared in the *WATCHWORD* some time ago, was reprinted in the *South Australian Tribune*.

That over 200,000 in spirit are annually drunk in one square mile in London where the poorest people congregate.

That there were 32,700,917 pages of Temperance literature printed and circulated last year by the National Temperance Society and Publishing House.

That the practice of drinking absinthe is largely on the increase in the continent of Europe.

That the Rev. Charles Garrett, president of the Wesleyan Conference, whose portrait lately appeared in the *WATCHWORD*, wears the blue ribbon, and was still lately a member of the I.O.G.T., having left the Order on the Provincial Grand Lodge question.

That in 1876 the gallons of spirits consumed per head of the population was 4.9 in 1881, 3. The increase in the United Kingdom in millions sterling was in 1876, 34; in 1881, 30.5.

That the revenue from tea and coffee in millions sterling was 39, in 1876, and 41 in 1881.

That in 1881 the foreign import of opium was 12,000 chests; in 1850, 34,000; in 1876, 95,300; in 1880, 97,000.

That during the year ending September 29, 1881, the police employed numbered 23,032, an increase of 546 in the year, at a cost, all expenses included, of £3,157,876.

That the Public Petitions Report of the last Session lately published, shows that the petitions and signatures for Temperance objects were vastly in excess of those for any other purpose.

That 4,851 *WATCHWORDS* were circulated in the district of South Durham—one Lodge, only half-a-year old, subscribing for 26.

PRESENTATION TO SISTER JANE NIELD, P.G.A.S., AT BIRMINGHAM.

A special tea meeting and gathering of members of the Order were held on Tuesday evening, September 19, at the Garden Restaurant, Paradise-street, Birmingham, for the purpose of bidding farewell to Sister Jane Nield prior to her departure for New Zealand; also for presenting a magnificent album, the gift of the Warwickshire D. Lodge. The album contained the portraits of the Executive officers of the district, and of many other esteemed members of the Order. Bro. John Woodard, W.D.Co., presided in the absence of Bro. Edmund Glover, D.C.T., who was absent owing to a previous engagement to attend an anniversary of Atherton's Lodge. In his letter he expressed his regret at not being present, and "his sincere and heartfelt wishes for a prosperous and happy voyage and future for Sister Nield, and he said nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have been present." Bro. C. Gray, W.D.T., wrote, "Please convey my best wishes to Miss Nield; am afraid I cannot come on Tuesday." Sister Louisa Vero, W.D.Ch. wrote to say she would "much like to have met dear Sister Nield, and to have the pleasure of knowing our sister personally, and may be we shall meet her in the temple, may we be prepared to meet each other in the Heavenly Temple of God. Give my Christian love to her, praying she may have a safe and pleasant journey." Sister Inwards, F.W.D.C. (Leamington), wrote "bidding her God-speed, and wishing her every blessing in the new home to which she is going." Bro. J. Burrows, P.L.D., sincerely hoped she would have a pleasant and safe passage, and that she might be as useful in the cause in New Zealand as she has been in this country. Bro. J. Joyce, P.E.D.E., regretted his absence from the meeting and said she would carry with her his best wishes for a safe voyage, and that her future might be blessed with peace, happiness, and prosperity. Bro. W. Waiter, C.D.G.W.C.T., of Rugby, concluded his apology for not being present, and wished Sister Nield every prosperity and happiness in her new sphere—and may God prospering blessing attend her labours." Bro. Rev. Samuel Knell wrote "heartily wishing Sister Nield a pleasant and safe voyage—and much blessing in the new home where zeal will find ample room for exercise."

Bro. J. Woodard, W.D.Co., said (owing to the unavoidable absence of the D.C.T., and he being W.D.Co.), it devolved upon him to make the presentation. He would like to have left this for other members to do, and if he had consulted his own feelings he would rather have composed a few lines for the post. It gave him pleasure, however, though a sorrowful duty, to make this presentation. He felt he owed his present position and standing in the Order to the labours of such members as Sister Nield, whose advice he would never forget. He then read the following inscription:—"Presented to Sister Jane Nield, P.G.A.S. and P.W.D.Chaplain, by the members of the D.L. of Warwickshire, on her departure from England for New Zealand, as farewell souvenir, with their heartiest and sincerest wishes for her prosperity and happiness. Signed, Edmund Glover, D.C.T.; T. Woodard, W.D.Co.; Mrs. Townsend, W.D.V.T.; T. Humpherson, W.D.S.; G. A. Gray, W.D.T.; T. Griffiths, W.D.S.; Walter J. Glover, D.E.H.; J. Griffido, W.D.M.; Louisa Vero, W.D.Ch.; and George Hastings, P.D.D."

Bro. G. Hastings, P.D.D., said as one who had had the most fraternal intercourse with our sister, he could not do otherwise than make a few observations. He said he could not do so much for her in their hearts as when bowing at the throne of heavenly grace she would find a place in their prayers. He rejoiced that ours was a Christian organisation, and that our efforts in the past had received the heavenly smile. Warwickshire had never had a more devoted worker than our Sister Nield.

Bro. Robert Bragg said he was more than willing to respond to the request of the chairman to say a few words. He had known Sister Nield for about 10 years. In the early days of the uphull work of the Order she was one of our prominent workers, working very hard and with the most devotedness. From an early period she was a disciple of Good Templary, and he thought she would do just the same work where she was going. All we could do was to hope and trust she might be able to realise the heartfelt wishes that go forth from our hearts.

Bro. Townsend, V.D., felt that if a Lodge existed where our sister was going it would be greatly helped by her. On behalf of Central Lodge, which he said was fairly represented, he wished her a "prosperous and happy voyage."

Bro. C. Muller, E.D., knew, he said, perhaps better than anyone else where a gap could be filled by her in the home of our esteemed G.W.C.T. She was leaving to return to those who loved her and respected her, but he knew they could not hold her dearer than we do here. She had been one of our

best workers, working for the good of the Order night and day.

Bro. T. Humpherson, W.D. Sec. had known our sister about 10 years. He wished the same good feelings for her as all workers in the Order should have had existed between himself and Sister Nield. He said if this meeting had no other result, he trusted it would stimulate those present to do their best to fill up the gap caused by her leaving. She would carry with her the best wishes it was possible for any Lodge to convey to her.

Sister Mrs. Malins (mother of our esteemed G.W.C.T.) said Sister Nield had not been able to do half what she could do for the Order since last Christmas, owing to her constant attendance upon our G.W.C.T. in his long and serious illness, which had kept her away from Lodge and other meetings. She had been a mother to his children and had worked for them night and day. She had proved an excellent nurse and had got up any hour in the night to attend the G.W.C.T. and any of the family suffering from sickness. She had fed and clothed the children during the nine months he had lived in their home, and had given them a training fitting them for this world and the next. She had no doubt she would have a safe voyage, and that the Lord would take care of her. Home duties had been her first duties—and she had done what she could "for the Order." She was one of our best workers, and she trusted she would continue to be one until the end.

Sister H. E. Young, P.G.S.J.T., felt a little too sore to make a graceful speech, but she hoped she would find New Zealand too warm for her, and she hoped that she might have a safe passage there and back. But she was sure that she would find a warm home both for the Order and all kinds of Christian work.

Bro. Griffido, W.D.M., said that many members would regret not having the opportunity to be present, and that he knew he could re-echo the regret of each and every Lodge at parting with our sister. He hoped she would have a pleasant voyage, and that she would be able to realise the wishes of the previous speakers.

Bro. William Ainsworth, P.D.G.W.C.T. of Severn-street Lodge, wished briefly to echo all the kind wishes of that night. He felt that all things considered perhaps Sister Nield's duties lay on the other side. He desired, on behalf of Severn-street Lodge, to reiterate the wishes of the previous speakers.

Sister Jane Nield then rose and acknowledged the presentation, and said: "Dear brothers and sisters, it is too much to ask that I would give the customary homey homilies that you have been accustomed to hear in days past. By owing to the grief which I feel at this time, I cannot do more than to break up old connections and friendships without being much grieved. She had had a lot of sorrows and a great many joys. Nine years and four months ago she entered upon her duties in the house of Bro. Malins, left public work, and went into comparative rest. Her health had been so good that she had felt she had done as much for the Order as she had ever done before. (Hear, hear.) She had had sorrow, it was right she should have; her nature required discipline to keep her impulsiveness down. She never said she had a right to say "Once her mother is dead," and shortly after came the news that others had been taken away. She had not taken this step unadvisedly; her plans had been laid and carried out here, and she was going leaving those she loved behind. She would be more faithful in her service, and work for the Order if God would take her a life there. Her sister had expressed a wish that a Lodge existed in the bush, and she knew there would be one when she got there. She felt there was a work for her to do over yonder, and she said the work she would do was to say "Once her mother without finding another; it was not His way, and He was not a bit unkind. She had striven hard and had a burning love for the work of the Order, Warwickshire D.L. stood, she said, among the first on the list who knew and tried another's work. She would like best to let us have a copy of the journal of the voyage. And, in conclusion, she said, God bless you all, and expressed a hope that they would not forget her, and that when they heard the wind they would remember her often and a heart beat in unison with their own. She would say God bless you all, for Jesu's sake.

Subsequently to these proceedings an address was presented by Bro. J. E. Poulter, A.G.S., on behalf of the G.L. Executive. It was beautifully illuminated and read in full at Morocco, the text of the address reading as follows:—

To Sister Jane Nield, P.G.A.S.

DEAR MAMAM AND SISTER,—We have heard with considerable regret of your intention to remove to the far off corner of New Zealand, and cannot allow this event to take place without expressing our sorrow at the loss of one of our oldest G.L. officers and the severance from this G.L. and its jurisdiction of such a well known and tried member of our work. We cannot forget the work of faith, loving labour, and patient hope which you have done for the Order for a period of more than 10 years, and earnestly trust that in your new home amongst a large number of your rela-

tives, and amidst fresh scenes and activities, you will find the love and trust of true friends, and are sure that success and these pleasures which are Heaven's gifts for ministries on earth.

You will be missed in many circles and wanted meeting places; but not least at the annual Easter gatherings of our members, where your words and counsel were ever useful and acceptable. Wishing you, dear sister, a very pleasant voyage and a happy arrival across the sea,—We remain, yours very fraternally.

[THE SIGNATURES OF THE G.L. EXECUTIVE.]
SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Our sister left Birmingham on Friday morning, September 22, at the 11.40 a.m. train for London, being attended on the platform at New-street Station by Bro. and Sister Poulter, Bro. E. Glover, D.C.T., Bro. J. Woodard, W.D.Co., Bro. J. Patkin, Bro. Hillman, and Miss Alice and Master Joseph Malins, who were there to take a final farewell of, and to bid her adieu to say a few parting words of comfort and blessing to one who will ever be remembered by her and others as a very dear friend and sister.

TEMPERANCE AND TEMPLARY IN SWITZERLAND.

Those who remember the share taken by Good Templars in forming the National Swiss Temperance Society in September, 1877, may care for some news of it after five years of the uphull work of temperalism in a wine-growing country. It appears that the "little one" has become—not quite "a thousand," but about 800 abstainers are enrolled in the several "groups," each "group" containing many local "branches," which have spread, chiefly as yet, over Western or Fifth-Republic Switzerland.

A delightful annual meeting of the Bernese-Jura group was held on the 25th of last June in the little church of Grandval, under the mountains where under the old lime trees by the door, Paré, the great Reformationist, used to preach. There was a shower of ice of hick berries, ferns, and flowers on the Sunday evening, when the pastor preached a teatotal sermon, and the Rev. L. L. Rochat of Geneva, the founder and president of the society, also spoke. Monday morning the Representatives, &c., gathered from all parts of the Canton to hear the report of the group. The number of abstainers had risen in the past year from 125 to 287, two-thirds of whom at least were reformed drunkards. The experience was that only the 90 who trusted in God for their strength had been able permanently to resist their pledge. The outside influence of the society was great proportionately to its numbers; many who drank only to keep up their strength for work having discovered that abstainers were consequent as themselves and taking much less in consequence. The Grandval itself, for instance, three out of eight public-houses had closed for lack of custom, though there are not a dozen abstainers in the place.

More than 80 ten set down to a collation in the school-room, where toasts were given in lemonade, punch, and wine, and the evening was spent on the occasion. The afternoon meeting was to have been in the open air, on the mountain, but the rain preventing, an enthusiastic crowd again gathered in the church, where addresses and the testimonies and prayers of rescued ones succeeded each other till the time of departure.

Our Bro. G. Michard is now in Geneva, laboring still further to advance this good work by planting the Order, and asks the help of any Good Templar who may be passing through the city. (Address, M. Michard, Rue Dasser, Geneva.) A work of this kind is a privilege to be a means of starting the first Templar Lodge in that beautiful country to which we English owe so much enjoyment, but where, according to the statistics of the Swiss Society of Public Utility, the lawless crime of infanticide had nearly 3,000 victims to die annually of its effects.

I. METFORD.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS gives the population in 1880 as—36,424,291 whites, native born; 6,632,549 colored, and 1,000,000 foreign born. Of the colored, 1,000,000 of the U.S. white population, 6,632,549 whites, foreigners of color 1,000,000. The census shows a very large proportion increase on previous returns, and settled for ever a proposal foolishly broached in some quarters to expatriate the whole colored population en masse to Africa. The claim six millions to their native land is not so easily set aside.

It is certain the QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTHLEA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures Indigestion, Heartburn, Constipation, Liver and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c. It has been used with great success by Dr. Fairbank, Dr. Miles, Spies, Porrius, Padlins, Custers, &c. &c. (See Times, 11b, 1c, 61; 11b, 101, Barrels, 291b, 30c; 149b, 16c; 101, of all Chemists, Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, London, E.C.)

Dr. HENRY ANGLIS, having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 35, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[46c.]

THE ORDER IN DENMARK.

By L. BALLE, P.D.D., W.G. MESSENGER.

Ever since the Order first was brought to and got a footing in Norway, being of Danish birth, my thoughts ever reverted to Denmark in the hope of getting the Order also planted there; with this in view I have corresponded with several Temperance men and at last was, by a brother from this place, the first Lodge Tempelherren (Knight Templar), No. 1, in Copenhagen, instituted the 13th of March, 1880.

The Temperance cause was then little known and appreciated, but a short time before a Norwegian, who had visited the American States, had been giving several Temperance speeches in divers towns in Jutland. The interest was thereby awakened for the Temperance cause, and a society was also founded in Copenhagen.

A few members of this society, amongst others the president, stood up as charter members for the Lodge No. 1 to institute two more lodges in the same place. The first, L.D., Bro. A. Thomsen, Director, was a highly esteemed man, and both occupied a high place in society. These two with a few other workers well and indefatigably for our noble Order, and though they met much opposition; they succeeded in founding the second Lodge, No. 2, in the town of Veile, the 21st of May, 1880. The two Lodges kept working on, and tending against much, in a year and a half before the third Lodge was instituted in Copenhagen, October, 1881, the president before mentioned being the one who took the lead in founding the third. The first two Lodges had very high fees, but the third Lodge fixed the rates much lower, about the same as they are in Norway and England, and the result was that members flocked in great numbers to this Lodge, so it was necessary in April this year to institute two more lodges in the same place.

The Lodge in Veile had at the same time considerably increased, for people came from several towns in Jutland to this Lodge to get initiated. From Copenhagen as well as from Jutland, I had urgent appeals to come and visit them, and accordingly I left home on April 4, arrived in Randers, Jutland, the 6th, in the evening, the 9th, where 10 brethren were gathered to receive me. The same night the fourth Lodge, "Godfred St. Oner," was instituted, and the 10 charter members received the degrees. About 3 o'clock in the morning we were done, when there 100 brethren had gathered in the hall, which was under erection. It astonished me to hear that they had a hall under erection before any Lodge was instituted in the place, and was gratified to see a fine building with handsome Lodge-rooms in 2nd floor, the first floor set apart for library and reception rooms. These 10 brethren were only working men and by no means rich people, but they had the Good Templar osense at heart, and proved it by erecting such a fine building without receiving the least assistance.

The 6th. I reached Veile, where there was a special meeting called on account of my visit. Our dear brothers and sisters there also proved themselves earnest members and workers. They had a very fine hall and furniture; the last cost them about \$55. There was a large attendance at the evening meeting, and at this meeting interesting, which lasted till 12 o'clock, being second and third degree meetings after the special.

The 7th. In the evening I instituted Lodge Fremtids Sel (Future Welfare), No. 5, in Rolding. Here I was also gratified to learn that they had rented a fine hall and had their furniture ready before my arrival, the price of the last being over \$30. The Charter members, 11 brothers and one sister, had clearance cards from the Lodge in Veile, and three brothers besides were also cleared there. One of our first members was president of the Temperance society in Rolding and a very intelligent man. In the meanwhile I had a letter from Aarhus, where they wished to see me and wanted a Lodge instituted if possible. Several brethren at the same time took an interest in the matter, and at six o'clock, we found only seven candidates assembled in the Temperance room, where a meeting was held, and I explained for them the principles of our Order; the seven candidates expressed themselves willing to take the obligation. They had rented a room large enough with a fine hall, amongst others the W.C.T., W.V.T., we repaired to an hotel, where we hired a room, held a Lodge meeting, and initiated the seven candidates, which were for the time being added to the Veile Lodge.

The same evening at 11 o'clock I took the train and arrived in Copenhagen the next morning at 10.50. During my stay in Jutland two new Lodges were, as I before mentioned, instituted in Copenhagen, viz: Provestens (The Best Store) No. 6, and Morgenstjernens (Morning Star) No. 7. The first meeting was held at six o'clock in the evening, in the Temperance room (here), and at eight o'clock a regular session in Lodge Redningsbaaden (Lifeboat) No. 3. Both meetings were interesting, and the room crowded.

The next day, being Sunday (Easter Sunday), was a day of rest, and the good stood in great need, having travelled night and day all the week. Monday evening the first Degree Temple

was founded, and got the name of Denmark No. 1. Tuesday evening I visited one of the new Lodges, Provestens No. 6, where there was a crowded room, visitors from other Lodges calling, and we had a very interesting evening. Wednesday evening I left Copenhagen by steam, and arrived home in time to visit my own Lodge the same evening.

From this time the work has gone forward as: in May, Fremtids Hall (Hope of Future) No. 8 in Esbjerg, in June, Ten Brøders (Ten Brothers), No. 9 in Aarhus, and soon after Enighed (Unity), No. 10 in Copenhagen, in July, Admiration, Fremme (Promotion of Society), No. 11 Vardø, and then Hugo of Pains, No. 12, in Frederica, were instituted.

Now was the time come when they wished to have their own Grand Lodge, and after having received commission, I proceeded to Copenhagen and instituted the Grand Lodge there on August 25. Now I quote from the "Ifag," the organ for the Grand Lodge of Denmark:—

"An important step forward has now been taken. The Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T., of Denmark was founded Monday, of August 25, 1876. Up to this time the connection with the Grand G.L. of the World had to be maintained through Norway, but now we are an independent link of the Order, in the chain that encircles the whole world.

"Bro. T. Balle, from Roskrund, who is now so interested with the highest authority of the Order in Norway, had to do this time, but he had to be the R.W.G.L. D.p. for Denmark, and who has been the principal agent for the introduction and the prospering of the Order in Denmark, instituted the Grand Lodge, and was assisted by Bro. Reynolds, S.D., also from Norway.

"Representatives from the 12 Lodges were present, and besides this 12 also 13 brothers and one sister, who all were qualified to receive the Grand Lodge Degree.

"The Representatives having decided to elect a G.W.C.T. and to admit him as well as the G.W.C.M. and G.W.M. in the executive the latter will thus be composed of eight brethren, viz:—

- G.W.C.T. Bro. H. Selmer, Copenhagen.
- G.W.C.O. " J. P. Jacobsen, "
- G.S.J.T. " C. V. Berg, "
- G.W.V.T. " J. C. H. Lott, "
- G.W.S. " J. J. Anderson, Aarhus.
- G.W.P. " N. Mauritzen, Veile.
- G.W.C.M. " N. Larsen, Copenhagen.
- G.W.G.W. " Sommer, Frederics.

Furthermore were appointed
G.W.A.S. Bro. N. P. Lind, Rolding.
G.W.D.M. " O. Hansen, Vardø.
G.W.G. " With. Steinfelt, Rolding.
G.W.Sent. " P. Jensen, Esbjerg.
G.W.Meet. " A. D. Berg, Veile,
and, *pro tem.*,

P.G.W.C.T., A. J. Jensen, Copenhagen.

"The above mentioned officers were then installed by Bro. Reynolds, Grand Master of the Order.
"The G.W.C.T. expressed the thanks of the newly instituted G.L., first to the R.W.G.L. for the trust and confidence placed in them in granting them the G.L. Charter—a trust which the brethren would try manfully to make themselves worthy of, and next to Bro. Balle for his long and faithful activity in working for the Order in this country, and also to Bro. Reynolds for his good help and presence on this occasion. Finally he pointed to the large progress the Order here have made towards our aims: first to fight against the drink traffic, but then, and through his own initiative, to practice and to practice the love of mankind, which is the sacred duty of every good society. This could only be reached through unity, but in the rules and bye-laws of our Order we have the best means to preserve this. Firmly to keep to them, and to grant them only on peculiar or local circumstances shall be the task of the Grand Lodge." The next regular G.L. session was decided to be kept in Aarhus, third Tuesday in August, while a special session should be kept in Veile, second Tuesday in August of this year, principally to adopt bye-laws for Denmark.

Before and during the G.L. session, which closed the 29th of August, arrived a great many telegrams and letters of congratulation from England, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. From Bro. Malins, R.W.G.T., we received a piece of poetic writing for the occasion from Bro. Hansen, G. W. Co. of Norway, another appropriate song from John Dane, I. D., of Jacob Molny, Christiania. Congratulations from Trine Nørskov Lodge, No. 1, and likewise from R.W.G. St. Bro. Turabull, besides many others, in all about 10.

Bro. Reynolds was laying with his ship in Hamburg; I telegraphed to him to come and assist me, and accordingly he met me in Veile, where he on arrival gave a lecture in a hall in Brandt's Hotel, which was well attended, and he was introduced as a Temperance man. The hall, though large, was crowded, and the assembly listened with interest to his successful speech.

Monday evening, after the institution of the Grand Lodge, Bro. Reynolds spoke again in the Thoms Hall, in which the brethren had gathered for the occasion, for a crowded assembly, who also secreted to

be much interested—a good sign, which shows that people also in Denmark begin to regard the movement with more concern and interest than formerly.

Denmark having now got its own G. Lodge, a new impetus is surely given to the Order, and I hope soon to see the same spread throughout the kingdom, and that every town will have its own Lodge.

GRAND LODGE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The Grand Lodge was opened at 12.15 on Tuesday, September 29, by Dr. B. Collette, G.W.C.T. Twelve Lodges were represented, and a good sprinkling of Grand Lodge members present. During the session 45 candidates for the Grand Lodge Degree were duly initiated. The G.W.C.T., in his report briefly referred to the events of the year, especially in connection with the work within the jurisdiction. The G.W. Sec. gave the year's statistics, and a balance sheet and estimate for the coming year, the expenses of the year being considerably less than last report. The G.W.T. reported a balance of nearly £12 in the Bank. Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C. and acting G.W.C.T. of England, was received with honours, attending as a deputation from his Grand Lodge, and after his address, and I hope soon to see Bro. Malins, R.W.G.T. expressing the deep sympathy of the Lodge with him in his sickness, accompanied with the earnest prayer for his speedy recovery. After the motions on the digest had been considered the election of officers took place with the following results:

- G.W.C.T. Bro. Rev. H. M. C. Price, M.A.
- G.W.Co. Bro. H. W. Brunker
- G.S.J.T. Bro. L. J. Fawcett.
- G.W.V.T., Sister M. L. Shaw.
- G.W.Sec. Bro. James Hanry.
- G.W.T. Bro. Hercules Harrell.
- G.W.P. Bro. Rev. H. Sealy-Vidal.
- G.W.M., Bro. Bill Stuart.

Representatives to R.W.G. Lodge Annual Session:—
Regular: Bro. the Rev. H. M. C. Price, M.A.
Alternate: Bro. H. W. Brunker.

During the election of officers, a very touching episode took place. A recess was given, and about 100 Juvenile Templars, headed by the D.S.J.T., Bro. Danvers, were admitted, singing as they entered one of their odes. The D.S.J.T. had delivered an address, three of the youngest presented a handsome bouquet of flowers to each of the three chief officers of the Grand Lodge. After singing several Temperance melodies, the young Templars retired. Bro. D. Y. Scott, at the evening sitting, introduced under the head of the Good of the Order, in a vigorous and telling speech, a debate on "How to stop the leakage," referring to loss of members which we have had in previous years, and how to increase the membership, pointing out very ably in which way the Order was suffering.

On Wednesday the Reception Committee invited the officers and Representatives and several local celebrities to breakfast, which was very well put on the table, the Rev. H. M. C. Price, G.W.C.T. elect, occupying the chair. The papers were read before the company dispersed by Bro. Dr. Taylor on the Medical, Bro. Rev. Horne, on the Religious, and Bro. W. Fitch on the Political aspect of the Temperance Reformation, and addresses were given by Rev. Thomas Le Weven, rector of St. Martin's, Colonel Maret, R.A., Philip J. de Cartret, Esq., Bro. Brunker, Sealy, Vidal, &c.

In the afternoon the installation of the officers was performed by Bro. D. Y. Scott, assisted by Bro. F. Silence (second degree), and Sister Olivier (Garnsey) as Installing Marshal.

The business of the session having been completed, the Grand Lodge was closed at four p.m. The next annual session is to be held at Guernsey.

In the evening the Prince of Wales's Room was duly decorated with flags and banners. On the platform in regalia were the chairman, Dr. B. Collette, P.G.W.C.T., and the Grand Lodge officers. Addresses were given by the Chairman, Bro. D. Y. Scott, Brunker, Rev. Hargreaves, De Cartret, Col. Maret, and others, the speech of the evening being undoubtedly that by the acting G.W.C.T. of England, and which we feel assured will be productive of much good to the Order. Altogether this session of the Grand Lodge has proved a great success, and notwithstanding the reported loss of dues, it is apparent that there is a grand revival going on here.

REGALIA FOUND.—The loss of a parcel of regalia at Penzance railway station on the Crystal Palace Estate may have had a very annoying consequence in that to Mr. Uffin, Alslow-villas, Victoria-street, New Brompton, and on paying the cost of carriage.

Bro. Rev. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now open to conduct Gospel Temperance Lectures in the Provinces.—Address, Carbone House, Hounslow, W. [Advt.]

Bro. Rossmore is now open for engagements.—Address, Ashton-road, Edge-green, Golborne, Lancashire.—[Advt.]



G. L. OF FLORIDA.—A CORRECTION.

The financial paragraph in the G.W. Treasurer's report should have read thus in last week's WATCHWORD:—"This showed balance cash in hand at last report was 191.51d. The receipts during the year amount to 391.27d., and the expenses 252.81d., leaving a cash balance in hand on March 21 of 230.96d., and surplus to the value of 80,00d. (about 200 guineas) for the year." The figures after the dots refer to decimal parts of a dollar. The salary of G. L. Lee was stated as £8 (including grant of English Committee), but it was more than this, a part being paid direct during the year. The total was probably £16.

A FEW JOTTINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

By Bro. GEORGE H. FEA.

This is called the City of Churches, there being 600 places of worship of all denominations in it. There is a population of 900,000, made up of almost all nationalities. If you divide the population by the number of places of worship, you have 1,500 persons for each place of worship. There are 3,000 drinking saloons, one to each 150 of the population. Many of the churches close up for two months during the summer, the saloons, I need hardly say, keep open all the year round, almost day and night. There is a Sunday closing law on the drink trade, but it does not operate against either drink seller or buyer. They are all open, and doing a greater business on the Sunday than any other day of the week. We took upon us one Sunday in August, to visit a "very respectable" portion of the city in the very centre of it. We began our inspection about 11 in the forenoon while service was being held in some 10 or 12 places of worship. We found 237 saloons, and, with one exception, all were open, and evidently doing a brisk business. In 133 of these places we could distinctly hear 400 drink balls being knocked about just as on any other day or night of the week. In two or three cases we found policemen standing near the doors taking no notice of customers going in and coming out. We asked if this was not a violation of the law, and the answer was, "No, we do not do anything in it, sir." The authorities have been trying to stop the barbers from shaving on the Sunday. They are now making a raid upon a few gambling houses, trying to suppress them, just as usual, and are at a great and swallowing a smel. There were 41,000 convictions for crimes committed in the city during the year 1880; 36,000 of the crimes were directly and indirectly traceable to drink and drinking. There is not any evidence of any of the remaining 5,000 having been caused by gambling houses or barbers' shops. It is much wisdom is displayed in trying to suppress the latter, and to leave the scourges of crime, poverty, disease, and immorality to carry on their work of destruction without any interference. There are a few Temperance societies holding weekly meetings on a small scale, and there are some Good Templar Lodges belonging to the American R.W.G.L.; there are two coloured men in one of these Lodges, but no effort had been made to get the coloured population of the city interested in the Temperance cause until about a year ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, members of our Order in Bradford, arrived in the place, and began in earnest to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of coloured people in the formation of a Lodge. They succeeded in their object, and have succeeded in forming a very good condition, and two others are to be opened soon. They have had several good meetings among the coloured people, but two things seem to operate against their going us at once. First, the kind of ill-treatment they are made subject to in the past at the hands of the whites. Second, many of them had been led to believe that they only had to give in their names and abstain from drink in order to be Good Templars at once and for ever, nothing to pay, and nothing to do for the support and spread of the cause, and it is somewhat difficult to get them to understand these things. However, by patience and perseverance it is hoped the difficulties will be removed, and the work prosper among these people. I am thoroughly convinced that if our Bro. and Sister Morrell were removed from the city, or were to cease their efforts on behalf of our cause there, the Lodges now working would cease, and further progress among the coloured people in connection with our Order would not be made, so far as I could make out after a few weeks' stay in the city. The cause, therefore, is not another person either able or willing to make the sacrifices needed to keep up the interests of our Order. I do trust that our brethren and sisters at home will profitably remember this worthy sister and brother, and do what may be needed to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of such as are willing to give up the society of

countrymen and women (many of whom are here) rather than give up the work of trying to uplift a downtrodden, despised, and ill-used people. There is just now an effort to be made throughout Pennsylvania to secure a constitutional amendment to the license law similar to that just adopted in Iowa. I fear, however, that if it should be passed and placed upon the Statute-book, it can be of very little practical use, unless it be enforced by the Sumlay Closing law of Philadelphia.

MY NEIGHBOUR.

BY G. P. RUSSELL.

What if my neighbour lives abroad,
Until the morning is half past,
While wife and I have work to attend,
And earned enough to pay the rent;
He sleeps and has no need to pay,
We toil and sing the live long day.
What if my neighbour drives a pair
Of blooded horses sleek and fleet;
We are too poor to pay our farthing,
And take the horse-car down the street;
He makes a picture on the way,
We look and have no charge to pay.
What if my neighbour goes to church
And proudly sits where all can see,
While we are left quite in the lurch,
And in the corner beat the knee;
Of piety this is no test.
The poor in spirit are the best.
I know my neighbour rich has grown,
But cannot see his heart within;
I only need to scan my own
And keep it free from envious sin;
To him in whom there's naught obscure,
All men alike are weak and poor.

NEGRO MISSION FUND.

Additional sums received with sincere thanks:—
Sir W. C. T. Lodge, Blyth £ 0 4
Collected by Miss E. Trueman, and sent per Busy
Boes Lodge, Kent 3 6

Received by Sister Mrs. Hooke, at Mold Session of
G.L. of Wales (English):—
Bro. W. A. Johnstone, P.G.W.C.T., Swansea 10 0
Anonymous 5 0
Bro. J. G. W. Chap. (Swansea) 2 6
Sister Mrs. Baker 2 6
Bro. D. T. Jones (Cardiff) 2 6
Bro. Rogers (Cardiff) 2 6
Bro. David Lewis (Perrybonn) 2 0
..... £1 7 0

Per Sister Kenward:—
Sister Hannah, of Hope of Kilburn Lodge £ 4
President of Fairfield Lodge, 5; Bro. Clark, of
ditto, 5s. 10 0

CATHERINE IMPEY, Hon. Sec.,
Street, Somerset.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.

HARLEIGH.—At the adjourned sessions held on the 19th ult., an application was made to the Bench to transfer the licence of a house situate in the neighbourhood of the old railway station and now closed, to the famous Black Horse, which lost its licence two years ago.

The magistrates on the Bench were the Mayor (Alderman John Horsley), Alderman G. Horsley, C. Nielsen, R. C. Black, Alderman T. White, J. Rawlings, and B. R. Hantley. Mr. Higgin Simpson, solicitor, instructed by Bro. Councillor Woods, G.W.Sec., on behalf of the Good Templars, pressed the application, and regretted that year after year his clients should be called upon to appear to oppose what had been manifested over and over again was contrary to the wishes of a very large majority of the inhabitants. The Bench, however, after a long and anxious consideration of the public who would have to go to the Post Office to transact business, the application was refused, but only, we understand, by four to three and in the order named above.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—The Corporation of Sunderland have voted by a majority of 35 to 2, to seek Parliamentary powers next Session for enabling them to close all licensed houses within the borough on Sundays. Was not this example followed?

CHURCH.—On September 23, the John Hopkins C.C. played a friendly match with the Christ Church C.C. on Clapham Common. Time would only permit one innings a side, when the former were victorious getting 122 runs against 33 for their opponents, the John Hopkins captain carrying his bat out for 52.



TEMPERARY.—Mr. J. Dillon (H.R.) has intimated to his constituents that on the ground of continued ill-health he is compelled to resign his seat. The hon. member does not appear to have voted in any of the divisions on Local Option, but from our record of his opinions at the general election, he was classed as against.

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Order in Chesterfield has received a great impetus from a course of lectures delivered by Bro. Glaisyer, of York, G.W. Treasurer, each meeting being crowded to excess, and 16 pledges taken as an immediate result, and many new members for the Lodges. The first was delivered at the Templar Hall, October 18, entitled "Yeast." The chair was taken by Councillor Woodhead. The subject of the growth of this peculiar fungus plant was thoroughly handled by Bro. Glaisyer, and much interest was evinced. The second lecture was delivered in the Temperance Lodge, on the 25th ult., subject, "A Terrible Mistake." In the absence of Bro. Ellis, P.D.C.T., Bro. E. W. Bundy, D.C.T., took the chair. The diagrams and illustrations used by the lecturer were most effective, and the terrible mistake of the moderate drinker was fully and unmistakably proved—the wretched perversion of God's grain intended for food into a poisonous drink was explained. The drink delusion has never before been so perfectly and thoroughly exposed, and its terrible results explained. On Wednesday the closing lecture of the series was given in the Hall and Win Lodge-room, Baptist School, on "The Bible an Abstinence Book." Mr. H. P. Taylor took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Carnegie, M.A. This subject was dealt with in a most effective manner, showing the Bible abridge condemned drink, commended abstinence, and in no way sanctions the use of intoxicating drinks. The meetings were very successful, and have made a great impression in the town; in fact, have proved quite an inaugurating series for the meetings for the winter campaign.

WIMBORNE.—On Wednesday, September 20, at the Drill Hall, an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered, under the auspices of the Palmerston Lodges. The hall, which is capable of seating 1,200 people, was crowded. Bro. F. W. Dimbleby, D.C.T., presided, and between the first and second parts, Bro. E. M. Hubbard, W.C. gave a short address, in which he advised parents to send their children to the Juvenile Temple, by which many advantages would be gained, and families more closely bound together. As a novelty, it may be mentioned that as the visitors presented their tickets at the door each was given a small bouquet. To mention all those who took part would occupy more space than is available, and to refer to a few would be invidious; suffice it to say, therefore, that all did exceedingly well. The Palmerston Lodge is small, and the members, therefore, are entitled to great praise for their exertions, and are, no doubt, amply repaid by the success of the entertainment.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG ON THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

At the Social Sciences Congress at Nottingham last week, Sir John Pope Hennessy, late governor of Hong Kong, president of the Repression of Crime Section, stated in his opening address that the greater part of the crimes committed in this country arose from drunkenness. He went on to deal with our opium traffic, fostered in India, and absolutely forced upon China by the British Government. In both countries much crime and immorality, extremely difficult of repression, resulted from its consumption, but especially in China, where the great ground of complaint made to him by leading Chinese statesmen against the traffic was the amount of vice and crime caused by opium smoking. It was laid enough, continued Sir John, to have to deal with it in our own colonies, but the responsibility of creating and spreading such crime in a nation of 3,000,000, against the earnestly expressed wishes of the Emperor, Regent, and his Ministers, and the sense of the whole Empire of China, was a responsibility that he trusted England might soon be able to shake off.

In the "Economics" Department of the Congress, a paper having been read on the Liquor Traffic, followed by a debate in which it was decided that it is desirable to transfer the licensing power from the magistrature in whom it is now vested, to licensing boards elected by the ratepayers.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.



THE NEW SEAL OF THE I.O.G.T. MISSION, INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR.

At a meeting of the General Committee in Bristol, September 16, it was resolved by an extraordinary contribution to the Bazaar may, if willing, have back the unsold goods from each stall for local and immediate sale on behalf of the Negro Mission.

The date fixed for the Bazaar is the first week in December.

An amended list of receivers will be given shortly.

CATH. IMPEY, Hon. Sec.

OUR NEW MISSIONARY.

(A letter from Sister Impey, &c.)

Dear Brothers and Sisters,—I want to ask your special attention to-day.

1. Please notice that we have a new missionary. I had the pleasure to meet him at the late meeting of the Friends' year meeting in London, which was held in the month of May, 1881.

2. Please notice that although Bro. Hastings is a "new missionary," he is *not* a new Good Templar. In fact, he is quite a veteran, having joined the Order in the State of Iowa more than 25 years ago.

3. Please notice that Bro. Hastings both *joined* the Order and *kept* in it, and when, 12 years ago, he was sent by the New England Quakers to reside over the college which he had founded in Tennessee for training coloured teachers, Bro. Hastings took Good Templary Lodge No. 1, of Tennessee.

4. Please note, too, that as President of the College and as W.C.T. of his Maryville Lodge (of white people) he began to press for the admission of coloured members to the Lodge. Not succeeding in this, however, he and his wife and a few coloured people applied for a charter to form a new Lodge. Failing in this (for the G.L. of Tennessee would not permit them to charter such a Lodge in the State) they at last got a charter from the United Order of True Reformers and joined the Kitcheo Order, and were working heartily in it.

5. Please notice that when Bro. Hastings returned to the U.O.T.R. he was not only a member of that Order, but he was also a member of the W.C.T. of his Maryville Lodge (of white people) in the U.O.T.R. They came under the standard of Equal Rights Good Templary, and became a National Lodge No. 1, of Tennessee.

6. A Juvenile Temple was soon added by Sister Hastings, jun., and other Lodges organised in the neighbourhood. Dr. Wells Brown, too, organised several Lodges on the other side of the range of mountains which divide the Maryville district from Tennessee proper. At one of these Lodges they got together, and last year Bro. William P. Hastings was elected G.W.S., and Sister Hastings G.S.J.T.

7. The following quotations from his letters show Bro. Hastings' appreciation of our Order, especially in regard to its usefulness among what he calls "his poor and oppressed people":—

"We have an excellent Lodge of Good Templars meeting weekly in our Institute buildings. There are but two white persons belonging to it—my wife and myself. I have been Deputy the whole time (three years) and have served W.S. and vice quarters. My wife and I have kept account of all the finances, and made out all reports of officers since the Lodge was organised. It will take another generation to train the average negro to manage business as well as it should be managed. Do not say that we have had courage or dear English friends. On the contrary, I desire that you may be stimulated to still greater efforts on their behalf. I believe that the Good Templary organisation is one of the best, if not the very best, means of teaching them how to transact public business properly. Outraged as they are by the educational influences of social equality, it is not to be wondered at that their progress should be very slow compared with those who are (equally) low in the scale of civilisation, but of the same race as their superiors. Of course, mixed Lodges, organized in the same manner, would be of incalculable benefit to the negro. As an entering wedge on such a reform I know of nothing better than these Lodges."

On joining, a few months ago, that Bro. Hastings had been willing to entirely devote himself to our mission work for a year (provided he himself and the friends of the Equal Rights could liberate him from the institute), the N.M. Committee lost no time in securing this earnest, experienced brother as their missionary. Bro. Wellman, who, as you remember, had to resign the work on account of long continued illness, wrote that he was "extremely delighted to hear of Professor Hastings engaging thus in our work, and all who love our Order and know the sterling wholeheartedness, the energy and ability of Bro. Hastings, must rejoice to hear of his decision to give his undivided services to the Order.

BRO. HASTINGS' FIRST REPORT has just reached us, dated Bristol, Tennessee, September 7, 1882.

"Catheter Impey, Street, Somerset.

"My Dear Sister,—I had written to thee some time ago, but I best to write frequently without waiting for replies.

"I went to the Friends' yearly meeting, of which I am a member."

"It was held, as usual, at New Garden, near Greensboro', North Carolina. I addressed an intelligent congregation of colored people in this town, and they furnished a church building for Greensboro'. This was a Methodist church. I learned that the other denominations of colored people were equally fortunate in having good church buildings. They treated me very politely, and seemed much interested in the lecture. After returning from my meeting I gave four lectures last week, one at Concord (Tennessee), where I had a good prospect of organising a Lodge; one at Muddy Creek, where I also have some prospect of organising; one at Friendsville—not largely attended on account of a death in the neighbourhood; and one at Nashville, where I had a very large attendance, and the people seemed powerfully impressed. They were in the midst of their Methodist quarterly meeting, however, and on that account the occasion was not favourable to organising.

"I do not intend to leave any loose work if I can avoid it. I would much rather have them go into organisation deliberately than to be rushed into it. But let us enter our misfortune in Tennessee heretofore. Our dear brothers and sisters on your side the Atlantic must be patient. I feel that right is on our side, and that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." I arrived at Bristol on Friday 11th inst. and held a special meeting on Sabbath, and attended our coloured Friends' Sabbath-school and meeting, of which I am a member, as also are my family members, and stayed at home all night, and started the next morning for a campaign through the valley of Upper East Tennessee. I visited the following members about to be, p.m. I thought best to consult Bro. Y. Warner (Principal of Warner Institute), as he has travelled much in East Tennessee, as well as other parts of the South. I did this that I might lay out the work to better advantage."

"We have a flourishing Lodge at Jonesboro', which I instituted November, 1881. I found that they had a camp meeting going on, and so early this day (Tuesday) morning, I went out to the camp ground, about 10 miles from Jonesboro', where I preached a Temperance sermon. They seemed to understand me, and were very approvingly. Several white people were present, and one lady invited the preacher in charge of the meeting and myself, to her home for dinner. This lady, Mrs. S., was the wife of a man of considerable property, and both she and her husband were very friendly to the work among the coloured people. We all sat down to the table together—I mean the lady, and the coloured preacher, and myself. Now, this was nothing new to me, so far as I was concerned, but it is not common for a Tennesseean to do such a thing. Christ be praised!"

"After mapping out and advertising my work I came to this little city, one half of which is in the State of Virginia. I deduced my meeting is appointed in a church on the Virginia side."

"In Faith, Hope and Charity,"

I remain your Brother,

(Signed) "WILLIAM P. HASTINGS, G.W.S."

Only two days later, Bro. Hastings wrote again from Carter's Depot, Tennessee, having meanwhile received a letter from the N.M. Committee. After reporting the general state of the living Lodges in Tennessee, he added:—"The remainder have made no quarterly reports. My high respect, however, is sent to the P.V. regularly, and have endeavoured to do their up by letter. Such as answered my communications gave the one story that their Lodges had long ago ceased to meet. Some of them state that they had never met but once or twice since Bro. W. Brown, of Boston, organised them. Bro. Brown did what he could, I have no doubt, in the short time which he had to work, but it was rushed through in such haste as to last but a short time. I must go to work now and organise and re-organise Lodges until I get a sufficient number to properly conduct a G.O., and then call a session of the same, and then try to move solidly and steadily onward. . . . I do hope to see the cause so prosper that I may have the pleasure of visiting a prosperous Lodge in most of the places where I deliver public lectures. . . . It takes an immense fund of patience and endurance to do this work, but I think it is by the bad example and bad teaching of the whites, upon whom the coloured people almost entirely depend for sustenance. It takes more than patience—it takes nobility, that character of the Christian which is all that charity means in its fullest sense, including the exercise of those active qualities of this virtue—gentleness and forbearance. There must be a sufficient amount of zeal—yea, real *enthusiasm*—combined with these Christian virtues, to stir up the people, I may

say, too, that my experience so far is very encouraging although I have not yet organised a single Lodge. . . . I have been consulted, and in every instance pressed to 'come again' by the leading colored people in every place where I have lectured so far. . . . I should be glad indeed to meet them and the rest of the committee and the other Christian philanthropists in England who have given so much of their time and means to our noble cause, and trust that some of us may meet some time. Bro. H. H. Hammond is our G.L. Rep. to Halifax, and I have the honour to be his alternate. I hope to be able to attend.

"Tranquilly Thine,"

(Signed) "W. P. HASTINGS."

N.B.—Neither of the above letters were intended for publication. We trust our brother will forgive the liberty we have taken in this giving them so wide a reading among his brothers and sisters in Great Britain, &c.

Street, September 25, 1882. C. IMPEY.

VIRGINIA.—Bro. Walter S. Wilson, G.W.S. G.L. of Virginia, writes from Berkeley, Norfolk Co., Virginia, to Bro. James J. Wood's G.A.W.S.—"I am in receipt of a copy of your Grand Lodge proceedings. The information contained therein is most interesting and valuable to me. I was delighted, glad at all times to hear of progress in England, and that the fraternity there has an interest in us, the coloured Good Templars in the South. My God crown our every effort with universal success! The Order in our existing circumstances I can report progress. Since our late annual session there have been two adult and two juvenile Lodges organised. We expect to meet again in October next. If you can please send me some of your Temperance papers, Ask our members to read them. We have been here to fight in battling against King Alcohol, but we intend to keep our colours at the mast-head, God being our helper. I am also in receipt of a journal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which is also encouraging."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Hiding the Light.—Bro. Francis has done well to draw the attention of our members to the difficulty a stranger has in finding where and when our Lodges meet. I have travelled in many parts of England, Scotland, Wales, New Zealand, and Australia, and can assure Bro. Francis that Margate is not the only spot on earth where it is almost impossible to find our fraternal home. This is an important matter and should at once be looked after. All Good Templars read, or ought to read, the WATCHWORD, and if the different Lodges do not only take the Watchword into the members' Guide, but also be a great boon to travelling members, and will repay the small expense. The most complete Lodge Guide I have ever seen is published monthly in the New South Wales Good Templar; it contains the name of every Lodge in New South Wales, also time and place of meeting. In New South-England a list of the Lodges is published in the *Typisite-Tyke*, an evening newspaper. I would suggest that in large towns the leading stations be supplied with the information. In a small place would it not be well if the agent at the railway station and the postmaster, were in a position to give the required intelligence to strangers? We want more energy and self-denial in our Order. Hiding the light has been far too prevalent in the past. Let us display it in the future.—W. J. FRATER, V.D. G.W.C.T. Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Violations.—Much discussion is felt among many members of this Lodge with reference to the new bye-law issued by the Grand Lodge which states, "That any member who is ordered to use stimulants during public entertainments, or in any other place, without a medical certificate to the effect that such is necessary. Such a law issued by the Grand Lodge is considered by some harsh and absurd, and if carried into effect would result in losing many of its members. It was also stated that if the medical man either will not, or will not sign such stuff, and if a charge of violation should be handed in to the W.C.T., or any remark passed on the subject to the effect that the laws of our Grand Lodge must for the welfare of the Order be strictly enforced, such laws are not necessary, and we can do without them. Such replies as these are not pleasant, especially when we have new members just joined, and they receive a constitution which is supposed to be our law, and which we are to obey. The following is a copy of a resolution that I sent in to our Lodge in regard to the same:—That this Kent District Lodge for consideration:—"That this Lodge is of opinion the Grand Lodge should supply forms as medical certificates for the use of members during their ill health, with spaces left therein to be filled in by the medical man either whose treatment may be his who is ordered stimulants; and the D.L. is requested to urge upon the Grand Lodge to supply such forms."—HENRY H. WILLMONT, W.Sec., Harvest Home Lodge, Gravesend.

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD. MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

PUSHING "THE TRADE."

Of course every man who goes into any kind of business, unless indeed he sell Temperance literature, is expected to push "the trade," and to devise all the means his capacity can invent to open up new channels of commerce. And it is one of the common and natural pleas of the drink-seller, that he is specially taxed and heavily weighted with restrictions, and is therefore bound to sell all the drink he can. "What business is it of mine," said a publican at a coroner's inquest, "if a man is fool enough to get drunk and go and cut his throat? It's my business to sell the drink, and I sell all that folks like to buy; and it's their place to look out for themselves." Not every publican would speak out so honestly and so callously as this, but it is the practical working of the business, and the natural outcome of our licensing system, that men are driven to sell all the strong drink they can, notonly to pay expenses, but also for the sake of gain.

A new instance of this tendency has just come to light. The publicans in Wales have just come under the operations of the Sunday Closing Act; and enterprising brewers in the Principality are sending circulars, urging means to make up the diminished consumption caused by one day's closing of the bars. These circulars are headed "Welsh Sunday Closing Act," and they invite the recipients to become agents for the sale of cheap four-and-a-half gallon barrels, and even smaller bottles in lieu of beer ready for immediate tapping. These smaller barrels or bottles have hitherto been beneath the consideration of the great brewer. He has been content to sell the larger cask to the publican, as, indeed, all manufacturers and merchants prefer to sell large quantities, and to keep as high as practicable the standard of the wholesale trade. But now the brewers are feeling the pinch. They not only suffer from the diminished consumption which results from one day's less consumption a week, but the Blue Ribbon crusade, and that of the Salvation Army, are telling considerably upon the rate of consumption on every other day of the week. Thus they are driven to do the very best they can to stimulate their customers, the publicans, to renewed efforts to sell the drink. And in many instances, where brewers own the houses, the publicans are bound to adopt whatever plan their brewers choose to suggest.

It is a cheering sign of the times that throughout England, where Sunday Closing is yet a thing of the future, there are evident signs that the drink traffic is flagging, and in some places well nigh languishing. We were told at Halstead the other day that eleven houses in that town were seeking new tenants. Probably only half the existing number can be fairly supported. This is largely due to the modern growth of Temperance sentiment, although it must be noted that for many years the proprietary system has worked very disastrously for the tenants of public-houses. The brewer has made his profits somehow or other. There has been no sign in that quarter of diminished resources. But apart from the poverty and misery of the drinkers' homes, out of which the brewers' wealth has sprung, many a thousand small capitalist has been induced to embark his all, often the steady saving of many years, in the purchase of the fixtures and goodwill of a licensed house, and that capital has soon been run through and lost while

the brewers have still grown rich. The valuation on coming in has been at a high price; the house has been stocked by the brewer at a handsome profit; the money taken over the counter has been paid over to the brewer's traveller, and placed by the brewer's clerk to the credit of the supply account, and when funds have run short, the rent, and the beer account, has been allowed to run to such a limit as could be seized for, and as would be well covered by the value of the fixtures at an enormous sacrifice to the unfortunate tenant. Then comes the seizure, the re-sale to some other small capitalist, and round goes the wheel of fortune to the same tune for another unfortunate tenant. Of course large fortunes are made in this manner, and a "well-managed brewery" may be made almost as safe as the book of a very clever gambler whose game is so guarded that everybody but himself stands to lose.

But all these things tend in one direction, to teach the unworkable nature of the business as one that can be legitimately conducted. The sale of the drink is a fraud from beginning to end. Even with honest men—and far be it from us to condemn as dishonest all who are engaged in the traffic—even with honest men, the nature of the drink, as we understand it, constitutes the traffic a fraud, and one towards which the State has but one legitimate attitude, and that is its prohibition. It is unfair to put men into the false position of licensing them to sell drink, hampering them in their business in every possible way, and driving them to adopt every possible dodge and expedient to make money out of the degradation of their fellow-men. Let us do our utmost to remove the temptation out of the way of the people, and to put those people out of their misery who are now constituted by the State the legalised tempters-general of the community.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—In order to help the Negro Mission funds, Sister Green, R.W.S.J.L., offers to take part in any Lodge or public meeting that will permit her to take up a collection for the Negro Mission work. If out of Liverpool, travelling expenses to be paid.—Address, Mrs. Green, 1, Norwood-grove, Liverpool.

SUNDAY CLOSING BILL FOR SUNDERLAND.—At the Council meeting held on September 29, it was decided by 35 to 2, to take steps to obtain an Act of Parliament in the ensuing session, to compel the closing of public-houses and beer-houses in the borough during the whole of Sunday, except for travellers or lodgers.

The G.W.Co., Bro. D. Y. Scott, addressed a united meeting of Good Templars on Friday night, and preached a Temperance sermon to a crowded audience in the Vale Church, Guernsey, on the evening of Sunday, the 24th, and on Monday night addressed a large aggregate meeting of Good Templars at Southampton.

SIR GARNET WOLESELY.—In answer to an inquiry as to whether Sir Garnet Wolesey was a total abstainer, Cardinal Manning writes as follows to one of the secretaries of the Middlesex Temperance Society:—"I can on my own knowledge, derived from Sir Garnet Wolesey's lips, affirm that he is a strict total abstainer. His army in Egypt is the first, I believe, who ever carried tea in their bottles to assualt an entrenched camp."

THE HEALTH OF THE G.W.C.T. is again improving. He has managed to get into his clothes for the first time in three weeks, but cannot stand or walk. He is enveloped in muscular rheumatism, and the pain scarcely allows him to sleep; but he himself reports, through his kind nurse and amanuensis, "Vital organs good, appetite fair, head clear, hope large." Every thing possible is being done for him, and he adds, "I feel sure I shall pull through."

CHINESE COMPETITION.—A conference of the "Democratic Federation" was hastily called in London

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News Columns, and are enclosed in advertisements. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very Cheap Rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional 50 Words.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazaars, &c., are placed in this the most prominent position in the paper, and are read by all the following rates:— For One insertion..... 4s. 0d. Any less or over Inch 2 Two insertions..... 3s. 6d. More or less 3 Space, (Four and beyond..... 2s. 6d. same rate. Including a reference to the Event in the "Forthcoming Events" column.

October 3.—Calendonian Congregational Church, Calendonian Lodge, Elington, Bro. Joseph Chure, will give his usual Annual Benediction with silver bells, fairy bell, &c. October 16.—Friend Lodo, York, meets Monthly at the Friends' Meeting House, York. Next Meeting on Monday.

SITUATIONS

WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

First twenty-four Words..... 6d. Every six Words additional..... 3d. Name and Address containing part of the Advertisement

PRINTERS.—Situation wanted by a young man, 21 (abstainer), as Composer in town or country.—E.E., 46, Gooding-road, North-road, N.

WANTED, by a Good Templar, age 19, a situation as Groom under a coachman or single-handed.—F. WARREN, Skipton, Lowthorpe, Hull.

WORK Wanted by an I.O.G.T., as Painter, 50s. 3s. 6d.; with notice at back. Window, &c.—W.B. 1, Warrington-gardens, Westbourne Park.

A SUCCESSFUL Commercial Traveller in the Lithographic, General Printing, and Paper Trade, wants a partner with about £400 to commence business. A perfectly safe and profitable investment.—Address, GOOD TEMPLAR, 50, High-street, Birmingham.

A LADY most respectably connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not menial); could keep a tradesman's books.—Address, E., 809, Sell's Advertising Offices, Shoet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SOLEMNIZERS.—Wanted at once, a Man for General Reports; also a Man for Nailed Work; Constant work; abstainer married preferred.—T.J., Calland, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

BLUE RIBBON MISSION.

SPECIAL GOSPEL TEMPERANCE TRACTS for Meetings and general distribution. 1,000, 5s.; 500, 3s. 6d.; with notice at back. Window, 3s. per 1,000. Posters, 20th, by 30in., 100, 10s.; and Quindly Bills, 5s. per 100, in good style, with log engraved headline, and Pledge Cards and all requisites. Sent gratis. Estimates for all classes of work. Orders per return.—Note Address, BOWENS BROTHERS, Temperance Printing and Publishing Office, 89, Blackfriars-road, London, E.C.

NOTTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old favourite. Just the thing for advertising meetings, &c., and disseminating temperance truths. Prices, with notice at back, 1000, 4s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; 250, 2s. Carriage Free.—W. WARR, P.D.S., 45, Carrington-street, Nottingham.



NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding items of news—Address, Editor, GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

As our space is limited we can only insert a few lines in reference to any meeting, and are compelled therefore to exclude unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender.

As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by Wednesday morning at the latest.

T.H.—The metre is quite out in some of the verses. J.V.H.—Your Lodge news came unstamped and cost us 2s.

J.T.—We had an account of the demonstration you write about in our last issue.

R.M.A.—Thanks; very good sentiment, but not good measure as poetry.

J.S.—We cannot encourage any solicitations for funds outside your own district, except with the sanction of the G.L. Executive.

D.C.—Your letter is not understood. Was the effort made by one or more Lodges, and for what purpose was £70 paid? We can gather nothing from your note, so cannot insert it.

R.K.—As the subject is referred to the District Executive, we prefer not to open the discussion at present in these columns. Although you say the subject "need not be further alluded to," others of our readers would feel equally entitled to oppose your views or advocate their own; and at present we do not recognise any desire with our readers to open up another "Degree" controversy.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSIONS.

MR. JOHN EDWARDS, 6, Egerton Street, Alexandra Park, Manchester Can supply any quantity of Pledge Cards at 4s. 3d. per 1,000, or per 1,000, on application. Sample card sent free on application.

FINAL OPPORTUNITY!!!

Owing to a strike and consequent rise in wages this is the last time we can offer them at the old price.

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Nothing adds more to the pleasure of a holiday at the seaside or in the country than a telescope, with sufficient power to view the country or shipping for miles round, and yet of such a size that it can be easily pocketed. The ENSIGN TELESCOPE fulfils these requirements, and is so named because round its body are painted in colours the various national, war, and commercial ensigns, so that when a ship is sighted you can at once tell its nationality and kind. The telescope has three brass drawers, opening to 17 inches and closing to 6. It has six lenses of the finest quality, is achromatic, and of such remarkable strength that it will distinguish ships at twenty-five fathoms at twenty windows at ten, and time by a church clock at four miles distant. It has been proved to show the flag at Windsor Castle from Hampstead, a distance of twenty-two miles.

Orders must be sent in within a month, with coupon below and P.O.O. for 7s. 10d. payable at Nelson-street, Greenwich.

G. T. W. 27.82 E. T. THEOBALD agrees to redeem this by forwarding one ENSIGN TELESCOPE as receipt of this Coupon and P.O.O. for 7s. 10d.

The Editor of the Penny Illustrated says: "E. Theobald's Telescopes may be emphatically commended."

E. THEOBALD. Telescope Maker to the Canadian Government, PORTLAND HOUSE, GREENWICH, LONDON, S.E. (Nearly facing the Station.)

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G. W. Sec's OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The P.G.W.C.T., having presented to the Grand Lodge, for use in Sabariniting Lodges, a supply of Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, the G.W.S. will forward twelve copies to any Lodge Deputy making formal application for the same.

Tax for quarter ending August 1, received during the week:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Location, Amount. Sept. 20.—Cape Coast ... £ s. d. 21.—Westmoreland ... 0 2 11 21.—Kent, E. ... 15 17 1 21.—Gloucester, N.W. ... 2 8 0 22.—Staffordshire, W. ... 4 3 9 23.—Devon, N. ... 1 9 5 23.—Dorset ... 6 7 0 23.—Yorkshire, N. ... 3 17 10

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G.S.J.T.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s Reports for quarter ending August 1, have been received as follows:—September 20, Essex: 21, Notts, W. Chester, Leicester; 22, Naval; 23, E. Devon; 24, Boda.

Samuel R. Rolfe, G.S.J.T. 45, Panlet-road, London, S.E.

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Crown of Snroy, Welsons Hall, Weston-st., Upper Norwood.
Crystal Fountain, Temperance Hall, Church-walk, Richmond.
G. W. McCrex, 25, Clarendon-st., Oxford-st.

THURSDAY.

Alert, Working Mens Club, Green-walk, Bermondsey.
Eveling, 47, Institute, White-street, Kenning Town, N.W.
Ealing, St. Mary's Coffee Tavern, St. Mary's-road, Ealing

FRIDAY.

Bedford, Friends Institute, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields.
Covey, 47, Institute, White-street, Kenning Town, N.W.
Grosvenor, Tootal Hall, George-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea

SATURDAY.

Cambridge, St. John's Lecture Hall, Langdon-road, Golden-sq.
Cornor Stone, 83, High-street, Poplar, E.
George W. Johnson, Trinity School, Carlisle-st., Westminster Br.-rd.

PROVINCIAL LODGES.

MONDAY.

BARROW-IN-FEES.—Hope of Barr W. Temp. Hall, Greengate, 7.
BRISTOL.—Alton, Hope of Barr W. Temp. Hall, Greengate, 7.
BRISTOL.—Carlton, Sunn-street, Mission Hall, 8.15.

TUESDAY.

BRIMINGHAM.—Smaford, St. Andrew's S.C., Farm-st. 7.45
BRIMINGHAM.—Brighton-station, Susest-st, Mission Hall, 8.15.
BRIMINGHAM.—Loyal Cambodge, Dowling-street Chapel, 8.15.

RICHMOND (York).—Richmond Hill, Writem's Hall, Newbiggen-st.
SEAFORD.—St. Leonard's S.E.—Thomas Gifford, Llanover, bc, Marine Town
St. LEONARD'S S.E.—Warrler, Genting Hill, 8.15

WEDNESDAY.

ADENBY.—Dahl-Khalsa, Mrs. Storoel's School, Havelock, 4.30.
ALTON.—St. Andrew's, 10, St. Andrew's, 7.30.
BARROW-IN-FEES.—Farness, Temp. Hall, Greengate, 7.15.

THURSDAY.

ALTON.—Oswalds, Ingham Arms Coffee House.
ADENBY.—Fairfield and Free, Co-operative Hall, Downing-st. 7.30
ALTON.—Weston, Gospel Hall, 7.30.

FRIDAY.

ALTON.—Temple's Alliance, Victoria-street, 7.30.
BARROW.—Ark of Safety, Millen-walk, 7.30.
BRISTOL.—Hope of Barr W. Temp. Hall, Greengate, 7.30.

FRIDAY.

ALTON.—Temple's Alliance, Victoria-street, 7.30.
BARROW.—Ark of Safety, Millen-walk, 7.30.
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3.—Lancashire, N. Blackpool.
9.—Devon, E. Torquay.
9.—Monmouth Monmouth.
24.—Wiltshire Swindon.
25.—Yorkshire, S. Pocklington.
34.—Yorkshire, S.E. South Bank.
Nov. 4.—Lancashire, S.E. Bolton.
18.—Kent, W. Woolwich.
20.—Dorset Wimborne.
20.—Gloucester, W. David Thomas Memorial School, Bishopston, Bristol.
20.—Northampton, S. Kingsberpe.
23.—Salop Shrewsbury.
20.—Worcester Oldbury.
27.—Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach.
28.—Hampshire, S. Lynton.

Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T. G.L.' Office, Congress-street, Birmingham.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.
REID.—KEMP.—On September 20, at Rugby, Bro. Sergeant Geo. Reid, Rifle Brigade, (The Prince Consort's Own), P.W.C.T. of the Loyal Watercourses Lodge, Cork, & Miss, eldest daughter of J. Kemp, Esq., of Wolverton, Bucks.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 455.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

[As a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

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LITTLE ETTIE AND THE CABMAN.

"Why, John, who would have thought of seeing you!" exclaimed Mr. William Carter, when his younger brother, who resided at Easthampton, some 30 miles distant, called rather unexpectedly one afternoon. "I'm so glad, and I'm sure Martha and the girls will be quite delighted."

"Oh, I had a pressing message by wire to come over about that Rockmore business, so I thought I should look in for an hour or two while I waited for the return train."

Mrs. Carter and her two daughters presently put in an appearance, and warmly greeted their relative, after which the elder lady apologised for having to go out and give some necessary directions to the servants, and the younger ones went upstairs to make some alterations in their toilet, leaving the brothers alone.

The conversation soon turned upon a point which was very interesting to both. Now, John Carter was a staunch teetotaler and never allowed a drop of intoxicating liquor to enter his house. He naturally wished to bring his brother, who was very dear to him, over to his views, but the latter, although he disliked drinking customs and rarely touched liquor for his own part, was afraid that if he did not conform to the so-called "hospitable" usage of society he might lose caste and estrange many of his friends.

"By the bye," inquired the younger brother during a pause in the conversation, "how is Lewis getting on?"

Lewis was Mr. William Carter's only son.

"Well, I can't exactly say," replied Mr. Carter, gravely and deliberately, "I can't exactly say that I am quite as well satisfied with his conduct since his return from school as I think I had a right to expect. But boys will be boys, you know."

As the subject was evidently a painful one, John Carter considerably refrained from prying it. He would not give his brother further pain by acquainting him with the fact that he had seen Lewis the same afternoon leaving the Railway Hotel in company with two of the most reckless young men in the town, and looking flushed and slightly excited with liquor. But he meant to see his nephew at the earliest opportunity, and if possible to open his eyes and save him from madly plunging into a downward career.

"Do you know whom we are ed for Mayor yesterday?" said John Carter turning the conversation.

His brother replied in the negative.

"Why, Mr. Wallace, an acquaintance of yours, and a very dear friend of mine shall be over here together on some business next week, and I wish you would invite him to dinner. I'm sure he would be very glad to know you better."

"I shall be delighted to see Mr. Wallace here at any time," was the rejoinder; and accordingly, a few evenings later Mr. Wallace dined at Springthorpe Villa. It was a quiet family party, no guests being present besides Mr. John Carter and the Mayor elect. Lewis Carter was also at table, a fine, frank-looking, handsome young fellow, but betraying to a keen observer, some slight traces of dissipated habits.

No intoxicants were used by any of the party, out of deference to Mr. Wallace who was well known to be a rigid abstainer;

I cannot explain exactly how John Carter contrived to introduce the subject of home drinking but he did so; and in the course of a friendly discussion which ensued, appealed to his friend to confirm his views on the point.

"I assure you," he said to his sister-in-law, "that Mr. Wallace could, if he would, relate something that occurred within his own experience which you would certainly find interesting."

Mrs. Carter expressing a warm, albeit polite, desire to hear Mr. Wallace's narrative, that gentleman proceeded as follows:—

Some years back there lived at Easthampton a brassfounder in a good way of business who was a widower with two children. Harry was the eldest, and Ettie the youngest of a rather numerous family. The boy was willful, wayward, and obstinate to a degree, but Ettie from her babyhood was the sweetest and most lovable child that ever gladdened a household. Everybody loved her, and she loved everybody, especially her father and brother. I am sure that if there were occasion, she would have died for them with a smile upon her lips.

Now I believe Harry would have grown up to the years of discretion without contracting a liking for drink if it had not been for the foolish conduct, I will not say evil example, of his father. He, poor man, had not the remotest idea of the immense harm he was likely to do by not only drinking on his own account, but by helping his guests and even his own youthful son to large quantities of liquor at his own table. I must hasten to say that I by no means put this forth as an excuse for Harry; indeed his conduct was inexcusable upon any grounds whatever. But whether his conduct was excusable or not it is certain that at his father's table he first learned to relish the taste of liquor—it was under his father's roof that the boy grew up to be a drinking man.

Harry had scarcely completed his twentieth year when the melancholy truth dawned upon the brassfounder that his son was already in a fair way of becoming a confirmed drunkard. He spoke to him several times upon the subject in rather a rough sort of way, but without effect.

Ettie, who was then six years old, and who had already joined a Band of Hope by the advice of her schoolmistress, joined her tender entreaties with her father's rather harsh expostulations; and I believe she would have succeeded in saving the young scapegrace if that matter had been left in her hands. But both father and son were quick-tempered and obstinate, and one day after a more serious quarrel than usual, Harry left his home in high dudgeon, and left for London with only a couple of pounds in his pocket. Being decently educated, and having a fair knowledge of business, he soon succeeded in obtaining a situation as clerk which he speedily lost, and then another, which he also lost; and finally a third from which he was dismissed in disgrace, and each dismissal was directly due to drink. After this his family heard nothing about him for a considerable time; and his father, who was now thoroughly estranged from him, forbade his name to be mentioned in the house.

I may mention, however, that before he succeeded in getting humble employment as an occasional helper at a stable, he suffered the most dreadful privations, and was more than once in imminent danger of death

by starvation. Yet even this terrible experience did not avail to cure him; for when after a time he was employed to drive a cab, and consequently had some money to squander, he took to drink once more just as if he had never suffered from its terrible consequences. A brother cabman named Joe Banks, a staunch teetotaler, and highly respected by all who knew him took a warm interest in Harry, and tried hard to induce him to become an abstainer, but the young man was so obstinate in his evil way that stout-hearted as he was, Joe almost gave up the case as hopeless, and feared that his new acquaintance would come to a miserable end.

Another cabman, who plied from a cab-rank in the City, was in the habit every morning of driving a wealthy butcher named Burton from his home, near Finsbury-park, to the Metropolitan Meat Market. Being laid up for a few days with a severe cold, he deputed Harry to drive in his place, and as this was better than waiting about for uncertain jobs, the latter consented. He found Mr. Burton so chatty and agreeable that he confided to him his name and a portion of his history. He was known amongst the cabmen simply as "Harry"; yet, to his great surprise, on the fourth day Mr. Burton informed him that he should not require his services again, at the same time presenting him with a handsome gratuity.

Harry was not aware at the time that Mr. Burton had recently married his father's youngest sister, and that on the very day he discharged him, his little sister Ettie had arrived in London on a visit to her aunt.

When the butcher got home that evening he told his wife, in the presence of her niece, how he had discovered that scapegrace nephew of hers whom the family had not heard of for some time.

"And do you know what he's doing now?" inquired Mr. Burton. "Why, driving a cab. He's the identical cabman that has driven me to the market for the last four mornings. Although he was always half tipsy I felt an interest in the man, feeling sure that he had seen better days; and so to-day I put him several direct questions, when he told me who he was, little dreaming of our relationship."

"Well, and what shall we do?" asked Mrs. Burton who deferred to her husband in everything.

"Why, leave him alone," was the reply. "Ettie his case is hopeless or it is not. If there's a hope for him the best thing is to let him suffer hard-hips for a time, which will teach him the folly of his conduct; if there's no hope what's the use of worrying ourselves and annoying his father about a drunken scapegrace."

Mr. Burton further informed his wife that Harry plied from a cab-rank in the West End, mentioning the name of the street.

Not a word of all this was lost upon little Ettie. She felt as if she had never truly loved her brother, until she found the hands of all the other members of the family against him. Oh, if she could be induced to become a teetotaler! Her father she felt she would forgive him, and receive him back into his house.

A sudden resolution formed itself in her mind. She would go to the cab-rank and plead with her brother in person. She might possibly succeed; at all events the experiment was worth trying.

Next day she essayed to carry her reso 144

execution—a very bold resolve, you will admit for a child not yet eight years old. For even a grown-up stranger to London, to walk from Finsbury Park to the Red Lion, is a sufficiently difficult feat. However, after several hours of patient toiling along through the apparently endless streets, during which she was obliged to inquire her way a number of times, Etta almost reached her destination. "Almoze," I replied, because I was not sure of it.

She had arrived within a few yards of the cabstand, and was crossing the street when the horse at the top of the rank, which had been left unattended whilst the cabmen was drinking in a neighbouring public-house, took fright at some dog, bolted, and bore the frightened child with alarming speed. Her destruction seemed inevitable. Apparently no earthly power could save her. A cry of horror burst from the spectators, when, just as she was about to be trampled underneath the horse's hoofs, the animal suddenly swerved, and although one of the cabwheels just touched her as it swept past, knocking her down on the hard roadway, she escaped with some trifling bruises. Her escape under Providence was due to Joe Banks, who, driving along from the opposite direction, observed Etta's peril, and as she was in a desperate condition, threw his whip at the runaway horse, causing the animal to swerve, and thus saving her life. With a woman's tenderness he lifted the child into his cab and conveyed her to the nearest hospital. On his return to the cab-rank the cabman known as "Hob" came forward.

"Oh, Joe," he said, "this is all my fault. I would force Bill Berry to leave his horse and come and have a drink, and this is the result. But is the child much injured? Is she likely to recover?"

"She is not much hurt, poor thing," replied Joe. "It is strange, but she seems to know you, and says she was coming here to see you when the accident happened."

"Did she give her name?" inquired Harry, breathlessly. "But you needn't answer, I know who it must be, and I'm off to see her at once."

So saying, Harry hastened to the hospital, where he gave his name, and was admitted to see the little sufferer.

She had already partly recovered from the effects of the knock, and received her brother with every evidence of joy.

"Oh, Harry, dear," she said, "I'm so glad I've found you at last. I was going to see you when this happened. I had heard — and she hesitated — "I had heard so many things about you."

"You heard I drank, perhaps?" inquired Harry. "Well, yes," was the reply. "But I hope you will give it up, Harry. It can only lead to disgrace and death."

"I will, Etta," replied her brother, earnestly. "Joe Banks, the good cabman who saved your life, has been trying for some time to get me to become an abstainer, and late as it is I'll take you and his advice."

"Oh, dear Harry, you've made me so happy," cried Etta, joyfully. Harry meant what he said. Never, he thought, had a man received a more terrible warning. Had he not narrowly escaped being the slayer of his own sister?

"I took the pledge, and, although I don't mean to let you anything about his after career, I may mention that from that moment everything seemed to prosper with him. To this day he rejoices at having become a teetotaler. And if you don't object to being told a little secret, I may mention that Harry and I, as well as my sister, Harry, Harry, are one and the same person."

The Carter family were deeply impressed by Mr. Wallace's narrative. Already favourably inclined towards the Temperance cause, Mr. Carter, his wife, and his children, took up the pledge that Harry had also banished intoxicating liquors from their home, and were surprised to find that they rather gained than lost in respect and popularity by the step, many non-temperamental friends commending them for acting consistently with their Temperance principles. After an interval with his uncle, Lewis followed his parents' wise example, and became quite an altered young man. It is no longer a secret that he will soon become the husband of little Etta.

BRO. R. J. KENDALL'S MARRIAGE.—At Trinity Methodist Church, Avenue C, San Antonio Texas United States, on September 10, Bro. R. J. Kendall, of *The Galveston News* (late of Holloway), was united to Miss Florence D. Holloway, of the same place. Both bride and bridegroom were members of Seven Sisters Lodge, meeting in Holloway Hall, Bro. Kendall being the W.S. of the Lodge for many consecutive quarters from 1875 to 1880. Sister Davies was also a good officer, and greatly esteemed by all who knew her. Bro. Kendall went to Texas in the autumn of last year, and on his arrival at San Antonio immediately obtained a position on the staff of the *San Antonio Daily Times*, only leaving that paper to go on the *Correspondent Daily News*, the leading paper of Texas, as the correspondent and business agent in San Antonio.

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PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY, GEO. III.

GEORGE R.

Edictum—We cannot but observe with inexpressible concern the rapid progress of impiety and licentiousness, and that degree of profaneness immorality and every kind of vice which to the scandal of Our Holy Religion and to the evil example of Our loving subjects hath broken in upon this nation

We therefore esteem it Our indispensable duty to exert the authority committed to Us for the suppression of these spreading evils fearing lest they should provoke God's wrath and indignation against Us and humbly acknowledging that We cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God by whom kings reign and on which We entirely rely to make our reign happy and prosperous to Ourselves and Our people without a religious observance of God's holy laws to the intent that religion piety and good manners may according to our most hearty desire flourish and increase under Our administration and government have thought fit by the advice of Our Privy Council to issue Our Royal Proclamation and do hereby declare Our Royal purpose and resolution to be that We will upon all occasions strictly enforce and punish all manner of vice profaneness and immorality in all persons of whatever degree or quality within this Our realm and particularly such as are employed near Our Royal Person and that for the encouragement of religious and virtuous conduct and the punishment of persons who are guilty of impiety and virtue by marks of Our Royal favour and We do expect and require that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example by their own piety and virtue and by their utmost contributions to the discouragement of persons who are guilty of and debauched lives that they being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and to become the visible disciples of Our good men toward them may as far as possible supply what the laws (probably cannot) altogether prevent And We do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all Our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever from playing on the Lord's Day at dice cards and other vile games whatsoever either in public or in private houses or other place or places whatsoever And we do hereby require and command them and every of them decently and reverently to attend the Worship and on the Lord's Day to abstain from the highest displeasure of God proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law And for the more reformatory of all such persons who by reason of their dissolute lives and conversation are a scandal to Our Kingdom Our further pleasure is that We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Judges Mayors Sheriffs Justices of Peace and all Officers and Ministers both Ecclesiastical and Civil and all other Our subjects to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual suppression and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking blasphemy profane swearing and coarse lewdness profanation of the Lord's Day or other dissolute immoral or disorderly practices and that they take care also to direct and to suggest to persons who are in public houses and other loose and disorderly houses and also all unlicensed public show interludes and places of entertainment using the utmost exactness in licensing the same also to suppress all loose and licentious prints books and publications blaspheming persons and the King and unwarly and to punish the publisher and vendor thereof and to put into execution the statute made in the 23rd year of the reign of the late King Charles II. entitled An Act for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday and the Statute in that behalf made in the 10th year of the reign of the late King William III. entitled An Act for the More Effectual Suppressing of Blasphemy and profaneness and also an Act passed in the 21st year of Our reign entitled An Act for the better Observance and Profanation on the Lord's Day called Sunday and all other laws in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day and likewise that in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day no person shall swear to Almighty God and upon pain of Our highest displeasure And for the more effectual proceeding herein We do hereby direct and command all Our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace to give strict charge to all the persons who are present at any public or private presentation and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid and also of all persons that contrary to their duty shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution and that they do at their respective Quarter Sessions Peaceable Meetings or otherwise cause this Our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read

in open Court immediately before the charge is given And We do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective Parish Church or Chapel to read or cause to be read this Our Proclamation at least four times in every year immediately after Divine Service and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practise of piety and virtue and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness and to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented and religion and virtue practised by all officers and private soldiers mariners and others who are employed by sea and land We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Commanders and Officers whatsoever that they do take care to avoid all profaneness debauchery and other immoralities and that they by true and virtuous lives and conversation do set good example to all such as are under their authority and likewise take care and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them and punish all such as shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at Our Court at St. James the 8 June 1871. in the 27th year of Our reign.

God Save the King.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That the Earl of Nelson has stopped the brewing of ale in his establishment, and substituted more for beer allowances for harvest work.

That intoxicating liquors have been stopped to the patients in Ashton-under-Lyne Workhouse by order of the doctor.

That several townships have been started near Sydney, N.S.W., on the same principles as those of Salsare and Besbrook, the sale of intoxicating liquors being prohibited.

That the revenue in the City of Aberdeen amounted to £160 15s. being an increase of £110 15s. 6d. on the year 1871.

That the annual consumption of beer per head, in litres (a litre being about 1½ imperial pints), in the chief countries of Europe, is as follows:—Russia, 271.10; Germany, 88; England, 143.

That the duty from spirits in Russia amounts to £23,000,000 for 50,000,000 Russian, while that in England is only £1,000,000, on 32,000,000 Britons.

That during the past ten years, Great Britain has spent £136,000,000 on drink, and Russia £50,000,000.

That our Government has prohibited the importation of gunpowder into Zululand, but the importation of spirits is left free.

That the number of papers in the United Kingdom is 1,168,758.

That of the 120 millions sterling spent yearly in alcoholic drinks, one fourth goes into the general revenue.

That Professor Leibl states that 1,460 quarts of the best Bavarian beer contain exactly the nourishment of a 24th. loaf of bread.

That Sir G. Wolesey has issued a general order to the effect that severe penalties, including confiscation of property, will be inflicted on persons selling spirituous liquors to the soldiers.

That Virginia drinks up her entire wheat crop annually, and that the liquor drunk in Louisiana cost 47,000,000 dollars, or 200,000 dollars more than its combined cotton, sugar and rice crop.

That Prohibition has made some progress that the more potent beer in the hands of keepers in Detroit have closed up and gone into another business.

That one of the signs of the growing demand for intoxicating beverages is the reported acquisition of a herd of cows by one of the great railway companies in order to supply fresh milk to travellers on their lines.

That Chicago has 400 ministers and 5,000 drink-shops.

That England has spent £2,400,000,000 during the last 10 years in intoxicating drinks.

That the largest number of pledges and ribbons (363 of the former and 537 of the latter) taken during the Toronto Mission were obtained on Friday the 29th, when Bro. F. U'ren and the G.W. Councillor addressed the meeting.

That there are at the present time 146,096 members of the I.O.G.T., in the British Isles, of which 91,591 belong to England, 42,671 to Scotland, and 2,069 to Ireland.

That the present membership under the R.W.G.L. of the World is 158,878.

That the present juvenile membership is estimated at 85,104, of which 7,530 are honorary.

That the article entitled "The Temperance movement, its origin and development," in Ward and Lock's "Epochs and Episodes of History" is from the pen of our esteemed G.W.C.T., Bro. Malins.

That the Rev. H.M.C. Price, late of G.W.S.O., Jersey was elected G.W.C.T. at the last annual session held last week in the above island.

J.W.S.

WITH THE WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE IN GLOUCESTER.

By BRO. JOHN E. POULTER, A.G. SEC.

The Western Temperance League, holding its forty-fifth anniversary meeting in Gloucester on Tuesday, September 26, was an opportunity for the meeting together of a large number of workers, old and young, in the cause of Temperance. Indeed, as one looked round at familiar faces it was not difficult for a moment or two, to indulge the coquet and harbour the illusion that it was our own Annual Session at York last Easter to be held in Gloucester, and that the familiar faces were those assisted by the fact that the same building will be the rendezvous on each occasion. The building thus referred to is the Shire Hall, one of the finest public halls in the West of England, of fine dimensions and historic appearance, in the Ionic style of architecture; its only possible drawback for our own Grand Lodge Session meeting-place is that for purposes of discussion it is somewhat too large and lofty, but our Gloucester friends will doubtless provide against this by a special arrangement of curtains and other properties.

It is almost too early to set forth the attractions of this interesting and well kept city, to interest and assist our representatives and visitors who will be flocking to the next spring, and therefore without any further allusion to its beauties and delicate workmanship outside and fine massive Norman pillars inside; of the Tolsey, built on the site of the Roman forum, and various Roman antiquities; of its ship canal and docks; or of its memories of historic battles, and George Whitehead's brief telling of the proceedings which took me to the scene of my previous home and activities. Sermons had been preached in several churches and chapels, including that of Roman Catholics, on the Sunday, his first sermon on the night of the 25th, by Bro. W. McCree, in the Shire Hall, on the words, "My people doth not consider," the first part of the service being conducted by Bro. Rev. F. Wagstaff. The hall was well filled, and the telling facts and statements presented in the speakers' well known style, and with considerable skill, secured the unhesitating attention of the congregation. On Tuesday morning the Conference opened with more than a hundred delegates and visitors, which gradually increased till the roll reached about 200, and the report of the secretary, Bro. J. W. Thorne, was read, and of great interest. The society operates over 11 counties, and reports 309 affiliated societies, embracing Temperance societies, sectarian and otherwise, Good Templar Lodges, and Bands of Hope. The work consists mainly of supplying the societies with lecturers and agents, who travel from town to town and village to village, in some cases to deliver a lecture and seek subscriptions, and in others to settle down for a few days and mission the particular place. The latter plan is somewhat of a departure, and two brethren, Bros. W. A. Bruce and T. Horrocks, have specially laboured in this kind of agency, and with considerable success. Bro. G. Calvert has again another department of work bringing to the notice of absentees the value of position and influence by personal visits, and by this means large numbers of this class have, at last, responded to the extent of contributing to the funds of the society and wishing success to the work; more than 50 members of the House of Commons and several peers of the realm have been so influenced. By these agencies meetings have been held every day in the week throughout the year, to say nothing of domiciliary visitation, distribution of literature, and other work. This result is more than justification for the exertions of the society, and need not be further detailed. District conferences have been held for the purpose of Temperance people taking counsel together for the better carrying on of work to successful issues. The income of the year was something under £1,500, and the expenditure an equivalent amount. The president, the Rev. O. J. Mansell, rector of Church Knowle, followed the reading of the report with a kind of president's address, but I could not help feeling that our own plan of requiring a printed address which is given by its being taken as read, was a great improvement upon this plan.

The president's generous words for other organizations were very heartily responded to. In the discussion that followed, one little incident especially tickled the meeting. Our friend Rev. J. Mansell complained that with such a populous area the number of affiliated societies was comparatively few, indeed that the 309 societies should be 1,300. The secretary very smartly and justly retorted that the speaker should in an example be forming a society in his own village, and so begin the work. The new president was elected in the person of Bro. W. S. Clark, proposed by our dear old friend Mr. S. Borly. Various other formalities occupied the rest of the sitting. In the afternoon the Western Temperance League's "Water Supply," which was listened to attentively, and yet felt by many of us to be hardly in place at a con-

ference where the time was limited to but a few hours, and where, in addition to necessary business, matters of vital importance to the League had to be discussed, and a line of policy for the new year to be laid down. A resolution urging the question upon the Local Government Board was, after some very suitable remarks from Dr. Batten, unanimously adopted. At the last yearly meeting the Executive were empowered to take the departure with respect to the kind of agency employed, which eventually resulted in a decision to employ two or more district agents, and to adapt the work of the League to the altered requirements and conditions of the age. Bro. F. Sessions made a paper full of practical suggestions, pointing out the work of such district agents or superintendents; it showed that the old system did not adequately meet the needs of either urban or rural populations, and that the methods were not elastic enough to meet the present exigencies. This was followed by Bro. Rev. T. French, who had just been appointed to one of the districts, who read a paper on "Temperance Work in our Villages." The main idea was that the villages should be missioned by and through the towns. A discussion, which sometimes followed, followed. Mr. H. Cresswell, who was present, following up the remark made by him saying that in his opinion separate organizations for Temperance extension would not be required as in the past, that the churches would take their place and do their work; that the hardest work had been done, and the winning post was in view. I was certainly astonished to hear such a rostrate view expressed from such a matter-of-fact quarter, and so were the majority of the delegates. Mr. W. J. Palmer, J.P., of the well known Reading Mission firm, thought that the efforts made to spread the cause in rural districts were well repaid. Mr. J. T. Grace confessed that he was not so hopeful as a previous speaker, and thought that there was great need still of Temperance organizations, and that the stirring up of the sobriety was due to these agents, who had thus done splendid work. Bro. R. W. Duxbury made a spirited defence, and Bro. Sessions wound up the debate, urging a five years' guarantee fund for the new work. It struck me that if an interval had been allowed for the filling up and signing an announcement of promised subscriptions, that if that had been done deliberately and formally, the response to the appeal would have been larger and more general. As it was, Messrs. R. Cory and W. J. Palmer, promised to send me 500 copies of £25 each, covering five years. The further consideration and carrying out of the papers was then referred to the Executive Committee. The evening meeting was timed for seven o'clock, a too early hour for a Temperance meeting even in this age, and as eight o'clock the room began to fill, and the large audience cheered again and again at the speeches delivered by Bros. Dr. Rawlings, of Swansea, and Rev. Pelham Stokes, rector of Wareham, as well as by the Mayor of Swansea, Rev. G. W. McCree, the vice chairman, Mr. W. J. Palmer, the secretary, and large body were of great assistance, and it was led in turn by Bros. W. Wyman and J. W. Hopkins, P.G.S. It should not be forgotten that the citizens generously proceeded, and that many homes for the use of the visitors. We trust that the following meetings will pass off with at least equal *clat* and success.

"SAVE THE PEOPLE."

Brothers, sisters, save the people,
Save them from drink's bitter course,
Hear the wails and lamentations,
Little children cry to us—'kud,
"We are starving, woe is our food,
Fathers, mothers, *Drink our food!*
Leave us not in shame and sorrow,
Come, oh! come, and do us good."

Brothers, sisters, save the people,
Hear ye weeping parents' wail,
"Sons and daughters, brave and lovely,
In their graves disembowelled lay."
See ye wives soiled and wretched,
Bruised and mimed by those who swore
On the happy bridal morning,
They would live for evermore.

Brothers, sisters, save the people,
All your efforts are not vain,
Though some may with taunt assail you,
Others will from drink abstain,
Every soul you save from sinking,
Every ray of gladness cast,
Is remembered in the hour of death,
Who shall recompense at last.

THOMAS, H. LEWIS.

Good Temperance is again gaining a stronghold in North Wales. Quite a "Temperance wave" is passing over the part of the principality, and demonstrations to celebrate the Sunday Closing Bill coming into operation are being held in various towns—*Hebly Budgets*.

BRO. D. Y. SCOTT AT EXETER.

The G. W. Co. gave an excellent speech in the "Ever Faithful" city on the evening of September 27. Our worthy brother scattered to the winds every objection that could be urged against Temperance and against its great aim—Prohibition. He showed with great aptness that prohibition is already actually in force, legally, in the United Kingdom, and that all that we, as Good Templars, do in the matter is to decry and oppose the comparatively few but very *wholesale* licensed exceptions to the general rule of the law. He pointed out that prohibition is the rule in this country let him go home and commence selling beer in the same unrestricted way that the unlicensed baker sells bread and he will soon find (if the policemen are on the beat) that there is such a thing already existing as PROHIBITION. We only want to extend the principle so as to include the licensed victuallers, those men who sell one penny worth of food for twenty pence, and yet presume to denounce us as enemies to the working man. As regards Local Option it was allowed that he who paid the piper should have the choosing of the time, and if, as some contended, the public-house is the poor man's cellar, why prevent the poor man from carrying the key of his own cellar? Then there is a good deal of talk about destroying "the spirit" of the law, and the decision was given by the D.C., U.K.A., Conf. Sec., D.C.T., and Rev. M. H. Le Plé D.R.T., asked if they looked as if they had any desire to curtail the liberty of their fellow men. Nay, for Good Templars aspire to *greater* freedom, but such freedom for every man means liberty for every man. It is not every man who is hardy enough to be an opponent merely of "complicity." If by liberty they meant *absolute* liberty, that was an *impossibility* wherever two or more individuals happen to be located. Bro. Scott well illustrated these and other points of his speech. In his description of the condition and aims of our noble Order, he stated that many people were opposed to our life-long pledge. He once met a minister of the Gospel who said his only objection to our organisation was our "life-long pledge;" (he the minister) did not believe in the righteousness of a life-long pledge. Bro. Scott thereupon courteously interrogated the minister as to whether that gentleman had entered the matrimonial state. The reply being in the affirmative, the minister was asked "if he had not done so, would he have said, "And would you like your wife to know you so strongly object to a *life-long* pledge?" Speaking of the opposition often encountered from other Temperance societies, he was of opinion that it was entirely unmerited. The Good Templars had been and were the backbone of nearly every other Temperance society, and it was not fair that having worked for and earned success they should be unceremoniously elbowed aside by men new to the work.—A special Lodge session was afterwards held at which six resolutions were initiated into the Order by the G.W.Co. The meeting afterwards was a great success, and will long be remembered. The perhaps general verdict was expressed to me by a brother as follows:—"That is the best meeting I ever attended, and Bro. Scott is the best speaker I ever heard."

Bro. Scott alluded no doubt to Captain Douglas Galton's address at the Social Science Congress, when he said that every Good Templar would rejoice to see men more comfortably and healthily housed than at present, but men who had lost all interest in home comfort because of their visits to the public-house were not likely to demand or pay for better tenements. Get men to give up the drink and to see the value of home-happiness, and we should soon have better built and better furnished homes. It is always, however, in sympathy with every well-versed sanitary movement. R.H.D.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual conference was held in the Temperance Hall, Bishop Auckland, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Lingford presiding. There was a good attendance of members and visitors, including several members of the Order. The executive's report spoke in high terms of the work done by the League during the year, and the proposals for the coming year, viz. E. B. M.P., was appointed president for the ensuing year. The following (abridged) resolution was adopted:—"That this Conference acknowledges the abundant success which has marked the progress of the Temperance reform during the past 50 years, and, while it views with satisfaction the present general aspect and aspect of the cause, deems this a fitting opportunity to impress upon Temperance reformers the necessity for increased co-operation." Amongst the other resolutions which were also adopted is the following:—"That this Conference, in the month of August, 1883, be taken to promote a Sunday Closing Bill in the counties of Cumberland and Durham, and instructs the secretary to co-operate with the movement, and arrange for a similar action in Northumberland." After a resolution tendering thanks to the meeting to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. for his assistance, Bro. M. had supported the Local Option resolution, the day's proceedings closed.



IN SWEDEN.

In my last I referred to three meetings of our Order which I have attended in Sweden. I have now pleasure in adding some further particulars.

On the eve of my departure from Stockholm on Monday September 25, I received a brotherly cordial, and earnest address in writing from the G.W.S., of Sweden to the Grand Lodge of England, and the S.E. Lancashire District Lodge (the two bodies who had entrusted me with addresses from England to Sweden). This address I shall translate, to those two bodies on my return.

We broke the return journey at Skövde, a small town about two-thirds the distance from Stockholm to Göteborg. This is the very place where our honoured and beloved G.W.C.T. (Bro. Malins) established the Grand Lodge of Sweden. In the year 1850, he related by him in the columns of the Watchword, under the heading "A Scramble in Scandinavia." We knew that one of the three Lodges in Skövde meets on Monday evening, and we were anxious to attend the session. All went well. We were welcomed and I spoke in Swedish, partly from memory, and partly extemporaneous. It does not appear that a single member of the Lodge speaks any English.

They tried to get me to attend a meeting at Falköping on the Tuesday; but it was impossible. The time was too short, and we must push on to Göteborg.

When we got to Göteborg station on the Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, we were surprised to see a crowd of people on the platform with beautiful banners, &c., inquiring into things we found they were Good Templars, and had come to the station to welcome us back to Göteborg. They had seen in the newspapers accounts of the Stockholm meetings, and they wanted us to attend a "little festival" on the Wednesday evening. We agreed, though this set aside another arrangement which had been made for me to lecture in the city.

Some brother came to our hotel to drive us to the meeting. When we got there we found the room already nearly full, and there were ultimately nearly 300 people present. The room was beautifully decorated with banners, mottoes, and evergreen.

After a piece by one of the two choirs, I was presented to the meeting, and was requested to speak. This I did in Swedish, and afterwards I said a few words in English, with Lieutenant Wawrinsky as interpreter. There was much good music during the evening; refreshments, &c. Brief addresses were delivered by Bro. Berg, Strömberg, Herr Hedlund, editor of the principal newspaper in Göteborg, &c. The kindest things were said of me personally, heartiest good wishes were expressed for English Good Templars, and especially for our honoured chief, Bro. Joseph Malins. The G.W.C.T. of Sweden, expressed to me with particular warmth his hope and prayer that the head of this great Order may soon be restored by a gracious Providence to health and vigour. He begged me to assure English members of the G.W.C.T. that he and the other Swedish members will do their best to secure the complete triumph of the cause of Temperance in Sweden.

I am sure it will be interesting to your readers to learn that in the course of last year, Bro. Berg travelled in Sweden 1,600 Swedish miles (about 11,200 English miles), delivered about 200 lectures, attended 35 new Lodges; and this year, i.e., since the last G.L. meeting (only five weeks), he has travelled some 219 Swedish miles (about 1,460 English miles), lectured 37 times, and established two new Lodges. Knowing how precious the chief's time is, I will say no more, except that I am thankful for all the kindness which has been shown to me, and for all the cheer and stimulus which my visit have afforded to the membership in Sweden, and that I hope I may be able to speak the language better when next (if ever) I see the faces of Swedish sisters and brothers.

EPHRAIM TURLAND.

Göteborg, Sweden, September 28, 1882.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.



"The forthcoming bazaar to be held in Bristol in aid of the Good Templars' mission among the coloured people of America is occupying close attention in a number of districts, and arrangements are well in hand."

So says the True Templar, and we hereby report.

that the following countries and districts are known by us to be among the "number" of those so occupied: Belgium, Ireland, Wales, Durham S., Essex, Gloucester, W. Hants North, Hants South, Huntingdonshire, Kent W., Lancashire S.E., Leicester, Somerset E., Somerset W., Suffolk, Wiltshire, Yorks N.

Other Districts have also appointed collectors, possibly others are working who do not report to us as yet; if so we should be obliged by their doing so. The following is the amended

LIST OF RECEIVERS

FOR NORTH OF ENGLAND STALL.

- Mrs. J. J. Woods, 15, Regent-street, Hartlepool.
Mrs. J. Walshaw, 3, Craven-terrace, Halifax.
Mrs. J. Glasley, 2, Castle-gate, York.
Mrs. Robinson, Ashleigh, Falkland-road, Egremont, Birkenhead.
Assisted by Mrs. A. M. Green, Norwood-grove, Liverpool.
Mrs. Blakely, 21, Saville-park, Halifax.
(And others.)

WARWICK AND MIDLAND COUNTIES STALL.

- Miss H. E. Young, c.o., G. L. Office, Conquest-street, Birmingham.
Mrs. Carnell, 28, Tyndal-street, Ladywood, Birmingham.
Mrs. L. Impey, 22, Wheeley's-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Miss Metford, the Yews, King's Norton, near Birmingham.
Miss Inwards, Derby Villa, Avenue-road, Leamington.
Assisted by Mrs. D. Clark, High-street, Worcester.
Mrs. Beattie, 38, Cobden-street, Leicester.
Mrs. Brafield, 26, Hinchley-road, Leicester.
(And others.)

EASTERN COUNTIES STALL.

- Miss M. E. Doerra, Kelvedon, Essex.
Mrs. Pryse, 14, North-street, Manchester-square, London.
Mrs. Woolcott, 133, Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, London, S.E.
Mrs. Kenward, 225, Maida Vale West, London.
Mrs. Randall, Beulah-terrace, Tunbridge Wells.
Mrs. Campbell, Moutcaute House, Sutton, Surrey.
(Assisted by others.)

WEST OF ENGLAND STALL (WITH E. SOMERSET.)

- Mrs. A. Tanner, The Nook, Durdon Hill, Bristol.
Miss Barker, Grosvenor Dale, Bath.
Mrs. Laver,
Mrs. Walker, Street, Somerset.
Miss Impey, Street, Somerset.
Assisted by Miss Marshall, 2, Fir-grove, Gotland's-road, Bournemouth; Mrs. Boye, Petersfield, Hants, and others.

IRISH STALL.

- Mrs. J. Pryor, Belfast.
Mrs. C. F. Allen, Moyra-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

INTERNATIONAL STALL.

- Miss C. Gray, 53, Rue Dambrogge, Antwerp.
Miss I. Metcalf, The Yews, King's Norton, Birmingham.
Mr. A. H. Clothier, Street, Somerset.
Miss Catherine Impey, Street, Somerset.
Mrs. Hoock, 57, Gaudon-road, Wrexham, London.
Mrs. J. M. Jones, Gatefield, Crapham, N. Wales (assisted by others.)

BISTOL LOCAL STALL.

- Mrs. Walter Sturge, 5, Cotham Park, Bristol.
Mrs. Osborn, 35, Raglan-road, Bishopston, Bristol.
(And several other sisters and brothers.)

BOOK AND MUSIC STALL.

Be sure not to forget to send books &c. for this stall. Old magazines in fair condition, and spare books of almost any kind will be acceptable.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts met in annual session at Boston Hall, No. 176, Tremont-street, on the 19th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Alfred Nichols, of Lowell, who reported his intended removal from the State. A series of resolutions was adopted, concluding as follows:—

"That we regret that duty calls Bro. Nichols into another field, which will deprive us of his rare abilities and counsel, but wherever he goes he carries with him the love and esteem of the officers and members of the reorganised Grand Lodge I.O.C.T., of Massachusetts."

Twelve candidates were introduced and initiated. The G.W.S. read a very encouraging report. The following were elected and installed into office: Bro. C. A. Stevens, G.W.C.T.; Bro. Silas Dickey, G.W. Com.; Bro. Rev. N. W. Matthews, G.S.T.; Sister Eliza Gardner, O.W.V.T.; Sister Jessie Forsyth, G.W.S.C.; Sister Margaret Barclay, G.W.Tress.; Bro. J. Frank Burdick, Grand Chaplain; Bro. Edward Emmets, Grand Marshal; Bro. Rowen Falkland, Past Grand W.C.T.; Bro. Jones, Grand Ass. Sec.; Sister Alice Dickey,

Grand D.J.; Bro. Upton, G. Guard; Bro. James Hays, G. Sentinel.

We learn that Bro. Nichols, P.G.W.C.T., is about to visit England. Bro. Pea is expected to visit the State, and good results are anticipated.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The population of the earth according to the statistics of Messrs. Behren and Wagner is estimated at 1,433,887,500.

A serious collision occurred on the 30th ult., on the London and North Western Railway, at Crewe. Some 14 persons were injured more or less seriously.

It is proposed to cut a canal through the Peninsula of Malacca, so as to avoid the passage round by Singapore.

The Australian cricketers arrived at Queenstown on the 1st inst., from the steamship Alaska. They intend playing at New York, and Philadelphia.

A severe storm passed over many parts of Ireland on the 1st inst. The roofs of many houses were blown off, and much damage has been done to property.

Joseph M. W. of Altrincham, and Mr. Jacob Behren, Bradford have been knighted for their services connected with French Commercial Treaties.

According to the American census of 1880, there were 230,984 Jews in the whole of the United States. Out of this number the City of New York claims 60,000, Brooklyn, 14,000, and Chicago 12,000.

The discoverer of aluminium, the eminent German chemist, Professor Wöhler, has just died at Göttingen. He was born at Escherstein, near Frankfort-on-Main, in 1809.

The hospital ship, The Carthage, arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th ult., with 500 patients on board, consisting chiefly of men from the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 5th Light Infantry, who were, among the wounded, 11 officers and 37 non-commissioned officers. Four private died during the passage.

At a recent microscopic exhibition the sting of a honey-bee shown upon a screen was so sharp that the point could barely be detected. At the side of it was a common fine sewing needle, magnified in the same proportion as the sting. The point of the needle seemed to be five inches across.

The Early Closing movement seems to be gaining ground. A short time ago circulars were sent out to the tradesmen of Shepherd's Bush, London, calling upon them to close their premises at five p.m. on Thursdays. It appears that a great majority agreed to this proposal.

Captain Shaw, of the Fire Brigade, has issued his report on the London theatres. He suggests that every theatre should be divided into at least two distinct and separate risks, one before and the other behind the curtain. He thought that a regulation limiting the numbers in each part of each house was imperatively called for.

In connection with the recent attempt of Messrs. Maddox and Fletcher to cross the Alps on the bicycles, Mr. A. Brown, of Beckenham, writes:—"As I crossed the Alps twice with a bicycle in 1878, the record in record is, I am certain, belongs to me. I have not heard of any authentic crossing prior to my own, but do not think it at all likely that even I was the first."

A banquet in a steam boiler was lately given by a German manufacturer in the Duchy of Baden, to celebrate the completion of one of the largest steam boilers in the world. Inside the boiler a scaffolding was erected containing a table for 30 guests, while racks for the cookery were arranged along the sides. The only defect was the entrance, as the guests had to slip in through a three foot opening in the lid.

LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, September 27, the members of the "Criterion" Lodge gave a grand complimentary tea party and concert to Bro. William Kirkbride, the late L.D., who for many years has been connected with the Order is S. W. Lancaster, one of the founders and chief supporters of the "Criterion." Since its formation several years ago. He resigned all duties connected with the Lodge owing to his removal from Liverpool to the West Cheshire district. The occasion was made the opportunity of presenting Bro. Kirkbride with a large illuminated address, enclosed in a massive gilt frame, and a large floral album. After tea, (provided in first-class style by Sinter Cook, D.V.T., and of which upwards of 150 friends partook.) Bro. J. L. Dabington, D.C.T. presided, supported by Bro. J. L. Collings, W. J. Jones, "The Liberator," Bro. J. Williams, William Kirkbride, Bro. E. J. Freeman, and other friends. The programme was a well-arranged one, and consisted of the sentiments: "Prosperity to the Grand Lodge of England," proposed by Bro. D.C.T., and responded by Bro. Collings; "The District Lodge of Liverpool," proposed by Bro. Williams; "Our guest," "Our visitors," and "The ladies." Recitations were given by Sister Stanley, "The magic wand," &c., song by Sister Alcroft, Bro. Job Jones and Mr. Ferguson, and well selected songs on the English concertina by Bro. F. Picking, F.W.C.T.

THE REPORT OF THE D.E.D.

Not long ago I was paying a visit to the District Lodge of Commensenshire. In due course the officers' reports came up, and the D.E.D.'s being called for, I observed Bro. How Not-to-do-it (late of another district) rise in response. I was rather surprised to see Bro. H. N. occupying this post, because I had frequently heard him say—meeting him casually on other occasions—that he never had any hand in such political work. That, he would declare, was the mission of the Great Temperance Politics League (of which he was proud to be a member), and it was presumption in any one else to interfere—at any rate, for a young, insignificant body like ours to do so. And as for the "Great Lodge of Unity," I thought it was a mere pretext on giving us Temperance legislation, and so forth—well, these being Bro. How Not-to-do-it's well known sentiments, I was, as I said, a little surprised to see him filling the chair of D.E.D. But there he was, and reading his report. It was very interesting—

"Bro. How Not-to-do-it: "This is the report." D.C.T. (With a good-humoured smile): "I think our brother must surely fancy himself in another place—to be reading a report of the work of Parliament in mistake for our own. Have you no report of the political work of the district, brother?"

Bro. H. N.: "Of the district? Certainly, if I may be allowed to put in a word of interruption. And a most cheering report it is, brethren."

The D.E.D. then proceeded to tell us how in his own town the local branch of the Great Temperance Politics League had invited all the Temperance bodies officially to unite with them in a deputation to oppose the granting of a license, which had proved the most successful; how the County Sunday Closing Association had just completed their monster petition; and was just proceeding to expound how the Temperance ladies of Drinkborough had obtained a favourable reply to Local Option from the new candidate, when he was again "brought up shore" by the D.C.T.

"I am sorry to have to remind you, Bro. How Not-to-do-it, that these details of the business of other societies, though interesting, are not just now in order. We must first of all get our own duties before we can get the quarter. The Lodge is waiting for the report of the D.E.D."

Bro. H. N.: "Oh, if you don't care for Temperance work unless it happens to have been done by yourself."

D. C. T.: "Excuse me, brother, but I believe the great Lodge of all will not be satisfied with deeds done by proxy, and we must act accordingly."

Bro. H. N.: "But suppose there is nothing to report?"

D.C.T.: "Is that so? Has nothing been done by the district, the Lodges, or the D.E.D.?"

Bro. H. N.: "Nothing that I know of—as Templars, that is. I dare say half the canvassers for the petition may have happened to belong to the Order. Of course, as secretary for the— and agent for the—my hands are quite full."

D.C.T.: "Nothing." Then that is your report, my good brother, and the whole of it? Brethren, what do you wish to do to the D.E.D.'s report?"

"On the question of adoption a serious question ensued. Several wanted to know what had become of the committee appointed last session to canvass the county town from house to house on Sunday Closing."

Bro. How Not-to-do-it: "Oh, I was fortunate enough to be able to stop that." It had been talked about, he said, at a committee of the town Temperance Society as long as three years ago, and though it had never come up again, he thought the society would feel excessively hurt to see it taken out of their hands, and not to suffer by this, but indeed by two or three Templars the committee cared to have in it, to go on course in other capacities."

Bro. H. N.: "Oh, of course I meant all accept Templars. One couldn't expect them to be invited, with our excellent friends to be invited, with our excellent friends, and indeed, seeing the difficulty, I at once took it upon me to say that the Good Templars would not expect to be consulted—they had their own legitimate Lodge work to attend to. At the same time, as D.E.D., I took care that the deputation should not suffer by this, but indeed by two or three Templars the committee cared to have in it, to go on course in other capacities."

After this, the motion had to be passed hurriedly.

time pressing for other business. But I must tell you, brethren, that although not much was said, the Commensenshire District Lodge did not re-elect Bro. How Not-to-do-it to the post of D.E.D. On the contrary, the W.D.Sec., who was a bit of a wag, selected me two lines in his sketch report for the "Great Lodge of Unity." I thought it was a fair trial of the feeling of the D.L., "The Quarter Report," and Political Action showed that the D.L. had done NOTHING, in which it had been largely assisted by the D.E.D."

A VISITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE JUVENILE TEMPLE CONFERENCE.

[It was suggested to us at the Conference that the columns of the WATCHWORD be opened for correspondence with the view of following up the suggestions of the several papers then read, or of eliciting new suggestions for the better working of Juvenile Templary. We are, naturally, glad to comply, and would simply urge correspondents to be as direct, concise, and brief as practicable in their communications.—Ed. G. T. W.]

As a Juvenile Templar I felt much interested when the question of a conference was first mentioned. This interest continued to increase as the time drew near for the meeting, and since it assembled I have eagerly read any news respecting its transactions.

It may, perhaps, be owing to my expectations being great, but I confess that I am somewhat disappointed at the result. The whole of the papers were of an interesting nature; but still I, and others may feel seemingly, regret that but few tangible proposals have been made which would help to keep the things that we need assistance. The position of the District Councils never been to have been mentioned, though I am of opinion that if good is to be accomplished it is the District Councils that will have to take up schemes having this object in view, just as our various societies have done. I am bound to confess that the Councils are not sufficiently recognised, and are a neglected branch of our Order. In proof of this I think I need only point out that they are an unorganised body without any rights, almost without form of any kind, their officers never being installed. There is room for improvement in this direction, and the sooner such steps are taken the better for Juvenile Templary. A District Council can be reorganised in its district, which no Conference can help wherever it may be held. This is an important factor in juvenile work has been forgotten.

I observe that the severance of Juvenile Temples from the Adult Order has been advocated by several speakers; but with all deference to their opinion, I think I am giving the views of the majority of Septs when I say that such a step is not desirable. I think it is I take it that the object of our Temples is to strengthen the Order, and this cannot be done by teaching the young folks that Lodges in particular and members in general do not care anything for their welfare. Perhaps many of you will think that this is the work of a solitary individual who has had every assistance rendered by the Lodge with which his Temple is affiliated, but I am sorry to say quite the reverse is the fact. I have worked practically alone, the Lodge hardly evincing any concern in the progress of the Temple, but I have never missed the opportunity of inviting my juveniles to join my Lodge when they have been eligible, as I thought it my duty to do so. If we want to succeed we must work the Adult and Juvenile Orders more closely together. This is the best part of the other, and is the best of separating them. Now I believe that if District Councils (which are composed of adult members) were urged to take more active steps towards bringing Lodges and Temples into harmony, and plans were formed for the purpose, the work would be greatly assisted. Could not deputations be sent to visit the various Sub-districts where Juvenile Templary is known to be weak, or not meeting with the support it deserves, and a speaker with tact and ability sent to rally to the adult members? This I do not see how it is, and perhaps worth a trial. A District Council firmly determined and willing to work, could, I am certain, bring about a welcome change, though I am afraid, as a rule, they have not yet found out their work, or that Grand Lodge has not recognised them sufficiently to give the idea that they were meant to work, or can work at all. Strengthen the District Councils, and they in turn will support the Temples and seek to induce the Adult Order to join more heartily in our end-averture to prove that "prevention is better than cure."

I sincerely trust that the matter will be thoroughly considered with a view of ascertaining whether District Councils could not be made the motive for doing useful Juvenile Templar work, and to stimulate our Lodges into a more earnest desire to do what they can for the most important branch of our noble organization. This is a great plan, and our labourers are few.—Yours fraternally, T. W. SWYTH, D.C.Sec., Greatbam, West Hartlepool.

OBITUARY.

Bro. Eli Salter.—We regret to record the death of a brother who has been in the employ of our publisher for about ten years. Bro. Salter has, since the starting of the WATCHWORD in 1874 had charge of the advertising department of that paper, at first only partially as representing the London agency, but since the transfer of the paper to London, as its sole advertising agent. For some years he has also assisted the Editor in revising the "Lodge News" column, and rendered other occasional service in our office. He also rendered valuable help in the compilation of "The National Temperance Year Book for 1881," the first and only issue of that work yet published. Deceased was painstaking in his work and honourable in his business transactions. A peculiar reticence and reserve, and an occasional irritability of mind which was an affliction by himself, are now accounted for from the fact that he was suffering from an internal complaint which must have seriously affected his spirits. He left his employment after due notice, by his own desire, having made as his stated on the day of leaving "rather arrangements." On or about the following day, September 1st, he entered the St. Peter's Hospital, Berners-street, where he submitted to an operation, and he died in the hospital on Sunday, September 24. He was well known and respected amongst the advertising agents, and in official circles of the Temperance movement in London, as well as by members of the Order chiefly in the south of London.

Mr. J. Williams.—The remains of the late Mr. J. Williams, for many years a prominent Temperance advocate in the North of London, were conveyed to their last resting place on Sunday, 24th Sept. Over 600 persons followed the hearse, headed by a brass band, and a large number of addresses were delivered at the grave by the Rev. G. M. Murphy and Mr. G. W. Johnson. There were also present Mr. James West, President of the Southwark Total Abstinence Union; Messrs. James, Newell, Davis, Gendall, Torrey, and Chief Marshal, P.C.M., and many others. The following societies were represented with their banners:—Surrey Unity, T.A.S.P. (to which deceased was attached), White-street Branch of the Working Women's League, and the following Lodges of the Sons of the Phoenix: Blue Ribbon, Sons of the Star of Kent, Peace and Unity, Victoria, William Kelsey, G. C. Campbell, Never Doubted, Priests of Deftford, Joseph Sturge, R. G. Warner, Lord Nelson, Rose of Kent, Beehive, Samuel O'Connell, Standard Lifeboat, Excelsior, Grand Hope, Thomas Murphy, Wapping, Good Intent, Priests of Lambeth, and many others.

Sister Linney.—We have to record with regret the decease of Sister Linney, which occurred at Pontefract, on Thursday, September 28. Speaking of our late sister, a correspondent says:—"By the death of our lamented sister, the Pinfret Lodge has lost a truly noble supporter of the Good Templar cause. She had been connected with the above Lodge since its formation many years ago, and although of late years a confirmed invalid, our late sister was thoroughly conversant with the working of our noble Order, having occupied on various occasions high positions in the Lodge and district, in a manner we should all do well to imitate. Her mild and gentle disposition won for her the love and esteem of her fellow members and those with whom she was intimately connected. Our late sister was interred in the quiet but beautiful Friends' Burial-ground at Aston on a Sunday afternoon, October 1. A very large number was present, including representatives from the Pinfret Lodge. A touching address was given at the grave by the Rev. A. G. Nicholls, the pastor of the church with which our sister was connected. The solemn service made a deep impression on those who listened, and a source of comfort to the mourners; for while the remains of our late sister were being lowered into the grave, the solemn stillness was only broken by the sobs of a pathetic congregation. Thus closed the career of a noble and highly cultivated and respected woman, who by her life exemplified what she had shown herself to be a true soldier of the Cross."

NEGRO MISSION FUND.

Amount received during the week with sincere thanks:—
N. D. Niparadung Lodge, Southend, Es., collected by Sister Tomouze, 2s. 6d.; by Bro. Bradford, 2s. 6d.;
Alba Rosa Lodge, York " " " " " " " " 10 0
" " " " " " " " " " " " 5 0
CATH. IMPEY, Hon Sec., Street, Somerset.

CRICKET.—On September 23 a match was played between the United Templars' C. C. and the Hilton Alliance, at Aston-park, Birmingham, the former winning by 48 runs. The victorious club, although defeated last season, has played 12 matches, of which they have won seven.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETO SALINE... refreshing and tonic, forms a most hygienic, refreshing and refreshing beverage...

THE EMINENT AND LEARNED DOCTORS... FLETCHER and STEVENS, and many other medical men have borne unqualified testimony to the value of this medicine.

DR. BROOK... "Unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

DR. W. MORGAN... "It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. W. STEVENS, in his works on Cholera and Fever... "Since its introduction the fatal West India Fever are deprived of their terrors."

DR. TURLEY... "I found it act as a specific in my experience and family in the worst form of scarlet fever, no other medicine being required."

DR. J. W. DOWSON... "I used it in the treatment of forty-two cases of Yellow Fever, and I am happy to state that I never lost a single case."

DR. S. GIBSON (formerly physician of the London Hospital)... "It is invaluable in the treatment of disease has long been the Food of the Invalid."

DR. SPARKS (Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants)... "I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric complaints and other forms of Peptic Dyspepsia."

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP... a perfect luxury; forms with the addition of Peppermint a delicious beverage for TOTAL ABSTINERS.

M. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN, LONDON.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News. We can only profess announcements at advertisements. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very cheap rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional 32 Words.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazaars, &c., are placed in this the most prominent position in the paper and are charged by space of the following rates:-

For One insertion ... 4s. 0d. Any space One Inch Two insertions at ... 3s. 6d. (more or less of Three Spaces, Four and beyond ... 2s. 6d.) same rate.

Including a reference to the Event in the "Forthcoming Events" column.

October 16.-Friend Lodge, York, meets Monthly at the Friends' Meeting-House, York. Next Meeting on Monday.

October 17.-Annual Public Meeting, United Kingdom Alliance, Friends' Hall, Manchester.

SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES. First twenty-four words ... 6d. Every six words additional ... 3d. Name and Address forming part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectfully connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not menial); could keep a tradesman's books.—Address, E. 509, Sell's Advertising Offices, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

A MASTER Baker can thoroughly recommend a trustworthy Christian man and Good Templar, as Baker, competent to manage the bakehouse or undertake any kind of confectionery.—For particulars, apply to Mr. MAY, Baker, West End, Southampton.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, Situation by young man, age 24; years; 10 years' experience; 4 years' 15 months in last situation; member Congregational Church.—P.W.C.T., 14, Bioton-street, Esmouth.

WANTED.—Situation as Warehouseman or Confectioner in Grocers and Provision Stores; no objection to travelling; experienced; Good Templar.—Address, W. D. S., at this office.

BLUE RIBBON MISSION.

SPECIAL GOSPEL TEMPERANCE TRACTS For Meetings and general distribution, 1,000, 5s.; 500, 3s. 6d.; with notice at back. Quantities, 3s. per 1,000. Posters, 20th, by 30th, 100, 16s.; Window Paper, 1s. in gold type, with gold engraved headings, Pledge Cards and all requisites. Send name and address and one stamp for sample. Estimates for all classes of work. Orders per return.—Notes for BUREAU MANAGERS, Temperance Printing and Publishing Office, 89, ACKLARDS-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

NOTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old favorites. Just the thing for advertising meetings, &c., and discounting temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting printed on back, 1,000, 4s.; 500, 3s.; premium, Carriage Free.—W. WARD, F.D.S., 65, Goring-street, Nottingham.

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Table listing various articles and their page numbers, including Little Ethie and the Caliban, Proclamation, What we Hear, Next in Goodness, Poetry—Licensed—To do what we will, Correspondence, Good Templars to the Front, With the Western Temperance League in Gloucester, Poetry—Save the People, Bro. D. Y. Scott at Exeter, Notes from Afar, News from the South, Items of Interest, Blue Ribbon Movement, Public Work of the Order, Good Templars in the Curragh Camp, Poetry—Save the People, The Report on the January Temple Conference, 647, Ordinary, Negro Mission Fund, A New Butress for the Church of England, What is a Sin?, News of the Leagues, Items of Temple News, District Lodges, Brethren in London and the United States, Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, A Picture of Gin-Drinking in London, American Humour, Naval Yarns.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY. Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of Fat Extracted, Being in a concentrated form, keeping for years in all climates. Made instantaneously by Boiling Water, and Palatable without milk. Best adapted to a breakfast-table, costing less than one half-penny. The Faculty pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for the Invalid, Languid, or Sufferer, and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children." Cocotina possesses remarkable sustaining properties, and is specially adapted for children. COCOATINA A LA VANILLE Is the Most Delicate, Digestible, Cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited. Sold by Chemists and Grocers, in tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c. Sole Proprietors: H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, Strand, London, W.C.

KILBURN TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

PUBLIC WORSHIP & PUBLIC HOUSES CENSUS. THOSE willing to act as ENUMERATORS in the proposed local census, kindly send name, address, and whether remuneration required, to Mr. L. R. FOOT, Hon. Sec., 18, Oxford-road, Kilburn Park.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD On Tuesday, October 17th, 1882, IN THE LARGER ROOM OF THE FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.

The following are expected to take part: Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.; David Ainsworth, Esq., M.P.; Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P.; John Barran, Esq., M.P.; W. S. Collins, Esq., M.P.; Herbert J. Gladstone, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Reed, M.P.; Peter Rylands, Esq., M.P.; C. C. Ross, Esq., M.P.; Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, M.A.; Rev. E. F. Jenkins, M.A.; Rev. R. E. Wylie, LL.D.; Edward Freeman, Esq., M.A.; Rev. H. Raper, Esq.; Samuel Paps, Esq., Q.C., (Hon. Sec.).

The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock by the RIGHT HON. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6. Registered Stalls in the Area and Gallery may be secured (1s. 6d. each) at the Alliance Offices. Entry of the Hall free. UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, Offices: 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

A NEW BUTRESS FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A FEW years ago, when the Licensed Victuallers could get a clergyman to their annual dinners to make complimentary speeches in reply to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," the "Trade" paid compli-

ments to the Church in return, and loudly proclaimed an alliance between "Beer and Bible." It is a hopeful sign that all this is changing. Since the Church of England roused herself to a consciousness of duty on the Temperance question she has received little but threats and warnings from her grand old would-be "ally." The following, from Mr. Annibal of Nottingham, may serve as a specimen. "If the Church of England, through an attack upon its members or clergy, carried on as they were in the licensed victuallers, such as they would be in favour of Church and State, they would not be blamed if they supported 'Disestablishment.'" This is at any rate an honest profession of preference for interest above principle. But how deluded "the traffic" must be to think that its enmity can hurt any good cause. The virulent abuse of the Church by the liquor traffic would be one of the strongest buttresses the Church could have. But we see signs of a yet stronger one, in the attacks of the Church upon the liquor traffic.

WHAT IS A SIN?

THINGS are coming very near perfection when a Yorkshire parson can find nothing better to do than to fubminate against the sin of making a wise resolution. We are inclined to deplore the sad spiritual condition of those people who, according to the Rev. Mr. Dyson, are, by reason of their total abstinence, guilty of conduct "which can be justified by no law, human, moral, or Divine."

Imagine, for example, the sad condition of a man to whom the eating of salmon and eel-cumber involves a terrible fit of dyspepsia, or an awful attack of "gripes," even though taken in very small quantity. For such a man to resolve and declare he will never taste it again; is to be guilty of conduct un sanctioned by human, moral, and Divine law. Poor fellow! 'We pity him. This seems to us to be the logical application of Mr. Dyson's doctrine. We certainly had never taken so gloomy a view of our own abstinence from intoxicants as this, but then Mr. Dyson is a professional theologian, whose business it is to understand and to teach the ethics of the Divine government.

Perhaps it is well we should have such views plainly put before us; they may in some measure counteract the false notions which some are in danger of holding. Some people seem to be glorying overmuch in their abstinence; are never tired of sounding forth that they are Christian abstainers, the disciples of Gospel Temperance, and the like, as though there were some Divine glory surrounding the man who did not pour intoxicating drink down his throat. There seems to us some danger of overmuch self-glorification amongst our newly converted religious friends, who are too ready to condemn all who have been working in the good cause before they they have come to patronise the movement, and to say "Now we abstain, it is Gospel Temperance." Of course it may be called "Gospel Temperance" when men make loving sacrifices to emancipate their fellow men from the thralldom of intemperance; but for most of these good people to abstain is simply to leave off a bad habit, and they would do wisely to wait a few years and give a little time and money to the good cause, before they are too condemnatory of those who have gone before. Abstinence may itself be a sin, as Mr. Dyson would make it, when it becomes a species of Pharisaism; and certainly it is no more a virtue to abstain from poisoned drink, than it is to abstain from stealing, lying, or the other deadly sins which war against the soul.

Anxious as Mr. Dyson is to condemn abstinence, he seems almost more anxious to defend moderate drinking. "To call it a sin," he says, "is a grave mistake." Well, who has called it a sin? Those of us who have

been hearing and seeing everything that has been said and written on the Temperance question for many years past have not been accustomed to hear advocates say, "It is a sin to drink a glass of wine," but when Mr. Dyson, and even Mr. Spurgeon, and other good ministers of Christ come forward and say "It is not a sin," we feel challenged to bring their statements to some test. Mr. Spurgeon said this once, very publicly, at the beginning of his fortnight's Temperance mission. But Mr. Spurgeon has a conscience, and a rare capacity for reason; and if we mistake not, while he was so speaking he felt the weakness of the platform under him, for he immediately followed up the words with a qualification that if his example of moderation caused some of the dreadful results to others which he described, that his head would not rest peacefully upon his pillow. The question of a man's sin is one rather between himself and his Maker than for us to adjudicate upon. We did not notice that Mr. Spurgeon repeated his defence of moderate drinking at the end of the mission. It is not a sin for every man to abstain from getting into Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit to preach; but with Mr. Spurgeon's views and powers, and the direct call he feels he has received from his Master, Mr. Spurgeon might say, "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel." And so, when the light dawns upon Mr. Dyson as it has upon the Rev. Stopford Brooke, whose words we also quote in another column, that the drink "stands in an abominable pre-eminence as the power of evil, who degrades and then murders the human race," then possibly Mr. Dyson may come to see that he would do well to abstain; and if he will go this length, we will then give him time to think over the Divine law, that to him who knoweth to do well and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

The fact is that ministers of religion are sometimes too apt to talk thoughtlessly on subjects they have not fully studied. They see one side of a question, and as it is their business to talk they begin to talk too soon, before they have had a fair chance of looking all round.

In pleasing contrast with much of the cant and nonsense that have been talked somewhat freely of late, are the modest, rational, and clear utterances of Mr. Stopford Brooke, and we the more heartily welcome the words of such a man and his adhesion to our cause, when he comes round with the frank admission, that "it is a sad thing to see it only as I have seen it when the half of life is over," and when he adds to this, "It is your duty the moment you see the truth to throw yourself heart and soul into the war against this evil for the sake of the human race." If we understand the meaning of words, this is the true ring of "Gospel Temperance," as distinguished from much of the cant that goes by that name.

Bro. Rev. W. E. DARRY, Past Rep. to R.W.G.L., has accepted the postulate of Union Chapel, Courtenay-street, Plymouth, and will commence his ministry on Sunday next, 15th inst.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT, a proclamation by the grandfather of our beloved Queen, George III., is printed in another column, which has been kindly forwarded us by Bro. S. Hockaday, F.D.E.D., South Devon.

THE ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY is fixed for Tuesday next, 17th inst. Amongst the distinguished list of speakers, headed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, is the name of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P. Lord Claud Hamilton is to preside at the evening meeting.

THE INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP IN OUR ORDER, as represented by the Right Worthy Grand Secretary to the recent meeting of the International Executive Council—is very gratifying. The membership of the British Grand Lodges is 116,096 in 1882, an increase

of 3,213; whilst the world-wide membership is 188,426, an increase of 14,200 over the previous year.

PELPHI IGNORANCE.—On Sunday, October 1, a sermon against total abstinence was preached at St. Mary's, Walkley, by the Rev. J. Dyson, Principal of the Collegiate School. Whilst advocating total abstinence to those who could not control themselves, he said moderate drinking was both harmless and sinless. To call it a sin was a grave mistake. To those who were not drunkards, and who could be moderate, total abstinence was leading them into a bondage which could be justified by no law, human, moral, or divine. It was contrary to the example of Christ.

BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T., many months ago, engaged to write for Messrs. Ward and Lock's "Epochs and Epitomes of History," a chapter upon "The Temperance Movement: its origin and development." This chapter has just appeared in the current number of that excellent serial. It comprises 16 large pages and is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Joseph Livesey, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Samuel Bowly, and news of the Orphanage and the necessarily condensed history, and is possessed by every intelligent Temperance reformer. The same number of the serial (price 6s.) contains "The Reign of Terror; the Story of the Great French Revolution of 1792;" "Gallant King Harry: The Story of the Battle of Agincourt;" and "The Arrest of the Five Members: The Story of King Charles's Folly."

IMPOSTORS AGAIN.—A Mr. Sisk, *alias* Flek, who mysteriously vanished from Bulwell, near Nottingham, four or five years ago with some £1,000 entrusted to him to pay on behalf of the Lofce there, has turned up recently at Hartlepool with a certificate purporting to be issued by the Pride of the Village Lodge, No. 444, and Richard Hammond, P.L.D., G.W.C.T., N.W.C., and recommending him "to the fraternal sympathy of the members of the Order." Sisk presented this certificate (which purports to be endorsed by Bro. "E. Brooks, D.C.T., Notis") to the G.W.Sec. with a request that he would as D.C.T. for South Durham endorse it. This of course was declined; from the appearance of the document, Bro. Woods concluded that it was not genuine, and he directed the person to come back next day, when if he found it was genuine relief would be given him. In the meantime, Bro. Woods communicated with Bro. by telegram, and found out that the man was an impostor, and he found out that Sisk failed to remain long enough in Hartlepool to be caught and sent where such impostors should be sent. Another man, with a Scotch travelling card, purporting to be issued by Lodge 112, is also scouring the "North Counties" and of him our members should also be cautious.

LIGHT FROM THE PELPHI.—In the forcible contrast to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Dyson, we are pleased to see the words of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A., who in the course of a discussion on the subject regarded as "Theory, a Practice, and a Religion" by the members of the Bedford Chapel (London) Debating Society, following an address by Mr. Frank Wright, of Kensington, remarked:—"Whatever men may have said in the past about the possibility or impossibility of harmlessness, there is no doubt that they were wrong. It has been proved step by step that this element received into the human system is the direct cause of far more than half of the physical disease and the insanity of mankind, and the indirect cause of such a quantity of unnumbered other evils. It stands alone in its pre-eminence as the power of evil, who degrades and then murders the human race. Nor is this statement one whit exaggerated. It is plain personal enjoyment you get out of it, by using it moderately; it is your duty the moment you see the truth—and it is a sad thing to see it only as I have seen it when the half of life is over—to throw yourself heart and soul into the war against this evil for the sake of the human race. The love of man for banish alcohol from you. If you are not able altogether to save yourself from the ranks of those who belong to this evil, save the young who are not yet infected. Take care that none belonging to you touch it. You will do more good by joining in warfare against this wrong power than you will do by any other kind of charitable or active work, and you will be certain that everything you do will bear fruit, will save and redeem men. There are few still fever in the ranks of our work who are allowed to see. This is one of those things. And the work is purely human. It is not necessarily bound up with any political or theological party. It can bind men who differ in anything else together into a brotherhood, as the members of which agree in the end to be reached, and in the end sitting to attain that end. The sooner we join that brother-

hood the better. It is not enough to think only of ourselves, to become total abstainers because our health will be better or our enjoyment of life greater. We are then only wise and selfish. We have not done enough until we enrol ourselves among those who form the army of attack on this great evil, and feel in our hearts the impulse, sympathy, power, and ardour which will win for a great human cause created, supported, and developed towards victory. It is that which taking the pledge means, and let men laugh as they will, no better and no more ideal action can be done."

FRED'S BIRTHDAY,
OR
NOT FOR FIFTY WORLDS.

BY BRO. J. OLIVER.

'Twas the night just after Fred's birthday, and a happy day it had been,
For he was a blithe young fellow, and had just attained nineteen.
And as usual we had a party, for he was our eldest boy.
And a birthday seems a fitting time to commemorate with joy.
He'd asked for a day or two's absence, and had thus come over from college,
Where he'd studied books and 'ologies and every kind of knowledge.
These are all very well in their way, though I own they're a puzzle to me,
For he brought home some new-fangled thoughts upon to drink and Good Templary.
He said he had taken a vow—that's dreadful itself you may think—
Not to touch wine, beer, or cider, or any fermented drink.
That he had become a Good Templar, and furthermore, to be brief,
They had started a Lodge at the college, and he was the "Worthy Chief."
He'd vexed me a bit at the party, because he refused to take drink,
Declining even wine that was "British," I said "you're too squeamish, I think."
But his couldn't be turned from his purpose, no effort of mine would avail,
And the evening just after the party, he told me the following tale.—
Said he, "When I was about to college, I met with one Herbert S. Clair.
He was tall and commanding in figure, with locks of long, curly black hair;
And a brow that was fit for a statesman, and a heart that was true to the core;
Such a 'chum' I had ne'er before met with. Ah, his like I shall never find more.
His father, a Liverpool merchant, a dealer in cotton and stuff,
Kept his pocket supplied well with silver, in fact, he had more than enough.
For it proved upon him a great danger, and at length he and I came to strife.
For I dared not join his carouses, or share in his fast sort of life.
With drink and profligate fellows he formed an unwholy alliance;
And at length he set order and rule pre-emptorily at defiance;
Interrogate habits for sober in a short space of time took the place.
Where he had received final orders the college to quit in disgrace.
It happened that very same evening, while darkness and silence profound
Hung over the peaceful sleepers, there rang out a startling sound,
For a shot was fired in the halling, and a cry arose on the air,
Such a cry, I shall never forget it, a cry as of wild despair.
We arose as from some dread nightmare, there were such a scene to see.
There was rising and dressing in haste, there was hurrying to and fro,
On the hament a crowd was gathered round a door, and there on the bed
Lay the bleeding remains of young Herbert—in remembrance of our mutual dead.
But the tragedy had not yet ended, for the news was at once wired home,
As the coroner's inquest pendul, his father at least must come.
The shock had killed poor Herbert's sister, you may call it whatever you please.
'Twas his tragical end that produced it; the Doctor said "heart disease."
Then the tragedy reached its climax, for to make the thing more sad,
At the loss of his promising children, the father at last went mad.
'Now, Mother," said he, when he'd finished, "would you have me take drink again?"
"I wouldn't for fifty worlds," said she; I replied, "Amen."



Lodge news should be sent as early as possible, and cannot be received after Tuesday morning for insertion in the following issue, except from Lodges meeting on Tuesday night, from which reports can be taken up to 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

We gladly welcome contributions of Lodge News, or other matter suitable for insertion, but they must be on separate sheets, WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE ONLY of the paper, and accompanied with the name and address of the writer.

The "News of the Lodges" should constitute a public record of the important events in connection with ordinary Lodge Sessions, Public Meetings, Anniversary, etc., in connection with the Order. It should refer, not to matters of mere local interest or to the every-day occurrences of ordinary Lodge Sessions, but to such matters as are of national importance, interesting alike to all classes of readers, stimulating some, and encouraging others, and inspiring all. For this purpose it should make mention of Essays and Papers read, of competitions in Reciting, Reading, and Singing, Temperance Bees, Question Books, and such like. And, ONCE A QUARTER, the total number initiated or admitted by a c.c., the total of membership, &c., may be given. Singing, Recitation, &c., at ordinary Lodge Sessions should not be reported, as the same names of singers, reciters, &c., occur week after week, and such news can only be of limited local interest. When, however, a Public Anniversary, or other Meeting or Demonstration in connection with the Order takes place, the names may be given of the chairman and of those taking part, and to save space these should be classified thus: Chairman, Songs by, Recitations by, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN.

Leicester Square.—"Orange Branch," October 2. POUND night. Lots of fun. Good session. Commercial Road, E.—"Mile End." September 19. First meeting after the mission week. Several initiations, recitations, songs, &c. A number of members came from brothers who had visited Wales and Devon as to progress of the Order in those parts. Meeting very satisfactory.—September 26. Quarterly concert; good music. Bro. Cecil, Song by, "Sister Hyde," "Cuthway, Scott, Braybrook, Lake, Edwards; Sisters Cuthway and Braybrook. Recitations by Bros. Fry and Green. Meeting very successful. Lodge improving. Bro. Cuthway, Song by, "Sister Hyde," "Cuthway, Scott, Braybrook, Lake, Edwards; Sisters Cuthway and Braybrook. Recitations by Bros. Fry and Green. Meeting very successful. Lodge improving. Two candidates initiated; c.c. granted to Bro. Henry Colman who leaves for Sydney. The brother convers the fraternal greetings to whatever Lodge he may visit. Business and harmony. Crouch End.—"Harringay." Sept. 27. Monthly public meeting, presided over by Bro. G. Bamister. A sermon from the R.A.C. was given by Bro. Marshall and Affleck to explain the aim and objects of the society. Several members gave in their names to form a "Unit."

Bloomsbury.—"Banner of Peace." September 27. Public soiree; good number present, very pleasant evening. Songs by Sisters Mason and Bennett and Bro. Bennett.—October 2. Lodge entertained by G.L. Members and others. Deptford.—"Ravensbourne." September 30. Bro. Wadsworth, W.J. T. This Lodge was instituted on September 2, with 15 members, have initiated 13 during the month, and have 26 members. Meeting very pleasant, entertained by the Trinity Lodge. Hall crowded. Songs by Bro. Tucker and Sister Hyde; short addresses by Bros. Hyde, Tucker, and Hastings. Fraternal greetings exchanged with several Lodges, including one from India. Twelve members take in the WATCHWORD.

Greenwich.—"Loyal Silver Stream." September 19. Lecture by Sister Brookhouse, G.L.L. Rev. H. Simpson, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill, presided, in whose Mission Hall the lecture was given. Interest well sustained.—26. Offered by New Church League. Visited by Sisters M. A. Childers, V.D., and Pitman, W.D.S. Songs by Sisters Parker, Pitman, and Allwright; Bros. Parker, and others. Visitors invited.

North Lambeth.—"Lambeth Pioneers." September 12. Fruit punch night and Brothers surprise. Proceeds of sale of fruit given to a Brother who is out of employment.—September 20. Sisters' night. Sister Mrs. H. Sutton, W.C.T., presided. Visited by Sisters M. A. Rutt, Dye, D. French, H. L. Standing. Songs by Sisters Smith, Hillock. Addresses by Sisters Swan and Charrott, and Brothers H. T. Watts, W.C.T., Rosslyn, Charles, and others. Visited by Sister M. A. Childers, V.D., and Pitman, W.D.S. Songs by Sisters Parker, Pitman, and Allwright; Bros. Parker, and others. Visitors invited. 27. Public entertainment. Bro. W. Headlam, L.L.D. St. Andrews Lodge, presided. Recitations by Sister H. L. Standing, M. Janeway, A. French, Rutt, Sons, and others. Visited by Sister M. A. Childers, V.D., and Pitman, W.D.S. Songs by Sisters Parker, Pitman, and Allwright; Bros. Parker, and others. Visitors invited. Camberwell New Road.—"William Tweedie." A Ten Days' Gospel Temperance Mission has been conducted in a small Hall in the neighbourhood, under the

auspices of the Lodge, the result of which was the issue of 223 blue ribbons and the taking of 231 new pledges.—Sept. 23. Special session. Two initiated, and arrangements made for initiation of 26. A number of members signed the pledge.—Sept. 27. Two initiated, eight proposed. Quarterly devotional meeting conducted by Bro. Bone, W.C., supported by Brothers Young, F., G.C.T., and others. Visited by Bro. S. Burrows, G.L.L., D.G.W.C., and Kelgen, P.D.G. A suitable building having been secured, another mission will shortly be held upon a larger scale.

St. Andrew's.—Sept. 28. Interesting session, Bro. Brook from Gray's, gave a stirring account of the Blue Ribbon Mission just held there. One thousand pledges were taken. One of our sisters having just changed her name, arrangements were made to be held as a memorial of the happy event. Two initiated, and impromptu speaking after. Lodge flourishing.

Langenslade.—Sept. 29. POUND night, announced. Bro. Whiteley, 50 present. King's Cross.—"Excellor." Sept. 28. Visit from the Oxford Lodge. Bro. Bartholomew W.C.T.; two candidates initiated, ably assisted with songs from Sisters Dally, Brown, Harrison, and Stevens, and Brothers Mewitt, Copelin, Bartholomew S. Brown, Cole and Williams. A pleasant session was closed with a hymn and prayer and a sister gave a most handsome teapot, suitably engraved, on the occasion of their marriage.

Bloomsbury.—"Pride of Soho." September 30. Offered by the committee by visitors from neighbouring Lodges, when a very pleasant evening was spent. Several old members have rejoined.

Chelsea.—"Grosvenor." September 29. Interesting session. Songs by Taylor, V.D., entitled, "I would I could," which was much appreciated.

Poplar.—"Eastern Star." September 25. Eleventh anniversary celebrated by a tea and public meeting. Several members re-joined. A programme was rendered.—Songs by Sister Dick, L.D., Sister A. Dick, Miss L. Sheppard, and Mr. Cuthway. Recitation by Sister "Popples." Bro. Hefel and Mr. John Ford. Piano-forte recited by Miss Sheppard, and Bro. Alexander P. Dick. Addresses by Bros. Webster and Oshtway. Duet by Sister and Bro. Cuthway.

Crouch End.—"Harringay." September 20. Good session, two initiated. The sisters officered and entertained the Lodge, songs and recitations were given by Wood, Wynne, Cowland, Hogge, Abbott, and Bamister.

Bernardo Square.—"Golden Stream." September 20. Pleasant session. Completed arrangements for formation of juvenile camp. Two initiated. Songs by 27. Visit of Trinity Lodge. Addresses and songs by Bro. Hyde, Tucker, Morrison, and Sister Hyde. Two initiated.

London.—"Norwood."—"Fanwick." September 26. The Crown of Surrey officered the Lodge. Bro. A. Mansell, W.C.T., presiding. Four proposed and two initiated. Songs by Bro. Schooner, Sister Gosmer, Bro. Skelling, Bro. A. Mansell, Sister Sponer. One of the candidates proposed was the Rev. Ho-ba, Pastor.

Westminster Bridge-road.—"Jehovah Jirah." September 28. Good session. Two initiated. Sent by the superintendents of Bro. Godbold, and assisted by Bros. Peel, Riches and Marshall, and Sisters Wood and White. Fruit was served during the evening and a hymn was rendered by Bro. Godbold to commemorate their first anniversary in the Order. A generous response to benevolent box. Enjoyable evening. A singing class is connected with this Lodge.

St. George's.—"St. George's." September 28. Open Lodge and soiree. Songs and recitations by members and friends. Parlor game. Over 160 present. Very pleasant and enjoyable evening. Several names given for membership.

Clapton, E.—"Upper Clapton." Octobs. 2. Three initiated; visit of Honneton's Hope. Tottenham Holdfast paid a surprise visit, and in conjunction with Honneton's Hope entertained the remainder of the evening; members present, 48; visitors, 5.

PROVINCIAL.

Taunton.—"Conference." September 23. Visited and addressed by Bro. Rev. Samuel Nash, who gave an account of the Blue Ribbon meetings held at Leicester Square, London, in England. The purpose of the organization and the Lodge choir sang two or three pieces. One initiated.

Sherwood.—"Shield of Faith." September 5. Fraternal visit. Sent to Bro. A. Amey, of Cary Beacon Lodge, Mid-Somerset, who sailed for Australia on September 13.—September 19. Address by Bro. A. Amey on "The American and British."

Manchester.—"Grand Alliance." September 28. Excellent paper on "Political Action" read by Bro. Stevenson, of the Good Samaritan Lodge. Discussion followed. September 29. Address by Sister Watson from several Lodges. Bro. H. T. Bowley, H.D., presided.

East Dereham.—"Gibson." Centre of Norfolk." September 26. Report of the "Gibson" Mission held by Lodge, Grand union. First results, one initiated, three proposed. Visit of Sister Watson, G.L.L., to whom a hearty vote of thanks was given for services rendered at the mission. September 29. Address by Sister Watson on the "American Whisky War" to a large audience. Two pledges.

Christenham.—"Loyal St. Mary's." September 27. Report of the "Loyal St. Mary's" Mission held by Lodge, Grand union. First results, one initiated, three proposed. Visit of Sister Watson, G.L.L., to whom a hearty vote of thanks was given for services rendered at the mission. September 29. Address by Sister Watson on the "American Whisky War" to a large audience. Two pledges.

Darlington.—"Edward Pease." September 19. Public meeting held in the Lodge-room. Temperance

address by Rev. W. R. L. Rentoul, Mr. Johnson, Temperance missionary, presided. After a vote of thanks to Rev. Rentoul, the Ladies sang and stated to three members.—September 26. Milk and bun supper; pleasant evening; good number present.

Southampton.—"Dawn of Peace." September 25. A large number of members and visitors present, including Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C. After the Lodge was opened the D.W.C. provided. One initiated. One member received as associate. Bro. Williams, W.D.S., stated a report of the Ladies' mission and asked questions which were addressed to him. The thanks of the Lodge were duly accorded to Bro. Scott for his kind and useful address, and the greetings of the Lodge were directed to be sent to the D. Y. Scott Lodge of Maryport.

North Shields.—"Olive Branch." September 19. Bro. W. Steele, W.C.T., presiding. Four initiated and five proposed. Good attended and Brothers' entertainment. Programme well sustained. Supply of fruit, &c. Songs and recitation by Bros. Arkley, Steele, and G.W. Foreman, L.D., and Sister Gray, G.W.C. Addresses by the L.D.'s, Bro. Steele, and G.W. Foreman, L.D., to arrange for the visit from Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C. Pleasant meeting.

North Shields.—"Rehoboth." September 21. Bro. G. H. Smith, W.C.T., presided. Six candidates initiated, making 15 for the present quarter to date, and others proposed for next session. This Lodge, which has only just celebrated its ninth month, is doing good work. The D.C.T., Bro. Brown, conducted a Lenten school. Addressed the Lodge on the leading features of the Order. Successful session.

Hextham.—"Hope of Hextham." September 18. Most successful meeting. Visit of the D.C.T., Bro. James Brown. Large attendance, owing to the efforts of a visiting committee. Two candidates initiated. Coffee evening. A number of members were present, and were ably dispensing. The entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, songs, and an address from the D.C.T., which for earnest, faithful counsel has seldom been excelled. A collection was made. A letter was given to Bro. Brown for his visit and address. Bros. Sparks, Gibbon, Brodgen, Harding, Clarke, Turnbull, Snowball, and Sister Stoker also took part in the evening entertainment.

Wisbeck.—"Clarkson." September 27. Quarterly session to members and friends by Bro. Rev. J. F. Tyrar. The Lodge numbers 24 members, and is commencing to have interesting work.

Brighton.—"Queen's Park." September 23. Resolution unanimously passed, congratulating Bro. and Mrs. Black on their marriage, after which Bro. Grumbrill, on behalf of the Lodge, presented them with a piece as a token of good wishes. Bro. Black acknowledged the gift in a few words. A large number of members were present.

Manchester.—"Lord Nelson." September 27. Lodge re-initiated in the Pilling-street Mission Room, Newton Heath, by Bro. H. T. Bowley, H.D., assisted by Bro. Whitlock, W.C.T., and Sister Wood. A letter was read. Pickering was recommended for L.D. One brother joined as associate, and four brothers, one visitor on c.c., and four members instituted. Resolved to make the Lodge a success. W.D.S. present.

Bloxwich.—"Unity." September 28. Open session. Visited and entertained by the Great Bridge Exceolior Lodge. Bro. Ford presiding. Glee, songs, recitations, and a hymn. Coffee and bun supplied by Sisters Westwood.

Manningtree.—"Hope of Essex." September 26. Entertained by sisters. Two songs by Sister Adams, of Harwich; two recitations by Sister Adams, and two songs by Sisters E. Pittcock and Eliza Pittcock; two duets by Sisters E. Pittcock, A. Pittcock, Hummel, Vincent, Smith, and Death. A plea for all members. Third Harvest. A collection was made. Several votes recorded. Good attendance. Very pleasant evening spent.

Adbridge-on-Sea.—"Pride of the Ocean." September 17. The Rev. C. G. Smith, Rector of the Regatta Union Chapel, where a Temperance sermon was preached by Rev. S. Pendred, and a collection made on behalf of the Orphanage.—September 20. Twenty members of the Lodge attended by Rev. W. G. Colman, G.C., officiating. Three initiated. Bros. Smith and Joy presented their reports as Representatives to District Lodge. Hearty vote of thanks accorded them. Lodge steadily progressing.

Sheffield.—"Emblem of Charity." September 19. Grand public meeting. The Rev. C. A. Goodheart, M.A., vicar of St. Barnabas, presided. Addresses were given by Mrs. W. D. East and G. W. Colman, G.C. A choir of 50 Good Templars in regalia attended, and gave a selection of odes very efficiently. Several pledges were taken, and a number of blue ribbons donned.

Barry.—"Pledge of Faith." September 27. Entertainment by Bro. Thompson, W.C.T., of the Refuge of Peace Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, and his daughter. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music. There were 125 present. A very interesting account of the progress of the Order in the City of Barry, and interesting statistics connected with some of the breweries. Hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Bro. and Sister Thompson. Candidates instituted. Enjoyable and instructive evening.

Exeter.—"Abraham Lincoln." September 22. Sisters' night. W.C.T., Sister Sullock. Every other office filled. 17 members present. Public meeting.—September 23. Special Lodge meeting; two initiated; one proposed.—September 27. Grand public meeting addressed by Bro. J. P. Urban, U.K.A. (Plymouth), on the Sunday closing question; and by Mrs. M. A. Childers, V.D., and Mr. W. Ingerson presided, and Sister Harrie presided, at the piano, and Bro. C.W. Sandford at the harmonium. Among those present were Bro. J. G. Cutcliffe, D.C.T.

and it was resolved that the Representatives should bring it prominently before their respective Lodges, for them to take action thereon. The question of local Missions was next discussed, and it was resolved to send £5 in missioning the district. Bro. D. Y. Scott in addressing the Lodge spoke of the protracted illness of our G.W.C.T. and the following resolution was passed, "That the Lodge do sympathize with the illness of Bro. D. Y. Scott, its warmest sympathies in his severe affliction and truth that the time may not be far hence when he may be able to resume his duties." Bro. Scott went through the Literature and made a most interesting and useful use of the advantages of Good Templary, giving many practical hints, and urging upon the membership the necessity of united action. The address was one which cannot fail to do good, and it was delivered in a most interesting manner. A public tea was provided at 6.30 p.m. in the Corn Exchange, when about 250 sat down. At 7 p.m. a public meeting was held. Bro. W. Waddington, D.C.T., presided, addresses being delivered by Bros. Stevens, Davis, and Gidding. At the close of the meeting five were initiated, and Bro. Scott had the pleasure of seeing that his labours were not in vain.

ORTHOGONALITY.—Social Guild Room, Parliament-street, September 19. Bro. E. Brooks, D.C.T. presided. There was a large attendance of Reps. and visitors. Bro. Dalzell, W.D.S., gave the report of the district, which was adopted. The D.T. Bro. William Johnston, having a preliminary call into Scotland, had to leave the D. Lodge. Sister Pimms, D.S.A.T., reported 750 juvenile members in good standing, being an increase of 40 juvenile and seven adult members, and her report closed with a few earnest and practical remarks. As this session was held on the eve of Bro. Booth's mission, the District Lodge was closed, and at one length we saw the Mechanics Hall, where a prayer meeting was being held preparatory to the mission. Immediately after resuming a vote of sympathy was passed with Bro. Walker, E.D., whose wife met with a serious accident at the late Crystal Palace Fête, depriving her of her reason, it is feared, for life. The D.C.T. brought prominently before the membership the necessity of supporting the Negro Mission, and Bro. Dalzell, W.D.S., in his report, referred to the result of the recent session, and urged the members to open up the traffic in all possible ways. Bro. T. Dalzell, W.D.S., reported 1,406 members in good standing, being an increase of 68. The Finance Committee reported a balance of £22 19s. 10d. in hand. Bros. Chandler, Pike, and Mead, W.D.S., reported a steady increase in the membership during and after Bro. Booth's mission. Bro. Waite, the secretary of the Extension Committee, stated that a large number of pledges had been taken, and a large number of pledges had been taken, and many of whom had been induced to join the Order, and in several places steps are being taken to form new Lodges. The report was very interesting. Next session at St. Andrew. Under the Good of the Order, the D.C.T. gave an address on the position, present and future, of the District, and urged the members to increase activity and membership. Bro. Dalzell, W.D.S., supplemented his remarks after which the D.L. closed. A public meeting was held in the evening under the auspices of the George Gill Lodge who had entertained the D.L.

BREWERIES IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

It appears from statistics recently compiled at Vienna that the beer production in Great Britain is 2,911,313 in Germany, 23,940; in the United States, 3,263; in France, 3,100; in Belgium, 2,800; in Austria Hungary, 2,297; in Holland, 560; in Russia, 400; in Norway and in Switzerland, 400 each; in Denmark and Sweden, 240 each. The quantity of beer produced in Great Britain was about 49 million hectolitres (the hectolitre is equal to about 22 gallons); in Germany about 37 millions; in the United States, 14; in Austro-Hungary, 11; in Belgium, 8; in France, 7; in Russia, 3; in Holland, 2, &c. Russia produces the smallest brew, with an average production of 6,352 hectolitres to each. Denmark being credited in this respect with 6,250 hectolitres to each brewery; Austria-Hungary, 4,770; the United States, 4,182; France, 2,355; Great Britain, 1,900; Germany, 1,550; and Belgium, the smallest brewer, with an average of 1,300 hectolitres. The beer production per head of the population is in litres—in Belgium, 151; Great Britain, 110; Germany, 83; Denmark, 76; Holland, 52; Switzerland, 31; the United States, 30; Austria-Hungary, 21; and Russia, 23. But, although Great Britain is below Belgium in this matter, we have a far larger consumption of spirits in addition, in comparison with that country.—*Public Opinion.*

Self-made man (examining school, of which he is a manager): Now, boy, what's the capital of Olland? Boy: An "H."

Saucer.—She was a shrewish-looking woman, and the magistrate eyed her suspiciously as he said, "You are charged, madam, with violence towards your husband." "Am I a worm," she responded, "that won't turn when it's trod on? I think not," and she glanced round the court as if to discover whether any bold body would challenge the veracity of her declaration. "Did he give you any provocation?" continued his worship, in a lower and more conciliatory tone. "Plenty of it. He called me his shattered idol; sir; and, as I never did take sauce from no man, I licked him." The magistrate gently rebuked the lady, would have to be bound over.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF THE WORLD.

The R.W.G.L. Executive Committee met in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, September 7. Present: Rev. George Gladstone, Glasgow, R.W.G.C.; Mrs. A. M. Green, Liverpool, R.W.S.J.T.; Mrs. M. Lucas, London, R.W.G.V.T.; William W. Turnbull, Glasgow, R.W.G.S.C.; Dr. B. Collettete, Guernsey, R.W.G.Treas.; Rev. W. Burford Hoake, London, R.W.G.Chap.; Rev. William Ross, Rothesay, P.R.W.G.C.; also, Miss Catherine Impey, Street, R.W.G.D.M., hon. sec. Negro Mission Committee.

In the absence of Bro. Joseph Malins, R.W.G., Bro. Gladstone presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bro. Hoake. Letters were read from Bro. Malins, intimating that owing to a severe attack of illness he was unable to fulfil his intention of being present at this meeting. Resolved to express the regret of the members of the Executive present at the continuance of the illness of Bro. Malins and his absence to-day, and their best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

The following business of interest to our readers was transacted:—

THE PASSWORD.—The R.W.G.S. was instructed to request each G.W. Secretary, who issuing the quarterly password to his G.W.C.Templar and his Deputies, to inform them that the password is issued in cypher for instruction and installation purposes only, and that under no circumstances can anyone receiving the password in cypher use it to obtain admittance to, or to enable him to take part in any business in any Lodge of which he is a member until he receives it in the usual way from the W.C.T. of his Subordinate Lodge.

NEW SUN-LODGE CHARTER.—R.W.G. Secretary reported that the form of Sun-Lodge Charter had been printed and was now in use. Messrs. Morris Brothers' account for the design was referred to the R.W.G.S. for inquiry.

R.W.G.L. SESSION.—Letters from the G.L. of Nova Scotia, Bro. Marmot, R.W.G.M., and others regarding the date of next R.W.G.L. Session, were read, and it was unanimously resolved that the session be held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in June, 1883—the G.L. of Nova Scotia to be consulted as to which of the first two weeks in the month will suit them best, and the R.W.G.S. thereafter to send invitation to all G.W. Secretaries.

WHITE REGALIA AND INTERNATIONAL JEWEL.—The R.W.G.S. submitted specimens of "badging" and prices for the proposed new "suspender" of First Degree regalia, along with suggested design for metal badge. Specimens of a jewel, which had been adopted by Executive Grand Lodge of England, were also submitted, along with a letter and invoice, commending that it be adopted as the "International Jewel." A memorial from the Grand Lodge of Scotland was also submitted, urging that the substitute for white regalia authorized by the R.W.G. Lodge, be adopted as the badge of the Order, and of inexpensive character, which could be worn in public, and recommending that the substitute for white regalia for Scotland be a small piece of blue ribbon, with the letters "I.O.G.T." and a tittle woven in it.

After careful consideration, it was unanimously agreed, in harmony with the decision of the R.W.G. Lodge at its last regular session at Belfast, to approve of the following "badge and ribbon," which Grand Lodges may adopt as the substitute for white regalia, and of the ribbon, of the right width, texture, and size not decided by this Executive, containing in every emblem in white of a globe, with the letters I.O.G.T. on a band; and further, to authorize Grand Lodges to approve, if they shall see fit, of any emblem, national or otherwise, which may be worn suspended by the right hand.

The R.W.G.S. was instructed to register the design, to obtain a supply of the new regalia, and to send specimens as early as possible to each G.W. Secretary.

JUVENILE PICTURES.—New designs for juvenile pictures were approved, of, with slight modifications, and the R.W.G. Secretary was instructed to have them proceeded with and copies issued as early as possible.

TRACT LITERATURE.—Bro. Ross was requested to prepare a tract explanatory of the Order for public distribution.

RITUALS.—Bros. Gladstone, Ross, and Turnbull were appointed as a committee to revise the Grand Lodge and R.W.G. Lodge Rituals.

APPEALS AND QUESTIONS OF LAW.—A request of Bro. Malins, R.W.G.C., that during the continuance of his absence Bro. Gladstone, as R.W.G.C., should examine and decide any appeals and answer any question of law that may be received, was cordially approved, and the necessary authority conferred on Bro. Gladstone.

The balance sheet of the committee's accounts to and from 1881 was submitted. It was agreed that in the event of Bro. Wellman publishing a Templar paper as the organ of the

Southern Grand Lodges in America, a small quarterly contribution would be made by the Executive in return for the space devoted to official notices.

The Report of the G.W.S. shews an increase of British membership for the year 1882 over 1881 of 3,213, the following being the particulars:—

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

	1881.	1882.
Lodges, Members, Lodges, Members.		
Scotland	683	42,776
England	2,060	88,964
Wales (Welsh)	123	5,289
Wales (English)	67	3,420
Ireland	47	1,765
Isle of Man	6	159
Channel Islands	18	804
	3,004	142,853

THE WORLD WIDE MEMBERSHIP IS thus stated:—

	1881.	1882.
Lodges, Members, Lodges, Members.		
Europe—		
British Isles	3,004	142,853
Continent	77	3,397
Africa	25	1,847
Asia	82	2,560
Australia and N. Zealand	271	13,073
West Indies	39	1,653
North America—		
United States	148	5,800
Canada	90	3,383
	3,730	174,262

Showing a total increase of 14,300 in the world wide membership of the Order.

Further details of the proceedings are published in the *International Good Templar* for October—December, which is just issued.

A PICTURE OF GIN-DRINKING IN LONDON.

The liquors consumed in this city by the lower classes are probably the most execrable and vile that the ingenuity of the haters of mankind have ever invented. The brandy they drink is liquid lightning—which goes crashing through the system, breaking down and destroying every pulsation towards anything good. The gin—their gin is the very acme, the absolute summit of villainy. There is a creature in existence, still a wife, who has murdered a man and a murderer in every quart. A small of it utterly drove me to criminal recklessness. And yet they all drink it, especially the women. The most disgusting sight the world can produce is a London gin-drinking woman standing a few walling feverishly for her "drain," with unkempt hair, small but intensely dirty ehawl, with stockings feet and shoes down at the heel, with eyes rheumy and watery, that twinkle with gin-light out from the obscurity of gin-swelled flesh, with a face on which the scorching fingers of a depraved appetite have set red lines as effaceable as if they had been placed there by a red-hot iron, every one of which is the unavailing protest of a long outraged stomach. There she stands, a blotch upon the purity of nature and of fire upon womanhood. It is difficult to realize that this bloated mass was once a fair young girl and had a mother who loved her.—*The Primitive Methodist.*

BITS OF HUMOUR.

It was a youth of modest purse
Said soft unto a maid:
"Which would you rather tuck next,
Ice cream or lemonade?"
Across the maiden's nose rhyek
"Oase fits it," she said;
"I'll order some of both," she said,
Heaven help the young man's pile.

Better not carry a red parcel to a pasture picnic.
Mr. Stamp has just been appointed postmaster in Maryland. He will probably suck.

A debtor who was sued by his creditor acknowledged that he had borrowed the money, but declared to the plaintiff knew at the time that it was a Kathleen Mavourneen loan, "A Kathleen Mavourneen loan!" repeated the court, with a puzzled look. "Oh, judge, one of the 'it may be for years and it may be for ever' sort."

A PLACE FOR MUSICIANS.—Young musicians, go to Russia if you would command admirers who give substantial tokens of their appreciation. A pianist who has been there, and in concert in Baku, on the shores of the Caspian, one of the semi-barbarian patrons, who had bought a five rouble ticket, soon convinced himself that that was totally inadequate, and after the second piece had been performed arose from his seat, proceeded straight to the cashier, and with tears in his eyes paid him down twenty-five roubles more.

NAVAL YARNS.

Tax and returns have been received from the following Lodges, consisting of 422 members:—Letters S, H, M, L, J, W, R, D, A, G, and A, N; and returns from Letters A, and Y. By these returns Y has gained 5, F, 12, D, 5, M, 5, and L; A has lost 7, W, 5, J, 19, S, 2, A, G, 8, and A, N.

The W.D.S. has forwarded, on February 30, to G.W.S., at tax for August, £2 12s. 9d., and its balance due on May quarter, £1 3s. 9d.—total, £3 16s. 6d. He has also on the same date received £1 from Portsmouth from Sergeant B.

SPENCIAL LODGE, LETTER A E.—An important letter from Bro. William Watson, V.D., of the United States frigate Monocacy, has been received, giving an account of the reconstruction of this Lodge on July 20 by his zeal and influence. Bro. M'Wren is L.D. On July 31, there were present in session 23, who were proposed for membership, two of whom were ladies, which gives the Lodge five sisters. Bro. Watson also states that the Lodge on the other side is making advance towards recovery.

YOUNG SEAMEN'S ROYAL NAVALS, Bro. P. Grady, V.D., H.M.S.'s Rocket, writing August 26, from Esquimaux, Vancouver, says that his Lodge has been successfully transferred on the 25th August to H.M.S.'s Kingfisher, who has relieved them with 10 members, the officers being installed by Bro. Mr. R. S. Stubbs, D.R.W.G.T., of Portland, Oregon.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE, LETTER M, Chatham.—Forward to the W.D.S. a resolution relative to the tax paid by the members of Naval Lodges.

ENCOUNTER LODGE, P. H.M.S. Encounter.—Tax and returns have been received, showing a gain of eight during the last quarter.

FLOWER OF ST. HELENA, Y. St. Helena.—The W.D.S. has received a communication from Bro. Mr. Scott, G.W.C., that he is trying to arrange for the conferring of the G.L. Degree on the brethren at St. Helena.

Bro. JAMES CASTLES, P.L.D., writing from Japan, gives a very interesting and acceptable account of the state of the Lodges which he has visited in H.M.S. Zephyr on the Chinese station.

FRIDE OF THE OCEAN LODGE, H.M.S. Superb.—Bro. H. Partridge, D.D., writing August 25, says that the members of his Lodge, notwithstanding the war and exposure, are going on all right, and that they do not forget the duty they have got to do to the noble God. He sends his best returns.

HOPES OF ADEN LODGE, Aden.—Bro. Corporal Williams says several of the members have left for the war, but their places are being filled by new candidates. Two on leave, and five newly joined.

HOPE LODGE, Hong Kong.—Bro. Mr. Stringer writes a most interesting letter explaining how they weathered past difficulties, through which they came out most successfully. Having alluded to the great desire of the members at Hong Kong to have the G.L. Degree, the G.L. Degree, that part of his letter has been forwarded to the G.W.C.T. for his kind consideration.

STAR OF THE CHANNEL, W., H.M.S. Agincourt.—Bro. Warren, V.D., writing Naval Brigade, Egypt, in giving his various experiences of the recent campaign, says that of his field piece crew seven belong to his Lodge, and all of them have remained true to their obligations. They are all enjoying the best of health. Another says that he has been ordered to the front, "but water is what I place most faith in." This worthy brother's former letter was read to a large meeting, by V. Chwick, and received with much interest and applause.

H.M.S. THIMP.—Bro. J. Burgoyne, V.D., writing Straits of Magellan, July 26, says that prior to their leaving Valparaiso homeward bound, he was invited to take the chair at our newly reformed Lodge at that place. Thirteen new members were initiated, bringing up the total to 81. He and Bro. Sergeant Ming, P.L.D., have done a noble work for the Order in Chili.

NAVY AND TEMPERANCE.—H.M.S. Swifts. Bro. R. Kimber, L.D., has arrived safely on the Pacific station, a very satisfactory letter having reached the W.D.S. Bro. Kimber promises to give his best aid to the work going forward on his station.

NAVALS OF THE FRENCH LODGE, Letter D Devonport.—Bro. Brown forwards to the W.D.S., by means of his messenger of his Lodge, a hearty vote of thanks for the resolution in which the W.D.S. duties have been carried out. The Lodge is looking forward to an forthcoming one, District Lodge Session to be held at Devonport, in February next.

Bro. WALTER BROWN, P.L.D. of the Lodge on board H.M.S. Northampton, which he formerly conducted with much credit for four years, writing from H.M.S. Terror, Bermuda, gives the W.D.S. an account of I.O.G.T. work on that island, and proffers his best services for the future.

W. HUGH PHIPPS, Captain R.N., W.D.S.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.—Robert Kettle, the Temperance missionary in Glasgow, left a few tracts with a young lady one morning. Calling at the same house a few days afterwards, he was rather disappointed at observing the tracts doing duty as curl-papers at the head of the damsel to whom he had proffered them. "Weel, my lassie," he remarked, "I see you have used the tracts I left wi' ye; but," he headed, in time to turn confusion into merriment, "ye have puttin' them on the wrang side o' your head, my woman."



G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, } Grand Lodge Offices
G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, } 18, Congreve Street
G.W.Sec.—JAMES J. WOODS, } Birmingham.
G.S.J.T.—S. R. BOLFE, 45, Paulet-rd., Camberwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—JAMES RAE, Market-place, Reading.
W.D.S.—CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS, 23, Lee-park, Lee, S.E.
D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 39, Prince George-street, Fortsea.

MILITARY DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, } 3, Elizabeth-oches,
D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, } Shooter Hill, S.E.
W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pl., London.

G.W. Sec's. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A parcel of twelve Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, for use in the Subordinate Lodge, will be sent to any Lodge Deputy making formal application for the same.

Tax for quarter ending August 1, received during the week:—

Table with columns for date, lodge name, and amount. Includes entries for Sept. 27-Somersec, W., 2 s. 8 d.; 28-Wilts, 4 s. 8 s.; 29-Monmouth, 3 s. 18 s.; 30-Yorks, S.W., 12 s. 4 s.; 30-Cambridge, 2 s. 16 s.; 30-Suffolk, 4 s. 5 s.; Oct. 30-Suffolk, 2 s. 8 s.; 2-Staffs, N., 1 s. 18 s.; 2-Naval, 3 s. 16 s.; 3-Lancashire, N., 5 s. 6 s.

As. J. Woods, (Hon.) G.W.Sec.
G.L. Offices,
Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s Reports for quarter ending August 1 have been received as follows:—September 28, W. Cumberland; 29, E. Somerset, Middlesex; 30, Norfolk, Hereford, Warwick; October 3, E. Kent.

SAMUEL R. BOLFE, G.S.J.T.
45, Paulet-road, London, S.E.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

Table listing lodge sessions by date and location. Includes entries for Oct. 9-Monmouth, Torquay; 12-Cumberland, W., Cockermouth; 14-Wiltshire, Swindon; 23-Yorks, E. & M., Pocklington; 31-Yorks, Cleveland, South Bank Bolton; Nov. 4-Lancashire, S.E., Woolwich; 18-Kent, W., Wimborne; 20-Dorset, David Thomas' Memorial School, Bishopstow, Bristol; 20-Northampton, S., Kings'horpe; 20-Salop, Oswestry; 20-Worcester, Olbury; 27-Cheshire, E. & M., Sandbach; 27-Durham, N., Gateshead; 28-Sampshire, S., Lynton; 28-Somerset, E., Hill near Bristol; Dec. 12-Durham, S., Licwden-le-Wear.

Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T., G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the following rates: Twenty words 6d., every six word additional 3d. Two initials count as one word, whether prefixed or affixed to the name.

BIRTHS.

CHILD.—September 28, at 29, Trigon-road, South Lam.; both the wife of Bro. C. H. Childs, E.D. "Prudential" Lodge, of Oct.

DENN.—On an October 1, at 26, Great Pultney-street, W., the wife of Bro. W. J. B. Dunn, (W.C.T. Orange Branch Lodge, Leicester-square, W.) of a son,

NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding items of news:—Address, Editor, Good Templars' Watchword 3, Bolt-court, Finsbury, London, E.C.

As our space is limited we can only insert a few lines in reference to any medicine, and are compelled therefore to exclude unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender.

As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by Wednesday morning of the instant.

H. J. W.—Not quite suitable.

W. C. S.—We cannot afford the space for cricket scores, but have given you a pair.

R. R. (Driffild)—We had received a short account of the mission before your arrival.

P. C.—The report you refer to has not been sent for publication, or at least has not reached us.

P. C.—Very fair; but not pleasing or pathetic for recitation. We hardly seek to publish verses for their own sake.

W. J.—Thanks for your letter; we have sent on the complaint. We do not use the returns, so the fault does not rest with us.

PORT WINE WITH BARK, Unfermented and Unintoxicating, IMPORTED AND PREPARED BY FRANK WRIGHT, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W.

This Wine is a combination of the freshly-expressed juice of the finest grapes grown in the vineyards of the Alto-Donoro, with the Extract of the best Peruvian Bark. The Wine, being Unfermented, retains all the Nutritive and Medicinal qualities of the Grape unimpaired; and the Extract of Bark is so prepared as to retain all its active principles while eliminating the nauseous and inert constituents.

Most valuable as a TONIC and STOMACHIC in cases of EXHAUSTION from Overwork, Severe Illness, or long-continued indulgence in Intoxicating Liquors. Also in Intermittent Fever, Neuralgia, Indigestion, and all ailments arising from defective nutrition.

Prospectus, giving full particulars of dose, &c., post free on application.

This Wine is highly approved and frequently prescribed by Dr. E. W. Richardson, F.R.S., and Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S.

Price 40s. per dozen. A Single Bottle, 3s. 6d. To be obtained direct as above; from Mr. Wright's agents; and, by order, from all respectable Chemists and Grocers.

BEST OF AGENT.—Mr. John Wesley Williams, Temperance and General Provident Insurance Buildings, 97, Ashley Road St. Barnabas.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN WANTED. Members of the Blue Ribbon Army and others wishing to promote the cause of temperance on canvas, &c., and

BLUE RIBBON TEAS.

In sealed packets. These Teas are readily bought by Members of the Army and Friends of the Temperance Movement. Apply for particulars to GEO. BEAUMONT, 81, South-west-rd., London.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSIONS.

MR. JOHN EDWARDS, 6, Egerton Street, Alexandra Park, Manchester

Can supply any quantity of Pledge Cards at 4s. 3d. per 1,000. Sample card sent free on application.

Advertisement for 'GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSIONS' featuring a testimonial: 'GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSIONS. By an entirely NEW TREATMENT. By Edwin W. Adams, M.D., M.R.C.S., Esq., F.R.M.S., London House, Holborn Gardens, London, W. Illustrated by the cure of 60 cases, pronounced absolutely incurable. Of Author, 2s. 6d. Small Pamphlet, Post Free.'

DEAFNESS. HOW TO CURE.

■ If an interview is impossible, write for BRYJ. J. SILVERTON'S Book on Rars, Ears, and Health, price 1s. but to the reader of this paper penny stamp.—New Address: Rev. J. SILVERTON, 17, St. Bride-street, Leathgate Circus; E.C.

VISITORS' GUIDE.

PRE-PAID TERMS FOR INSERTION. Quarter, 7s. 6d. Two Lines, 6d. Half-Year, 12s. 6d. One Year, 22s. 6d. ...

METROPOLITAN LODGES.

Ark of Safety, St. John's Sch., Waddell-st., Waltham, Wey, Tem. 6. Peace Institute, Broad-st., Broomfield, 4.8. B. City, Regent, Picnic Rooms, Warwick-st., Finsbury, N. 8.15. ...

Albert Bond of Brotherhood of the S.S., Hatfield. In a vicke table Baptist, 125, New Wood, W. 1.0. ...

British Queen. Coffee Tavern, High-street, Kensington. Crown of Surrey. Welcome Hall, Westwood, West. ...

Went. Working Men's Club, Green-walk, Brompton. Albert, 47, Insitute, Wilton, New Way, W. 7. ...

Redford. Friends' Institute, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields. Coverdale. Edinburgh Castle, Coffee Palace, Rhododendron, E. ...

PROVINCIAL LODGES.

BARNET.—West Green Temperance Hall. BRISTOL.—Albion, 15, Abney-Coffee Tavern. 7.30. ...

BIRMINGHAM.—Sandford Model, St. Saviour's Sch., Farm-st., 7.45. BRIGHTON.—Brightonstone, Sussex-st. Mission Hall, 8.15. ...

St. LEONARD'S-on-SEA.—Warrior, Gentle Hill, 8.15. ALBERT.—Mrs. Slonoff's School, Albert-rd., 7.30. ...

ALTRINGHAM.—Cavaliers, Inlington Arms Coffee House. ARROW.—Fidelity and True, Co-operative Hall, Down-st., 7.30. ...

BIRMINGHAM.—Central, Albert Chambers, Broad-street, 7.30. BRISTOL.—Morgan Star, Temperance Hall, Paradise-street, 7.45. ...

BURTON.—Hope of Salford, John-st., John-st., 7.30 p.m. BATH.—Hope of Bath, Cannon Hill Coffee Tavern. ...

BIRMINGHAM.—Moorish Star, Temperance Hall, Broad-street, 7.45. BRISTOL.—Morgan Star, Temperance Hall, Paradise-street, 7.45. ...

BURTON.—Hope of Salford, John-st., John-st., 7.30 p.m. BATH.—Hope of Bath, Cannon Hill Coffee Tavern. ...

BRISTOL.—Morgan Star, Temperance Hall, Paradise-street, 7.45. BRISTOL.—Morgan Star, Temperance Hall, Paradise-street, 7.45. ...

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MILITARY AND NAVAL LODGES.

ALBERT.—Bye, Bine F., 32, L 2nd Bn, G. Inf., 5th. Tem. 7.30. ARMY.—Red White and Blue, I.O.G.F. Hall, Old Brompton, Sat. ...



COMPILED BY BRO. JOHN B. COLLINGS, P.G.W.V.O. PRESS ECHOES.

Household Words.—August 19, 1892. As to the mischievousness of alcoholic indulgence, all the total abstinence people in Great Britain and Ireland are agreed it is bad—physically, intellectually, and morally.

Evening Standard.—The work of reforming drunkards is a comparatively heart-breaking task; but the work of training children to go without strong drinks is far less difficult. The taste for liquor is, in some cases, inherited, as most vices are; but the average child may be easily brought up sober.

Daily Telegraph, August 10, 1891.—If fever and dysentery have slain their hundreds, brandy, pawnee, sarsaparil, and the practice of "pegging" generally have slain their thousands. It is every day almost that Englishmen have been fain to resort—from Gibraltar to Cuba, and from St. Thomas to the Straits of Malacca.

The Lancet.—Whatever may be said for taking a regulated amount of alcohol, it is certain that a public house is the worst place in which to take it. There is absolute unanimity amongst medical men in thinking that spirit, beer, or wine should not be taken except with food, and that the money spent on alcohol put into an empty stomach would better be thrown into the nearest river.

North British Daily Mail.—There exists a widespread impression that the Sunday Closing Act will be complete until its application is extended to the latter half of the Saturday night. A drunken Saturday night makes a poor preparation for a sober Sunday, and where the experiment has been tried of closing the public-houses at an early hour on Saturday evening, it has almost invariably been acknowledged to have proved highly successful.

Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.—Of all the offences against the licensing laws none are less under the control of the landlord than those of drunkenness. Two or three persons may enter a public-house and take only a glass of beer each, get up a quarrel in the night, all within the space of five minutes. Should the publican interfere when the excitement is most intense he may get his mirrors broken and perhaps his head as well.

Birmingham Daily Post.—October, 1879. If members of two of the hardest working professions—to wit, ministers of religion and of science, are so entitled to this distinction—are able to do without drinking, and actually find themselves healthier and more vigorous by this act of self-denial, it may be reasonably concluded that persons who are subjected to a less severe and bolier strain may do the same thing with great advantage.

Quarterly Review, October 1875.—Not even a moderate use of stimulants, which are inluxury, can be compared with meat and bread—which, broad exercise, are necessary. The hard labour of the jail is no play work; the diet of the jail includes no stimulants, and yet men, and notably drunkards, recover health and gain flesh by a few months' compulsory practice of such a regimen. The comparison, viewed in any way, is all against such argument. The poor, starved wife of the drunkard spoke as truly as feelingly, when she said, "I'll not drink water, but we won't get stone."

Nottingham Journal.—Almost every street where decent working men dwell, has its shop set up ostensibly for the sale of grocerioeries, tinned meats, bread, and other commodities, but which in reality derives its support from the sale of beer. And not only is this distinction—a temptation to home drinking which it is hard to resist, and which is not resisted, for it is a well-known fact that many of these shops could not exist at all but for the proceeds which this licence to sell off the premises brings them. And next we find that many of these shops are managed solely by women upon whom devolves the duty of seeing that the house is provided for according to circumstances.

South Wales Daily News, August 1892.—Whatever society generally may have to say about alcohol as a stimulant, it is quite certain that medical men are saying more and more emphatically in the extension of their opinions upon it. At the meetings of the British Medical Association, now being held, it figures prominently as a subject of discussion, and eminent medical men are making no secret of their opinions. For what was transpired at the meetings held last Thursday, we may get a prophetic idea of who are not bold enough to admit or confess that they drink alcoholic beverages or spirituous liquors because they like them, will, in a few years, not be able to persuade their neighbours to believe that the doctor ordered them to take a drop now and then.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-four words and under 1s. 6d.
For every Six Words Additional 6d.
REPRINTS on a series of consecutive insertions as follows:
13 insertions at 10; 26 at 21; 52 at 40. As these Advertisements are inserted at specially low rates Remittance must accompany Order.

Names for Books.—One Hundred Labels, cut and gamged, with your name neatly printed thereon, Edger Stamp; 81/2; Five Stamps.—F. FERRIS, 70, St. Mark's-st., London, E.C.

Choice Readings in English Literature.—New and bound in cloth. Suitable for present, price, 7s. reward. Price 3s. 6d.—JAMES KEMPSTER 325 CO. Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Popular Dialogues, &c.—Thousands of Dialogues and Pieces on Temperance and for Schools; 20, for 6 stamps, 50. 12.—Woolcock, Printer and Music-seller, Helston, Cornwall. Catalogues free.

To Secretaries of Temperance Societies and others.—To Let, a Large Club-room, suitable for I.O.G.T. Lodge and other meetings.—Alexandra Coffee Palace, Hornsey-road, Holloway.

Bedroom for a respectable young man or two friends. Terms moderate. Total abstainers only. Bro. Beeton, Lodge Deputy, 8, Andover-street, Andover-road, Holloway.

Real Silver New Blue Ribbon Edge or Brooch, 8/1. Post Free, or 5s. 6d. per dozen.—D. MARSHALL, 10, Arden-street, New Brighton, Chatham.

ENTERTAINERS AND ADVOCATES.

PAFFALO RATES under above heading:— Not exceeding three lines, 1s. 6d., per quarter For lines beyond 4s. 6d.

The Royal Holdayst Temperance Hand-Bills, Banners and Glass Signs, (I.O.G.T.) Six times honoured by Royal Patronage.—Secretary, Mr. JAMES BOSTON, 50, Beasmont-square, London, E.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

To afford facilities for keepers of Temperance Hotels to bring their houses under the notice of Good Templars and Temperance Societies throughout the country, we have fixed the following rates:—
Three Lines, 2s. per annum. 10s. 6d. per Line above that.

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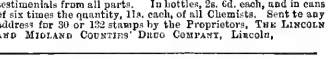
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 456. [Restored at the G.P.O.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882. [as a Newspaper.] ONE PENNY.

I. O. G. T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.
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THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

A SERMON

By Bro. the Rev. SEYMOUR BUSS, LL.B.

Preached at St. Leonard's Parish Church, Shore-ditch, on Sunday evening, September 3, 1882, in inauguration of the Shore-ditch Good Templar Mission.

"We will drink no wine."—Jeremiah xxxv. 6.

Many persons who approve of Temperance object to total abstinence; and some who approve of and even practise total abstinence disapprove of binding themselves by a pledge. In fact, the pledge has been stigmatised as unscriptural. I propose this evening to attempt to prove the contrary; that

THE PLEDGE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE IS STRICTLY SCRIPTURAL.

But suppose it were unscriptural—i.e., in the sense of not being advocated or urged in the Bible, and so distinctly outside the sphere of the written Word of God that no arguments in its favour could be deduced from the Bible, I would still hold by the pledge, I would still keep it myself, and urge it upon others as an excellent rule of life, so convinced am I of the many advantages and worldly blessings which accrue to those who have been led to adopt it. The practice might be unscriptural in the sense just attached to the word, but so long as it was not *anti*-scriptural, it would be good enough for me; for it would be unreasonable to expect to find in the Word of God full and explicit rules as to every detail of life and conduct.

But I maintain that

THE PLEDGE IS SCRIPTURAL:

and I take my text from that chapter which brings before our notice the conduct of those staunch total abstinents of ancient times, the Rechabites. We must not say to consider their history, who they were, from whom they descended, their other tenets, nor speak of their obediences or their virtues, but only of their abstinence from intoxicating drink. This was resolute and absolute; not temporary, but for life. They were not (as so many pride themselves upon being) moderate drinkers, but were total abstinents. When wine is set before them they refuse to drink; though they were brought into the Temple for the purpose, apparently by the direction of God Himself, though they were bidden to drink by the prophet, they stood firm. (Jer. xxxv. 1-6, 8.) The pledge is comparatively recent in England, and almost unknown on the Continent, but it was familiar enough to the Rechabites; they had kept it for nearly 300 years. Here is one striking instance of the practice which we wish to advocate, and the Rechabites are commended for their obedience to this and the other precepts of their ancestor Joudah.

We have another instance in the Nazarites. Their pledge was extremely strict:—"He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes or dried. All the days of his separation shall he eat nothing that is made of the vine tree" (Numbers vi. 1). You may consider the Good Templars as a very rigid, precise, and even bigoted and intolerant set, but their bigotry and intolerance do not go so far as those of the Nazarites. This vow

was sometimes taken for life, sometimes for a period, and we find instances of the one in Samson, Sammel, John the Baptist, and of the other in St. Paul at Cenchrea, and in the four men for whom he became responsible at Jerusalem (Acts xviii., 21, 24). Another total abstinant was Daniel. You know the story—Daniel and his three companions refused the meat and drink which Nebuchadnezzar had apportioned them, and demanded to be fed on simple fare; and they had pulse to eat and water to drink; and these water-drinkers thrived well; for at the end of their probation they were fairer in countenance and fatter in flesh than those who had enjoyed the delicacies of the royal table. With these instances we have sufficient evidence that the Scriptures sanction that which we advocate, and we who have gone so far may feel sure of our ground. The pledge is not a thing to be sneered at or put aside with contempt; it is sound in principle and strictly in accordance with the Word of God.

Let us argue the question further. To take the pledge is to make a vow.

VOWS ARE ALLOWED BY SCRIPTURE.

They were in use before the giving of the law by Moses, and are sanctioned by the Pentateuch, which contains regulations for their observance. Now it is regarded as a noble characteristic of an Englishman that he is "a man of his word." But a vow is a promise made to God, and consequently much more solemn in its nature and binding on the conscience, as much more so as God is above His creatures. We are familiar with the practice of taking vows, for all persons, at all events in the Church, take solemn vows upon themselves at baptism, promising that they will renounce the devil and all his works. Being bound thus by so comprehensive a vow, there can be no reason why we should not bind ourselves by other vows, as, by the vow or pledge under consideration. Theologians have laid down the following rules in regard to vows:—In their initiation they should be voluntary; in their execution, possible and lawful; in their results, profitable for holiness.

1.—THE PLEDGE VOLUNTARY.

Vows deal with matters somewhat beyond the rigid lines of duty. In essential matters we are bound without any express promise. Vow or no vow, God expects us to keep His commandments, to be honest, loving, chaste, and sober, and to endeavour to our utmost power to acquire all the graces of the Holy Ghost. But a man is not required by his Christian profession to erect a place of worship, or abstain from marriage or a particular kind of food, or give the whole or even half of his goods to feed the poor. These and things like them are the legitimate spheres of the vow, as illustrated in the case of Jacob's vow to build an altar at Bethel and to give the tenth of his possessions to God. Other instances we have in Hannah's dedication of Samuel, and David's promise to build a Temple. Of this kind is the Temperance pledge; it is not compulsory, but voluntary; it is not demanded from all, but accepted from those who choose to offer it. You are all bound, pledge or no pledge, by your Christian profession to be sober and temperate, and to abstain from drunkenness. There is no escape from this; and if you become drunkards you will assuredly suffer for it, and God will punish you. But you are not all bound to be pledged total abstinents.

That belongs to the sphere of vows, and is of voluntary obligation only. Yet those who like myself and my brother and sister Templars have taken the vow or pledge of Temperance are justified by God's Word in what they have done. And if I wish you were all pledged in this manner, for I am certain you would then be happier and healthier, wiser and wealthier in this world, and your hopes of Heaven would be firmer; in body and in soul, in time and for eternity, you would be better off.

2. THE PLEDGE POSSIBLE.

Otherwise the maker of the vow lays himself open to the scoff: "This man began to build, but was not able to finish." He has become a mere hoaster, like Peter, who attempted to walk on the waters and failed. When the pledge of total abstinence was first set on foot—curiously enough, exactly fifty years ago, for the document is dated September 1, 1832—it was seriously doubted whether it was possible to maintain health and strength without the use of intoxicants, and the first Temperance pledges allowed the moderate use of wine and beer. But this was found to be a snare through which numbers fell away. Total abstinence was tried as an experiment by the Seven Men of Preston with some temptation, and to the surprise of all it was found that, instead of feeling weaker, they were in reality stronger, and far from interfering with their health, they were able to congratulate each other on feeling better than they did in their lives before. This is the experience of all total abstinents. It is not only possible to dispense entirely with intoxicants, it is pleasant and agreeable as well; the want of them is never felt, and by degree the desire passes away, and the very sight and smell of them become disagreeable, as if a noxious medicine or a deadly poison, which they really are.

3.—THE PLEDGE LAWFUL.

We have instances in Scripture of vows taken to perform unlawful acts, as when Lamech swore to slay a man, or when the mother of Micah dedicated 1,100 shekels of silver to make a graven image; other instances are the rash vows of Jephthah, Saul, Herod, and the forty men who swore to kill Paul. These may be said to have made "an agreement with hell and a covenant with death," for that which they undertook was unlawful. But the total abstainer's pledge is quite the opposite. The cases of unlawful vows involved the sacrifice of life; but the Templar's vow tends to prolong life. Let no one doubt this, for the actuaries of insurance offices have put it upon record in business-like statistics, that the temperate man lives longer than his fellow, and can be safely taken at a lower premium.

4. PROFITABLE FOR HOLINESS.

All the legitimate vows recorded in the Bible have this for their object, man's welfare and God's glory. I candidly confess, were it not so, I would have had nothing to do with the movement. I am not anxious to be associated too intimately with unbelievers, or even with men indifferent to the claims of Christianity. My religion, I hope, is the primary consideration with me, and my duty to God the first of all my duties. And I can confidently quite sympathise with Cardinal Manning's remarks few days ago, at the fête of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League of the

Cross, when he professed his entire concurrence with total abstinence, but as a small time abstinent to the Lord's Supper, but the members of his own Church. And if the Good Templars were teetotalers and nothing more, it would be impossible to cast in one's lot with them; but the basis and foundation of their Order are religious; their rules contain many injunctions with respect to morality; their discipline fulfils this last condition as well as those preceding; it is profitable for holiness.

But people are very fond of saying, "Moderation is the best rule; preach to us Temperance, not abstinence; use God's gifts, but don't abuse them. What is the object of the pledge?" There are many advantages: 1. That we do not thereby

DELIVERED FROM IMPUNITY.

I have often felt the advantage of this. Friends are so kind, they take such a deep interest in your health that they press you to take a glass of wine which you do not want and which you know is not good for you, and not infrequently at a time of day when it is sure to be injurious. Or a working man is invited by his mates to step into a public-house to share a nip of beer. In such cases, if you are not pledged you are helpless; rationally and united pressure overbear all your arguments, and you drink. But if you are pledged you simply say so, and the matter is at an end, the impertinence ceases, and you are left in the quietude of your abstinence, as an example and encouragement to others. 3. Even moderate indulgence is injurious. There are certain painful diseases from which moderate drinkers suffer, and many lives have been shortened by this cause; so that it is within the limits of strict truth to assert that benevolent and religious men who have never been drunk in their lives have nevertheless died before their time from this cause. Alcohol is a fat poison, slow or otherwise, according to the quantity consumed, and constitutes a serious impediment to operate not in any case a poison. Lastly, moderate drinkers make drinking respectable, and thus excite the excesses and enormities of the drunkard.

We do not hesitate to urge the propriety of taking the abstinence pledge. We ask you to consider the claim of the Good Templars, and we invite you to

JOIN THE ORDER,

and thereby help the good cause of Temperance. Men say we are bigots, purely we are not enough to do so. In every parish in which I have ministered since my ordination more than twenty years ago, I have witnessed the evils wrought by drink. There is no more prolific source of misery and ruin. Plague, pestilence, and famine, are not so bad. Drink drives perishing men to frenzy empties the pocket, starves the little ones, slays the wife of your bosom. Drunkenness loosens the lustful and malicious tongue, stirs up strife, sharpens the murderer's knife, and fires the adulterer's breast. It is a great builder—erecting our work-houses and prisons, and constructing our lunatic asylums. It is a mighty king—receiving the homage of myriads, ruling his devotees body and soul, binding them fast in iron chains, driving them at his will, and finally flinging them into the dishonour of the public-house, contempt, woe, and night omnipotent. I have seen its direful results in this parish, where there are at this moment several who to my knowledge are hopelessly drinking themselves to death. And I have been informed that a former minister of this church died in the Shore-ditch workhouse, brought there through drink. And yet with all this in view, you want us to be calm!

Not long ago I saw a remarkable picture. It represented Napoleon Buonaparte in the regions below. He stands there, and around him crowd a vast throng. Some bear livid wounds, bloody faces, others exhibit maimed limbs, and all seem to be demanding their lives back again, for they were slain in his many battles; and mothers are there demanding their sons, and wives their husbands, and the vast crowd reproach him as the author of their miseries. Then Napoleon, who was never a merciful man, for his own selfish ends slew his thousands. But drink has slain its tens of thousands. Napoleon was at his fell work but for a few years. Drink is ever at its awful task of

DEALING OUT DEATH AND RUIN.

Europe rose against Napoleon, and brought his career to a close. Oh, why does not the world unite against this cruel monster, drink? When I call to mind the evils of which it is the parent, I could wish with a fervid drop that had been brewed from blood, and distilled, and sent into the depths of the ocean and sunk for ever there, and that one vast bonfire were made of all the wine casks and the other instruments of iniquity. Could this be done it would be the dawn of a new era for the world. The wine of Lycyrgus in ancient Greece extirpated every vine and rooted out all the vineyards; and that 700 years ago the Emperor of China did the like in his dominions. It is said also that under Romulus, a woman who tasted of wine was punished by death. It would almost wish that some powerful sorceress should arise to do as through a work for us. The evil is patent, and every one is agreed upon the matter; ministers of the

Gospel, the medical profession, teachers of the young, the police, the magistrates, the officials of our work-houses and gaols and lunatic asylums, are all aware of the extent of this evil; but no one proposes a drastic remedy; for a very large number of people are too fond of the stimulant to do anything to deprive themselves of it; and on the other hand the brewers and the publicans are too strong both in Parliament and out. And so the evil continues, and men are afraid to speak their minds for fear of offending these powerful bodies, and Parliament itself and Cabinet Ministers dread to offer any remedy.

AND MENDICITY.

THE GIANTIC EVIL INCREASES

in extent, and criminals, paupers, and lunatics are manufactured by thousands; and men are allowed to madden and infuriate themselves with drink and to plead drunkenness as an excuse for the enormities committed under its influence. Everything else is thrust on one side. The drunkard cares for nothing but the drink. "It is his master, his king, his god." Give me the drink," he cries, "though it clothe me with rags; though it strew away my reason; though it emaciate my body, drag me down to death and damn my soul in hell." Ah, brethren, this is an awful curse throughout the land. Never speak lightly of it. Can you speak lightly of that which seethers ruin all around and hands over to Satan more souls than any other cause? As you love your fellow-creatures, as you love the souls for whom Christ died, and as you love the souls for whom Christ died, and as you love, lift up your voice, and do all in your power to save him from ruin. Sunday Closing, the shortening of hours, Permissive Bill, Local Option, anything, everything, that will help to stem the tide of iniquity wrought by drink, and help to keep to this Good Temple Mission in Shore-ditch, and encourage those who have set it on foot. It is a good work which they have undertaken. Pray for its success. You all know full well that I have not exaggerated the evils caused by drink. In fact, it is impossible to exaggerate them. Pray that they may not be led into temptation yourself; for moderate drinkers are playing on the edge of a precipice; you are not so safe as you may think. Think seriously over this matter, brethren, and let God be true, try the experiment of total abstinence for a time, and then come forward and take the pledge. If you do this I can safely promise that you will never have cause to regret the step; but on the contrary, will more and more bless God for putting it into your heart to do it. Amen.

THE BARMAID.

He read about the Syrene fair,
In foul old Grecian myths;
But are they now so very rare
Who represent them with us?

Just look behind the glittering bar
Of yonder flaming tavern,
And see a sinner more potent far,
Than fabled demon cavern.

On rich and poor the Barmaid smiles,
The wretched and the dandy
Alike for both are meant her wiles,
For both her beer and brandy.

Her hands are graceful, white and small,
She waves ambrosial tresses,
And "cordial welcomes" (!) gives to all
In latest-fashioned dresses.

Her eyes with sneering scornful glances
(Neath brows touch'd up with bistré)
Upon the outcast look a skance,
Whom good men deem her sister.

Unwise, indeed, would be the maid
Whom 'twould 'twould powers of winning
And tempt to the demon to the trade,
And lead men on to sinning.

Upon the saddest list of shame,
When lowest first is reckoned,
Another bears the foremost name,
But rank the Barmaid second.

HENRY H. SPARLING.

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday, 6th inst., members quarterly met, followed by the usual dinner together, presiding. From July 1, to last day of September, number of pledges 518. Address by Samuel Sims, Esq. On October 8, Mr. Montford, a vice-president, gave an account of visit to Dublin as delegate to the Conference of the Bund of Good Templars, Mr. Willmott being the reporter. In the evening, Mr. Bill replied to a letter written by the Vicar of Norwich, and circulated by the brewers. The letter referred to the teetotal propaganda as being "a growing evil;" the reply was powerful as the letter was weak. The hall was densely crowded in the evening.

IN THE EVENING.
MR. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 35, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Advt.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A disastrous fire broke out in a hardware factory in Paris employing 400 men, on the 7th inst. The chief of the fire brigade was killed.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey made their first appearance in Paris on the 8th inst, at the American Chapel in the Rue de Rivoli.

A tablet erected in Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the celebrated composer, Michael Balfe, is to be unveiled on the 20th inst.

A memorial to Eliza Burritt, bearing the simple inscription, "Friend of Peace and Philanthropy," has been erected in the cemetery at New Britain, Connecticut.

From a report on tea cultivation in Bengal we learn that the area under cultivation during 1881 was 42,217 acres, as against 88,705 in 1880, and that there are 271 tea estates as against 274.

A disastrous fire took place in Brighton on the 7th inst, when a large building known as the West-street Concert Hall, and an adjoining hotel were destroyed. Several firemen were injured.

Lady Strangford makes an earnest appeal for funds to enable her to carry on the hospital work at Cairo. Her ladyship says that there is a large number of Irish women in the hospital, and that the hospital may be sent to Colonel Donnan, 23, The Common, Woolwich.

A Chinese teacher in Hong Kong has written a stanza of poetry consisting of 33 distinct and well formed Chinese characters, on one grain of rice, enclosed in a silver locket, under a magnifying glass. This curiously of the calligraphic art was intended as a present for the Royal Prince.

Some interesting experiments in signalling by sunshine have been made by our army in Egypt. The Photographic News reports that Colonel Keyser succeeded in one of Pyramide and by means of a heliographic mirror, reflected a ray of sunshine all the way to Alexandria, a distance of some 120 miles.

Professor Silvanus Thompson gives an account in the Times, of his first voyage on the Thames in which electricity has been the motive power. The little vessel which conveyed him and his three companions was called Electricity. It was at the rate of about eight knots an hour against the tide.

The first batch of wounded men from Egypt arrived at Woolwich on the 7th inst., in the steamer Conland. There were 80 invalids on board, mostly Highlanders, who had been taken to the hospital in a hospital, it is to be given to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) three days after their return.

The annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society, in the Adelphi, commenced on the 7th inst. Among the exhibits worthy of notice were those of Mr. Grant, taken on board Mr. Leigh Smith's yacht, the Euxine, during her expedition to Franz Josef Land in 1880. There is also exhibited a view from a balloon at the height of 2,000 feet.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings announce that they will distribute, this autumn, among the working classes and poor of London, the prizes in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in Kew Gardens. The clergy, school committees, and others are invited to make applications to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes.

The comet discovered on September 12 will be visible for a considerable time. On the 30, it appeared as a star of the first magnitude. According to accounts from Spain, Portugal, and further India this comet has been seen in full daylight when by a few degrees from the sun. According to M. Flammarion only ten have been seen in broad daylight, namely, those of 43 B.C. 70 A.D., 1402 (two), 1532, 1577, 1618, 1744, and 1848. It is claimed that only four other comets have approached so near the sun, those of 1668, 1680, 1843, 1850.

GOOD TEMPLARS FOR THE FRONT.

Bro. W. COULDRERY.—At the race for the championship of the Abingdon Bicycle Club on September 27, Bro. W. Coultery, of the Abingdon Lodge, No. 317, led throughout, and in addition to gaining the distinguished title of champion, was presented with a handsome cup.

Bro. Mas. of the same Lodge, secured second place and prize. The Abingdon Bicycle Club, on September 27, Bro. W. Coultery, of the Abingdon Lodge, No. 317, led throughout, and in addition to gaining the distinguished title of champion, was presented with a handsome cup.

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The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoon is that the varieties commonly and are mixed with starch under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily tested, for if you take thicken in the cup it gives a good test. Cocoon's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoons, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—ADVT.



TEMPERANCE TEACHINGS FOR THE YOUNG.
By BRO. REV. F. WAGSTAFF, F.R.I.S., EDITOR OF
THE TEMPERANCE WORKER.

IX.—DANIEL; OR "SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES".

Some people tell us that they quite approve of Temperance principles, and they are practically total abstainers; only there are certain circumstances under which they feel compelled to "take just a little." If we take the trouble to inquire we shall find that these "circumstances" happen pretty frequently, and that, truth to tell, almost anything that happens out of the ordinary course, is eagerly hailed as an excuse for drinking. The subject of our present lesson is one which may help us to understand how easy, after all, it is to be a teetotaler even under "special circumstances." The subject is the refusal of Daniel and his three young companions to take the portion of wine which according to custom, was sent to them from day to day from King Nebuchadnezzar. [Briefly relate circumstances as recorded in Dan. i., questioning the children to ascertain if they have a correct knowledge of the incident.] Daniel seems to have been the first who first thought of refusing the wine, so that, although the others agreed with him, we can be content to look at his case alone, and note the special circumstances in which he was placed.

I. DANIEL WAS NOT HIS OWN MASTER.—The King of Babylon had besieged Jerusalem and had carried off the captives into his own land. Daniel was a prisoner; he could not do as he liked, or go where he pleased. If, therefore, his conscience told him it was not right to drink wine, he might have tried to excuse himself by saying, "This is a special case; I am not at liberty; I am not my own master, and I am not my own lord, and I do not do wrong, let the consequences rest upon those who compel me to do it." That is just how a great many persons argue; but Daniel knew better. He knew that, even though he was a prisoner, no one could prevent him from doing as he thought right. He knew him brave; and when the wine was served before him, he respectfully asked the prince of the eunuchs that he might be allowed not to drink it.

II. DANIEL WAS IN A ROYAL PALACE.—To have been selected for the king's own service was a great honour, and to have some of the same wine sent to him by the king, was a mark of favour. It was just as if a Band of Hope boy should be sent for to go to Windsor Castle to live in the Queen's service, and to have a glass of the Queen's own wine sent out to him to drink. He would not doubt to be an unwilling drinker, but he would pledge. If he refused to drink, some one would say, "Surely you would not insult the Queen?" But it is not likely that any of you will ever have to face exactly that temptation. Yet you may, some day, be asked to drink wine in a gentleman's house, or he asked by some lady to do so. What ought you to do? Break your pledge because it is a "special circumstance"? No, by no means; Daniel's case teaches us better than that. [Anecdote: A nobleman once declined to take wine while dining with the Queen, and when one of the ladies, who remonstrated with him, her Majesty said: "There is no compulsion at my table. Frequently those who ask you to 'take a glass of wine' have no idea that you are a teetotaler; if you boldly, but courteously avow your principles you will find that they will urge you no further.

III. DANIEL RISKED THE ROYAL FAVOUR NOT TO DRINK.—The refusal of wine was a special case at the end of three years he was to "stand before the king," and the prince of the eunuchs was afraid that if Daniel did not drink wine he would not look healthy. Suppose that wine had really been necessary to health and strength. Then Daniel, by refusing it, would have lost his health, appearance and Nebuchadnezzar would not have been pleased with him. The king wanted his young servants to be wise, healthy, strong, and beautiful or "well favoured." Daniel might have said, "I mustn't risk anything, so I'll take the wine." But he did not. He fearlessly proposed that the master should buy, and hearsely refused. The result, as we know, was that, "at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat."

IV. DANIEL RISKED THE FAVOUR OF HIS FRIENDS.—The refusal of wine was a special case. It is surprising how often our friends get anxious about us, and how often we do this and that or lose our health, and if we do not listen to them they grow angry, and pretend that we have offended and insulted them. We have known how many persons have been abstainers for years, but who have happened to visit people like that. I can have some the wine glass. "No, thank you, I am

a teetotaler, you know." "Oh, but just this once, to lighten my soul." And so the invitation is pressed, and if will seduce them foolishly profess to be persuaded. Daniel has shown us how to deal with such people.

CONCLUSION.—(1) Always combine firmness with a pleasant and courteous manner. It is possible to say "No," without being rude or offensive. Even if the person offering the drink should be so rude as to persist in asking you to take it after you have respectfully declined on the ground that you are a teetotaler, you can still refuse pleasantly, and set him an example of politeness. (2) Always be ready to give a good reason for your refusal. Try your best to understand the real grounds upon which teetotalism rests, and so be prepared to support your refusal by a good reason. (3) Never allow yourself to suppose that any circumstances can be so "special" as to justify you in breaking your pledge; or to think that what is wrong for you to do at one time or place can be right at some other time or in some other place.

DAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

By R. HARTY DUNN, D.E.D., East Somerset.

I was greatly pleased to observe in the WATCHWORD of September 25, that the Good Templars of Shore-ditch are devising a scheme to make Temperance teaching a test question at the London School Board elections. This is just as it should be—just what your humble servant has been longing to see. As members of a Temperance organisation which, more than any other, is pledged to the cause of the poor, and as pledged adherents of an Order which is world-wide in its operations and God-wide in its sympathies, we can do no better or more eminently Temperar work than make this question of Temperance education in the Government than with us—with as who, professing to be the foremost educational agency in the world, as far as Temperance is concerned, remain content to efface ourselves in the front of the ballot-box whilst men are being elected on School Boards and as School Managers who vote the status quo, the "as you were," on the drink question. It is that.

"Everywhere the School Board plan is, do as little as you can, to help the cause of Temperance, Or boycott drink and ignorance."

Thus, also, it is the 3,000,000 of children now passing through our schools are passing on into manhood and womanhood, and a word having been spoken to them in that foster-home of the public elementary school, of the physiological, intellectual, moral, political, and national evils of the intemperate drinking customs of their country. I remember one day, on my school days. That to study, and to make answers concerning the various nationalities of which my "school geography" treats; but the custom of which all is the most debasing to a nation was never mentioned; and I was allowed to grow up in the idea that the State was necessary part of the human economy." Not that I drank in those bygone days for I had the best of all Temperance teaching—a mother's—which would have effectually discountenanced any youthful inclination to get into any part; but I am, as a politician say, "free to confess to you as the year flew by I inhaled, away from home, the idea that in some way or other Britain's greatness rested on a beer barrel, and that the malice of Britain's sons was to be measured by their capacity to gulp down constantly increasing quantities of grog—stronger and stronger just what the State allows every schoolboy and girl to drink in now-a-days, and a jubilee of Temperance effort has not succeeded in impressing people in authority much with the fact that it is not only a matter of teaching the nature and origin of drink, but to allow them to grow up and become through ignorance the future recruits of the workhouse, the jail, the lunacy ward; or, at the least, of that dwarfed intelligence and physique, the most indicative of a neglected Temperance mode of life. I ask "the State" allows, and I ask "the State? Is it not the individual viewed in the aggregate, and what is the duty of the individual? Why, clearly to eschew that which is evil and to cleave to that which is good," and to transmit to posterity a like regard for the cause of Temperance. It is the duty of the State. The root of the whole matter is that "The parents of each child born are *primæ facie* the natural (if not the proper) instructors of that child. The first Bible a child reads obtains through his father's lips; his first glimpse of Heaven it is his mother's face; his first knowledge of his country and life's surroundings must, as a rule, be picked up at home, and were fathers and mothers, everyone, everywhere, intelligent and loving, and wealthy enough to continue and perfect the education commenced on the mother's knee, there would be no need of State elemen-

tary education, as we know it, as its object would be already accomplished in a better and really more orthodox way. But unfortunately the struggle for existence, the love of drink, the lack of interest in their own and their children's culture, and a thousand other things having incapacitated parents as the educative guardians of their children and the State, for State interests, step in and says, where the parent's duty is not the school life of the child, we will take that duty and be a foster parent to each neglected little one. The public elementary school thus becomes the educative home of the child, and most of childhood's days are now spent at school; and even when school is dismissed there are home lessons done by the master, and so the school life of the child now absorbs their whole "waking hours." It will thus be seen how needful it is the education given by the State be such as a good and wise and loving parent would give. The day school should be what our Juvenile Temples are intended to be, a "home from home." A good parent seeing that health and morality are endangered, crime and poverty and lunacy fostered, and death accelerated by the drinking, smoking, gambling, profane and uncharitable manias so prevalent, would naturally caution a child on this point, and when the State fails in attempting to do this, the Temperance teaching, and Good Templars will urge the question at every public ballot-box, when they fully recognize that wisdom and justice alike demand that with State Prohibition should go hand-in-hand State Temperance education. I will not speak of the "State destroyer," which, serpent like, lurks in every conventional school book, and pervades the whole atmosphere of our literary world, nor will I descend to those *ne plus ultra's* of menialness and political sagacity who deterred Mr. Mundella from attempting child temperance, that stable of English intemperance in the most effective and least offensive way (*vide* his letter about licensed victuallers); but I will speak of that neglect of ours to do all in our power to stamp out by every legitimate means the vile system that is the curse of the age. For the sake of a few Dollars, which our legislators might stir up in every Temperar breast a burning, all-conquering enthusiasm in this good, fair, holy work of extending, State-wide, Temperance education.

"Say not we are a little band, Or that it's hard to bear the brand Of boys in their Christmas wain; Each can, in secret, command A Temperance vote, a Templar hand. Yet brave hearts would much prefer To stand for ever on the Templar. Before it is prepared to stand, If need be, singly, to demand That nothing be allowed to bar The progress of the "Temperance Car."

From every Good Templar Lodge there should go to the public ballot-box, and to the State, a notification of our irrevocable determination to bring this question to the front. It involves the future happiness of several millions of individuals, and the future well of the State. Mr. Mundella is not so officially eminent as to be honored simply by his name; that should thrill the hearts of the people, and the courage of the people, the irresistible murmuring of a great, wise, Templar multitude.

"Education will remove The drink curse from our land, And the publicans in our power, Drink is a demon brand."

THE ENEMY ON THE ALERT.

I find from the *Liverpool Witness's Guardian* of last week that the London Protection Society at their last monthly meeting took into consideration the question of reopening the experiment of 1880, namely, that of petitioning against Sunday Closing. In that year, at an expense of £1,500 (according to a statement of Mr. Homer) the trade succeeded in sending to Parliament 538 petitions with 447,084 signatures. Of these London and Middlesex furnished 469 with 335,249 names. One paragraph in the circular sent to the trade in 1880, gives an idea of the spirit in which the petition was entered upon:—"Act quickly and vigorously, and those of you who can, should place a table outside your houses to catch the signatures of the passers by." How thoroughly this idea was carried out by some of the honest of the trade in that year, your readers will well remember.

The Protection Society is evidently determined to have another turn at this, to them uncongenial work, hoping to stave off the settlement of the important question of Sunday Closing for another year or two. Our duty is to urge them to petition; for every petition must meet petition with petition; for every petition the publicans get, we must get 1,000, and we can if we will work. The majority in favour of Sunday Closing is larger to-day than ever before. Let us give them an opportunity of expressing their wishes, and the tactics of the trade will not rest until our having the boot so long desired, a sober Sunday.

O. BLINKHOHN.

129, De Beauvoir-road, N.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

THE AUTUMNAL CONFERENCE.

The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union held their autumnal Provincial Conference in Dublin on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 2, 3, 4, and 5. The details of the arrangements were kindly undertaken and most efficiently carried out by the Hibernian Band of Hope Union.

On Sunday, October 1, sermons on Temperance were preached in 54 churches, and Temperance addresses delivered in 23 Sunday-schools. At the evening service in Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. George Chadwick, D.D., Rector of Armagh, preached to a large congregation, taking for his text words from the 1st Lesson, Jeremiah, chap. 35, verse 6, "They said we will drink no wine." The rev. gentlemen in commemorating the cause of Bands of Hope, appealed to the parents of the young, and said they must choose between rearing their children as abstainers during their childhood, or as already and prematurely imbued with strong drink, and asked them as Christian men and women to choose between giving their boys and girls the cord of Band of Hope membership, or the first glass of wine they ever drank. Upon which the following results that they little dream of: The rev. gentleman desired them to remember the Divine Master's command, "Take heed that ye offend not one of these little ones."

The Conference commenced its series of meetings in Dublin on Monday evening by a very agreeable

CONVERSAZIONE.

held in the Christian Union Buildings. The large hall was beautifully decorated with flags and banners, and the tables were set for a large and pleasant entertainment at tea, after which the proceedings of the meeting began. Mr. John R. Wigham, who presided, welcomed most cordially the delegates who had come from distant places, numbering about 70.

Professor Barrett delivered an experimental lecture, subject, "Energy, or the power of doing Work." He said that energy meant the power of doing work, and was derived from the food, and which can be held in reserve and liberated when needed. The lecturer illustrated his remarks and referred to the experiments of Dr. Parkees as to the evil effects of alcohol on the human body, shewing that even one ounce of alcohol did was prejudicial.

Rev. G. Mabfry, M.A., addressed the meeting on "Fasting and Fading out." This was a time for examining, testing, and fading out the weak points of their work, and resolving to do better in the future.

Mr. Frederic Smith (London), moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of Band of Hope workers was held in the Christian Union Buildings, Dublin, at 3.30 o'clock, and was attended by nearly 100 persons. Rev. S. T. Whitmee presided.

The Chairman, in opening the conference, said their efforts should not cease until drink was effectually and finally banished from every home in the land.

Several delegates then gave an account of recent proceedings in connection with their unions. Mr. M. Bell, who spoke as to the collection of the work of the Irish Temperance League. Mr. G. S. Hall (Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union) said their Band of Hope numbered about 100,000. Mr. Martin Field (Yorkshire) said they had 608 branch societies, with 90,000 members, and 120 agents at work.—Rev. Samuel Knell (Birmingham) gave an encouraging account of the work.—Mr. William Carty (hon. sec., H.B.U. Union), said there were 93 affiliated branch societies, with a total membership of 25,000 during the year. The work of work had been done.

Mr. Edmundson spoke on behalf of the Women's Temperance Association in Dublin, whose object is to alter, if possible, the social customs of society by abstinence from their homes and rearing their children to be temperate.

Mr. T. W. Russell (Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance) said, "The citizens of Dublin should be thankful for what God has done for them in the Temperance movement."

Mr. F. Smith (U.K. Union) delivered an address on the Successful Management of Bands of Hope, urging that children should be allowed time to consult their parents. The help of the ladies was in no need and valuable. He strongly urged the importance of educating the young in the principles of abstinence.

Interesting statements were also made by Mr. Leo (Bradford), Mr. Harris (Bristol), Mr. Brooks (Hull), Mr. Tinney (Leeds), Rev. D. Heath (Leeds), Rev. H. H. Dugdale (Huddersfield), and Mr. J. Seaton, secretary H.B.U. Union.

The delegates took tea in the church buildings.

GRAND PUBLIC MEETING.

There was a very large attendance at the evening meeting. On the platform was a choir of 300 voices, and in the course of the evening, some inspired selec-

tions were rendered. Nearly all of the delegates were present, and many influential citizens.

Mr. Richard Allen, president of the H.B.U. Union, presided.

Frederic Smith and Mr. W. Carty gave interesting statements respecting the work in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Chairman advised any who doubted the necessity of the Temperance movement to visit the lanes and alleys of this and other great cities, and learn something of the influence of intemperance. He laid it upon the highest authority that strong drinking injured the human frame.

Rev. Robert Cully (London) said he admired the motto, "Save the children. Teach the children Band of Hope principles at home, in the church, everywhere, and the incentive to get rid of his drunken habits.

Mrs. G. S. Reaney (Reading) delivered a Gospel Temperance address. She said teetotalism was not religion. Nothing short of a new birth would enable them to take to a new life unto righteousness. She asked all to become total abstainers, to save their children and their weaker brethren and themselves.

Rev. Dr. Chadwick (Armagh) welcomed the English delegates to this country, which was not dangerous in his opinion. He was in favour of the Local Option Bill in Armagh than to put the power of shutting public-houses into the hands of the children.

BREAKFAST, MEETING, AND CONFERENCE.

At the invitation of Mr. Richard Allen, President H.B.U. Union, the delegates and friends met for breakfast at the Shelbourne Hotel. Mr. Allen, in kind words, welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Reaney, in his paper on "Temperance Work and Workers," she said the Temperance workers won for themselves the respect due to a labourer in a noble cause. The Band of Hope fulfilled its mission when it educated its youthful members in Temperance principles and as workers—workers not for the distant time of matured manhood and womanhood, but for the to-day of boyhood and girlhood.

Rev. Robt. Cully moved a vote of thanks to Mr. R. Allen for his hospitality, and Mr. Wigham moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Reaney.

MOTHERS' MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Held at one o'clock. Mrs. Edmonson presided over a large attendance. Mrs. Allen opened the meeting with prayer and Scripture. Mrs. Reaney gave a talk on mothers and as workers—workers not necessarily dependent on their own conduct, and as total abstainers their influence would have a more powerful scope—mothers with their children, and mistresses with their servants.

In the afternoon sitting of the day, and Sunday-school Teachers' Conference, there was a large attendance, 500 teachers with their friends being present. Rev. Canon Wynne presided. The chairman delivered a short address, and expressed much pleasure in seeing so many of our best and best of fellow labourers. All assembled had the privilege of being engaged in the same great work of trying to bring the lambs of the flock to the Great Shepherd. It was useful for teachers to revolutionise the drinking habits of society.

Mr. G. S. Reaney urged that in every relation of life the conduct of each individual should be guided so as to exercise an influence for good on society.

The Rev. Robert Cully (London) said their character was the most important matter they had, as teachers of the people of God, and the influence of the teacher made it. Example exercised a powerful influence on the young. Teachers should first become total abstainers themselves, to enable them to train their children in the path of Temperance.

Mr. W. Russell said that the best good could be done by teachers to forward the cause of Temperance.

EVENING MEETING AND CONFERENCE.

The conference was resumed at 7 p.m. The Dean of the Chapel Royal, Windsor, the chairman, urged upon children being drawn from temptation before they are overcome.

Dr. McDo well Cozgrave referred to the question of the use of the word alcohol as a medicine. It is no case was alcohol necessary to the young either as a medicine or stimulant.

Mr. T. W. Russell thought the question of alcohol as a medicine would soon be disposed of. He asked the question of the word alcohol as a medicine on the subject of removing drink from society.

Mr. Brooks and Rev. F. S. Fletcher spoke on the subject of introducing the teaching of Temperance in the National Schools; and Mr. F. Smith spoke with reference to making Band of Hope meetings more attractive.

PICNIC.

Visits were paid to Powerscourt Waterfall, driving through the Dyle to Enniskerry, and at the Leinster Hotel the party dined. During dinner addresses were delivered, and the successful efforts of the Hibernian Band of Hope Union in connection with the Convention at the Crystal Palace were mentioned.

On the return of the party to the Christian Union

Buildings, tea was served, and a most pleasant day's outing concluded.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.

In the evening there was a great children's meeting in the large hall of the Christian Union Buildings, about 2,500 persons being present. Mr. F. R. Fowler presided. Addresses on Temperance were delivered by Rev. R. S. Tolerton, Mr. F. Smith, and Rev. Samuel Prenter. There were also recitals, singing and music. At the close of the meeting a large assortment of fruit, flowers, toys, &c., were contributed by the children to be distributed amongst the sick children in the Dublin Hospitals.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That while the public-houses at Hawarden were closed last Sunday as per the provisions of the new Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, the Coffee Palace opened by Mrs. Gladstone was doing a good trade.

That as the result of Blue Ribbon Missions in Sheffield and Holloway, 12,000 new pledges were taken at the former and 10,000 at the latter.

That pauperism in England and Wales last year cost more than £8,000,000 sterling.

That the total revenue from alcohol in all forms amounted in 1871-72 to £31,300,000. In 1880-81 it fell short to £28,410,000, and the causes which led to the decline have this year become more acute.

That the Times, referring to the above fall in the revenue, says: "If the Salvation Army and Blue Ribbon Army, and all the other forces which are making for Temperance, succeed between them in reducing still further the receipts from the Customs and Excise, we shall welcome this financial loss."

That continuing the same paper says:—"Even from a mercenary point of view it will not be a total loss. A change of habits, which makes the whole country richer, is hardly one which a Chancellor of the Exchequer as such can have much reason to dislike."

That a Devon paper says, speaking of the decrease of the drink revenue:—"The blow that works of the revenue seem to be tottering. Excise has declined in one quarter more than Mr. Gladstone expected in the whole year." &c., &c.

That this year's crop in the Kentish hop gardens is a failure.

That the consumption of drink in Belgium amounted in 1877 to 55,000,000 litres for a population of 5,000,000.

That the above country possesses 55,000 houses where drink is retained, being about one to every 90 of the population.

That notice has been given that no intoxicating liquors will be sold in the refreshment bars of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

That 20,757 pints of intoxicating liquors were consumed in the Nottingham workhouses at a cost of £262 12s., or 8s. per head of the inmates. [Query: In what space of time?]

That the annual rate of mortality in 28 of the largest English towns averaged 20 per 1,000, the highest being Sunderland, 30, and the lowest Droy, 13.

That the revenue returns for the year ending September 30 shew an increase of £24,000 from the Post Office Savings Bank, and a decrease of £90,000 from the Excise.

That Mr. J. A. Peck, the eminent photographer, has in the Press a work "Sensitiveness and Stimulants," which will contain the experience and mental culture in science, art, and literature in Europe and America.

That Bro. Booth stated at Northampton a day or two ago that when he had conducted missions, in the space of two years, 900,000 persons had taken the blue ribbon, and during the last 13 months 280,000 persons had signed the pledge who were not previously abstainers.

J. W. S.

A NEW COFFEE PALACE has been fitted up with club rooms, lecture hall, &c., in Broadway, Pisitow, London, by the public enterprise which form part of it was opened on Saturday at five, by Bra. John Hilton, who delivered an address and offered prayer. A procession with bands and banners provided by the Sons of the Phoenix parambulated the neighbourhood, and a Temperance meeting was held in the evening.

The Duke of Westminster has refused to renew the lease of the successful public enterprise which form part of his grace's land in St. George's, Hanover-square. On the expiration of the lease of the public-house in Robert-street, Grosvenor-square, his grace banded the building over to the incumbent of Hanover Church, to be used for the benefit of the poor of that district. This has proved of incalculable service to the parish.

It is certain the QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN Dr. Fehrkant, has written strongly recommending LENTILLO, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures Indigestion, Heartburn, Constipation, Liver and Stomach Complaints, &c., besides having such various nutritious properties. Makes Soup, Porridge, Puddings, Oustards, &c. &c. Tins, 1lb., 1s. 6d.; 3lb., 10d. Barrels, 28lb., 30s.; 34lb., 15s. Of all Chemists, Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.—[ADT.]



ILLINOIS.

A Subordinate Lodge has been instituted under the Grand Lodge of Sweden, composed of Swedes in Chicago, Illinois.

CAPE COLONY.

G.W.C.T. CURRIE writes to the R.W.G.S.—"I am glad to say we have planted our banner in the Eastern province, viz, at King William's Town, and I expect very shortly to receive an application from the Queen's Town. Some influential members have joined us at King William's Town. Bro. Richard Dickier, of Pembroke Lodge, Liverpool, England, came out lately and called upon me on his way to the Eastern province; a very worthy, hard-working brother. We had a long chat together, and shortly after his arrival at King William's Town, he applied to me to charter a charter. You will be glad to hear we are pushing forward very satisfactorily; four new Lodges having been added to our number last quarter—one in the Diamond Fields, one at Caledonia, and a military Lodge at the Camp Wynberg, and that at King William's Town. At the institution of the Lodge at Camp Wynberg I initiated 40, and the Lodge now numbers close upon 100. The Lodge at Caledonia numbers 32, and an application has been received, signed by 15, for a Jewelers' Temple Charter. Such progress as we are making is but like a drop in the ocean compared with our other Grand Lodges, but you must remember our position, and the difficulties with which we are surrounded. God bless our Order and may He cease it to flourish."

JAMAICA.

Bro. W. S. Bennett sends us the following interesting extract from Gunner Badoe, R.A., Newcastle, Jamaica, June 23, 1882—"You must take you a little respecting the formation of our new Lodge, the Gun and Thistle, No. 37, instituted June 17. In the first place I expected that the 1st Royal Scots Regiment, who were coming here, would bring a travelling charter with them, but they did not, so I set to and canvassed around the barracks, and got five men who had clearance cards, including myself; then I got seven more who were willing to become members, and wrote to the G.W. Secretary and sent an application for charter, raised £2, went on pines, and paid for end got charter and books, bought regalia, &c., and came back to the garrison, where I received one or two very severe abuses from the Yankees, and nearly got let into a trap through telling some of them into a bit of my mind. I was, however, for a considerable time, and they were all laughing up their sleeves, and saying we were completely fooled, when all at once we surprised them by starting, and we had it drawn open for the good of the Order, and all went off to the "B. O."

Wednesday last was our first session, when we initiated six, a very good round fired from our little "Gun," and I believe about a dozen are to be brought under fire next session. The only place we could have used for Lodge was the Garrison School, but the schoolmaster, belonging to the Yankees opposed us, so we held our first session in a sergent's bunk, but as the hymn says "It's better on ahead." I went to see the magistrate, also a large planter, who is in charge of the Duke of Buckingham's estate, asked for the loan of a room but he had no place unoccupied, but he selected a level spot just outside the garrison, and gave me permission to cut wood for building and grass for thatching, and said he would charge only a nominal rent just to let me have had a room. I thought that was very kind of him, and now we are going to build a room of our own, and it will be a matter of about £5 between us, for we shall have to employ a couple of black carpenters, and we will assist all we can, and will make it a kind of coffee tavern, so that it will be a regular resort for our soldiers. The only thing now is for everyone to do his part, and I hope God will crown our efforts with success."

NEGRO MISSION BAZAAR.



Our friends will be glad to hear that Mr. LEWIS FAY, M.P. for Bristol, has kindly and readily agreed to open the bazaar in aid of our Negro Mission, in December. The receivers for the local committee—Mrs. Samuel Capper, 10, Victoria-road, Cotham; Mrs. May, Cotham Park House.

Mrs. Osborn, 59, Reglan-road, Bishopston. Miss Price, 21, Pembroke-road, Clifton. Mrs. Walter Sturge, 5, Cotham Park. Mrs. Tanner, The Nook, Durham Park. And any member of the local committee.

The Welsh Grand Lodge of Wales talks of providing the whole of the music and poetry for the occasion as their contribution towards relieving the miseries of the negro race.

News reaches us that N. Northampton and N. Stafford have appointed collectors for the bazaar, and that ecclesiastical hopes to have enough for a stall of its own.

West Surrey having a local hazard in hand, and being therefore unable to send articles to our, sends us 10s. towards the funds instead.

CATHERINE IMPEY, Hon. Sec.

Street, Somerset.

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

IPSWICH.—The first of a series of monthly entertainments, conducted by the Pride of Ipswich Lodge, was commenced on October 7, at the Temperance hall, and was a very great success. About 120 sat down to tea. The following programme was rendered:—Sister "Sisters" Mass band; songs and recitations by Bro. Pearson, Sister Hulse, Bro. Gibson, Sister Mason, Bro. Cleaver, Bro. Hingood, Sister Sweet, jun., Sister Alice Hammond, and Bro. Pattison. Duets by Bro. and Sister Sweet, Sister Burrow and Hulse. Mr. G. W. Howard, secretary of Good Temperance, presided.

HARWICH.—A most successful public meeting was held in the Commercial School, Harwich, on October 1, under the auspices of the Rising Hope and Rising Star Lodges of Harwich, and ably assisted by the Unitarian-Felixstowe Pioneer Lodge. The meeting was opened with a few appropriate words by Bro. William La Farge, I.D. Mr. Bayle presided, and gave a stirring address, upon the evils of intemperance. He said they were to educate the young in Temperance principles, and to seek strength from God by prayers than had hitherto been done for his people. Temperance was part and parcel of Christianity. He had signed the pledge, under Father Matthew, more than 45 years ago. Addresses were also given by Bro. Ward, Rising Star, and G. Viall, W.D. Sent, Suffolk. During the evening were given recitations by Bro. Hulse, Barnes, and S. J. Hodges. Readings and recitations by Bro. G. Elliott, R. King, and Williams. Two duets were rendered by Bro. Foster, and Sister Patrick, and by Bro. La Farge and Hodges.

MIDDLEBROUGH, October 2 A grand torchlight procession, under the auspices of the Good Templars in Middlebrough and district, took place at 7 p.m., and marched through the principal streets of Middlebrough, headed by the Temperance Brass Band. About 500 Good Templars were in the procession; 500 officers and members for the occasion. Hundreds of persons thronged the street to witness the procession. After which a monster public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Mr. Alderman R. Archibald, Mayor, presiding, the District Officers occupying the platform. The chairman of the meeting, Bro. Richardson, G.O.S., then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, under a sense of Divine favour, views with satisfaction the success which has attended the efforts of the Temperance reform during the last 50 years; and while it regards with pleasure the general action of all sections of the cause in its present struggle with the drink traffic, deems this a favourable opportunity for impressing upon all Temperance workers this necessity for united action in the future in order that the object before us may sooner be obtained." Bro. Sturter, I.D., seconded the motion, which was carried. Bro. Henry Wilson, D.S.J.T., moved "That this meeting most respectfully urges upon Her Majesty's Government the vital importance of instituting a Temperance Parliament at the earliest possible date, giving effect to the Local Option resolution of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, and thereby intrust the inhabitants of the localities with the power to decide whether or not houses shall be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors." The Rev. H. Halliday moved "That this meeting believes the extraordinary sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays to be a degradation of that day, a special service of intemperance, and in the highest degree mischievous and demoralising. We therefore pray her Majesty's Government to give their support to the bill of J. C. Stevenson, Esq., M.P., to prevent the sale of such liquors during the whole of Sunday," which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Mayor for presiding. Several pledges were taken at the close of the meeting.

Bro. ROBERTSON is now open for engagements.—Ashton-road, Edce-grove, Gollhorne, Lancashire.—Advt. Mdr. Rev. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now open to conduct Gospel Temperance Meetings, &c.—Address, Curban House, Henslow, W.—(Advt.)



Lodge Entertainments.—I have visited many Lodges in the city privately, and also as V.D. officiating, and have noticed with pleasure in the moral and intellectual tone of the entertainments requires raising. In some of the Lodges the high class, I might almost say classical cast of entertainment, has been all that the most fastidious taste could demand, but in others I have seen the glorious poetry of Byron, Lord Byron, Campbell, Keats, and others received with apathy, although rendered by our best elocutionists, and the massive harmonics which emanated from the colossal brains of Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart, have been all but hissed off the Temperance platform in favour of such songs as "The Captain and his Whiskers," "Lardy Dardy Swell," and others of a kindred nature which have been applauded to the skies. I once asked one of our leading local entertainers why he did not attempt something more elevating than the ridiculous puns, riddles, and songs with which he was wont to favour us. His reply was "The members appreciate it, and I must pander to their tastes." Fancy, a man of intellect compelled to pander to such a degrading taste! I said plainly, "For heaven's sake, do not degrade your own talent by bringing it down to their level, but, for God's sake, let me raise them up to your own." Well, sir, I have always, when opportunity offered in private conversation with the more intellectual members of the Lodges, brought this subject prominently before their notice, and at length a meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, on October 10, for the Good Templars of Bristol. Many young men of great intellectual endowments have enrolled themselves as members, and we have also enough of the middle aged element to impart solidity to the social structure. Our terms are moderate, viz., 1s. per quarter for members. We propose to have at least one lecturer during the quarter, one entertainment to assist in defraying expense, and the remainder of the programme to be filled up with essays for discussion, to which any member of the Order is admitted, though not a member. We propose to have at least one lecturer to take part in the discussions. We also lay ourselves open to be called upon by weak Lodges who may be desirous to avail themselves of this class of entertainment, and some seven or eight Lodges have already benefited by visits from our society. A proof of the influence of the M.L.S. I may add that the Guide for the present quarter contains in the various Lodge programmes more essays and papers than I ever recollect during the past four years. Some of the essays already collected have been well worked out, showing great power of thought, and the subjects chosen have been such as could not have been grappled with by weak minds. The following few will serve as a sample of the whole, and give hope of still better in the future:—"Music," "Little Things," "Eminent Failures," "An Hour in Westminster Abbey," "Courage," "History and Its Uses," "Local Oup and Prohibition." Such work as this brings thinkers to the front and it will not be long ere Good Templary will be able to boast of many master minds ready and willing to fight the battles of Temperance. I should not have troubled you with this, but I am anxious that the work so well begun in Bristol should be taken up and carried on in every town and city having members sufficient to form such an association. I shall not rest till we have a library and reading room well fitted with books of reference.—Yours fraternally, EDWARD A. CATTLE, V.D.

In consequence of the great demand for No. 1 of the new series of the *Pictorial Vindicator*, containing the coloured portraits of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the commencement of Mr. Gladstone's "The Right Answer," the proprietors have reprinted, at very great cost, the entire number, which was re-issued on Monday, October 9. On October 21, will appear a coloured portrait of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, being the first of a series of political portraits.

TRAVELLERS.—A man and woman going by the name of Lear, alias Sims, up to recently members of the Three Towns Excelsior Lodge, Stonehouse. The man is a pensioner, of medium height dark complexion, stout; walks in thin shoes, sometimes uses crutches, Sings about the street in a hoarse, shrill voice, and envelops, &c.; dresses in a dark blue coat and vest with gilt buttons. The woman dresses in light clothing. They left Stonehouse about eight days since immediately after the man receiving his pension, with the promise to visit a number of the lodges. He took from the Lodge several clearance cards, &c., &c., also has in his possession a collecting card for the Negro Mission Fund. Also an appeal for help, endorsed by the D.C.T., and D.S., which has been cancelled. They are well up in the rules and constitution of the Order. Supposed to have made their way to Portsmouth.



FISNBURY.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, LL.D., F.R.S., M.A. Chester-square, W., having been elected by the influential Liberals in Fis-bury to contest the borough, whenever a vacancy in its Parliamentary representation or a general election occurs, has written to the Executive Committee of the Fis-bury Liberal Association to say that he shall be happy to meet them for the purpose of explaining his views as soon as his engagements will allow.

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

HOLLOWAY.—The mission here has concluded and has been most successful. Between 11,000 and 12,000 ribbons were distributed, about 8,000 being new pledges.

WANDSWORTH.—During the week ending October 7, a very successful mission has been conducted by Mr. W. Noble, about 1,200 blue ribbons having been taken.

SHORDDITCH.—The Sunday morning open air meetings at Columbus-road, Hackney-road, conducted by Bro. Marr, of Freedom Lodge, Mr. Drenchman, of Columbia branch of City Mission, and supported by members of the two institutions, attracted a most large and increasing number. About 200 present on October 8 and gratification given to the different speakers.

HORNSEA AND CROUCH END.—First meeting on the 6th inst., at Hornsey Park-school, to hear an address from Major Poole, F.R.C.S., The Rev. James Jeakes, rector, presided. One hundred and eighty-four pledges were taken at the close of the first day, including 83 men, and the Rector, Rev. J. Jeakes, M.A., Rev. J. W. Thompson, M.A., and the Rev. J. Bruce (B.P. 1911). This mission was originated by the Harrington Lodge, and the members have been very energetic in distributing "The Next Step." A good choir under the direction of Mr. Starr, rendered great service.

HAMMERSMITH.—A very interesting and instructive lecture was given on October 9, in the London City Mission Hall by Mr. Dawson, of Battersea, London City Mission, and W. Chapin, of St. Andrew's Lodge, on "The Rights of the Poor," and the effects of Alcohol on a brain patient. The subject was handled in a most able manner in reference to its not being a good creature of God, but the result of decay and decomposition, and not fit for man or beast. The address was listened to with marked attention. Numbers took the pledge.

BIRMINGHAM.—The movement is still doing a great work here. The numbers have increased since Mr. Booth's mission in May last from 51,000 to over 70,000. A very successful work is being carried on by a few earnest and zealous workers.

NOTTINGHAM.—Grand and enthusiastic have been the meetings in the Albert Hall and at the Marine Baths. A choir of over 600 voices has rendered excellent service at the former place. There are 150 pledge stations opened in various parts of the borough, where pledges may be signed and ribbons obtained. On September 7, Canon Wilberforce gave a splendid address. The results up to and including Sunday's meetings (Oct. 8) have been 11,581 pledges, and 23,968 ribbons.

POCKLINGTON.—A Mission has been conducted in the Oddfellows' Hall by Mr. Tom Barker, of Newcastle. The chair was taken each evening by the Rev. G. A. Smith and others, and on some of the evenings the Rev. J. Methell acted as president, and an excellent address was given by the Rev. H. F. Pegg, curate of Driffield. The vicar, the Rev. Horace Newton, was also present and took part in the meeting. The number of ribbons donated during the week was 912, including 300 new pledges, and this in a village in a town of only 600 population, showing that about one-sixth of the inhabitants are now abstainers. Arrangements are being made for another mission, which, it is hoped, will be equally successful.

HIRELY (near Sheffield).—A mission was opened here on October 2, by a procession of children and friends from St. Peter's Mission Wesleyan United Methodist Free Church, and Primitive schools, headed by St. Peter's Mission Church Drum and Pipe Band. The inaugural meeting was held in Wesley Chapel,

which was crowded to excess; the Mayor of Chesterfield (Alderman Higginbottom) presided. The speakers were Revs. James Harrison, G. W. Hancock and Mr. C. Crote. A good and well-trained choir helped to make the meeting a success. An enthusiastic meeting was also held in Sheaf-street Primitive Chapel on Tuesday, Mr. James Eddy, B.T.L., conducts the mission. 1,000 pledges were taken.

CAMPTON.—At the weekly meeting held on September 30, the stall building was opened in every part with about 2,000 persons. Admirable and stirring addresses were delivered by ministers and gentlemen, but the special feature of interest was an excellent address by W. S. Allen, Esq., of Newark-on-Trent, which was warmly received and lighted the whole audience. Councillor E. Bevan (the secretary) read the pledge, and in a very taking style urged the people to sign. Fifty took the pledge and donated the blue. The movement flourishes in Campton exceedingly; a District meeting being held every night in various places within the borough and its success here is largely attributable to the organising power and energetic efforts of its secretary. During the last three weeks upwards of 300 pledges have been taken. A fortnight's special mission was conducted on the 26th inst.

TORNAY.—A Mission was commenced here on September 21, in the Bath S-deon. A committee of Church and Dissent ministers and laymen was formed and a choir of 100 voices organised. The first mass meeting was addressed by Canon Basil Wilberforce, who also addressed various meetings during the week. On the Friday evening Bro. D. Y. South, G.W.C.O., gave an address, and 363 pledges were signed, and 537 ribbons given—the largest numbers of any one night during the mission. A children's meeting was held on Saturday afternoon; 207 signed the pledge and took the blue. On the following evening of 2,400 persons attended each service during the week. The results were, 2,370 pledges, and 94,290 ribbons. The mission was originated by the Lodges in Tornay, and all worked heartily to make it a success. The grand success of the mission, which you gave addresses and presided over, Revs. C. Kerbis, J. Hewitt, M.A., Mansfield Oliver, M.A., the president of the B ble Christian Conference, Mark Knowles, Esq., C. Vivian, Esq., J.P., &c.

SCARBOROUGH.—The visit of Bro. Poddington, of Southsea, who has been engaged by the N. Yorkshire Association at Leeds, and who has been engaged by Scarborough, has been productive of much good. The members of the Order have been stimulated, and many pledges taken. On Saturday evening, October 7, Bro. Poddington addressed a meeting in the Temperance Hall on the subject of "The New Era," presided over by the Rev. E. D. Green, N.A.P.C., and Mr. Hansson. On Sunday afternoon there was a large gathering in the Station Yard, Bro. R. Cole, president, Alderman Senior, of Leeds, Mr. Whitley, of the Police, and Bro. Poddington, presiding in the Temperance Hall was crowded. The chair was occupied by Bro. J. H. Browtree, W.C.T., and Bros. Poddington, Farquhar, and L. Thompson were the speakers. On Monday evening the last meeting was held, and a large and enthusiastic audience. Stirring speeches were delivered by Bro. Poles, chairman, Professor Blackburn, R. Riley, and Paddington. Bro. F. C. Harwood recited the thrilling story of "John Maynard." As the result of the three days mission 153 have signed the pledge for the first time. A large and efficient choir, conducted by Mr. Whitley, contributed much to the success of the meetings.

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT).—A mission meeting was held here on October 5, arranged by the brethren of the local Lodge. Mr. W. H. Day, a veteran in the cause of the good cause, presided, and the speakers on the platform were Bro. T. W. Glover, the Rev. J. H. Beckhurst, Mr. C. Jolliffe, of the Isle of Wight Temperance and Band of Hope Union, Mr. Henry Shephard of Cowes, Mr. John Allen, Mr. Walter Brown, and an opening address the chairman spoke of the progress which the Temperance movement was widening and deepening in influence and power throughout the length and breadth of the country. Mr. H. Shephard followed, remarking that he was at a Blue Ribbon meeting in London a few previous years, and that he had met considerable opposition. The publican party, calling themselves the "Yellow Ribbon Army," advertised a meeting at the White Swan, where drink was given away, and another bill was issued announcing that for that night at least beer in Bournemouth would be reduced one penny per quart. (Laughter.) These tactics showed that the efforts of Temperance reformers were beginning to "strike home." He was pleased to tell them that at the "Y-flores" meeting was over a lot of the "Y-flores" squeezed into the room of the hall, that some good work was done. The Rev. J. H. Beckhurst was the next speaker, and he was followed by Bro. Glover, who delivered a powerful address, in the course of which he detailed some of his experiences in the cause of the good cause, and a number of names has been recently engaged in conducting missions. Mr. Quarrier presided at the harmonium. A number of pledges were taken and blue ribbons given.



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G.W.C.O.

"Is it in accordance with our rules to sing comic songs in the Lodge-room?"
 "Will you tell me whether I am right in supposing that the Lodge-room is not the place for comic songs?"

"Something must be done to stop the singing of comic songs at our Lodge meetings, or I must leave the Order. I have stood it till I cannot stand it any longer."

Such are some of the questions I am continually having to answer. And, 'tis all the truth, I am simple enough to think that the time has arrived when it ought not to be necessary to put such questions.

Not that there is anything in our rules stating in so many words "Thou shalt not sing a comic song." Oh, no. No one ever dreamt that such a by-law would be necessary. Just as it never entered into the head of the most precise Good Templar lawyer to have it declared that "no Good Templar can be a brewer and distiller." Why, it is contrary to the letter and spirit of all our laws and rules to engage in the trade.

I shall be told, of course, that there are comic songs and comic songs, and I admit it, and I also admit my inability to draw any hard and fast line. But I have no hesitation in saying that the very least which I am continually hearing complaints should never be heard in any meeting connected with God Templary. I know I shall be told that we should come down to the level of those who we want to induce to join the Order.

"I deny it *in toto*." "Come down!" Yes, if our only object be to get members. But on the same principle let us have our faces blacked at once—let us go the whole length in fact. Let it be understood that we are something to the same line, but only in a kind of way in opposition to the music hall!

In this way I know we could double, and in some cases, perhaps, quadruple our membership in three months.

Let the Lodge in my mind's eye at the present moment that acted (so far as our by-laws would allow) on this very principle.

The membership rose in a very few months from under 50 to nearly 200. But alas! alas! for the kind of material the Lodge was built of! It was not long before the new comers had it all their own way, and acted as to bring the Order in that town into such disrepute as to nearly kill the other Lodges as well.

Not only so, but the Lodge which grew so rapidly—like another mushroom—died as quickly. It must necessarily and always be so. The very people who clamour for all the frivolousness some of our members are compelled sorely against their will to tolerate, soon tire of it themselves and off they go, bent on some other and newer excitement.

Every one who has ever advocated anything in the nature of long-facedness, the day has gone by when such tomfoleury should be tolerated.

It may not be wise to turn every Lodge Session into a prayer meeting, as a few of our earnest friends are sometimes disposed to do, but an earnest and yet cheerful tone should pervade every Lodge meeting, and many of our Lodges would be none the worse for a little more prayer. We must to work, and not play, ever lastingly. A little play, legitimate play, is all right, but our motto is *in ardua*.
 We must, of course, have some old and young, male and female, educated and uneducated, can lend a helping hand, and without giving offence to any one. But singing comic songs and a good deal more in the same direction, means driving our best members out of the Order. We must, of course, have some old cloths and their comic songs (not that I would suggest that they are all cloths who do sing comic songs) have left it; but drive all the earnest Christian men and women out of it, and we may write *liberabo* over our gates on grand invitation the soon as we like.

Surely the right principle would be to abstain from hurting the feelings or wounding the susceptibility of any member, and if that cannot be done without abstaining from that which we ourselves may see little or no harm in, then by all means do that very principle, let the practice be abandoned.

BESIDE COLLIERY, NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Sept. 27 a large party of Temperance friends met at the Lodge room to present a testimonial to Bro. J. G. Tinkler, I.L.D. A supper was partaken of, after which the young men of the Order presented a few choice words, enumerating Bro. Tinkler's services in the Temperance cause, and observing that he fully deserved the gift for his long and faithful services. Bro. W. A. Wilson also gave him a volume of Burns's poems as a mark of esteem. Bro. Tinkler feelingly responded, and the evening was spent in singing, &c.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged -

From Lodges.

Table listing contributions from various lodges such as Albert Bond of Brotherhood, William Tweedie, Hope of Wick, etc., with amounts in £ s. d.

Table listing individual contributions such as Stephen Percy, Albert Wood, Royal Widow, etc., with amounts in £ s. d.

From Juvenile Temples.

Table listing contributions from juvenile temples such as Hairy... of the Valley, Hope of the Star, etc., with amounts in £ s. d.

Personal Contributions.

Table listing personal contributions such as E. J. Sadler, J. S. Hodges, W. Richardson, etc., with amounts in £ s. d.

Table listing contributions from individuals such as Sister S. E. Price, Wm. Allison, etc., with amounts in £ s. d.

Miscellaneous Contributions. Foot's Cray Temperance Fete Committee. Collected at Open Air Meeting by Bro. Alfred Brown.

Further contributions solicited. P.O.O.'s should be made payable at Battersea Rice. EDWARD WOOD, Hon. Sec.

9, Kingsdown Villas, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE.

The Rev. George Wilson McCree, in the course of one of the Wednesday night popular lectures, now being delivered at the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate, said that a young man came to him on one occasion, saying that he wished to get married. "Who's your girl?" was the first question. "Mary Jones," was the reply. "When do you want to get married?" "At once, sir." "Are you in work?" "No, sir." "Have you £5 in the Savings Bank?" "No, sir." "Are you likely to obtain employment within a fortnight, say?" "No, sir." "Then I could not think of marrying you. The girl afterwards put in an appearance for the purpose of giving a little special pleading. To that young person he put the question, "Is your young man in work?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Has he £5 saved?" "No, sir." "Has he a home prepared?" "No, sir; he will live with his mother; I shall live with my father." "Mary, I could not think of marrying you yet. You must wait until your intended is in work, has a home, his life insured, and has some money saved." The girl went away not too well pleased. Two or three weeks afterwards he was walking, through St. Giles's when he saw the young man referred to above leaning lazily against a post, the top of which he was tapping with a stick, and uttering tips. He (Mr. McCree) went on the other side of the post and joined in the tapping. "That attracted the idler's attention. "It's all over, sir," he began. "What's all over?" "I'm married to Mary, sir." "Indeed! Are you in work?" "No, sir." "Have you £5 in the bank?" "No, sir." "Then you may depend upon this—it is not all over." For 17 years he knew the couple, and during the whole of that time they were steeped to the lips in poverty. Had he not sometimes given them a shilling and a hundred weight of coals they would very often have been without food and firing. To the non-abstaining young man wishing to be married he would say in all earnestness, "Sign the pledge, attend the house of God, save £5 a week, be a steady job, and you will get a home in time to establish a home, make some provision for the time when the cradle and the perambulator will be called in requisition, but be sure you do not begin married life in poverty!"

THE G.W.G.O.'S VISIT TO THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—

The Jersey Observer, referring to Bro. Scott says:—"It was our province to attend a crowded meeting on Wednesday, at the Prince of Wales's Rooms, with the view of listening to the orator of the evening, Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.G.O. of England. Bro. Scott, whose reputation has preceded him, was received at the very outset with thunderous applause. To follow Mr. Scott would simply require a pamphlet of a few pages, but the whole of his discourse was listened to with undivided attention, and it was evident that he made an impression not easily to be eradicated."

BRIMMINGHAM.—At the Excelsior Lodge on October 13, Sister Eliza Malins, L.D., wife of Bro. Clement Malins, L.E.D., was presented with thirty tokens of esteem. Bro. W. G. Parrett, W.C.T., presided, and on behalf of the Lodge presented Sister Malins with a splendidly illuminated album as a birthday present, and in grateful acknowledgement of 11 years' earnest work in connection with that Lodge, which she joined as a Charter member in 1888. Bro. Stubbs, as representing the 'Boys' Refuge', presented Sister Malins with a beautifully fitted up 'Lady's Companion'. Bro. W. H. Pratt, a Templar of 13 years, announced a handsome and rare volume of Comic Poets. Bro. Simons Shuter followed with a magnificent bouquet of flowers and a handsome book with coloured illustrations, viz., The Poetry of Flowers; Bro. Andrews presented a beautiful copy of the complete Works of Oliver Goldsmith; and Sister Jones a richly illustrated copy of broad and narrow. The meeting followed with a appropriate and useful presents. Juvenile Templary was represented by two volumes elegantly bound in scarlet and gold, by two Juvenile Templars. Appropriate speeches were given and suitably acknowledged by Sister Malins to whom it was entirely unexpected. Songs, readings, &c., were given and a very pleasant evening spent.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRENIC SALINE... efficacious and tasteful, forms a most interesting, vitalizing and refreshing beverage...

THE EMINENT AND LEARNED DOCTORS FROST and STEVENS, and many other medical men have borne unqualified testimony to the value of this medicine.

DR. FROST:—"Unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

DR. MORGAN:—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. STEVENS, in his works on Cholera and Fever, states:—"Since its introduction the fatal West India fevers are deprived of their terrors."

DR. TURLEY:—"I found it used as a specific in my experience and family in the worst form of scarlet fever, over which medicine being required."

DR. J. W. DOWLING:—"I used it in the treatment of forty-two cases of Yellow Fever, and I am happy to state that I never had a single case."

DR. S. GIBSON (formerly physician of the London Hospital):—"Its usefulness in the treatment of disease has long been endorsed by medical experience."

DR. SPARKS (Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the Port of London) writes:—"I have great pleasure in bearing my official testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of the ordinary and chronic forms of gastric complaint and other forms of 'Bilious Dyspepsia.'"

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP... a perfect luxury; forms, with the addition of Pyrenic Saline, a delicious beverage for TOTAL ABSTINENTS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS. Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent us... we can only publish such announcements as adhere to the principles of the Society.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS. Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazaars, &c. are placed in this the most prominent position in the paper, and are charged by space at the following rates:—

For One insertion ... 4s. 6d. Any space over one inch ... 1s. 6d. per line per insertion. For Two insertions at the rate of Three ... 3s. 6d. at the Space. Four and beyond ... 2s. 6d. same rate.

October 14—Friend Lord, York, meets Monthly at the Friends' Meeting House, York. Next Meeting on Monday.

October 17—Annual Public Meeting, (United Kingdom Alliance) Kres Trotte Hall, Manchester.

October 18 (Wednesday)—Dr. Kirton, Author of "Buy no more Cherry Baited Happy Homes and how to make them," in Hampden Chapel, Leamington-road, near South Hackney Church. To commence at eight. Adm.—5s. Free.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD

On Tuesday, October 17th, 1882, IN THE LARGE ROOM OF THE FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.

The following are expected to take part: Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.; David Ainsworth, Esq., M.P.; Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P.; John Barran, Esq., M.P.; W. Collins, Esq., M.P.; Robert J. Chaldstone, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. J. Reed, M.P.; Peter Ryland, Esq., M.P.; C. C. Ross, Esq., M.P.; Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, M.A.; Rev. H. B. Wille, Esq., M.P.; H. B. Wille, LL.D.; Edward Priestman, Esq.; Jas. H. Raper, Esq.; Samuel Pops, Esq., Q.C. (Hon. Sec.).

The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock by the RIGHT HON. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6.

Registered Stalls in the Area and Gallery may be secured (1s. 6d. each) at the Alliance Offices. Body of the Hall free.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, Offices: 41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

BLUE RIBBON TEMPERANCE.

SPECIAL GOSPEL TEMPERANCE TRACTS for Meetings and general distribution. 1,000, 5s.; 500, 2s. 6d.; 100, 1s. 6d. per 1,000. Quotations for 1,000 Posters, 20in. by 30in., 100. 10s.; Window Bills, 10in. by 10in., in good style, with bold engraved headline. Pledge Cards, and all requisites. Send name and address and one stamp for sample. Estimates for all classes of work. Orders per return.—Note Address, DOWNS BROTHERS, Temperance Printing and Publishing Office, 53, Bricklayers-road, London, S.E.

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SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES. First twenty-four Words... 6d. Every six Words additional... 3d.

Name and Address counting part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectfully connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not menial); could keep a tradesman's books.—Address, E. 829, Sell's Advertising Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY. Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa-Beans, with the excess of Fat extracted, being in a concentrated form, keeping for years in all Climates. Made instantaneously with Boiling Water, and Palatable to all.—Address, E. 829, Sell's Advertising Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

COCOA-TINA A LA VANILLE. Is the most Delicite, Digestible, Cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and Sold by Chemists and Grocers, in Cans, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 6d., &c. Sole Proprietors:—H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Abchurch-lane, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old fav. articles. Just the thing for advertising meetings, &c., and disseminating temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting printed on back, 1,000, 4s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; 100, 1s. 6d. Carriage Free.—W. Ward, P.D.S., 45, Carrington-street, Nottingham.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882.

THE ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The Grand Alliance is to hold its annual gatherings on Tuesday next. We always look forward to these meetings with great interest, and we desire they may be increasingly so regarded by all sections of Temperance Reformers. As a National Organisation the Alliance has been looked up to by all kindred societies as the one leading society in political Temperance work. It is the Alliance "for the total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic." This title, too often dropped out and forgotten now-a-days, indicates the very reason and principle on which the Alliance exists; and let those recommend moderation and compromise who will, it was the thorough-going, straightforward object that the Alliance set out with that gave it its influence and power; and in proportion as its policy is true to its principle will its power continue to be felt by the body politic. It is not a society, as

some of its liberal supporters would have it, for suggesting compromises with Liquorism. Indeed it is in listening to golden charmers of this kind that the greatest danger to the Alliance exists.

The engrossing interest of its anniversaries should be not only to note the work of the past year but chiefly to mark the new and higher starting-point for the year to come. "For what we have received the Lord make us truly thankful," indicates a very proper frame of mind for an anniversary meeting, but a political organisation like the Alliance meets to gird on new armour, to plan new campaigns, and to determine on greater victories for the coming year. It is not a Social Science Congress where any thoughtful mind may ventilate some new idea. Its aim is a settled one; its object the "total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic;" and all talk about regulating and licensing is beside the mark, and should be regarded as a waste of time to men who have long since nailed their colours to the mast, and determined to go forward for the extinction of the traffic. We sincerely trust that the interest of the coming anniversary may centre round this idea, the object of the Alliance, and the only way of accomplishing it. Do not let us keep on merely singing about the "good time coming" until the audience gets impatient and asks the President to be so kind as to name the day. The Alliance fixed the day twenty-nine years ago, when it fixed the object of its own existence, and every member who joins the Alliance ought to understand that neither it nor he can allow the traffic a day's existence, so far as its existence depends upon their power and influence and votes.

Every man does his share for the total and immediate suppression of the traffic when he ceases to buy, to sell, to give, to use; when he puts forth his best effort to close every place where the drink is sold; when he refuses to vote for any law-maker who attempts to vote for its suppression, or who refuses to give power to the suppression; or at least if when he uses his best efforts to induce all around him to do as he does. This is the object of the Alliance; this should be the object of all its members; and we trust that from Tuesday next the Alliance will bound forward with new vigour, and make straight for the enemy's trenches, proving that past experiences and efforts have all been contributory to the grand assault that shall bring glory to its general, its officers, and its ranks, and peace and happiness to thousands of embittered homes in the thirtieth year of the history of the United Kingdom Alliance.

MORE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

For several months we have rigidly refrained from referring to the sayings of "our friends the enemy." We must, however, in justice not only to ourselves but to Mr. Wills, Q.C., point out some of their misrepresentations in America. Here the facts are known, and Mr. Wills' speeches in court are on record, but in America it is not so. Here is one of the latest, which we find in an American paper dated Sunday, September 24, 1882. Referring to the law-suit it is said:—"The question was referred to Referee Alfred Wills, Esq., Q.C., who, at Westminster Hall, October 27, 1881, in the course of the trial stopped the examination and said that he had discovered the fact that the question between the parties of 'negro exclusion' was a false issue, and the learned referee strongly urged an amicable settlement with a view to reunion." Then Dr. Lees himself has lately written a letter from which an extract was published by the California Rescue on June 1, in which he says:—"The legal end of the suit is to preserve our name in England, and our connection with

the Order. If the charter belongs to the seceders, then they register as I.O.G.T., and we, by force of law, are deprived of our name as well as property; it will then be illegal to call ourselves Good Templars, or to assume a connection with the I.O.G.T."

We do not mean to enter into any controversy regarding the above extracts, and content ourselves with the following quotations from Mr. Willis himself. "On October 27 he stopped the case by saying, 'He considered it to be his duty to call attention in the strongest possible way to the absolute futility of the litigation. In the event of either side obtaining the victory as to the charter, it would settle nothing as to the dispute between the parties.'" Again at the close of the Re-union Conference on December 30, 1881, Mr. Willis said, "The action can determine nothing which will help to heal these differences. It cannot decide and it will not decide which party is the true representative of the 'apostolic succession' to which both parties lay claim." Thus it is clear that the sole reason why Mr. Willis tried to effect a re-union, was because he had made up his mind that the end of the litigation was futile; and that it is hopeless to expect that the decision will either settle the questions at issue as to the cause of the disruption or the legal right to the name of the Order.

TESTOTAL LIVES have received a new testimony. The Briton Life Association has, largely through the influence of Dr. B. W. Richardson, its deputy-chairman, offered to testotolars a reduction of 10 per cent from their annual premiums.

A SECRET COMES OUT—The Rev. J. J. Dyeon's sermon in glorification of "moderate" drinking and in vilification of abstainers, has been summarised in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, being there deemed of local interest, because the preacher is the son of Mr. J. Dyeon, of Chesterton, late proprietor of the "Spring" brewery, &c.

"IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS will be proposed" at the forthcoming annual meeting of the General Council of the United Kingdom Alliance, "bearing on the advanced position of the movement, the policy of the Alliance in anticipation of forthcoming Parliamentary proceedings, and the promised Local Option measure of the Government."

THE CITY CLUB—We most cordially commend this institution to the notice of City men who need wholesome food and a comfortable meeting place or lounge while in the City. It also provides very cheap and good accommodation as a place of resort for country residents who occasionally visit the Metropolis. As a matter of course, no intoxicants are provided.

BRO. MAJINS, G.W.C.T., has been again seriously ill, retaining having seized him. This has left him in a very weak and susceptible condition, so that he is unable to sit up for many minutes together. But he sends word, "I hope to gather strength now." How strongly we hope so too, as do all those who will read these lines, we cannot express. We must continue in prayer that it may please God still to restore our dear brother to his dear ones at home, and to the larger family circle that so much loves and needs him.

BEER IN WORKHOUSES—It appears from a recent discussion that the Dover Guardians have sanctioned the giving of beer to the able-bodied paupers upon the doctor's certificate. Their doctor, Mr. Penn, has consulted the Board on the subject, informing them that these able-bodied paupers do not need it, and so practically confessing that his certificates are not true in substance and in fact. He did not wish to be called to account by the Local Government Board, so he desired to throw the responsibility on the Guardians. If they wished, he would continue to certify, as he had no wish personally to deprive the paupers of their comforts. The Board took the responsibility by passing a resolution requesting the doctor to continue to certify contrary to his own statement of fact, as heretofore.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE consists of such persons as the Executive

Committee may have elected to that body from time to time. The Executive Committee itself can only, according to the Constitution, be elected from the members of the General Council, and it is the function of the General Council to elect the President, Vice-President, and Executive Committee. It has long been a question of some interest,—Who constitute the General Council of the Alliance? As matters at present stand, any question as to the election of a vice-president, or any detail in the personal government of the Alliance, is settled out of order when introduced at a meeting of the so-called General Council; or more properly speaking it is explained that at so large a meeting it is clearly inconvenient to discuss such matters—the result being that all such questions are referred back to the Executive. The Executive itself thus becomes an absolutely selected body with supreme power. No serious issue has yet arisen, but we have long thought the Executive itself would do well to revise so unsatisfactory a state of things. No one seems to know who constitute the General Council, but it is open at any time for the Executive to challenge the right to vote of any gentleman raising an inconvenient issue. Surely an organisation of such dimensions, and entrusted with such large funds, ought to be placed upon a more satisfactory basis than this.

OBITUARY.

Sister Charlotte Cook—We regret having to record the death of another hard worker in our Order. Sister Cook was the wife of Bro. C. Cook, D.M., Dorset, and was connected with the Cour de Lion Lodge, Bridport. The deceased joined the Order about nine years ago, and since that time she has filled most of the important offices connected with it, and especially that of W.C.T., which she has held on several occasions. She always took a deep interest and an active part in the business of the Lodge, and has done all in her power to advance the cause of Temperance generally. The interment took place on September 29, and was attended by about 30 members of the Bridport Lodge in regular and by a large number of the general public. A special session of Cour de Lion was convened and a vote of sympathy with Bro. Cook mournfully adopted.

GRACEFUL WIT—Edward Everett, in 1841, was appointed American Minister to England. Before leaving Boston to assume his duties he was entertained at a public dinner, when the celebrated Judge Story, who was present on that occasion, gave a sentiment. "Genius is rare to be recognised where desert is not." Everett gracefully responded with another sentiment: "Law, Equity, and Jurisdiction; no efforts can raise them above one Story."

ABSENT-MINDED—A good story comes from Forfarshire. About three weeks ago the minister of one of the chief towns in that county, an eccentric man, pulled upon his congregation what seemed a practical joke. There was an intermission he had forgotten to make at the proper time, and immediately after the benediction he exclaimed, "Oh, by-the-bye!"—Then he forgot what he had remembered. He paused for a little to see if he could collect his thoughts. They were not good, and he went back to dinner, and without a word of explanation, the minister stepped down the pulpit stairs. Arrived in the greenroom he forgot that he had gone thither to look for the paper on which the intimation had been written, took his coat and went home, not to dine, but to hear the citation about which there had been such ado, a portion of the congregation, it is said, remained until the minister returned to conduct the afternoon service.

NORTH WALES—A Temperance wave is passing over North Wales, and large numbers are donning the blue ribbon, and joining the local Lodges. Large demonstrations are also being held to celebrate the Sunday Closing Act coming into operation. At Mold, where the Grand Lodges has just been held, nearly 70 applicants have been received for initiation into the local Lodges, and Lodges have just been re-started at Buckley, Denbigh, and Caerwiler. At Cefn Mawr, near Ruthin, forty-eight have already been initiated, and twelve others are proposed for membership. At Newtown the two English Lodges reported an adult membership of 500, being the two largest Lodges in the county. Public meetings are being held nightly in some places, and the fruit of years of toil and labour is thus being gathered throughout the Principality. The Order in Llanelly (S.W.), at the present time, too, is very satisfactory; there are four English Lodges, two Juvenile Temples, and two Welsh Lodges, with a membership of over 1,000, or one twentieth part of the population.

ENGLISH GOOD TEMPLARY.

By BRO. REV. B. T. TANNER, D.D., PHILADELPHIA, R.W.G.C.

We have English Good Templary and American Good Templary; just as we have English Masonry and American Masonry, and English Odd Fellowship and American Odd Fellowship, only with this difference, that English Good Templary not only proves true to humanity, but requires as the price of its fellowship sons; not English only, but English and Americans in England, practise the broadest humanity themselves, they do not hesitate to affiliate with those who do not practise it. A white American Mason, although refusing to recognise the black brother that is as well or known to the door of the English Lodge, and it lies open to receive him; and the same is true of the reception awarded the white American Odd Fellow. Not so, however, is it with the American Good Templary who may knock at the door of an English Good Templar Lodge, instead of being limited and his soft words greeted with cries of "Hear, hear!" mingled with the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet, he is halted in the ante-room, and interrogated as to the treatment awarded the negro by the Lodge whence he came. In Good Templary, and in English Masonry, of Street, England, "Good Templary being a brotherhood, such persons only as are willing to act as brothers to their fellow members have any places within the Order." To what a lofty plane does this Quaker friend of humanity pitch the Good Templary. Lifting far above that occupied by any society of the world, not excepting even the society of the faithful, known as the Church of God. To the casual observer, Good Templary is simply a Temperance organisation. In the eyes, however, of Miss Impy, it is all this, and more. It is a glorious brotherhood, and is accordingly careful of its principles that no doubtful souls will be admitted. And in this Miss Impy but re-echoes the sentiments of the 30,000 Good Templars of England. No wonder there can be no affiliation with the white American branch of the Order. Brotherhood in the eyes of the average white American means brotherhood for whitemen; and this true whether it relates, as we have substantially said, to the Church, to the Mascons, or to the Odd Fellows. All these claim to be brotherhoods, and are; but they are brotherhoods of white men only. It is a glorious brotherhood, and is accordingly careful of its principles that no doubtful souls will be admitted. And in this Miss Impy but re-echoes the sentiments of the 30,000 Good Templars of England. No wonder there can be no affiliation with the white American branch of the Order. Brotherhood in the eyes of the average white American means brotherhood for whitemen; and this true whether it relates, as we have substantially said, to the Church, to the Mascons, or to the Odd Fellows. All these claim to be brotherhoods, and are; but they are brotherhoods of white men only.

In recognition, therefore, of Christian principle, Good Templary may be said to, and does, lead the Christian world. Nor do we except the Church even as it is found in England; for even in England, fellowship is readily extended to American Christians who are known to possess the same faith and belief. If the negro is to be included, a thing, as we have said, no Good Templar Lodge will do. How truly, then, did the learned jurist, Mr. Will's, G.C., say that, English Good Templary "represents the sterner exhibition of principle."

Are we asked to account for the strange spectacle of a simple human organization planting itself upon a principle higher than that of the Church itself? To our own mind's eye, it can only be accounted for by the controlling influence which the Friends of England have in its affairs. As is well known, adherence to principle is the controlling element of their lives, and without any regard to success, they cling to it. With the groundwork of English sentiment to stand upon, the success in Good Templary, wherever it has been introduced, has been, "Glad America!" If they have the grace of continuance, with the mighty impetus *fratres* ideas already have gained, ultimate success in America is equally assured.

MR. SPIURGEON ON SANCTIONING LIQUOR SELLERS.

"Are there not to be found in the world men whose very calling is contrary to the spirit of true Godliness? I did know, and may I never know again, such a one— apparently most devout and gracious, who was a deacon of a church, and passed round the communion cup, and yet, at the same time, was sitting in the town where he lived, where the lowest harlots congregated, you would see the man's name, for he was the brewer to whom the houses belonged—houses which had been purposely adapted at his expense for abodes of vice and drunkenness. He took the wages of sin, and yet he was a deacon of the Lord's Table. God save the man that canander in the devil, and then bow down before the Most High. Persons are to be found who earn their money by ministering at the altars of Belial, and offer a part of it to the altar of Heaven. Can they come from the source of revelling to the chamber of prayer? Will they bring the wages of sin to the altar of God? It is he who maketh money over the devil's back is a hypocrite if he lays his cankered coin at the Apostles' feet. Thy money perish with thee!"

wards a public entertainment was given of songs, readings, and recitations. Solo on pianoforte and concertina. Bro. J. Mirfin, W.C.M.T., presided. Short but witty address by Bro. Stanton and Spicers. Bro. J. Woolen, W.S., read the annual report, which shows the Lodge to be a most flourishing body, having during the past year nearly doubled its membership, and every prospect of doing a good work in the future. About 120 to the entertainment; several gave in their names to join the Lodge. The evening closed with choice plants and bouquets. Bro. J. C. Auty ably presided at the piano. A special session of the Lodge held, and several candidates initiated.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—October 2. September 27. Visit of Inevitable Lodge. Entertainment of songs &c. Bro. Ennsley, the Inevitable poet, gave an original reading. Bro. J. E. Franklin also recited an original poem.

HULL.—October 5. Visit of the White Rose of Beverley. The military brethren offered the Lodge; three initiated; programme of songs, &c. Bro. Kozay and Smith spoke of their experience in the Crimea, and urged upon the young soldiers who had just joined the Order to be true to their obligation. Some of them would proceed to Ireland in the morning to join their regiment, and they resolved to long be drafted off to India. Greatings of the Hull Lodge went out in the Flying Star by these brethren.

GRIMSBY.—"Mount Zion." October 6. Eleventh Anniversary celebration of a public tea, when 70 sat down. Concert followed continued with the aid of the Organ, rendered by a portion of the Juvenile Bice Ribbon Army, assisted by friends of the Order; conductor, Bro. W. G. Carter; Bro. Hillman; Bro. Hillman; chairman, Bro. Conicille G. S. Dobson. Songs by Bro. Hillman, Miss Humphrey, Miss Doughty, Miss Davy, Mrs. Kirtom, Bro. Hillman, Mr. Moss; recitation by Miss and Mrs. Chad, Mrs. D. J. Hooper, Bro. Carter, & dialogue by Sister Westin and Miss Weston; piano by Mrs. Kirtom, Mr. Moss and Miss Sunderland; address by Bro. Rev. W. Mainprize, D.Ch. A supper terminated the proceedings.

LIVERPOOL.—"Arkwright." October 6. Brothers' entertainment. Lodge-room elegantly decorated with plants, &c. Miscellaneous entertainment of songs and readings followed. The first part of the entertainment Bro. J. L. Bell, L.D., made the following recitations on behalf of the members of the entertainment committee in connection with this Lodge:—"To Bro. Henry Hughes, conductor of the illuminated address, together with an Ivory Baiton mounted in gold, and a silver watch, Wm. Davies organist, a beautifully bound volume of Moore's Irish melodies, together with a suitable address." Sister M. Green, D.S.J., Bro. E. Robinson, D.C.J., and Bro. Morris Jones gave short addresses at the work of the entertainment society had been doing. Over 200 present.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"Sabina." October 5. Tenth anniversary celebrated by public tea and entertainment. About 45 to tea and a good attendance afterwards. Chairman, Bro. Thomas Watkins (47 years a teetotaler). Addresses by Bro. J. Clark, V.D., J. Hooper, V.D., Wm. J. Luckhart, Recitations by Bro. F. Watkins, Wm. A. Dickinson, Williams, jun., and Sisters Atkinson; duets by Sisters Constance and Pearce; dialogue by Sisters Hooper, songs by Bro. R. M. Curtis (Malvern), and Hanbury, and Mr. J. Peinting, Capital meeting.

HUNDERSFIELD.—"Progression." October 3. Visit from Bro. Nelson Jones, of the Joseph Millus Lodge, Great Malvern, who was on an excursion and gave songs and readings were given by the members. Very pleasant and instructive evening.

STOKE.—"Shogun." September 22. Lodge very ably entertained by juveniles from Sturdy Temple, including recitations, &c. September 23.—Return visit to Stedfast Lodge, Chard. Enjoyable evening. October 3. Public supper, 45 members and friends received. Tables nicely laid out with flowers, &c. Speeches by Bro. A. B. Myers, J.D., Bro. Hodge, D.S.J.T., Bro. E. C. Bridger, L.D., Bro. R. I. N. D.C., presided; four to initiate next session, result of supper.

COLCHESTER.—"First Essex." September 26. Open session lecture by Bro. Better, by Bro. E. G. H. H. on "Phrenology." Very interesting. Bro. E. G. H. H. presided, and along with Bro. Harris, Frazer, and Sister Kohn, submitted his cranium for public examination.

STOKE.—"Faith and Hope." October 3. Sixty-seven members paid a visit to Calm Retreat Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent, and gave an excellent entertainment. Bro. E. G. H. H. presided. A very enjoyable evening. October 4. One hundred and forty members and friends of the Lodge-room, after which an entertainment was given. Bro. G. J. Lee, L.D., presided, and presented, on behalf of the members, a beautiful and choice box of tea and two handsome volumes of poems to Bro. W. Woolley on his leaving Stoke for London. Over 20 friends gave in their names for initiation.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"Valley." October 3. Business session. A bell held for a long time; one initiated, one proposed. Resolution of sympathy passed to Bro. W. L. Tate, J. C. Date, and Sister Date, on hearing that Bro. W. H. Tate, President of the meeting, had been killed by a steam engine of the Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean, had been dangerously wounded in the recent fire and explosion at Cairo Station, Egypt.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"Isaac Love." October 3. Open session. Bro. J. Bones, presiding. An excellent entertainment given by Silhouette Juvenile Temple, and "Shamus O'Brien," by Bro. Stronaghan, W.C.T. Hall packed. A number of members of the Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean Miners' Association, was initiated. Meetings every week.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"James Teare." October 9. Packed night visit of "Temple of Peace" Lodge. Enjoyable evening.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Sparkbrook." October 9. Coffee

supper and social entertainment; upwards of 64 present. Bro. J. Bones, presiding, and Sister H. E. Young, P.G.S. J.T., presided at the harmonium. A special address by Bro. Salt, Dawes, Quinton, and Cole, Sisters Cole, and Jarvis. Social games. Lodge doing well and increasing.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"Southampton." October 9. Two candidates proposed for membership. Two members from Barrow-in-Furness admitted on c.e. Bro. W. Flower, D.C., paid an official visit and presided. (The name of the Lodge is "Southampton.")

SPENNINGHAM.—"Triumph of Hope." October 4. One initiated. Two re-obliterated. Representatives to North of England Temperance Conference League presented a very large list of names. Reading, Bro. G. R. Dawson. Recitation, Bro. Ellis.

ALDERSHOT.—"Alershot." October 2. Tea and public meeting. Courses by an efficient choir, under the direction of Bro. Milton, Songs by Sisters Hutchins, H. Hughes, E. Braik, and Bro. Milton. Duets by Sister Braik and Bro. R. Milton, and Drs. Ecclestone and Milton. Two recitations by Sister Braik. Speeches by Bro. R. Milton, and Bro. J. B. B. Pleasant and profitable evening. Lodge commencing to work in earnest.

EXETER.—"Hops of Exeter." October 3. Offered by Bro. Abram, of Southfield Lodge, and found most enjoyable evening. Bro. Herr, L.E.D., acted as auctioneer. One initiated.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Emblem of Charity." September 29. Five initiated. The new members and candidates of further accessions as members are resolved to keep a sharp look out.

OLNEY.—"Messiah." October 2. Excellent entertainment, songs, recitations, and instrumental solos. Good attendance.—October 4. Coffee supper and entertainment. Bro. Payne collected 10s. for Orphanage. Lodge doing good work.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—"Temple of Peace." October 2. Social tea; all former members of the Lodge were invited free of charge; several accepted the invitation. After tea were entertained by singing (chiefly by sisters), and then to visit the Lodge by Bro. J. C. Feltham, L.D.; J. Alfors, sen., P.W.C.T., and C. Champion, W.F.S.—27. Lodge officered and entertained by members of the Ark of Salem Lodge. One (a former member of the Lodge) initiated.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—"John Pyper." September 13. Good session. Initiations. Address by Bro. John Pyper, D.C.T.

LANS.—September 17. Temperance sermon in Independent Church by Bro. John Pyper, P.G.W.C.T.

NEWTON.—"Ebenezer" and "Hope of Down." September 17. Good session. Recitations and instrumental solos. Large attendance. Addresses by Bro. J. Pyper, P.G.W.C.T. Chairman, Mr. J. A. Brown, T.C. Large and attentive audience.

RELEASE.—"Anchor." September 21. Fraternal visit from Wilberforce, whose officers occupied the chairs. Address by Bro. J. Pyper, D.C.T.

RELEASE.—"Erin's First." September 22 and 29. Good session. Several initiations. Address by D.C.T. BRYAN.—September 22. Fraternal visit from Bible Temperance, whose officers occupied the chairs. Good programme, including address by Bro. J. Pyper, P.G.W.C.T.—September 30. Very large attendance.

BALLYHACKMOORE.—September 21. Temperance sermon in Good Templar Hall by Bro. Pyper, P.G.W.C.T.

RELEASE.—"Bible Temperance." October 1. Good attendance of members and visitors. Address by Bro. J. Pyper, D.C.T.

RELEASE.—"Temple of Peace." September 23. Fraternal visit from Bible Temperance, whose officers occupied the chairs. Good programme, including address by Bro. J. Pyper, P.G.W.C.T. Chairman, Rev. D. K. Mitchell.

RELEASE.—"Daywing." October 8. Temperance sermon by Bro. John Pyper, P.G.W.C.T. in Independent Church, of which Bro. Rev. J. Lewis is pastor. Bro. R. Harper, D.C.T., a deacon, and all the members present. A very large and attentive audience. Address in the Sabbath-school.

JUVENILE TEMPLE NEWS.

RATCLIFFE.—"Hope of Ratcliff." October 4. Tea and public meeting, about 120 sat down to tea. Public meeting, chairman, Bro. W. Jones, V.D., songs by Bro. E. G. H. H. and Bro. J. B. B. Recitations, Sisters Sloane, Temple, Bro. E. G. H. H., Smith, Hobbs. Four hundred present, many promised to join the Order.

RELEASE.—"Wilberforce." October 7. First-rate entertainment at the St. Luke's Band of Hope, Newton, assisted by the hon. members, including Sister Mobbs (Superintendent) and Bro. Flower (V. Superintendent). Bro. W. J. T. Jones, V.S.T. The Rev. Ord. Br. (curate), M.A., gave a few encouraging remarks.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Dawn of Peace." October 3. Visit of the Wilberforce Temple who entertained with excellent instrumental solos, readings, and recitations. Sister Marshall, D.S.J.T. (Bournemouth), gave a short address, followed by Bro. W. Flower and Light; selections given on the concertina by Bro. Flowers, A.N.J.T.; pleasant and instructive meeting.

CRICKET.—A match was played on September 27 between of Silent Dew Lodge r. Never Not Late, under the able captaincy of Bro. Northcote and Davis; the Silent Dew were by eight runs, having scored 60. Cricket over the first part of the afternoon, a tennis table provided by Bro. Inshy, and the evening was spent in songs and recitations.



COMPILED BY BRO. JOHN B. COLLINGS, P.G.W.C.O.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORS.

William Cobbett.—"It is said, as an excuse for the use of spirits, that they keep out the cold. Let a man once persuade himself of that, and he will soon find that they keep out the heat." But they drive out the heat in every country in the four corners of America, where the cold is so great that people are frequently frost-bitten, and are compelled to have their feet or hands cut off. It is a caution always given to those who are likely to be exposed to the severity of the weather, not to drink any spirits before they get out. And, though I have known many persons frozen to death, and a great many more to have their limbs cut off, I hardly recollect a single instance in which the suffering party had not taken spirituous liquors on his way, or before he went out.

Isaac D'Israeli.—"Men in wine expose their most secret traits."

Thomas Carlyle.—"Here is a shrift of money, if you want money! The money saving would pay your National Debt for you, bridge the ocean for you, wipe away your smoky nuisances, your muddy ditto, your miscellaneous ditto, and make the face of England clean again,—and all this I reckon as mere zero in comparison with the accompanying improvement to your poor souls—now dead in trespasses and sins, downed in beer-baths, in glutinuous, slaveries, quackeries; but re-called then to blessed life again and the sight of Heaven and earth, instead of pay-day and Messrs and Co's Bank. Oh my bewildered brethren, what foul infernal Circs his come over you and charged you from men, once really rather noble of their kind, iot) beavers, into hogs and asses and beasts of the field or the slum! I incline I had rather die."

John Ruskin.—"The encouragement of drunkenness, for the sake of the profit on the sale of drink, is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

Dr. Johnson.—"We see every hour those in whom the desire of present indulgence overpowers all sense of good and evil, and the future to be enjoyed."

Samuel Butler.—"Author of 'Hudibras.'" "Law does not put the least restraint Upon our freedom, but maintain it; Or if it does, 'tis for our good, To give us freer latitude; For whose some laws procure us free By sinning of our liberty."

LOCAL OPINION.

The Freeman August 11th.—"If a few magistrates may say No to an application for a license to sell, why should not ratepayers be permitted a voice and veto?"

The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Home Secretary, August 12, 1882. Speech in the House of Commons. "The question affecting public-houses is a local question, and it ought to be governed by the opinion of the localities."

DRINK AND CRIME.

Sir J. H. De Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, July 17, 1882. It has been my experience that more than half the cases before the Judges are due to crime which has been committed by the effects of drink. It is a lamentable thing that the Legislature can really do nothing in this matter. If intoxication could be prevented a great deal of crime would be stopped. It has been attempted in some of the Colonies and the Legislatures have failed. Private societies have done a great deal in this direction. No doubt some of these societies raise a smile by their many-woried titles and the societies connected with them, but on the whole these societies, and those who endeavour to encourage moderation in drink, do a great deal of good, and they will do a great deal more. It is some consolation to think that though in former times the higher classes indulged rather freely, it has latterly become less, in consequence of the spread of education, and it is to be hoped that a similar cause may have a similar effect on the lower classes. I am certain that a diminution of drunkenness means a diminution of crime throughout the world.

Justice Denman, August, 1882.—"I don't know, in enforcing the considerations which are placed before the judges as a part of their duty in the proclamation of the just vice and immorality which has been read, that any judge can better discharge his duty than by again and again calling the attention of the gentry of the county, as well as inhabitants generally, to this fact, that the great bulk, I might almost say the whole, of the crimes which are committed take place in the counties of this land are directly ascribable to the habit of drinking to excess."



G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, Grand Lodge Office, G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, 18, Congrevo Street, G.W.Sec.—JAMES J. WOODS, Birmingham, G.S.J.T.—S. R. ROLFE, 45, Paulet-rd., Cambwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT. D.C.T.—JAMES RAE, Market-place, Reading. W.D.S.—CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS, 23, Lec-park, Lea, S.E. D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 93, Prince George-street, Fortsea

MILITARY DISTRICT. D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, 1, Elizabeth-cottages D.S.J.T.—WRA A. ROBERTSON, J. Shooters Hill, S.E. W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pl., London.

G.W. Sec's. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A special session of the G.L. of England will be held on Monday, October 30, 1882, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, for the purpose of conferring the G.L. Degree upon candidates qualified in accordance with the regulations given below. The Credential Committee will sit from 4 to 5 o'clock, and the Degree will be conferred at 5 p.m. Members already in possession of the G. Degree will not need Credentials, but can work their way to seats by means of the unwritten work. Members must be provided with regalia.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GRAND LODGE DEGREE.—(a) Past and Acting Deputies of the G.W.C.T. (b) Past and Acting Superintendents of Juvenile Templars. (c) All Third Degree members who have completed three terms as eligible officers of Sub-Lodge or Degree Temple. (d) Members of three year Third Degree standing. Candidates must, however, be District Lodge members, unless they are ordinary members of foreign, military, or naval Lodges, or are sea-men or soldiers; but in all cases they must be Third Degree members. Only such of these as are members of District Lodge, and have not forfeited their Degrees, or their qualifying title, by expulsion, withdrawal from the Order, or violation of pledge, are eligible for entry.

A parcel of twelve Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, for use in the Subordinate Lodge, will be sent to any Lodge Deputy making formal application for the same.

A supply of these books has been sent to the District Secretaries, naming on behalf of their respective Lodges, the names and numbers being as follow.—

Table with 2 columns: Lodge Name and Number. Includes Isle of Wight, Yorks, S.W., Durham, S.W., etc.

Statistical return forms, passwords, &c., for November returns are being sent to all District Secretaries whose returns and tax are to hand for the quarter ending August 1.

Tax, for quarter ending August 1, received during the week —

Table with 3 columns: Lodge Name, Amount, and District. Lists lodges like Devon, Essex, Northumberland, etc.

NEWLY INSTITUTED LODGES.

Table with 4 columns: Lodge Name, Place, District, and Inst. Officer. Lists lodges like Longford, Rothbarrow, Putney, etc.

NEWLY INSTITUTED DEGREE TEMPLE.

NAME. PLACE. DISTRICT. INST. OFFICER. Victory..... Hadley..... Kent, M..... G. H. Graham JAS. J. WOODS, (Hon) G.W.Sec.

G.L. Office, Congrevo-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s Reports for quarter ending August 1 hereon recorded as follow — Oct. 1st, Somerset; Oct. 7, N. Durham; Oct. 10, Oxford; Lincoln; E. Cumberland; Isle of Wight.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, PLACE, DISTRICT. Lists lodges like Village Mount, Charles E. Cornwall, Hope of Horsham, Mount Sussex, etc.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Location, and Name. Lists sessions for Oct. 17, 24, 31, Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON FINE ART ASSOCIATION has much pleasure in announcing that they will forward, carriage free, securely packed, to every reader of this paper (subject to conditions) the BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED NAVAL BATTLE PICTURE, "THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA."

The 11th of July, 1882, will long be remembered in connection with the opening of the late war in Egypt. Our gallant fleet proved themselves worthy of old traditions, and the picture now offered vitally portrays the ship in action. H.M.S. Indefatigable occupies the central position, and is surrounded on one side by the Sultan and on the other by the Fenelope, Invincible, Monarch, and Generais. In the distance is seen the town of Alexandria, the various forts being discernible. The foreground stands boldly out and rises far above the buildings beyond. The rising sun in the upper right corner gives the morning, and save for the falling of shot and shell, the waters are beautifully placid, the sky overhead making the scene very picturesque. The colours are such as to lend, and also to give an interest in our soldiers and sailors should certainly avail themselves of this opportunity and become possessors of a gem of British nautical history, which will always bring to mind some of the daring deeds which were enacted by our heroes during the bombardment of Alexandria.

The picture will be sent carriage free, securely packed, on receipt of Post Office Order for One Shilling (or fifteen stamps), and which, when mounted, will be ready for use as a work of art. In ordering, it will be desirable to enclose the application form found below.

"G. T. W." APPLICATION FORM. (October 18th, 1882.) Please return before October 31st, unless from abroad. On receipt of this application form, accompanied by a Post Office Order for One Shilling (or fifteen stamps), I agree to forward, carriage free, securely packed, the BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED NAVAL BATTLE PICTURE, entitled —

"THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA." (Size 15 1/2 inches by 11 1/2 inches.) (Signed) WALTER E. HAGON, Manager. The South Kensington Fine Art Association, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

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SPECIMEN OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

High Street, Luton, Cambs, October 2nd, 1882. I received the Skates quite safe, and they give great satisfaction. Have enclosed P.O.O. for another pair, 9 1/2 inches. Yours truly, F. W. SCKLING.

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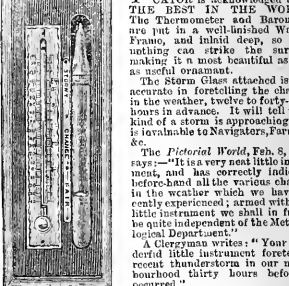
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 457.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

[as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

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PERCY NORTHBROOKE; OR, WASTED TALENTS.

Percy Northbrooke, at the age of seventeen, was one of the handsomest and cleverest young men in Hull, Bright, genial and courteous, one of Nature's gentlemen, he was a favourite with young and old; a universal favourite, for his warm, sympathetic heart led him to adapt himself to, and share in all the moods and circumstances of those with whom he was brought into contact.

"He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," and proud indeed was she of her promising boy, the only living representative of her beloved husband, with whom she had spent but a few years of happy wedded life before he entered into his rest. Mrs. Northbrooke and her son lived in a pretty little cottage, which was her own, on the Holderness-road, and she had an annuity of £100 per year.

Percy was junior clerk in a merchant's office, in the street rejoicing in the remarkable name of "The Land of Green Ginger," and at the period of time I am now writing about, a taste for reporting developed itself in him. He was an adept at shorthand, and for the pleasure of the work, attended public meetings, taking down the proceedings almost verbatim.

This talent could not long remain hid, and in time, though still continuing his ordinary occupation, he was retained on the staff of the *Hull Courier* newspaper, then under the management of the late Mr. Freethody.

Percy's next step was writing short articles on the topics of the day. These were so ably written, the subjects grasped with such power of thought, and expressed in such elegant and striking language, that they became quite a feature of the paper, and were read with the greatest interest.

When he was about 20 years of age a new work by one of his favorite authors came out. This book Percy reviewed at such length and with such ability, that it attracted the attention of the late Charles Dickens, who spoke in the most flattering terms of our young reviewer. Being so successful he now determined to give up business and devote himself to literary work exclusively. Before doing this, emboldened by the kind notice Mr. Dickens had taken of him, Percy wrote to that gentleman, stating all his circumstances, ambition, and aspirations.

The reply was worthy the man. Sympathising with him entirely, recognising a kindred spirit, acknowledging his rare talents and capabilities, tenderly and wisely—without in the least seeking to repress—he yet sought to temper the enthusiasm of the young aspirant for literary fame, advising him to consolidate and concentrate his energies, giving him out of the depths of his own experience, sound practical and fatherly advice. This was the beginning of a correspondence that was at once Percy's pride and delight.

About this time Mrs. Northbrooke died, and having a great desire to be in London, Mr. Dickens recommended him to the notice of the editor of the leading newspaper there.

And to London he repaired, full of confidence and the brightest anticipation.

Percy's fame had preceded him. He was received warmly and cordially, as one of the most promising

young men of the day. Nor did he disappoint his friends.

Coming in contact with some of the leading *literati* of the City, his fine intellect expanded and developed marvellously. He began to be quoted as an authority, and his articles as they appeared were read eagerly. Indeed the most brilliant future was predicted for him, he had far to go before long one of the leaders of thought, and there is no question but that, in time, his name would have become famous in history.

And now commences the sad part of my story.

Surrounded by gay and admiring friends, possessing, as we have seen, rare qualifications of mind and person, he soon found himself the centre of attraction wherever he went, and notwithstanding being a kind of *protégé* of Mr. Dickens, he unfortunately became associated with a set of companions who could not meet, either for friendly intercourse or business transactions, without indulging in the pernicious habit of taking alcoholic drinks. Oh, these silly, wicked customs of society, what untold mischief they work in our social circle! Why cannot friend meet friend, why cannot friends come to our houses and enjoy a pleasant hour's chat, but the accursed drink must be brought out! Is it not possible to dispense hospitality without the wine cup forming a part? We would bring frank, and consider it barbarous to place food before our friends that we know would be harmful to them, and yet we press and urge upon them drink that we know beyond all question hurts the body and imperils the soul. Shame on Christian England for permitting customs that are fraught with such terrible consequences!

But to return to Percy. From taking wine in company he grew to *like* it. We know the subtle nature of this poison, how imperceptibly the liking for it grows upon us, and before we think we are in danger *voilà*, we are taken captive and are enslaved.

And thus it was with Percy. In an incredibly short time he was a confirmed drunkard.

He did not at first neglect his business, but there was no longer that steady painstaking zeal that had characterised him in former days. How could there be, when his brains were clouded with the fumes of alcohol? As he became more and more enslaved in these evil habits, so were his once loved pursuits gradually neglected, and as a natural consequence he forfeited the position he held. All for drink! Character, reputation, friends, the most brilliant prospects, all sacrificed for drink. Well does Shakespeare say: "O, thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be called by, let us call thee Devil!" Let it not be supposed that Percy was allowed to fall away without any effort being made to save him. He had one faithful friend, a Mr. Baynham, an old friend of his father's, who never ceased to warn, exhort, and in every way possible, strive to win him from the down ward course he had entered upon, but in vain, and in time Percy quite disappeared, leaving no clue whatever as to his whereabouts. Like a meteor he had flashed across the sky, and as suddenly disappeared.

Seven years passed away.

Mr. Baynham, one day walking along the streets of Dover saw a figure in the form of a man coming towards him which somehow appeared familiar, and yet as he approached nearer he could not see any reason why he should know him, for he was evidently a beggar man.

Boots worn down to the ground, clothes threadbare and in holes, much too large for the thin emaciated figure that wore them, the nervous, restless movement of the shoulders, the trembling lips, blotched face and bloodshot eyes bespeaking the drunkard. Nonsense, how can he know such a man? and yet what impulse,—what but a *Divine* impulse led Mr. Baynham to face round as he passed him, to lay his hand upon his arm and say in kindly accents "Do I know you, my poor fellow?" With a cry of affright the wretched man started back, and Mr. Baynham recognised the long-lost Percy Northbrooke. That Percy Northbrooke! That degraded, fallen, wretched piece of humanity all that remains of the once brilliant Percy Northbrooke! Oh God, can it be?

Percy, covering his face with his hands, would have brunk away, but Mr. Baynham quickly recovering himself, held him fast, and in tones of love and pity said, "Percy, my friend, is it indeed you? Seeing him trembling with agitation so that he could scarcely stand, Mr. Baynham hailed a cab that was passing and drove to his lodgings. During the drive there Percy kept his face covered with his hands, whilst bitter tears and sobs shook him from head to foot. Arrived at their destination Mr. Baynham perceiving Percy was really ill, with the tenderness of a woman, assisted him into his own bed, called for a cup of tea, and sat by the bedside until he sank into a restless slumber.

While he slept, Mr. Baynham sought his landlady, told her sufficient of Percy's history to arouse her sympathy, and the good woman, cordially assuring him of her willingness to do all in her power for the "poor gentleman" returned to his self-constituted watch by the bedside.

It was some days before Percy was strong enough to hold any lengthened conversation. But sufficient was said to gather what a life he had led. How he had gone from had to worse, how he had sold the little cottage in Hull where he was born for drink. How when that money was exhausted he had written articles for second and third rate papers for drink; how he had paltered to the lowest taste by writing questionable and sensational stories for drink, how he had made speeches in pot-houses and taverns for drink, how he had served as billiard marker, and performed the most menial and degrading services—for drink, careless of food if only he could get drink.

One day he stretched out his wasted hand and said, "Frank, so madly did I love and crave for drink that had I known when I had finished the glass I should die, I should have drained it to the last drop, and I know it will be the same when I am letter, I don't want to get better, but oh, my wretched life, I am not fit to die."

Honestly did this faithful friend point him to the great Physician who will save to the uttermost, even at the eleventh hour. But it was days, weeks, and months before he could find the peace and rest his soul craved.

After some weeks of a severe illness, aggravated by the disturbed state of his mind, he recovered sufficiently to be removed, by easy stages, to his friend's house on the Surrey side of the Thames, where he was nursed back to life by the widowed sister of Mr. Baynham, who kept his house, and where he had the benefit of the Rev. Newman Hall's visitation. Having once

found him, this faithful friend, this true Samaritan, Mr. Baynam will not let him go. From Baynam Percy's wanderings are over, in this sure haven of rest he will remain until his term of life is over. And at one time it did not appear that that life would be long. His mind and body were alike shattered. But the longing for drink, and the desire for relief, and the suffering and heart-breaking were his appalling distresses. His fever, his passionate craving for it must have been awful, and months passed before that craving in any material degree subsided.

For a while, he has never recovered any great degree of strength, his constitution has been too severely taxed by his excesses for that, and although he trusts, like the thief on the cross, for pardon through the intercession of our Saviour, yet he never ceases to mourn his present life and wretched talents, and often says, "God may have mercy forgive me, but I can never forgive myself."

It was said to me the other day, "Write about something else than intemperance; why should you let that be your only subject?" With such examples as these about us, how can one keep silence? Intemperance works such sad havoc in our otherwise fair land, that it is simply impossible to keep silence with either tongue or pen. To break down the walls of Crickholm, to reclaim the fallen and save others from falling, must be my life's work. God created him in his own image in the image of God, created him in the image of the Divine image called Mr. Baynam track in the bloated, expressionless face of Percy Northbrooke when he met him in the street at Dover. Oh, was it not a sight that angels might weep over? That once handsome, noble face, martial and dignified by drink; that splendid, powerful intellect; a perfect wreck! What might not Percy have achieved? Think of it! The world and society are the poorer for his apostasy. They have suffered a loss. No man could fill his place. Each of us has our own work to do, and for which we are especially endowed. We do as we do not to the most cultivate and apply these talents to the purpose for which they were given. The psalmist says "To the end that my glory may sing praise to Thee, and be silent." What is man's glory? The intellect. There are to be used for his praise, and not *kept silent*. Fearful is the responsibility that attaches itself to the richly endowed mind. To God we must account, whether we have by good use increased these gifts or wasted them in idle self-indulgence.

West Cheshire.

ANNA.

OBITUARY.

Bro. G. W. HERRIDGE.—We regret to announce the death of Brother Staff-Sergeant George William HERRIDGE, Army Hospital Corps, which took place through dysentery, contracted while attending his suffering comrades, on board the transport Nevada, off Malta, on the 6th inst. Our late brother joined the 1st of the Sar of Blackheath Lodge in 1871, and became a Grand Lodge member in 1872, removed to Grosvenor and joined the Sar of Gravesend Lodge, April, 1878, leaving there in August 1879, for service in I.M. troopship Crocodile, until April 1881, during which time he was a member of Crown of Surrey Lodge, which he removed to Deodar Lodge, and joined the John James Fox Lodge, in which he filled several offices, and on the retirement of Bro. Rev. W. Hargreaves, was elected District Chaplain of Wilshire. To October last year he removed to Colchester, which, after a stay of only a few days, he left for Great Yarmouth, joining the Northgate Lodge on arrival, but subsequently removing into the Runham Lodge, of which he was a member, when on August 7, he was ordered to leave for the seat of war in Egypt, where he was when he contracted the disease of which he died. He was a steady perseverant and great diligence our brother had attained to the highest non-commissioned rank in his corps. While in the Order he was a ready, active, and obliging member, and by his courteous bearing, willing to be always in the van of duty, had won the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

THE RUSSIAN LIQUOR LAW.—The liquor law of Russia is very comprehensive and easily understood. There is no "local option" about it, but the Czar decrees that there shall be no more than one drink shop in any Russian village, and where two villages are next together, the one drink shop shall suffice for all, and this shall be managed by "a man bold and ready of heart in the village," who shall be appointed by the Common Council, and paid by salary. He is to give no pecuniary profit beyond his salary, is to sell all food and wine, and is to be liable to fine, dismissal, and imprisonment, if he be slow in giving the wine, or get drunk on his premises. In a given contingency, if the population should become notoriously drunken and disorderly, the communal authorities are to interfere the sale of liquor entirely in that district or village for so long a time as they shall see fit.—*Public Opinion*.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL, having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 85, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Advs.]



TEMPERANCE TEACHING FOR THE YOUNG.
By Bro. REV. F. WAGSTAFF, FR.I.S., EDITOR OF "THE TEMPERANCE WORKER."

X.—TIMOTHY; OR, RELIGIOUS LIFE WITHOUT STRONG DRINK.

You will often be told that teetotalism must be wrong because Paul told Timothy to drink wine; and very many good people seem to fancy this is a sufficient answer to all we can say in favour of total abstinence. No matter how thousands are being raised bold and soul by strong drink, they refuse to join us in our attempts to save them, simply because Paul recommended Timothy not to drink water but to take wine. Now, I intend to show you in this lesson that the text referred to really teaches our principles; and that the case of Timothy shows that a life of religious service is possible without any strong drink. But, in the first place, I want you to learn the text perfectly, because a great many people who refer to Timothy really misunderstand the exact words of that Paul used. Will some of you repeat the words? [I have a tablet at hand open at 1st Timothy, v. 23, also a copy of the Revised Version. If a black-board is available write the text carefully as under:—

Drink no longer Water,
BUT
USE A LITTLE WINE FOR THY STOMACH'S SAKE,
AND THINE OPEN INFIRMITIES.

The text reads in the New Testament, "Drink no longer water, but use, &c." But learned men who have prepared the Revised Version, which is a more correct translation of the Greek, say the verse should read, "Be no longer a drinker of water, but use," &c. Children repeat this version several times till you are sure they know it correctly. This text teaches us three things:—

I. TIMOTHY WAS A WATER DRINKER.—That is, what we should call a teetotaler. Water was not only his regular beverage, but he was a strict abstainer, because, although he was often unwell, he did not think of taking even a little wine as a medicine. Dr. Wordsworth, now Bishop of Lincoln, in his "Notes on the Greek New Testament," says:—"Be no longer a water-drinker," showing that hitherto Timothy had been such. Thus St. Paul bears testimony, and (as this epistle was read in the Church) a public testimony to the Temperance of the Bishop of Ephesus. Observe the prudent caution of the Apostle's language. He does not say, "No longer drink water," but "Be no longer a water-drinker; nor does he say 'Drink water,' but 'Use a little wine.'" That is to say, Paul's advice is, not that Timothy should cease to use all water as his usual beverage, but that he was, as a medicine to "use a little wine;" or, as we should say, to take some occasionally.

II.—HE WAS TO TAKE WINE AS A MEDICINE.—This is clear because Paul gives a double reason for his advice; "for thy stomach;" and "for thine often infirmities;" or, as we may understand it, "frequent weaknesses." Here we have two things to look at.

1. *What sort of wine was it?*—We cannot say exactly, because the word "wine" then included many different sorts, just as it does now. But we are sure it was not a strong, burning kind like the Paul meant. There is no evidence that he intended Timothy to take an intoxicating wine at all; and we learn from Phily, who was a Roman writer who lived about the same time that Paul did, that there were, in his day, wines used as medicines, some of which were not intoxicating. Indeed, he says, there was a wine specially prepared for invalids, which was called *adeganum*, that is "without strength." This would be a fine mark for the fresh juice of the grapes, just as Mr. Frank Wright's is formed of the best wine, which is so nourishing and healthful for persons who are sick.

2. *How was he to take it?*—The text says he was to "use" it, which of course cannot mean that he was to drink it merely because he might like its taste. Some think it was to mix a little wine with water, and so take it. That just agrees with what old writers tell us about the unfarmed wine, called by the Greeks *glykos*, which was often so thick that it would be impossible to drink it without water. One old writer says that Paul did not "take wine," but "take warm," "as being very good for the stomach."

III. HE WAS TO BE CAREFUL ONLY TO USE A LITTLE.—Whatever kind of wine it was, and however

it was to be taken, Timothy was required to be very careful as to the quantity. Now-a-days we often hear people say to their friends, "You should take plenty of good port wine to keep your strength up." If they were wiser, they would know that such wine takes the strength away. Even such wine as was used anciently as a medicine was to be taken carefully; only a little at a time. Timothy was to use so little that one could be able to say of him, that he was "fond of his glass," that "he could drink as freely as anyone," or any of those things which are often said in these days about ministers who are known to be in the habit of drinking wine.

Conclusion.—Timothy's case can never be pleaded as an excuse for the common use of intoxicating wine as a beverage. Nor, even in sickness, for its free use; if, in such a case, one should be able to say of him, that he was "fond of his glass," it should be taken strictly like any other "medicines." And his case shows that all do not need wine in the extreme case of "infirmity," and best serve and honour God by living as total abstainers.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The eminent Greek scholar, Professor Jewett, has been nominated Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany opened the exhibition of work at the School of Art Needlework, Glasgow, on the 14th inst.

During the three months ended the 30th ult., 15,106 persons are returned as having left the United Kingdom for Canada, against 12,189 in the corresponding period of last year.

During recent balloon ascents in Paris, photographs were taken by means of an apparatus invented by Mr. Triboulet, at the height of 800 ft. Telephonic conversation was carried at the height of 8000 ft.

The centenary of Father Matthew was celebrated on the 11th inst. in Dublin, by a large meeting of the working classes. Speeches were made by Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Duff.

Very eminent meteorologists predict that the coming winter will be an exceptionally stormy one. Dr. Wiggins, a Canadian scientist, is of opinion that the coming storms will culminate in a hurricane surpassing any that the world has known for two centuries. This is to be met on the 11th of March.

A serious riot took place at Chatham on the 15th inst. Some forty seamen of the Royal Navy, having cleared the streets, entered the public-houses and helped themselves to liquor, without paying for it. The police had to call for assistance from the dockyard. Twenty men were arrested.

The new steamer *Balgairn*, belonging to Messrs. Davidson, Aberdeen, was wrecked in the Sound of Leung-a, South Australia, on the 12th inst., whilst on her third trip. All lives were saved. The *Balgairn* was launched on the 15th August, and was the largest vessel ever built in Aberdeen.

The fifth report of the Commissioners of Prisons states that the population of the prisons on the 30th March, 31,1882, was 18,392, against 17,796 the previous year. The death-rate during the last four years has been considerably lower than that of any other equal period during the past 20 years.

Mr. Witti, an explorer in the service of the British North Borneo Company, has been killed, with several of his native attendants. Mr. Witti, no doubt, must have had the danger of the expedition well before him, for previous to starting he made his will and left behind him full instructions as to the disposition of his property.

From the report of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan Police we learn that, during the last 30 years, 400,000 new houses have been built. Eighty-six miles of new streets were constructed in 1881. The Metropolitan Police are kept in security by a total of 11,000 men, which allows 100 policemen to every 1,000 inhabitants, and 14 to every 1,000 houses.

The architect of the city of London, and the engineer and surveyor of the Commissioners of Sewers have drawn up a report of the various schemes for increasing the means of communication between the northern and southern banks of the Thames. The architect estimates that a high level suspension bridge would cost £2,000,000; a low level, £750,000; a subway, £1,500,000. The report shows that about 30,000 vehicles and 404,000 pedestrians cross London-bridges daily. The number of vehicles passing down Leaden-hall-street per day of 12 hours is computed to be 4,134; Euston-arch, 4,319; Fenchurch-street, 4,977; Gracechurch-street, 10,590.

DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.—According to Colonel Henderson, 27,228 persons were apprehended last year in London as being drunk and disorderly, a decrease of more than eight per cent. since the previous year, although there has been an increase of population of over 80,000.

Bro. ROSBOROUGH is now open for engagements.—Aston-road, Edgemoor, Golborne, Lancashire.—[Advs.]

GREAT SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON, M.P.

On October 4, Sir, W. Lawson spoke at a crowded meeting in connection with the Baptist Total Abstinence Association, in Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool. Mr. W. S. Cairne, M.P., presided.

SIR W. LAWSON, who was most cordially received said,—I am not very much accustomed to addressing an audience from a pulpit—(laughter)—therefore I am sure you will kindly make excuses for the strange position in which I find myself, but I must explain why I am here at all. Mr. Cairne is responsible for my coming. Now, I have great regard for Mr. Cairne, and I think by the way you have received him that you have also a great regard for him. (Cheers.) I shall not enlarge very much upon his good qualities, because it is very disagreeable to stand up and have yourself praised in a meeting. He praised me too much; therefore I shall not say much about him. I will only say one or two good things about him. One good point about him is that he does not waste much of his time in the House of Commons by talking. When he has anything to say he says it, and then sits down. He is not anything approaching to a bore—to an obstructor—(laughter)—in the House of Commons, but that is not the reason why I am here to-night. He does something which is better than speaking in the House of Commons. He devotes his time during the recess when Parliament is not sitting to going up and down the country promoting all those reforms which he believes will benefit his fellow-countrymen, and that is the reason why when he asked me to come here I said, "If you, Mr. Cairne, who do so much and are so useful with me to come, then I cannot refuse your request." But this, I understand, is a meeting of the Baptist Temperance Society, and I am not a member of that Temperance society of their own, and I do not wish to enter upon that little family controversy—(laughter)—which touched upon as to whether the Baptist ministers should go on without so much stimulants. (Laughter.) I won't interfere with these little family affairs. (Renewed laughter.) I don't know much more myself about any denominational Temperance society. I like Temperance societies to appeal not to any denomination, but to the

hear.) Who called him an enemy? Why, the wisest man that ever wrote in this country, and that is our own great writer Shakespeare. (Hear, hear.) You all remember the passage where he says, "Oh, that more than ever you should know how to steal away their brains!" There have been great attacks, as I say, made upon this enemy for a long time. There were, first of all, a long time ago, what we call Temperance societies. They said, "Put a very little of the enemy into your mouths." They were not the total societies, you know, but the old Temperance societies. "Put a very little of the enemy into your mouths," and that did some good, because the less of the enemy you put in the better. But it did not effect a cure, because there was a tendency to keep the little enemy to get bigger. It was difficult to keep their small enemy, however, by and-by, about 50 years ago, here in this county of Lancashire, where you generally see a make a start in everything that is good, the working men started total societies and they didn't say "Put a little of the enemy into your mouths," but they said "Get together," and their plan was a grand success, and everybody had followed out the teaching of the total teachers who started 50 years ago, why, we should have had,

AT THIS TIME, A SOBER COUNTRY,

and there would be no occasion for Baptist Temperance Societies or any other Temperance Societies doing the good work which they are now doing. But of course every body has not kept their feet together. Everything that is fresh is laughed at and ridiculed. It is the course of human affairs. I don't know why, but it is the proper thing for the majority of men to laugh at everybody who is in the minority, and the total teachers, being in the minority, were laughed at very much. But I think I had better stop here, and they were a very useful and honourable body of people—(Hear, hear, and applause)—however much they were despised. Did you ever hear of a total pauper? I heard of an old gentleman, a very rich and a noble of the county, and his brother guardians—he was a guardian himself—that they never had a totalist in the workhouse. (Hear, hear.) One morning they told him of one being brought in, and he immediately said he would go and see him. He went to see the pauper, and said, "Are you a totalist?" "Yes, sir." "How long have you been a totalist?" "Way, since I came in here," he said. (Laughter.) Well, now, you see pretty clearly if we had all been totalists we should have—but I must not exaggerate, or the newspaper totalists will be very angry. I have heard of one in this country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Well, I don't think we should not have had much crime. (Applause.) I once said to a friend, "Have you ever seen a totalist in a police court?" He said "Yes." I said, "Have you ever seen a totalist in a police court, and if so, what charge was brought against him?" He replied that he was brought up for being drunk and disorderly. (Great laughter.) You see that was the exception that proved the rule. (Hear, hear.) Well, you see, my friends, you don't suppose I should have had much of this in this country. (Hear, hear.) How long has been—rather, I know—that if you inquire into the causes that have brought these poor lunatics to fill our asylums, you will find, in a large proportion of cases drink has had more or less to do with it. And then, you see, if you are a temperance man, you are naturally and usefully employed in trying to improve the health of the inhabitants of our towns. Don't you think that if we were all totalists

WE SHOULD BE MORE HEALTHY?

(Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. Cairne has given you some facts about this, but I will give you another fact, which I think is more convincing than anything Mr. Cairne has said. It is this—that in the insurance companies, where there is a very large number of total abstainers is far and away a better life than that of even a moderate drinker, and that is a great thing. (Applause.) Well, now, you see how important this drink question is. If you could get rid of this drink which we have got, you would get rid of a minimum amount at any rate, the pauperism, the crime, and the drunkenness in this country—(applause)—and if we could do that, we should do one of the greatest deeds which has been done in this country or in any other country. (Applause.) You see, you must look facts in the face, and it is not fair to hear from the other side and from conversation that, in spite of the preaching and teaching and lecturing and spreading of pamphlets and tracts and explaining to the people, the evils of intemperance, the crime, the pauperism, and the drunkenness, that the evil is increasing, or say whether it is a little increasing or a little decreasing, but it still exists in enormous proportions in our midst. Why, it is 50 years since this Temperance teaching began, and we have had 50 years of political reforms, social reforms and sanitary reforms, and yet the evil of intemperance, the crime, the pauperism are not telling upon us, and making the country much richer and wiser and better than it was? I will give you my reason, whether it is right or wrong. And the reason we have not improved as we should have done, is because of the drinking. At the time we have had a law legalising intemperance, drunkenness, and causing it to increase in our midst.

(Hear, hear.) That is what I have to talk to you about to-night—about the temptations set up by law which led to this drunkenness, and how we are to deal with them, and whether it is possible to get rid of them. Now, I have said to you that I am here. (Applause.) This is a meeting of Christian people. There is a beautiful prayer which I believe is used by all denominations of Christians, called the Lord's Prayer. One of the petitions contained in it is

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

And how can Christian or unselfish men use that prayer and pray not to be led into temptation unless they use every influence to prevent them exercising the power they possess to lead others into temptation? Because a temptation is a temptation, whether you are tempted, (Applause.) As I understand it, the word "devil" means "tempter." It is the worst thing you can do to tempt your fellow-creatures to do what is evil, and a drink-shop is, in my opinion, a standing temptation to drunkenness, and to all the evils that arise from drunkenness. (Hear, hear.) And who profits by the sale of drink? Well, there are two who profit by it—the publican, who gets an enormous price for the liquor which he sells more than it is worth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day, who puts into his pocket very large percentages of what is sold, and who is responsible comes home. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is doing it for you—(hear, hear)—and if the public choose to have their money raised in that way, they are responsible for what is done and for all the crime and misery which arise from that state of things. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I don't say that they are all drunkards that go to public-houses. I say those are places which are calculated to teach people to become drunkards—(hear, hear)—and when they become drunkards,

THEY BECOME A NUISANCE,

because not only are they a burden to themselves but they are a burden to the whole community, who have to pay the money for maintaining them when they are in the police to make them sober. I have heard of one who had a good deal about these publicans and this licensing system in Liverpool. You have had some cutting letters written by a Presbyterian minister in this city—the Rev. Mr. Lunde. (Hear, hear.) I was very much interested to see the way in which he has shewn up this system. He said the public-houses are "a snare destined to suck the living sap out of healthy neighbourhood, till degradation, pauperism, and crime shall reign there also." And I think that is a very good description of public-houses. (Hear, hear.) How do you get rid of them? Well, I have heard of one Lord Derby making a speech in Liverpool some time ago, and trying to picture what Liverpool would be, with all its enormous manufacturing and its immense population (he did not know then about the ship canal that is going to ruin you all), and also all the evils which would attend it. He said that by an inevitable destiny there would be an enormous number of public-houses. Now, I dispute the wisdom of that assertion of Lord Derby. There is no destiny about it at all. Public-houses do not grow up like mushrooms. They are made by you. (Hear, hear.) Now, they are placed there by the operation of the Statute Law. I say that the Statute Law which enables anyone to set up these places of degradation and demoralisation in any neighbourhood, against the wish of the neighbourhood, is a piece of the most abominable and wicked legislation that you could conceive. (Applause.) Oh, yes, it is class legislation. We hear Mr. Cairne talk about the working men. Well, have the working men set up these public-houses? (Hear, hear.) We hear the working men reviling and abusing the publicans, and saying that the people who make them drunk are quite as bad as those who get drunk. (Applause.) And who is it that thus sets up the public-houses? Not the working classes but the upper classes—the "well-to-do," as we call them, the middle classes, the Society classes, you never heard of a working man being on a licensing committee or belonging to a bench of magistrates. The working man is not the spider who weaves the web, but he is the fly who is caught in the web. (Laughter and applause.) I am always amused by the way in which the working man is dealt with in political circles. It is like

URAH! THE DEATH-TRIP.

He is always put in the fore front of the battle when any iniquity is to be committed. (Laughter and applause.) "Oh," they say, "the working classes must have their refreshments." Just ask the working classes themselves. That is all I say. (Laughter and applause.) Let us see whether they want the power to do what they like. They want these places among them or not. (Hear, hear.) They have no voice in the matter now at all. These magistrates always remind me of the snake-eater. He brings up a lot of pheasants' eggs, and he takes the pheasant and he takes them with the greatest care until the end of October, and then he thrusts them into a wood, heats them up, and has them shot down. (Laughter and applause.) That is just what the magistrates do. They take great pains on the licensing day to distribute the drink which makes men drunk, and then they sit on the bench before the bench when they are drunkards, and all the

WHOLE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY,

because Temperance is a question in which every man, woman, and child in the country is interested. But still, if we are to have a denominational Temperance society, I think I am quite as happy as coming to a Baptist one as to any other, because I have read the history of my country of late years, and so far as I can make out, without any disparagement to other bodies, I think I may say as the Rev. Mr. Cairne has said, that in the history of the Baptists have been found to be in great political positions, almost all the side of right and truth and freedom and progress. (Cheers.) Am I rejected to see the part they have taken in these political questions, and how they have gone in for reform and have lifted their voices against those wicked ways which are made upon the consciences and offending people, and I hope they will not depart from these courses they have taken. And when I see them denouncing those wicked ways I think it is very natural that they should assemble in great numbers to-night to denounce a way which will not call, but which a great many of us call, a desperate and a desperate war between heaven and hell. It is made upon everything which is good in this country, and is that for we certainly we ought all to be united of purpose for success. The Temperance movement is a catholic movement, one which is embraced by all denominations, and all good citizens, and so it does. You have heard a good deal about Ireland. I once went stamping Ireland in favour of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and we had a most extraordinary meeting there. We had meetings there upon the platform there assembled all the members of the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Orangemen, Home Rulers, Quakers—every sort and description of men all in perfect harmony. (Laughter.) Well that harmony was complete while the meeting was going on,—but when the meeting was over, and the first meeting I went to in Belfast there was a curious little incident, for

WHEN I ENTERED THE ROOM

a man was haranguing the meeting before even the chairman took the chair, and was making some confusion upon which he was promptly knocked down by a Quaker—(laughter)—and carried kicking out of the room. (Renewed laughter.) But when once you have drunk your dose and are all together, and all parties, and all acted in one common attack upon the great and ghastly evil which has brought us here to-night. (Applause.) I say we are making an attack upon what I call the common enemy. (Hear, hear.) Don't say that is an expression invented by me, but I am sure you are all of the same mind. I am sure you are all of the same mind. (Renewed laughter.) No, no, this drink is an enemy to all of us,—(Hear,

poor fellows are sent to goal. (Laughter and applause.) I always look upon the licensing day as the day of the traps for the people. (Hear, hear.) But the reporter will say, "There he is with his fanaticism, pouring out against public-houses." What does Lord Cairns say? Now I am quoting somebody worth hearing—a sound, good constitutional Tory, and Lord Cairns says that three public-houses and traps are nothing more than nuisances and traps for the working man. And you know what excess the traps have. If you go into a police court in Liverpool any day you will see that the whole thing is drink. Poor wretches are brought up quickly and passed through and sent to gaol. If they cannot pay their fines, you had a magistrate in Liverpool who years since the whole of his time in looking after these drunkards, and at last he used to go by the name of "Old five shillings and costs." It sometimes happens you know, that the trap does not catch so many people as could be wished; the game is getting scarce in the neighbourhood where the trap is, and then the man says, "This won't do. No sport here. Nothing to be made out of my trap; I must lay it somewhere else. And so he goes to the public-house and what is called a "caveau," that is, he gets leave to put it down where the game is thicker, and where he is likely to catch more. (Hear, hear.) Sometimes the magistrates have sense enough—they always have a certain amount of sense—they will say to the owner—"You shall not be set. You must take it up together, and let the people alone." But sometimes there is a bench of another sort. (Hear, hear.) In Liverpool it sometimes happens so, I heard of a

BENCH IN LIVERPOOL.

the month before last, which was very active in laying traps. I read a short time ago an extract from a paper to the Liverpool press, and said, "No practical person looking at a bench sitting under the presidency of Alderman Livingston." (Great hissing.) Now, what is the use of hissing? I do not suppose the Alderman is here, and even if he were you would not improve his temper by hissing him. This writer said that he could tell, by looking at the bench, that it was a good bench for applicants. The people have not efficient protection. (Applause.) Sometimes they have a bench of magistrates ready to protect them, and they have a good bench for applicants under Alderman Livingston. Do I want to rob the worthy Alderman of any dignity or power he possesses? No; I leave his good bench of magistrates, his good bench for applicants. I leave them their powers and authority, and they will be glad to or transfer licenses, when they conscientiously think they are doing good for the public, but I will first do a little thing to restrict their power. I shall say to them, "Though you still have the power in your hands, there shall be certain districts in which you shall not exercise it where the people shall say, 'Whether you will license or not transfers in this part of the community.'" (Hear, hear, and applause.) That is the whole thing. Leave the magistrates alone, only don't allow them to go about with their public-house and traps where they will be wanted. And surely that seems to be a rational and fair demand. (Hear, hear.) What is the right place for a public-house to go to? I got this advertisement from the *Liverpool Mercury*: "2251 in-going for five years, first class, and with water in the well, on the corner of Mill street, with back entrance into a good drinking neighbourhood." (Laughter.)

A GOOD DRINKING NEIGHBOURHOOD!

What does that mean? Does it mean that the publican is going there as a missionary, self-devoted and self-denying, and endeavouring to stop the people from drink? If so, we shall all be delighted when he gets there. But I care not for that. I care not for the publican's drinking neighbourhood, and if he knows you and I know, what horrors, what degrading horrors, go on in a drinking neighbourhood, then I say that the system which permits a man to do such a thing is utterly inconsistent with Christianity, and with the rights of the justice. (Applause.) In a House of Commons man, and the great rule of the House of Commons is not to impute motives. I impute no motives to the good bench for applicants. I think that they are all probably doing their duty. (Laughter.) I am either contented or I am not, because I know perhaps better than you do how very excellent these publicans are. (Laughter.) Now, they have great many papers which they publish, and they explain how they wish to do good in their day, and generation, and how they wish to do it, and they are for it. (Renewed laughter.) Here is an extract from one of the licensed victuallers' papers of only a few months ago, and the writer is describing what the publican must be and what his character must be. He must be a tradesman, and a Victorian, in domestic crime, a British in medical discernment, a Lord Chamberlain in knowledge and comprehension of the licensing law, both case and statutory, his perception must be faultless and his temper perfect. "If those are the men who are carrying on the trade I have no objection to say a trade in public houses they are doing as well now as ever they did. Their case is all shewn in their grant mania to that they issued this year, stating what they want and describ-

ing the prospects of the trade. They say they are now conducting their business with a degree of care and propriety exceeding anything previously—laughter.) so I don't attack them. (Laughter.) I don't attack the police, if there is anything that the police have to do, it is what the publicans provide for them. I don't think publicans' porters, because they carry out the liquor, and I don't think they have anything to do with against big brewers—it would be unconstitutional if I did, because some of them are now raised to a peerage. They go from the

"BEERAGE" TO THE PEERAGE.

(Loud laughter.) I have not a word to say in Liverpool against the men who own great numbers of public-houses, because I know that in Liverpool not long since it was proposed to erect a statue to the man who had the largest number of public-houses, and at the time somebody suggested there should be groups all round of widows and orphans, and other victims. But that scheme was not carried out. If the people do not want the system of selling drink and making an immense fortune at the expense of the community, let the people have the power of protecting themselves. (Hear, hear.) That is the long and short of the whole business; but I need not dilate on it in Liverpool, because you have had practical experience of it. I am told, I have had authority, there is a large district in Liverpool where the people have no power, as given by my friend Mr. Roberts, member for the Flint Boroughs, and Lord Saitton, the place is entirely free from public-houses, which has resulted in the best habits of sobriety and comfort to the people of the district. (Applause.) The neighbourhood is now pretty much what the friends of Temperance could wish, and I should like to say the same of other portions of Liverpool. (Applause.) The House of Commons to the last year or two has decided that it is the duty of the Government to give the power of vetoing the liquor traffic if they wish. And what are we waiting for? I cannot for the life of me make out what we are waiting for. (Laughter.) Is it the difficulty of drawing a Bill? The Government of course have to draw it, but the cleverest fellows ever got together. (Loud cheers.) To tell me that they cannot draw a clause to carry out that resolution passed by the House of Commons? Why, if I gave the Attorney-General five guineas, he would draw it up in ten minutes. (Laughter.) If Mr. Roberts and Lord Saitton were to give the power to veto the drink shops in their territory, surely the skill of the Government is sufficient to draw a clause to give you power in Liverpool to stop the drink shops in other parts of the country. (Applause.) The House of Commons is waiting for the people to seizes getting rid of the sale of drink altogether on Sundays. (Cheers.) They are giving to Cornwall what they had given to Ireland and Wales. (Renewed cheers.) Why should they not

STOP IT ALTOGETHER

in other places? It would be much easier to pass one Act of Parliament giving every country and district the right to stop the sale on Sunday if they so wish. I will give you the power to stop the sale on Monday, and every day in the week? (Great cheering.) That you will have got the Permissive Bill, the dreadful measure that frightens them all away. (Laughter and applause.) I will quote the opinion of Lord Hartington, who is the champion of the measure, and he says: (Laughter)—"on the subject of compensation. He says: 'The big brewers seem to imagine that they have a vested interest in Parliament giving facilities for the consumption of as much liquor as the people are willing to take, acknowledging no claim as this. They have rights no doubt, to compensation, but they, we will consider them—(laughter)—'in respect of property acquired'—liomous we not property, mark you—and these rights will be respected.' Of course they will. (Laughter.) And so the House of Commons is to give up the rights of property. (Laughter.) 'They will be respected, but they have no claim to compensation if through legislation in the interests of the people—legislation asked for by the people themselves—the rights of property of intoxicated persons are to be materially diminished, and do not think that such a claim would be considered or entertained by Parliament.' Now, if anybody says, 'Why don't I have put compensation into his resolution, and expect to say he was compelled to take it out or he could not get it in.' (Laughter.) Hartington to vote for the resolution. (Hear, hear.) Compensation is a grand topic for newspaper men—(laughter)—and I want them to have something to write about to-morrow morning. (Renewed laughter.) And so I have to say to you, that since the House of Commons is to give up the rights of property, Lord Hartington on this question, because this comes from our opponents's suggestion. And this is what they say in a manifesto they have issued this year. They state that Sunday closing has not done so much good as they expected, and that since the Act came into operation 550 drinking shops have been suppressed in Dublin. 'We admit the truth of this statement, and consider the explanation very valuable as showing the

closing." These 550 public-houses in Dublin were given away by an Act of Parliament, and no one gave them a penny of compensation. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know whether there is to be one law for a poor Irish beerhouse-keeper and another for the brewer in England. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You may depend upon it that as long as Lord Hartington is in office, we shall have nothing to do with affairs—(laughter)—we shall take care that the big brewer in England is dealt with in the same way as the poor beerhouse keeper in Dublin was treated. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We will not have one law for the brewer and another for the beerhouse-keeper. I can tell to my good friends the brewers for their comfort to-night. (Applause.) Perhaps the real reason the Government have not yet given effect to that resolution is that they have had a press of business. But towards the end of this month we intend to put our house in order, and we propose to block out obstruction of public business—(hear, hear)—but though I am much afraid it will be a tougher job than some of us imagine, we mean to do our best, and when we get into working order we shall demand of the Government that they should give effect to that resolution. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We shall then have more time, for I hope and trust we shall not invade any more countries—(laughter and applause)—one is quite enough. (Renewed laughter.) If we are not going to have any more time, and are afraid to give up ourselves, as we have settled the Channel Tunnel, it is surely time that we should attack this internal enemy, which is entrenched among us, and which is inflicting more injury upon us than any foreign foe does on the island. (Applause.) And I do hope our Government will take

PITY ON THE PEOPLE

and grant them their prayer. (Applause.) When he was out of office, Mr. Chamberlain—(applause)—said that if something was not done in the legislative line "the very stones would cry out," and Sir William Stansfeld said, and are saying, that since since he had been in office and brought in contact with this question, he is more and more impressed with the horrors which this drink is bringing upon England. (Hear, hear.) My friend Mr. Trevelyan—(applause)—said a time since that in comparison with this power of veto for the people, all other reforms were but "as dust in the balance"—(applause)—and Mr. Gladstone himself—(applause)—has declared in memorable words that "Drunkenness is bringing on this country the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine." (Loud applause.) When I hear these expressions you say, "It is all true, but are your hands clean in Liverpool?" (Hear, hear.) Are you doing all you can? (Hear, hear.) Whenever I propose in the House of Commons that the people of this country shall have the power to which they are entitled of protecting themselves from the greatest curse, does Liverpool help me? No. You can cheer, you can shout, you can pass resolutions, but you cannot vote right—at least in sufficient numbers. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that the people of this country, the House of Commons, Liverpool, by the united voice of its three representatives, say, "No; the people of this country shall be kept for ever in slavery by the great drink power." (Cries of "Shame, shame!") Yes, cry Shame, but

WILL YOU ALSO VOTE "SHAME"?

(Hear, hear, and applause.) Don't be angry with me, I am obliged to tell you the truth. (Hear, hear.) You are doing nothing for Temperance reform in this country, and even in Liverpool, and you are doing nothing without it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But I say honestly I believe that even in Liverpool the feeling is steadily rising in favour of the great reform which we are trying to bring about. (Applause.) And this is the reason why I have no objection to say in any form or way a true representation of the enlightened public opinion of Liverpool, then, ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt the time will come—and come before very long—when Liverpool will join the ever-growing and ever-increasing ranks for the overthrow of that legalized system of oppression, crime, and degradation which for too long has blighted the energies of a great and free and Christian country. (Loud applause.)

NORTH SHIELDS—On October 10, at the Cocoa Rooms, Tyne-street, Bro. Thomas Mackenzie L.D., Grand Alliance Lodge was presented with a congratulatory address, beautifully illuminated, on the occasion of his appointment as Q. J. Master by the Corporation. The resolution was made at about 10 o'clock, and was proposed by Bro. R. Hogg, president. A motion also of appreciation for his appointment was unanimously carried, and Bro. Mackenzie suitably responded.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really being pure Cocoa, and containing no starch, it can be easily detected, for if *Cocca thickens in the coffee, this proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is stronger three times the strength of these mixtures, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—ADVT.

THE REAL SOURCE OF DRUNKENNESS,

and how the evil can be dealt with, apart from Sunday

THE MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

By BRO. ROBERT BRODIE MATHER, OF STRATFORD.

It may be thought presumptuous on the part of one who is neither a doctor, nor the son of a doctor (i.e., of a medical doctor), to offer to write a paper upon the above subject, but if those who think so will only give me a patient hearing, I hope that they will be convinced that it is not only merely but highly desirable that abstinence should enter upon, and fully discuss the bearings of this question as it affects health and disease, even though they may not have walked the paths of the sciences. In the first place let us premise that we have all respect for the wise physician or Master Doctor. To the question propounded by mine host in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Shall I lose my doctor?" he gives me the positive and the negative. We reply, certainly not; and rejoice that in the present day we have men of science who can do all that lies in human skill to ward off disease, or to conquer it when once it has gained a lodgment in the body. At the same time abstinence must guard against putting too implicit reliance upon the skill of the abstinence abstainers. Men are endowed with reasoning faculties and are required to use them. In very many diseases the patient must minister to himself. Evident doctors are fallible, and may make a mistake, not to go so far as the poet Burns does, and say—

"Some books are lies fast end to end,
And some give lies were never said,
E'en medicine, they have been kenne'd,
In holy raptures,
A rousing whiff at times, to vent
The vapours of the Scriptures."

And yet when we read that Sir James Paget has recently gone so far as to assign their drinking habits as a chief reason of the superiority of the Western to the Eastern nations, we know not what to think of the sanity, if not of the truthfulness, of some medical men. It would be as wise to say that as England and France are the most advanced nations, and that the West is quite as much due to its bacon eating as to its drinking propensities.

In my opinion doctors owe more of the knowledge they enjoy on this question to the firm stand taken by total abstinence, than do the abstinence to medical men for their leading. Temperance reformers intuitively grasped the idea that strong drink, call it by what name you will—porter, gin, beer, o'ark, brandy or wine—was a poison, and their checks are due to certain illustrious members of the medical profession for writings by which the science of toxicology is reached, and by which it can be scientifically proved that alcohol is a deleterious drug, neither a food nor a medicine, but simply a narcotic stimulant. But a sceptic may be inclined to say

ARE DOCTORS AGREED ON THIS POINT?

Do they all condemn alcoholic beverages as injurious? To this we reply, certainly not, but the more pity. Those who have made the subject a special study, and should have looked at the question with unbiased minds, confirm our views.

It is from this standpoint then, that we should like abstinence to look at this question, the drink poisonous and destructive in its character, therefore to be abstained from altogether; and the steps by which medical men have arrived at this conclusion are not worthy of a scholar. From an amount of intoxicating deep through the rubbish imposed upon the truth by superstition and ignorance, clearing away prejudices, and using the lamp of science to discover facts which are words of as the hills, and are embodied in the words of the wise man, "Wine is a mocker, and one can drink it raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

If a flock of sheep be penned into a field and a loophole be left through which one of them can get out all the rest will go out through that same loophole; and let us allow that alcoholic beverages, as common to all nations, are a medicine, and that every abstainer of two or three weeks, and sometimes years' standing will be tempted under the influence of the weakness and fatigue incident to such bodies as ours, to take a little for his o'mach's sake, or other often infirmities; and so good-bye to teetotal principle and its restrictions.

It is surprising to find how many good people, say even staunch abstinence, have contemned the idea that wine and brandy are excellent medicines. The pledge of Mr. Livesey and the other famous men of Preston signing the pledge of abstinence, and of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine, or ardent spirit, except as medicines," though I dare say that our noble friend and compatriot has never tasted two-pennyworth of intoxicating liquor in the way of medicine since he signed that pledge. But there is a doctor who stands in black and white, and it should be the aim of

every earnest abstinence to demolish it, by the help of the doctor.

Those who smile at Joseph Livesey's pledge will do well to look to their own pledge, or obligation. I am sorry to find, in our Constitution, article II., these words, after "No member shall make, buy, sell, use, furnish, or cause to be furnished to others," "as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors." Sc. These words imply, or allow, that alcoholic liquors are a medicine, and that the doctors, and that the promoters of the Order, while discouraging people to abstain, beg to inform them that they do not at the same time wish to tamper with their faith in alcohol as a medicine, and one of the most valuable in the pharmacopoeia, to judge by the extent of its use.

This ignorance was pardonable in the early days of teetotalism, but the practice of drinking, the water, or nearly so, and when a man signed the pledge he gave up beer with fear and trembling, lest deprived of that support nature should sink and he should tumble headlong into the grave. The old joke ran at that time, "I signed the pledge, and the first week I saved enough to buy me a suit of clothes; the second I saved enough to buy me a watch; the third week I bought me a coffin, for I was ready for it." In such days men kept firm hold on the great sheet anchor when they set sail on the seas of total abstinence, and took a careful look at the men when they were ill they might be allowed a little drop, as a medicine.

SINCE THAT TIME THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN FOUNDED.

and the present is the eighth year of its existence, and it is surprising to find that there has not been a wholesale mortality among its patients. Wonders will never cease, but in spite of Mrs. Grundy, and what she says, the most difficult cases have been treated, and the most delicate cases even without a very little drop of any spirituous or malt liquors in the shape of medicine; and so far as the testimony of the hospital goes, all the wine, spirits, gin, ale, brandy and beer, might be emptied into the gutter and no poor soul afflicted with gout, asthma, cholera, or any of the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would be one penny the worse.

But to proceed further. A thousand fallacies are current about the medicinal properties of strong drink; indeed, if all the idle sayings about it were to be believed, one might say that he had found the philosopher's stone, or the *Diavri sicuti*, which drink would make the old young again, and prevent any one from dying.

One fallacy is that wine and beer give strength. Every one who has taken a paper recently issued by the growing youth, or an extra glass of wine for those who have to do hard physical or mental work, or such remarks as this, "I could not do my work but for the beer." Those who speak like this must be told that alcohol, in any stimulus, or gives up strength, and does not confer the strength which we so often get the assurance for any length of time the dose must be repeated and increased.

Dr. Kidd, who attended the late Earl of Beaconsfield in his last illness, says to such people: "Alcohol, or any other such thing, will not do more than exhaust the energies of the human body in a better and more permanent way than brandy or wine."

Dr. Calderwood says: "If I am going into a keen competition with anyone in brain work and intellectual labour, I shall not take more than three hours of my day into the work, using my whole mental force, with no other aids than those supplied by proper diet, rest, and sleep." He speaks of going for a walk of 20 miles with some young men, who pulled out a brandy bottle at the first big hill, and managed to make a good start, but as the distance had not been far, they could not keep it up; and suffered a corresponding lassitude from the increased exertions they had put forth. "Give yourself," says he to abstinence, "a due amount of rest, plenty of ordinary food, and man to do his work, and you will find that you can do more. We can hold out longer, do work better, and be satisfied we have done our bodies less harm than they have done."

Then some people say that strong drink warms them when it is cold. Does it?

TAKE THE CASE OF THE OMNIBUS DRIVER

in winter with his bloated body and red face, who stops at every station to drink, as compared with the sober driver who goes on all day, opening and shutting the door, &c. The one has no exertion and drinks, and is cold—the other is active and busy, and, if an abstinence, does not drink, but is warm. The driver may say that he drinks to keep out the cold, and so on, but he is wrong because it makes him feel comfortable for the time.

But what do the doctors say? Not at all. And settle the question by putting a thermometer under his tongue a few minutes after he has taken the glass or two of brandy, and find that the temperature of his body has seriously decreased in comparison with what it was before. Proof positive.

But they go farther. They can explain why the man feels so comfortable. Dr. Patterson says, "We know definitely that alcohol is exceedingly powerful as a paralysant or sedative of nerve action. When we introduce alcohol into the body it somehow acts on the

nerves that are in connection with the blood vessels. (The nerves control the flow of blood through the veins retaining it in a certain state of tension or tightness, only allowing a definite amount of blood to pass.) The heat of the doctors the nerves and paralyses this power, so that they no longer keep the vessels thus tightened, and the consequence is that the red blood courses freely under the transparent skin, and the increase in the current is seen in the flushing of the face. The warm blood, in the many sent out directly to the exposed surface of the skin, of course the drinker feels warmer, but what takes place afterwards? The cold air meets the warm blood thus thrown to the surface. It is a provision of nature that when we are exposed to cold, in the first instance the blood is sent in from the surface, in order to maintain the heat of the body. But when the blood is sent out to the surface, and the warm blood out to the surface, and expose it to the cold air by means of this action of strong drink.

SUPPOSE I AM TRAVELLING ON A VERY COLD NIGHT

in winter by an express train. We come to a station. I notice that the refreshment room is open, and I rush in to get a cup of hot coffee. When it is brought to me I find that it is almost boiling, and that I cannot drink it without scalding my lips. The guard rings the bell; the train is ready to start, and I have no time to lose. I want to take as much of the warm coffee as I can, but unfortunately it is so hot that I cannot drink it. What am I to do? I pour it out of the cup into the saucer, back into the cup, and break it down into the saucer, in the way that you see it is cool enough for me to drink. I have thus exposed the contents of the cup to the surrounding cold air, which has taken up a large measure of the heat and made them drinkable. So when the blood is sent to the surface by the drinking of brandy or spirits, giving indeed a temporary sufficient warmth, the cold air carries away a certain amount of the heat, and the blood is sent back chilled and lowered in temperature into the inner part of the body, and when I think I am made warmer, I am in reality made colder."

WHAT WE HEAR.

That the population of convict prisons numbered, in 1871, 10,160; in 1882, 10,261.

That out of 382 students in the Congregational colleges, 321 are abstainers.

That the consumption of wine and alcohol are yearly consumed at the sacramental tables of Great Britain.

That England's little drink bill of 120 millions per annum would just weigh, if in gold, about 1,100 tons!

That about 2,000,000 gallons of Californian wine are annually sent eastward, where it is adorned with foreign labels, and sold as "imported."

That Dr. J. Percival, a good teetotalist—has been appointed a temporary curate in Bristol Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of Canon Reeve.

That a Parliamentary return issued on October 11 shows that the National Debt now amounts to £763,015,940.

That the Earl of Lichfield took the blue ribbon from the hands of Canon B. Wilberforce, at Southampton, two or three days ago.

That the East Devon folks held a capital D.L. Session on the 9th, followed by a crowded public meeting, many having to go away for want of room.

That our esteemed G.W.C.T., Bro. Malins, reached his thirty-eighth birthday on October 11. Let us hope he may spend his next under happier circumstances.

That at a meeting of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, to elect a guardian in the place of one resigned, Bro. R. L. Impey, P.G.W.V.S., was elected out of the three candidates nominated.

That a P.G.W.V.T.'s regalia was sold by auction in Birmingham a few days ago, and that none of our P.G.W.V.T.'s have lost theirs! Query—where, then, did it come from?

That the Government have been collecting from various states in the American Union information bearing on the Temperance question, with a view to legislation in the matter.

That Mr. Healy, M.P., speaking at the Father Matthew Centenary, said that the Fenell party were noted as temperate men and did not sustain themselves by dram drinking in the lobby."

That the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave has consented to preach a Temperance Sermon in Lincoln Cathedral on the 22nd, also in one of the city churches. The services are intended to close a Blue Ribbon Mission in the city.

That the D.C.T. Bro. Cutcliffe, assisted at a Blue Ribbon mission at Kingswrethwell when they took 59 pledges, and about 100 librarians, after which they held a special Lodge Session, when Bro. Cutcliffe initiated the Rev. J. H. De Curcellles, M.A. Corate of Zion Church, and five others.

J. W. S.

Bro. Rev. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now open to conduct Gospel Temperance Missions in the Provinces.—Address, Corban House, Honslow, W.—[ADVT.]

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

GRAVESEND.—A mission is about to be held here, and the brethren are preparing to enter heartily into the work, and to secure the ribbon recruits for the Lodge.

BONOTON.—A Blue Ribbon Meeting was held on October 12, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Trinity street, under the auspices of the Lodge located there. Bro. Rev. J. Aston, W.D.C. presided. Speakers, T. Pike, G. Freeman, and W. Young. At the close 21 ribbons were given; 13 pledges were taken.

WISBECH.—A week's mission, commencing October 2, and ending October 9, by a large procession of the various societies of all Lodges, and at the first meeting Mr. S. Bowly presided. The number of pledges and ribbons in four days reached 1,218 and 1,717 respectively. The members of the Order are very energetic in their efforts to make the mission success affly. "The Herald" writes, "It is a credit to the meetings fully."

WIMBORNE.—A 10 days' mission was inaugurated in this town on October 9 by a large procession of the various societies of all Lodges, and at the first meeting Mr. S. Bowly presided. The number of pledges and ribbons in four days reached 1,218 and 1,717 respectively. The members of the Order are very energetic in their efforts to make the mission success affly. "The Herald" writes, "It is a credit to the meetings fully."

DEVONPORT.—A public meeting of this local branch was held, under the auspices of the James Taylor Lodge, in the Temperance Hall, on October 12, Bro. Kiley presided, and there were also present Rev. R. Wat. rs, Hope Chapel, Plymouth; Bro. Rev. J. Fielden, Norley Chapel, Plymouth (successor to late G.W.Chap), Mr. R. Roberts, and J. Sobey. Address was given, and during the evening selections from Sanky's selections were sung by the well trained choir, conducted by Mr. T. Kingwell.

POCKLINGTON.—A mission has been conducted in the Oddfellows' Hall by Mr. Thomas Barker, of Newcastle. The chair has been taken by the Rev. G. A. Smith, and on some of the evenings the service has been very good. His address on evening was interspersed with Temperance songs set to popular tunes and sung by him in his characteristic style. The company joined heartily in the choruses, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy the ray of light thrown by the speaker. About 200 have taken the pledge and ribbon.

ALDERSHOT.—A most successful mission was inaugurated by Bro. T. W. Glover, of Southampton, on October 3. The meetings are being held in a large room, the building being the property of the Rev. J. H. Withers. On the first evening it was well filled, and the Rev. J. G. S. Hadow, M.A., occupied the chair; a good choir rendered Gospel Temperance songs; 110 took the pledge. The meeting on Wednesday was addressed by the Rev. J. G. S. Hadow, M.A., chaplain to the Queen, and on Thursday and Friday, the Rev. H. H. Pereira, M.A., Southampton; on Saturday and Sunday by Bro. R. H. Campbell.

NOTTINGHAM.—The farewell meeting to Bro. R. Booth was held in the Albert Hall, on October 13, and was a most successful and gratifying occasion. In his work he rose. The large hall was crowded to its utmost limits. Sheriff Bayly presided, and was supported on the platform by a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen. The total number of blue ribbons and pledges taken at the various meetings taken at the farewell meeting, have been 22,514, and 3,728 respectively. Bro. Booth was presented by Mrs. McCall in on behalf of the Ladies' Committee, with 10 volumes of Chambers' Encyclopaedia. During the duration of the mission, three weeks, the meetings were heard and enthusiastic, and although Bro. Booth leaves, the work will go on.

HULL.—The anniversary of the Hammer-street Wesleyan Band of Hope and Temperance Society and Blue Ribbon Army demonstration was held on October 13, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Hammer-street. J. A. Widdowson, J.P. presided, and gave a most interesting and edifying address, and gave a most interesting and edifying address, and gave a most interesting and edifying address. The Rev. W. L. Spooner (Primitive Methodist), in a telling speech, gave an account of the work done by the army, at Bristol, and read a copy of the report of the mission. The Rev. W. L. Spooner, by the work of the Blue Ribbon Army in that city. The Revs. H. T. Smart and H. F. Kealey, Wesleyan ministers, also addressed the meeting and both took the blue ribbon. 110 persons afterwards took the ribbon and new pledges were taken.

PONTYPOOL.—Mr. R. W. Duxbury, lecturer and melodist to the W.T.L., has been holding a series of meetings in connection with the Varteg Refuge Lodge, from the 18th to 22nd ult. The school-room was well filled each evening, and the audience listened with much attention to the addresses. The presentations of addresses. The meetings were made very attractive by the singing of the lecturer, who rendered the solos of the hymns with great effect, the people joining heart and voice in the choruses. The mission was a great success, about 100 persons took the ribbon, and were heartily thanked by the blue ribbon army. A concert was given in the school-room on Thursday, the 5th inst., for defraying the expenses of the mission.

BETHNAL GREEN.—The quarterly tea and entertainment took place on October 10 at St. Thomas's

Schools, Bethnal Green, at which a good number of the clerical staff, as well as the usual number given by the Southwark Temperance and Blue Ribbon Army, were specially engaged for the second time here. The programme was very efficiently carried through by the four gentlemen, with the assistance of a lady pianist, their gites and quartets being of the most interesting and enjoyable character. Three of the friends, Messrs. Powell and T. and J. Dick, also contributed songs, while the fourth, Mr. E. Cooper, gave the recitals.

NAPERTON.—The three days' mission organized by the members of the Hope of Naperton Lodge, and conducted by Mr. Barker on Sunday, and on Monday and Tuesday, October 9, 10, and 11, respectively, was most successful. Among those who have taken the ribbon at the meetings were the Rev. Evan Lloyd (Wesleyan), Driffield; Messrs. R. Butterfield, W. Bradshaw, E. B. Bradshaw, W. Kolbride, and J. Lawson. Two addresses were given in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and in the evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, to large congregations, the respective subjects being, "Hindrances to Man's Salvation and how to remove them," and "The eight 'I'lls' of Christ." The public meetings were held in the Temperance Hall, and were exceedingly interesting. Over 200 have taken the ribbon.

WALTHAMSTOW AND LEYTON.—Meetings here continue to be well and enthusiastically attended. At the close of the week given to Walthamstow alone, 718 pledges and 1,333 took the ribbon. The speakers were the Rev. J. H. King, Leyton, and the Rev. J. H. King, Leyton, and the Rev. J. H. King, Leyton. Among those who have taken part have been Bro. J. Hilton, D.; Dawson Brown, D.D.; G. Thorneley, P.D.C.T.; and a large number of ministers. Success has attended all along the line. On Tuesday night, the first inst., a crowded meeting was held in a large hall, and the speaker was Rev. G. M. Murphy and Bro. S. Josall, and as the meeting was for men only it was a great success. The speakers were justly applauded, and at the close of the meeting a number of ribbons were distributed and pledges taken. The mission closed on Monday last with a social and experience meeting.

CROUCH END.—On October 11, the members of the Harting Lodge, held a demonstration at the Drill Hall, which was very well filled. The members of the Workman's Home, and Yale of Safety Lodge were present in regalia. Bro. Luoraff was announced to preside, but illness prevented his attendance, and Bro. Burgess took the chair, and delivered a thoroughly practical address. Excellent speeches were given by Bro. Burgess, Bro. Luoraff, Bro. G. H. King, and Bro. Luoraff. A number of friends went round the room and explained away any difficulty that presented itself, and the result was that 20 persons were then duly initiated in a most impressive manner by Bro. J. G. Jones, and Bro. Luoraff.

SUTTON.—A very successful week's mission has just been held here under the auspices of the Sutton Eccles Lodge. The mission was commenced on Sunday October 1, when a very impressive sermon was preached in the Marshalls-road Chapel, by Mr. G. Kerr. Bro. W. L. Spooner, of the Rev. J. G. S. Hadow, M.A., presided. On Tuesday the chair was occupied by Bro. Bawre, E. Q., Bro. G. Thorneley gave one of his most telling speeches. On Wednesday excellent addresses were given by Sister Niah, and Bro. Payne, and by Bro. Cook, who presided. On Thursday, Bro. R. Campbell, D.C.T., occupied the chair, and his earnest address were given by Bro. W. Mildon, H.D., and Bro. A. Potter. On Friday Bro. W. Young was the speaker, and pleaded earnestly for all to join the movement. Bro. Foulger presided. On Saturday, Bro. W. L. Spooner, of the Rev. J. G. S. Hadow, M.A., presided. On Sunday, Bro. G. Kerr; Bro. A. Hall ably addressed the meeting. Bro. Cook and Carpenter also gave addresses. The result of the mission has been 111 new pledges and 282 ribbons, and at the close of the meeting on Friday 111 new pledges and 282 ribbons were taken. It has been decided to continue the work on Tuesday evening. The first was held on October 10, when the chair was taken by Bro. G. Kerr, and a most excellent address delivered by Bro. Mildon, H.D. The result being that 32 additional pledges were taken.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Bishop of St. Albans having requested that this week be set apart for Temperance mission work in the larger towns of his diocese, the West Ham and Stratford Church of England Temperance Society have made preparations accordingly. Yesterday sermons on the subject were preached at the churches of St. Paul's, St. John's Church, Stratford; at St. Paul's and at St. Christ Church. Through the week meetings will be held in the town hall every evening.

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.Co., paid a visit to the above district on Wednesday, October 11, to address a public meeting. Advantage was taken of the opportunity thus offered to call a meeting of members of the Order only, to bear a few words of counsel and encouragement from Bro. Scott. The meeting was well attended, and a practical address was delivered, which was of the most evident interest and attention, and it was elicited that the South Northamptonshire District is much stronger in point of members than in the most prosperous period of the existence of the Order in this district. There are six Lodges meeting in the town of Northampton, with a membership of about 600, the Pioneer Lodge taking the lead with 200 members. The public meeting began at 8 o'clock, and although the night was a very wet one, the attendance was large and encouraging. Bro. W. Lightfoot presided, and in his opening remarks said that it was most gratifying to provide company for those who had been led by the beloved Good Templar Lodges, properly conducted, were best suited to supply that want. Bro. Scott, who met with a most cordial reception, commenced by commencing the address in the pulpit, the platform, and amongst the people, and he was warmly received. Then nearly everybody opposed the movement, now our scientist, social reformers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, and judges all admitted that intemperance was one of the most crying evils of the day. After showing the absolute necessity of intemperance, with civilization, that the traffic was absolutely demoralising to the people, that the only true method of dealing with the evil entirely from the drink traffic was by prohibition, and not by licensing legislation, he passed on to make an urgent appeal for those present to join the Order. The address, which was of over an hour's duration, was listened to with unabated interest and attention. During the evening, the Pioneer Choir rendered several songs in a pleasing and good style, and recitations were given by Bro. F. Sander, an artist, and several other pledges were taken at the close of the meeting, and the blue ribbon donned. The meetings may be regarded, in all respects as the most successful ever held in the town in connection with the Order.

ISWICH.—A most successful united meeting of members of the Order, to which the public were admitted, was held in the Public Hall, on October 10, under the auspices of the Lifeboat Lodge. Bro. Joseph Alexander, D.C.T., Suffolk, presided. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Bro. G. Barker, W.D.S., Sister Grimwade stated the objects of the meeting, which were to give more publicity to the Order, and also to urge more co-operation among the Lodges in Ipswich, of which there are five. Sister M. E. Dowers, G.W.V.T., gave a few interesting remarks. Bro. J. H. Grimwade, P.L.D., spoke upon the political position of the Good Templars, urging members, whether Whig or Tory, to register their votes only to those who were in favour of Sunday Closing, Local Option, and such like reforming measures. Bro. A. Barker, W.D.Co., in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, took part in the meeting, urged those present to consider well the advice given them that evening. After a few words by the D.C.T., the meeting then closed. All the Ipswich Lodges were fully represented at the meeting, and Bro. William F. Ergle, L.D., R. King, and E. A. Blake, also represented the Waltham-am-Biblestone Pioneer, a comparatively new, but progressing Lodge, some 12 miles from Ipswich.

GOOD TEMPLARS TO THE FRONT.

Bro. JENKINSON.—On the September 30 a meeting of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers (No. 12 Company) was held to compete for the officers' challenge cup, a silver lever watch, presented by Mr. W. Renshaw, and money prizes. The range were 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each. Bro. Jenkinson (Manchester Co. Rifle Volunteers) made the highest score, 48, thus taking the first prize. Bro. MOLONEY.—On the same day, at a meeting of the members of the shooting club of the 7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Manchester Artillery), when several money prizes were awarded to the best scores with the carbine at 200 and 300 yards. Bro. Moloney, R.A. (Manchester Goal Samarian Lodge) took the second prize with a total of 22.

NEGRO MISSION FUND.

Additional amounts received with thanks:—
Sister R. Bowen, of Albert Lodge, Kentish Town, ... £ 2 d.
Wesley Surrey D.L. (for Bazaar Fund) ... 0 1 6
Feeling Heart Lodge, Leamington, per Sister ... 0 10 0
Lyons Lodge ... 0 7 0
Ryde Lodge ... 0 7 0
Hope of Hartford Lodge ... 0 2 6
Per Jane and James Fairgrieve, 10; W. Lord, ... 0 13 0
St. 31; Sister E. Gurner, St. 8d. ... 0 13 0
Catherine Drey, Hon. Sec.
Street, Somerset.

CORRESPONDENCE

Violations.—I often read our WATCHWORD, and generally look out for the letters to the editor, for I find that there is some very good and blue thrown up by our members, and often one can learn something that is for the good of the Order. But I have read and re-read the letter to you from the W.Sec. of the Harvest Home Lodge, but cannot quite understand it. Is it possible that the blue states is correct? That after about 12 years of Templar work, and knowing there is to be found in Gravesend a Good Templar Lodge where a large number of the members take intoxicating drink to sure sickness, and that they think, when taking such stuff, that they are entitled to attend Lodge (as some of our members?) Surely it cannot be so. What are the members of that Lodge taught? We hope they are taught to lay hold of the teaching of our beautiful initiatory ceremony; or are they taught that it is all a thing that can be done without—that all we have to do is to go through the ceremony and then as quickly as possible get our new members with a dash of comic songs and call it Good of the Order? Then as to the motion on doctors' certificates. I know most of the medical gentlemen in Gravesend, but do not know one that would make a charge of 2s. 6d. for a certificate if he had ordered a bottle of wine and then sent it over to you, and you were not to charge for filling up a paper prepared by Grand Lodge? But I do not think among the Reps. at the next Mid Kent District Lodge there will be found six to support the motion. If our G.L. has any cash to spare, let us ask them for a supply of Temperance Literature to circulate in our Lodges, and we will that which will help to educate our members up to our Templar standard. I don't believe there would be half the violations reported if our commissioned officers (that is, our V.P., H.D., &c.) would see that they themselves were first up to the mark. Let us look to it that our young sisters and brothers, who are being drafted into our Lodges from the Juvenile Temples and Bands of Hope, are not insulted by having a lot of rubbish in the shape of low moral-blow papers presented to their young and innocent minds. Let us see that we have no such records from all sin.—F. COOPER, H.D. and L.D. of Star of Gravesend.

Good of the Order.—In looking over in our useful WATCHWORD of October 9, I was surprised in reading a short account of four brothers visiting a W.Lodge, and that their feelings were to be the Lodge carried on in such a manner I cannot say. I know that I would have felt very hurt had I been with them. Just imagine the L.D. taking charge of the Lodge when there were present a D.C.T. and four acting W.C.T.s. One would think the L.D. ought to have been delighted to have such visitors, and to know that the Lodge would be carried on according to our Ritual. But I suppose the L.D. thought himself well up in every respect, and that he would show the visitors how to perform the duties. Fancy the initiatory service to be done through the way described. The indignation which the visitors felt was just, and I can fancy I was there to share it with them, for if there is anything lovable in Good Templary it is that beautiful service, and to have it thus marred seems one of the ways through the way described. It is the greatest mistake, and I really cannot say which is the greatest mistake, had L.D. or not, and it is a mistake, as I have said before, to have unqualified brothers in such offices. Then some would say "How is it to be avoided: there are no Degree members to take such offices?" Then I would say, "Get the Ritual, and try to do it good Templar, or at least, time have Lodge drill two or three nights during the quarter, and so qualify them for the time they are eligible for office." Then be punctual in opening your Lodge at the proper time, and you will have a time for Lodge drill, also you will have time for interesting WATCHWORD for the Good of the Order, which I feel sure you would benefit by. If the members do not have the WATCHWORD, ask the L.D., and I have no doubt he would supply them also himself, for, according to "P.D.E.D." he requires a lot of forms for the Good Templar, and I use some word more in reference to our P.D.E.D. account, I am at a loss to know how a brother can be partly initiated one session, and the next session to be finished, as this is not in conformity with our Ritual. Does the Ritual vary? I really don't know. Then I say to the L.D., stand your Ritual, and if you cannot get the Ritual, get information yourself, visit Sub-Lodges and District Lodges; then you may get perfect, and will be able to conduct your own Lodge in conformity with our Ritual in the absence of the W.C.T. Also in the presence of visiting brethren, you may wish to offer the chair to the D.C.T. when present.—RITUAL.

An old Plan Revived.—Some time ago Bro. the Rev. Forbes Winslow recommended that at the close of our Blue Ribbon or any other meetings, a special Lodge session should be held to initiate all those willing to join. I see many districts have taken the hint, and great good has been the result. The

Harrowby Lodge, taking advantage of a two days' Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission, called a special meeting and invited those who had taken part to our meeting, having previously supplied them with Bro. T.H. Scott's tract "The Next Step," and the offering resulted was that 27 new pledges were taken, and 20 initiated into the Lodge. This appears to be a "new departure" to me, but it is only the old plan revived. I was initiated into the Order some 11 years ago by the same means by the late Bro. Hammond, D.D., at the Temperance Hall, Islington, when Bro. Assell was present, and he was the first to signify his intention to join if others would, and 12 of us were there and then initiated, and we thus started the Henry Assell Lodge. I write thus thinking that many others might be encouraged to "go and do likewise." GEORGE BANNISTER, P.H.D.

VICTORIES THREE.

By Bro. J. OLIVER.

The cease—a peasant's cottage, nestling low among the trees,
In a vale where rugged mountains keep in check the northern breeze;
Chinks within in the rattle-built shutters throw the light of a prodigal returning to his loved, his native home,
At the door awhile he lingers, tho' his hand is on the latch.
Still he seems to wait and listen, some familiar voice to catch.
'Tis his father's exclamation—"Ere we rest us, darling wife,
We will read a verse, as usual, from the precious Word of Life."
And he hears him read the story of the piece of silver lent,
And the housewife's firm endeavour it to find at any cost.
And about the sheep that wandered, and the Shepherd's kind concern,
With the prodigal's departure, his repentance, and return.
Then in hushed and solemn accents roars the father's voice in prayer:
"God preserve our wanderer Richard, we commend him to thee, Thy care;
To his father's homely homestead may his feet return again,
Hear our prayer, O Lord, and save him, for the Saviour's sake, Amen!"
Scarcely had the aged couple raised their knees from the floor,
When a soldier's hand and manly opened wide the cottage door,
Stepped within and gently closed it—"Tis he Richard, can it be?"
Said the wondering pair together—"Father, mother, it is he!"
Oh me! there was such a meeting; it was vain to paint the scene,
But at length he told his story,—how he'd fared, and where he'd been.
How by providential workings he'd been led his sin to see,
And how he'd by God's assistance, won a three-fold victory.
Said he—"Tis just four years since, that because of your neglect,
In a state of discontent I foresook your humble roof;
All wentgally for a time, while I'd cash enough to spend,
But at length I came to want, and had neither cent nor pound,
Then I felt myself bewildered, and my means no means to subsist,
So rather than starve like a dog, resolved I would enlist.
Well I engaged, and did very well, and not having been And being pretty smart at drill, stood firm to get promoted.
But at length to drink I yielded, and was given stripes on my back.
Then I came to myself for a bit, and resolved I would leave drink alone,
And by future good conduct would seek in a way for my redemption to attain.
Well, the war cloud burst in the East, and my comrades and I were sent out.
And the 'twas a difficult task, I persisted in doing without.
And through the Egyptian campaign, though 'twas hot, and I don't you have heard,
Over drink I a victory gained, for I firmly adhered to my word.
When Tel-el-Kebir was stormed, and our regiment came to the fore,
I in action before I'll never forget, for I'd ne'er been even in our front was long line of earthworks, dimly seen in the grey light of dawn—
For the moment I thought about you, and the cottage in which I was born.

And if I thought if I fell in the battle, you never might know of my fate,
And a kind of repentance came o'er me, repentance that might be to late.
It was but a momentary vision, for the thunder and lightning of high heaven,
With a hailstorm of murderous missiles, brought my thoughts quickly back from afar,
Now we saw the white coated Egyptians with their murderous engines—aha!
And with bayonets fixed for the charge, we sped on with a Bush brass!
Up the slope then we rushed in a moment, with a dash that near robbed us of breath,
While the next saw us leap in the trenches, soon red with the carnage of death;
Then followed a terrible conflict, excited at once among us both,
I dropped among dying and wounded; a bullet had entered my thigh,
But victory followed our footsteps, and therefore not vainly I bled;
As the Britishers' terrible onslaught the paralysed enemy fled.
Then all was a blank for a season, I found myself tended and nursed
By a kind and benevolent lady, who said I'd got over the worst;
She thought the way of Salvation, she hit me in Jesus' beloved,
Your prayers, my good father, are answered, for now in God's favour I live,
So now I have told you my story from foemen of every description.
From the powers of drink and of sin, as well as from dusky Egyptian.
I've been graciously kept and preserved, in reply to your prayers it may be;
And we've every cause to be thankful for these my great victories three."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The Right Honourable J. Chamberlain, M.P., has addressed the following letter to a Conference of delegates from Licensed Victuallers' Societies, assembled in Birmingham.
"Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, October, 13.
"DEAR SIR,—I have been absent abroad and am only just returned, and hence your letter of the 21st of September, has remained unanswered till now. I beg you will convey to your committee my thanks for your special invitation, and will explain to them how it is that it has hitherto remained without acknowledgment. If I had been at home I should have accepted their hospitality and I should not have been sorry to have had an opportunity of once more explaining the views I entertain with regard to the liquor traffic. I believe that much misapprehension has prevailed among your friends on this subject, for while I am determined to do all in my power by legislation or otherwise, to lessen the evils of intemperance, and am prepared to do this object, to get in the direction of what is called Local Option. Yet I have always endeavoured to be just to those who are engaged in the trade, and whose interests are entitled to the same protection as is accorded to all other owners of property. It is my opinion that in the monopolies created by legislation, as, for instance, the supply of gas and water, as well as of intoxicating liquors, the community is entitled to make regulations to limit the evils that might otherwise result, and to protect themselves, and it would be necessary to prohibit such monopolies altogether, if it is found to have regard to vested interests and to see that these are not destroyed without reasonable compensation. This was one of the prominent features in the plan which I proposed some years ago for municipal licensing, and I have since changed the opinions which I then expressed.—I am, yours obediently, J. CHAMBERLAIN.
"H. C. EDWARDS, Esq., General Secretary, Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League."

ALCOHOL AND LIME JUICE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—The experiences of Sir John Ross, of Sir Edward Parry, of Captain McClure and Sir John Richardson, Sir A. Armstrong, and Dr. Rae, had long ago established the absolute superiority of lime juice over alcohol as an intoxicating drink in Arctic latitudes. It is, therefore, not surprising that the total abstinence members of the recent Arctic expedition are able, on their return, to give a very good account of themselves; but it adds to the surprise that, under such circumstances, room should have been found on sledges for large quantities of spirits—so that Commander Markham abandoned, on his homeward journey, a considerable quantity of them—while none could be found for the ounce-rate of lime juice necessary to ward off scurvy. Alcohol in excessive quantities is a luxury, and in moderation even as a luxury; lime juice will find no detractors as an absolute necessity. On whose authority was it omitted!—British Medical Journal.

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PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, City of London, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company Wanted, additional Agents in all districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

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CONTENTS.

Table listing various articles and their page numbers, including Percy Northbrooke; or, Wasted Talents, Obituary, What We Have Done, & Cough, Items of Interest, Great Speech by Sir Wm. F. Lawson, M.P., The Medical Aspect of the Temperance Question, & C.

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CHILD FAMILY.—Miss Barbara and "Little Charlie" aged 10 and 14 years open for engagements. Miss Sarah Robinson, of the Portmouth Soldiers' Institute, says "The Child Family's Enterprise are excellent; the family highly respectable, and I shall be pleased to reply to any inquiries respecting them."—For terms, &c., Mr. M. A. C. 111, Handel House, Wellington, Northamptonshire.

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

THE BIRMINGHAM LIBERALS COQUETING WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Birmingham Daily Mail can do a bit of special pleading in a style that could hardly be excelled by the most talented of the licensed victuallers' organs. In backing the Liberal publican candidates for the Town Council, it seeks to come down heavily on the political "teetotalers." The Mail argues that when Temperance politicians oppose the publicans, it is tantamount to saying that "all municipal questions ought to be subordinated to the one question of putting down the licensed victualler." What a logical mind the writer of this stuff must possess. A long article, full of abuse of teetotalers, is based on this absurd conclusion. If municipal government in Birmingham depends upon getting publicans into office, as the Mail would make out, so much the worse for Birmingham. We do not say it is so, but this is what the party organ says. The plea deserves all the epithets the writer in the Mail hurls at the

heads of teetotalers. We select a few of them:—"Childish," "bigoted," "imbecile," "ridiculous," "fanatical," "amazing," "erratic," "drastic," "a handful of crotchety bodies" &c. But not finding adjectives enough, substantive abuse is thus pelted forth at the proposed abstinence of Temperance men from voting:—"illogicalness," "blinded by intolerance," "political hobby-riders," "aili-ness," "narrowness," "rabid teetotalism," "municipal fussiness," and "infatuated brains," and so forth. When one article can contain such a vocabulary we may naturally conclude that the writer is angry, and all this is based on the one idea that the return of drink-sellers is necessary to the existence of good municipal government in Birmingham. All we can say is, "poor Birmingham," and "poor leader-writer in the Daily Mail; we pity you both." We are bound to admit that all these fine epithets are not wasted. We should not have used them ourselves, but they fittingly apply to the new Liberal policy in Birmingham, and to the logic of the Daily Mail.

The Liberals have often been very glad to get the help of the Temperance party in Birmingham, and when it suited them they have made the publican's calling a good reason for his rejection. But this was when they thought Conservatism was to be aided by the publicans. Now they are trimming, and with their trimming their consciences prick them, and, of course, they resort to bad language and become abusive. We have no favour for Brinsley, who is said to be a publican's man; but perhaps this may be a slander invented by the Liberals; and we certainly could not support Fulford the brewer; but if Brinsley is hated and Fulford is loved by such intolerant, liquor-loving Liberals, then we should think Brinsley would, for the time being, be the better candidate. The first consideration, perhaps, might well be to stamp out this foul-mouthed domination, which is getting to be a corrupt curse, and a strangulation of all the elements of freedom. All hazards we might venture to advise our Birmingham friends to do their worst to keep Fulford out of the Town Council. They will then have done something to earn the compliments of the Birmingham Daily Mail.

To do the Mail justice, it does try to do a little bit of argument. It puts a proposition of its own into the mouths of its teetotal opponents, and then tries to demolish it. It makes the teetotalers say:—

"Mr. Fulford is connected with the liquor traffic; the liquor traffic produces manifold public and private evils; therefore he is unfit to represent electors in the Town Council. It is an *sequitur*. One might as well say, Colonel A. is connected with the army; war is the cause of many public and private evils; therefore Colonel A. is unfit to represent the electors in Parliament."

Good, Mr. Daily Mail. We accept your syllogism. It is not so silly as it seems. Mr. Fulford is carrying on a trade which, more than all other combined causes, increases crime, pauperism, lunacy, and preventable deaths. These evils the municipal government are charged to deal with. The Town Council has specially to look after Mr. Fulford and his customers. We agree, therefore, that the Mail proves Mr. Fulford's disqualification. As to whether officers of the army are good men to send to Parliament, we would refer the Mail to our mutual friend, Mr. John Bright. We should agree again with the Mail that they are not. So on all points, if the Mail will only take back to itself its playful abuse, there is not after all so very much difference between us. But we do hope that municipal life in Birmingham and everywhere else may be cleansed from this kind of lop-sided Liberalism of liquordom.

Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, has consented to become a Parliamentary candidate for the Borough of Finsbury on condition that he be held free of expense. This

the Echo says, "the tectotal interest in the borough will be prepared to guarantee, but the hon. secretary of the Local Alliance Auxiliary properly presses the responsibility upon the Liberal committee, stating that Temperance reformers will doubtless be prepared to contribute their share."

THE HEALTH OF BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T., is somewhat improved. There has been a slight return of ecstics, but on the whole the medical report is favourable. Bro. Malins is still confined to his bedroom.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who had promised to attend the inaugural meeting of a Liberal club at Carlisle, has written withdrawing his promise, as intoxicating liquors are sold at the club.

OUR BIRMINGHAM FRIENDS are beginning to find out that they may trust the local Liberals too implicitly. Simultaneously with the issue of Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Birmingham publicans, comes an effort on the part of the Liberal Caucus in that town to appease the publicans by supporting the election to the Town Council of a distinct representative of the brewing interest. The Birmingham Alliance Auxiliary are opposing this by warning the electors not to vote for the liquor-sellers, but unfortunately the only alternative offered is a Conservative owner of public-houses. It ought not to be difficult to bring out a clean candidate in such a case, but the Temperance Party seem to think that the surest way to help their cause is to defeat the nominee of the Liberals, and thus to break the neck of a dangerous domination.

TECTOTAL POLITICIANS.—We are not at all disposed to think that being an abstainer is a sufficient qualification for being a town councillor or a member of Parliament. It is quite possible for a man to be an abstainer and a fool at the same time. But even if a tectotalist is a man of remarkable intelligence and good social standing and influence, that should not be held out as a command to the support of Temperance politicians. Take the case of Mr. Connellor White, of Birmingham, an undoubtedly good man; an abstainer and Temperance worker of long standing. We entertain the highest respect for this gentleman personally. But as he voted for continuing licensed houses on property acquired by the Birmingham Corporation, we should consider him a bad representative of the Temperance party. Mr. Baines, when M.P. for Leeds, voted against the Permissive Bill. Dr. Lees never did a better thing than when he turned him out of Parliament. We know Sir Edward Baines as a social reformer and Christian man, but his influence against us in Parliament, and, by the same rule, Mr. White's influence in the Birmingham Town Council, are both of them conditions in a conflict that are best avoided. For this reason we cannot accede to the request of a P.D.E.D. who asks us to urge Good Templars to support the election of Mr. Connellor White.

"Yes," said the senator "some of the most striking incidents in sacred and profane history are connected with the remarkable friendship existing between men. Take, for instance, the affection of David and Jonathan; the friendship of Damon and Pythias; of Scylla and Charibdis, and others of less renown."

"THE BLUE RINNON ARMY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT: Its Founder and its Work." By Frederic T. Gammon. With portrait. S. W. Partridge and Co., This is a very interesting penny book. It gives a brief account of the life of William Noble, the founder of the Blue Ribbon movement in England, with his portrait and autograph, and supplies an outline of the origin and growth of the mission and of the various services which are daily held to interest, attract, and benefit those who are made partakers of the blessing it bestows on its adherents.

MISTRETT RETURN.—Madame D. had a magnificent party, at a time of her own day, killing it, if for want of something else to shoot. Madame D. caused to be set in her own house, and in the houses of her friends, all sorts of mouse traps; and when three or four hundred mice were caught, she had them put into a box, which was forwarded to Madame de C. at her country house. The lady eagerly opened the box; here, first, expecting to find in it some new mice; the mice jumped out, and presently filled the house; while at the bottom of the box was found a note directed to Madame de C. "Madame de C., your husband has killed my cat—I send you my mice."

AT THE ALLIANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The writer of these lines attended the anniversary of the Alliance, in Manchester, on Tuesday last, deputized by the G.L. Executive to be there in company with Bro. Scott, G.W.Co. Bro. Kempster, G.E.S., was there also as hon. sec. of the London Auxiliary, and has returned to London in time to write a brief sketch of the proceedings.

The large gathering of visitors from all parts of the kingdom assembled at eight o'clock in the Free Trade Hall to breakfast, and at ten o'clock reassembled in the large Friends' Meeting House, where the Council actually meets. On entering the room Sir Wilfrid was most heartily cheered. After a few moments for silent prayer, Sir Wilfrid made his introductory remarks, which were full of humor, of good heart, and confident expectation. He then came the reading of a summary of the report by the hon. sec. Mr. Pope, Q.C., and its adoption. The president, vice-president, and executive committee were re-elected, Mr. Pope remarking that there had been some desire expressed to enlarge the circle of the Executive by adding some gentlemen in different parts of the country. If friends in distant parts would, during the year, look round for gentlemen who had their confidence and could attend the weekly meetings of the Executive, their names would be submitted to the next council meeting. He then, from Mr. Hoy, reminded him they had a lot of fun from his put their expenses. It would seem to be regrettable that such an intimation as this should have been given, for it is rather an admission of weakness with a plain hint that no effort will be made to repair it. Had Mr. Pope requested such intimations from the new members of a man of his wide influence in council with the Executive, say, once a year, it would have looked more like a sincere effort to meet an acknowledged necessity; but the announcement of Mr. Pope was more in the nature of a joke, and was evidently made "with a face arranged for the occasion." No serious notice was taken of the announcement.

The resolutions submitted to the meeting were 10 in number, the chief interest being concerned on [the third, which read as follows:—

"That having regard to the number and magnitude of the evils—social, moral, and political—constantly and inevitably resulting from the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors, this council is deeply convinced that the legislative suppression of the traffic in such liquors is the only and the most effectual and permanent solution urgently demands a practical measure of temperance reform."

This resolution seemed to offer a suitable opportunity for Mr. Alexander Balfour, of Liverpool, who, having under the notice of the meeting the scheme which he has now for some time actively propounded, that of establishing boards with full control of the liquor traffic—no extinction, in their respective districts, of the Retail and Wholesale Licenses. Mr. Balfour, in the same line, and upon that gentleman resuming his seat Bro. Kempster rose, but noticing the president's glance towards Mr. Raper, immediately resumed his seat, very greatly preferring to give his views on the subject as an individual. Mr. Raper very kindly urged Bro. Kempster to speak, but it was manifestly fitting that such an authority as Mr. Raper should deal with the question, both as a member of the Executive and as one so well able to reply to the views of Messrs. Balfour and Lundie. Mr. Raper dealt with the proposal in his usual masterly—may we not say magical—style. It should be understood that all were speaking in support of the resolution, which Mr. Balfour took to be quite capable of including the adoption of his scheme. He thought that, however, Mr. Balfour expressed the hope that the Council would adopt a special and special and separate resolution embodying and approving his proposal. It is not possible for us fully to report the able reply, which Mr. Raper gave. The summarized report of the same was given to us by the courtesy of his remarks. He said that the resolution covered the demands from the Liverpool reformers. The difficulty which affected them as a council at the point where Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lundie had expressed their views upon this, that they could not be responsible for a licensing scheme (which he planned). He thought these friends should have indicated what was the licensing scheme they supported. In general terms, they had heard that the demand was for local popular control, not for local control—by the license in the hands of the Government, but for local popular control. They would want, then, an entire scheme of elected boards, constituted in such a way that they would have full power not only to deal with the number of the houses, but to deal with the hours of sale, and with the conditions under which the liquor should take place, with sanitary inspection, and so on. All that sort of reform was covered amply by this resolution, but it committed them to no work at all. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that their great work was to get the Government to give up prohibition. (Applause.) Mr. Lundie feared that the world die before it came to pass. Mr. Lundie's business as a Christian minister was to work with hope that what was right would be done now.

(Loud applause) Were the Alliance to take a bill up to London and say, "This is a Bill for regulating the traffic," many old supporters would erase their names from the Alliance books, or on the ground that the Alliance was not for a fact to be a principle. (Applause.) The old Spanish proverb, which spoke of the man who washed his donkey's face as wasting his time, was true of licensing. (Laughter and applause.) Every year increased his conviction that it was impossible to reform the licensing system. (Loud applause.) And what they would do, he said, his only reason for entering Parliament that whatever the Government did in the way of altering the licensing system, the people must be given the power to get rid of the traffic altogether. (Applause.)

Bro. Kempster being then called upon by the president, was well received. He said his only difficulty for rising when he did was that he found it difficult to keep his seat. He did not want it to go forth that they had been 29 years at this work and only reached the stage of discussion whether the liquor traffic should be managed by a bench or a board. Billie Morrison, at the beginning of the conference, had stated their case: "Let the whole thing be handed over to the people." He had no great preference for a board over a bench, the one, or ought he knew, was quite as wooden as the other—(laughter and applause)—and, be it board or bench, what concerned them was the power to get rid of the traffic. He would like to see him, boards or benches were but buffers to come between the will of the people and the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and it was not their business to create these buffers. (Applause.) What they were bent upon doing was to get the country they next began to ask for licensing boards; it would be bad had dropped our demand for prohibition as something impracticable and unattainable. (Mr. Lundie, "No, no," Mr. Lundie said no, but he would show them the effect on Mr. Lundie's own mind. He had read at Nottingham, that their was the practicable scheme, and the only cry for prohibition was like so many children—giving for the moon. Now he put it to that meeting—if this was the effect of Mr. Balfour's demand on Mr. Lundie's mind, what was likely to be the effect of the resolution which he had just carried out, if, as we, as prohibitionists, began to discuss the principle of licensing and to work for licensing boards. (Cheers.) The power of the people to say no was a practicable and reasonable demand, and it was within saying reach. To do more, a map illustration could be gathered from that foolish Yankee, Dr. Tanner, who had such a long fast. Did they remember how, towards the close, he held the melon in his hand, and the excruciating descriptions in the papers of how longingly he looked at it, counting the moments ere he might bring it to his mouth. We had been waiting long, but the fruit was in our hands, if we would but put it to our lips. If Christian ministers like Mr. Lundie, and Christian people, and Temperance people would but do their right, and put their hands on the scale at once. If only those thousand who wear the blue ribbon would be true to their colours—the ribbon meant more than abstinence, it surely meant that by God's help they would wage war against the drinking customs and drink traffic of the country—if all these would only rise up and say, "We will have our rights and their principles and their God, they could soon sweep away the liquor traffic." (Cheers.) The fruit was in their hands, the ball of prohibition was at their feet—they had only to kick it. The voice of God was in their ears, and the voice of the Lord was in their hearts, ye would say to this monarch of misery, and madness, and murder, be thou removed, and it should be done. (Prolonged applause.)

We give this sketch of Bro. Kempster's speech because of the importance of this phase of the subject, and because we think it well worth to imagine that his work will have a special interest on this particular subject for a large number of our read. When we add that Mr. Whitaker, of Sarrum, followed Bro. Kempster in the same line, we need hardly say that the question of licensing boards as a plank in the Alliance platform is a subject further advocated. Neither time nor space will admit of our making further notice of the proceedings in this issue; but we hope to have more to say next week, and as we wish we would urge the more thoughtful and studious of our readers to obtain this week's Alliance News and carefully read for themselves the full report of the day's proceedings.

OUTGO TO KNOW.—Teacher: What kind of a bird did Noah send out of the ark?—Smallest boy in the class (after a pause): A dove, sir.—Teacher: Very well; say aloud here a thought some of you big boys would have known that—Tall Pupil: Please, sir, that boy ought to know, sir, cause his father's a bird ketcher, sir!



tricts whose returns are still outstanding are:— S. Darham, Herts, Military, Suffolk, Yorks.—Central.

NEW TEMPLES.

NAME. PLACE. DISTRICT. Hope of Stonehouse, Stonehouse, S. Devon, Crystal Streetlet, Newport, Monmouth, Star of Stratford, Stratford, Essex. SAMUEL R. ROLFE, G.S.J.T., 45, Paulet-road, London, S.E.

GRAND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Grand Lodge Executive held its meeting on Friday, October 13, 1882, at the G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham. There were present, Bro. D. Y. Scott, Acting G.W.C.T.; Bro. J. Kempster, G.S.S.; S. R. Rolfe, G.S.J.T.; Sister M. E. Doocres, G.W.V.T.; James J. Wood, G.W.Sec.; J. Glaisyer, G.W.Tr.; and J. Walshaw, G.W.M.

The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m. when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. An apology was read from Bro. Rev. H. J. Boyd, W.C.Chap., stating his inability to attend, consequent upon the arrangements for local mission work being in his hands.

DEPUTATIONAL REPORTS.—The following were presented and adopted:— The G.W.C. had attended the Crystal Palace special session; Jubilee and Exeter Hall meetings; East and Mid-Surrey D.L.; G.L. annual session of Wales (Koglish); D.L. at Gainsborough; meetings at Mile End-road, and South Metropolitan Hall; G.L. annual session of the Channel Islands; meetings at St. Neots, Exeter, Barastote, Torbay, Preston, and Northampton.

The G.W.Ch. had attended the North of England Temperance League's Conference at Bishop Auckland, and the Lincoln D.L. session. The A.G.S. had attended the annual meetings of the West of England Temperance League held in Gloucester.

The G.E.C. had attended the D.L. session of Essex. The G.W.V.T. had been present at the Suffolk D.L., and aggregate meeting of members at Ipswich. The G.W.S. had attended a public meeting at Midland Hall, London.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.—The G.W.S. submitted the quarter's account, including abstracts of the various items of receipts and expenditure. QUARTERLY RETURNS.—The G.W.S. reported the membership on August 1, the districts unreported being as follows:—Cumberland W., Derby, Lancashire, S.W., Middlesex, Norfolk, Yorks, E., Yorks, N.W.

SPECIAL G.L. SESSION at Liverpool on Monday, October 16, 1882. Arrangements were made for the attendance of officers at this session. CHARTER SECII.—Further correspondence was submitted. MONMOUTHSHIRE D.L. and G.L. of WALES (ENGLISH).—The G.W.C. reported that the following officers had been elected to the Monmouth working under their jurisdiction, being ceded to the D.L. of Monmouth, which claim them. It appears that one of the Lodges is in favour of the session, while the other is not taken any action.

Resolved that the D.L. be informed that in accordance with their resolution (adopted by D.L. on November 23, 1874), the Lodges located in the parishes of Badwillity and Abenegrath had joined the G.L. of Wales, and in face of such a resolution, this Executive cannot, without the consent of the G.L. of Wales, alter the arrangement thus come to.

TRADE MANAGER'S REPORT.—This was submitted, reporting the issue of Bro. Rev. James Mackenzie's tract on the Order; of the free issue of hymn-books to Lodges not applying for the same; of a steady sale of the badge, and other matters.

SUGGESTION IN RELATION TO THE BADGE.—A communication was received from the Ash Vale Lodge, No. 3,010, asking that the badge should be issued to the force of a ring, especially for the use of lodge members, who were not allowed to use the badge in any of the forms now issued. The Executive were, however, unable to accede to this suggestion, seeing that the probable demand would not meet the cost of production.

OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—Modifications as to office arrangements were considered and resolved upon. HANDBOOK FOR USE IN JUVENILE TEMPLES.—The G.S.T. reported on the Series of Lessons forming a part of the examination, and explained that the illness of Bro. Rev. F. Wagstaff had retarded the preparation of the first section. There was reason, however, to expect the publication to be ready by November 1.

JUVENILE TEMPLES' EXAMINATION.—Resolved that prizes be offered to the value of £20 in books, to be selected from the catalogue of the National Temperance Publication Dept., to the successful competitors.

PUBLICATION OF JUVENILE TEMPLES' CATECHISM.—The G.S.J.T. reported on the conference held in Exeter Hall, and its recommendation to reprint and issue the Juvenile Temple's Catechism (which originally appeared in the Juvenile Temple Review), after being revised by Bro. Rev. James Yeames, who would probably add questions and an-

swers upon the subjects of profanity and gambling, resolved to adopt the recommendation, and remit its carrying out to the G.S.J.T.

MAY RETURNS OF JUVENILE TEMPLES.—These were still incomplete, owing to the non-receipt of the returns from South Darham, the net increase upon those reporting being 1,565.

AUGUST RETURNS OF JUVENILE TEMPLES.—The 59 districts reported show a gain of 1,350 members on previous quarter returns from the same districts. Those unreported are Darham, S., Hants, N., Herts, Lancashire, S.W., Military, Monmouth, Suffolk, and Yorks, Central.

J.V. CHARTER SUPPLIES.—Resolved that in future a letter be sent with J.V. Charter supplies.

HEALTH OF G.W.C.T.—The Executive having learnt with deep regret the death of Bro. J. Malins, G.W.C.T., resolved upon sending him a sympathetic message; also that the warmest thanks be tendered to Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C., for so efficiently fulfilling the duties of the office.

NEXT EXECUTIVE MEETING.—This was fixed for Birmingham on Friday, the 11th inst. ANNUAL MEETING IN EXETER HALL.—A donation of £10 was ordered on behalf of the expense of this meeting.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS were submitted, examined, and cheques drawn in payment for the same. PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.—A letter was read from the D.L. of Essex, asking that the three best previous quarter returns be considered for the national competition; these to be divided amongst several sets, of adjudicators who shall choose the best three in their respective batches to be examined by the final adjudicators. Resolved that as the arrangements are made and published, the Executive cannot comply with this request.

WINE INDUSTRIES.—A letter was read from Bedford Lodge, No. 1345, thanking the Executive for the exposure of sham wines advertised as non-intoxicating; the question of analysing other wines advertised as non-intoxicating, was referred to G.W.C. and A.G.S.

JUVENILE TEMPLES' PICTURES.—A letter was read from the R.W.G.S., stating the cause of the delay in the issue of these pictures.

ISLE OF MAN G.L. ANNUAL SESSION.—In reply to an application for a deputation, Bro. A. E. Eccles, P.G.W.C.T., was appointed to attend on November 15, at Castletown.

Bro. MALINS' "TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT" IN "EPOCHS AND EPISODES OF HISTORY."—Resolved that the G.W.C. specially draw the attention of the membership in his next circular to this comprehensive article. The article is to be issued separately in cheap and attractive form for the exhibitors.

MISSION WORK.—A free grant of tracts was made for special mission work in the East of London.

IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF MILITARY LODGES.—Letters with enclosures were submitted from the G.L. of India, and from the G.L. of Scotland.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.—Report as to future arrangements based on resolutions adopted at the conference, held on the 11th inst., was submitted and agreed to as follows:—That this Conference of Representatives of the Band of Hope Union, National Temperance League, and the Independent Order of Good Templars will make arrangements for any fête at the Crystal Palace unless the directors of the company undertake, without requiring any pecuniary compensation or guarantee as to the number of visitors, that no alcoholic drinks shall be sold at the bars within the palace, or in the grounds on the days that may be fixed upon for such fête.

That, in order to secure greater harmony in the arrangements in connection with the annual Temperance Fête at the Crystal Palace, it is undesirable to hold more than one such fête in each year, and provided suitable arrangements can be made with the Crystal Palace and railway companies, we agree that the next fête shall be arranged by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, undertaking to do all in our power to render such fête successful. That any arrangements respecting future fêtes be considered upon the same principles as adopted at this conference, 1883, such conference to be called by the I.O.G.T., upon which organisation shall devolve (if they so wish) the carrying out of the fête following that of 1883.

WESTMORLAND.—A letter was read from the D.C.T. respecting the state of the Order in that county.

Various other matters having been dealt with, the Executive adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

JAS. J. WOODS (Hon.), G.W.S. G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT LODGE, NO. 1. THE NEXT SESSION of this Lodge will be held at SOUTH PLACE CHAPEL, FINSBURY, on Saturday, the 28th October, at 6 p.m. sharp. (Signed,) J. H. RETALLACK-MOLONEY, Worthy District Secretary.

G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, } Grand Lodge Offices G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, } 11, Congreve Street, G.W.Sec.—JAMES J. WOODS, } Birmingham. G.S.J.T.—S. R. ROLFE, 45, Paulet-rd., Camberwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—JAMES RAB, Market-place, Reading. W.D.S.—CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS, 25, Les-park, Lee, S.E. D.S.J.T.—S. R. BUTLER, 39, Prince George-street, Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, } 3, Elizabeth-cottages D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, } Shooters Hill, S.E. W.D.Sec.—F. HAWTHORN, } 10, Whitehall-p., London.

G.W. Sec's. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A special session of the G.L. of England will be held on Monday, October 30, 1882, in St. George's Hall Liverpool, for the purpose of conferring the G.L. Degree upon candidates qualified in accordance with the regulations given below. The Credentials Committee will sit from 4 to 5 o'clock, and the Degree will be conferred at 5 p.m. Members already in possession of the G.L. Degree will not need Credentials, but can work their way to seats by means of the unprinted work. Members must be provided with regalia.

Lodge Deputies can obtain credential forms by applying to the W.D. Secs., Bro. R. W. Kirks, 125, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool; or of the G.W. Sec.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GRAND LODGE DEGREE.—(a) Past and Acting Superintendents of Juvenile Temples. (b) All Third Degree members who have completed three terms as elective officers of Sub-Lodge or Degree Temple. (c) Members of three years' Third Degree standing. Candidates must, however, be District Lodge members, unless they are ordinary members of foreign, military, or naval Lodges; or are seamen or soldiers; but in all cases they must be Third Degree members. Only such of these as have not forfeited their Degrees or their qualifying titles, by expulsion, withdrawal from the Order, or violation of pledge, are eligible for entry.

A parcel of twelve Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, for use in the Subordinate Lodge, will be sent to any Lodge Deputy making formal application for the same.

Statistical return forms, pass-words, &c., for November quarter have been sent to all District Secretaries whose returns and tax are to hand for the quarter ending August 1.

Tax, for quarter ending August 1, received during the week:—

Table with 2 columns: District and Amount (£ s. d.). Rows include Cornwall, W. (13 11), Lincoln (7 6 5), Northumberland (balance) (0 10 10), Middlesex (30 0 0), Staffs, E. (3 6 11), Hereford (14 5 0), Bucks (1 18 9), Lancashire, E. (1 12 4), Yorks, Cleveland (6 13 6), Cornwall, E. (3 10 7), Darham, N. (13 11 10)

Returns and Tax wanted from Cumberland, W.; Derby; Norfolk; Yorks, E.; Yorks, N.W.; Balooce tax and returns wanted from Lancashire, S.W.; Middlesex; and balance of tax from Surrey, E. and M.

JAS. J. WOODS, (Hon.) G.W. S. G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

New D.S.J.T.—Miss Charlotte Gray, 55, Rue Danbrogge, Antwerp, has been commissioned D.S.J.T. for Belgium. Reports for quarter ending August 1, have been received from 62 districts. These report a membership of 24,724, 22,468 girls—47,392; as against 24,710 boys, 21,600 girls—46,310 on May 1, showing a net increase of 1,882 members. The Dis-

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Advertisers should always state on what night the Lodge meets. When no hour is stated the Lodge meets at 8 p.m.

METROPOLITAN LODGES.

MONDAY.

Ark of Safety, St. John's Sch., Wadling-st., Walworth, Jan. Tem. 6
Orange Piece Indulgences, 11, Elm-st., St. John's, 8.15.
Belgrave, Flatino House, Warwick-st., Pinhorn, 8. F.C.
City of London, Aldergate School, 181, Aldergate-st., R.W.
Catholic, Mission Room, Friar-st., Devonshire-st., 7.30.
Eastern Star, School, Sewing's Gardens, Leaver North-st., Poplar
John Aswell, Temp. Hall, Church-parade, Cross-street, Ilminster
Grand, Gratting, 14, Wel-bell-wood, High-street, 8.15.
Orange Branch, Concl. School, 7, Orange-st., Hammersmith, 8.15
British School room, Kentish Town, 8.15.
St. Thomas' Sch., Concl. School, Barness-nd., Leckers-rd., 8.15
Seven Sisters, Holloway Hall, Holloway-road, N.
South Metropolitan, City of London, Blackfriars-road
Star of Richmond Hill, Temp. Hall, Church-walk, Richmond
Valent, Temperance Hall, Cross-street, Blackfriars-road.

TUESDAY.

Albert Band of Brethren, St. John's Sch., 7, Hatcham.
Five-veck Flea Baptsist, Mission, St. James's, Lew-tower.
Fenby College, Finsbury Park, East End, Finchley
Fenny Stratford, Fenny Stratford, West London.
Good Shepherd, Ebenezer Ch., North-end-road, West Kensington
Hall of Friendship, St. Anne's Bldg, North-st., St. John's-rd., Hoxton
Hornsea, West London.
Jabez Bros., Lecture Hall, Church-street, Edgware-road.
Marborough, Church Sch.-room, Marlborough-st., Chelsea
Star of Scotland, 11th Church, School, Watford-road, Forest Hill
Star of Symbolism, Juvenile Temple, do. do. do.
Stratford Exhibition, 39, Watford-road, Stratford, E.
Temple, National Temperance League Lecture Hall, 307, Strand.

WEDNESDAY.

British Queen, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Kennington
Crown of Surrey, Wickham Hall, Westcott-street, Upper Norwood.
Croydon, London.
C.W. McCrece, 25, Clocke-street, Oxford-street.
Gospel, Harringway, Brixton, 8.15.
Harringway, Baptist Ch., Park-road, Conch End, N.
Hope of Northern, Prima, Meth. Ch., Victoria-rd., Northhorn
Jehovah's Wks. Lecture Hall, Coxes-rd., Westminster Bridge-gate
King's Messenger, St. George's Sch., Silver-st., Notting-hill-gate
Margaret McCurry, Sydney Hall, Leader-street, Chelsea.
New Cross Excelsior, Prin. Meth. Church, Banstead, Bedford.
Order of Heleons, Essex Hall, 45, Essex-road, Falmouth, N.
Order of Heleons, 28, Connaught-st., Falmouth, N.
Victory Wm. Wesleyan Sch.-room, Munster Park Chapel, Fulham
West End of London, Workmen's Hall, 12, Bell-st., Edgware-road
William Twiss's, School-room, 13, Commercial New-road.

THURSDAY.

Alert, Working Men's Club, Green-walk, Brompton-sd.
Albert, 47, Institute, Wilkin-street, Kenning Town, N.W.
General Grand, 19, Heath Road, South Tottenham, N.
Gospel, 11, Hill-st., 11, Hill-st., Tottenham, N.
Home's Content, 65, Neal-street, Long-acre, W.C.
Hornsea, Bedford Hill, Upper Market-st., Finchley, 7.30.
King's Cross Excelsior, 148, King's Cross-road, near Park Hill.
Military Brothers, Temperance Hall, Carross-street, Old Kent-road
New Cross Excelsior, Prin. Meth. Church, Banstead, Bedford.
Order of Heleons, Friends' Meeting House, Brook-street, Hatched
Shakespeare Park, Lymington Hall, Tyndrum-road, Edgware, 8.15.
Tottenham Infidels, 11th, High-street, Tottenham
Victory, Prin. Meth. Sunday School, Union-street, Rothbethe
West London Pioneer, Temp. Hall, Church-street, Edgware-road.

FRIDAY.

Berford, Friends' Institute, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields.
Cordelia, Ely-burg Castle, Office Place, Rhodeswell-road, E.
Cromer, Tooting Hall, George-street, Showen-gate, Chelsea.
Order of Heleons, Alliance Hall, Mansions, Bedford.
John Bunyan, Coffe Coffee Tavern, York-rd., Battersea, Juv. 7. 30.
John Clifden, Little Brothers, 415, Grosvenor-terrace, 8.15.
Long-acre, Whitwell, Lecture Hall, Wilson-street, 8.30.
Peckham X, Albert Hill, Albert-road, Peckham Juv. Temp. 6.30.
South London, Bible Christian School-room, Watford-road, 8.15.
Workmen's Home, Board School, Langdon-road, Incepti-road, N.

SATURDAY.

Cambridge, St. John's Lecture Hall, Cambridge-road, Golden-sd. W.
Cambridge, 35, High-street, Poplar, 8.15.
George W. Johnson, Trinity Sch., Carlisle-st., Westminster-br. rd.
Linton and Gardell, 254, High Holborn.
Milk Lane, Coffee Tavern, 8, Upper Marlborough-st., entrance in Dea-street.
Pride of St. Industrial Hall, Clark's Bldg., Broad-st., Bloomsbury
St. Andrew's, Working Men's Inst., Beaumont, Wanslow-hill-rd, 7.30
Victoria Park, Twig Field School, Honour-street, Bethnal-green

PROVINCIAL LODGES.

MONDAY.

BANTRY-Wood Green Temperance Hall.
Barnet, 13, Albert-road, Tottenham, 7.30
BENTON-Carlton Union, Prin. Meth. School Mission Hall, 8.15
BENTON-Carlton Union, Prin. Meth. School Mission Hall, 8.15
BENTON-Carlton Union, Prin. Meth. School Mission Hall, 8.15
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BENTON-Carlton Union, Prin. Meth. School Mission Hall, 8.15

TUESDAY.

BENHAMTON-Sanford Mead, Prin. Meth. Sch., Furness-nd, 7.30
BENHAMTON-Sanford Mead, Prin. Meth. Sch., Furness-nd, 7.30
BENHAMTON-Sanford Mead, Prin. Meth. Sch., Furness-nd, 7.30
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BENHAMTON-Sanford Mead, Prin. Meth. Sch., Furness-nd, 7.30

LESTER (Latham-on-Lyne), Hope of Rural, Whitworth-st., 7.30
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LESTER (Latham-on-Lyne), Hope of Rural, Whitworth-st., 7.30

WEDNESDAY.
ALBERTON-Math. Khabist, Mrs. Slocow's School, Albert-rd., 7.30
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THURSDAY.
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FRIDAY.
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SATURDAY.
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IRELAND.
BERRY-Prin. Meth. Ch., 17, Mariner's Church and Institute,
ALBERTON-Math. Khabist, Mrs. Slocow's School, Albert-rd., 7.30
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NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions
in forwarding notices of news.
Address, Editor, GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD 3, Bell-court,
Fleet-street, London, E.C.

As our space is limited we can only insert a few lines in
reference to any meeting, and are compelled therefore to
omit unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; names
should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied
by the name of the sender.
All our communications are made up on Wednesdays,
but matters intended for publication in the current number should
reach this office by Wednesday morning at the latest.

J.P.—Not quite suitable for printing.
J.G.—We do not know of any such book.
A.C.—We had received a report of the meeting you
sent us years ago.

QUESTIONS.—We do not answer questions of law.
A.L.D. (H.M.S., "Superb"). The Certificate are sold
out. Can we send you anything else for the stamps?
P.W. (G.T.)—Whilst we cordially sympathise with your
object we do not think it politic to encourage such smoking
bravery. Arguments and facts against the practice we
readily admit, but your condemnation is not likely to win
conversion. Our Lodge-rooms do not smell like public-
houses, but smoky, and you are quite wrong in your
laws. Much discretion is required in dealing with the
subject.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the
following rates.—Twenty words ad.; every six word
additional, 3d. Two initials count as one word, whether
printed or added to the name.

MARRIAGE.
CHAWFORD-SMITH.—At St. George's Church, Battersea,
Oct. 15, by the Rev. Wm. W. C. P. Crawford, P.W.C.T., to Sister E. M. Smith, W.M.D.,
both of Lambeth Palace Road, 194.

DEATHS.
HEBRIDGE.—On October 6, on board Her Majesty's
Transport "Novada," off Malta, of dysentery, Bro.
Staff-Sergeant George William Hebride, Army Hospital
Company, late of Carnonath, Norfolk (formerly of Devizes,
Gravesend, and Woolwich; aged 30 years.

YEMAS.—October 12, at Chaucer-terrace, Nottingham,
in his 11th year, James Perival, second son of the Rev.
James and Amy Lucas Yemas.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- Oct. 24.—Wiltshire..... Swindon.
25.—York, E. Pooleton.
31.—York, Cleveland..... South Bank.
Nov. 4.—Lancashire, S.E. Bolton.
15.—Kent, E. Cray Exchange, Ashford.
16.—Somerset, W. Bridgwater.
18.—Kent, W. Woolwich.
19.—Kent, E. Wimbore.
20.—Gloucester, W. Kings Thomas' Memo-
rials School, Bishopstow,
Bristol.
20.—Northampton, S. Kingshorpe.
20.—Northumberland, St. James' School, New-
castle-on-Tyne.
20.—Salop Oswestry.
20.—Worcester Oldbury.
21.—Hunts Wyke.
27.—Cheshire, E. & M. ... Sandbach.
27.—Durham, N. Gateshead.
27.—Warwick St. Savior's School,
Farm-street, Hockley,
Birmingham.

28.—Hampshire, S. Victoria Hill, Bristol.
29.—Somerset, E. Lydney.
Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. & M. ... Vinton Hall, Friars-
8, Blackfriars, S.E.
12.—Durham, S.E. Howden-le-Wear.

Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T.,
G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

A ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SOUP.—Prince Peter of
Oldenburg, is chief of the Imperial Colleges for
Girls, and does his duty with diligence. It was
not dinner-time, he was metamorphosing candian. "Halt
tend tastig!" he cried; "put that kettle down."
"Bring me a spoon," said the Prince. The spoon
was produced, but one of the servants attempted a
stammering remonstrance. "Hold your tongue,"
said the Prince. "Lift off the lid. Obey me; I in-
tend tasting!" No one dared further objecti-
on, and his Highness took a large amount.
"Bring me a spoon," said the Prince. The spoon
was produced, but one of the servants attempted a
stammering remonstrance. "Hold your tongue,"
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and his Highness took a large amount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-four Words and Under 10. PERMANENT. For every Six Words Additional 6d.
Instructors on a series of consecutive insertions as follows:—1st issue, 10s. 6d.; 2nd, 12s. 6d.; 3rd, 14s. 6d. As these advertisements are inserted at specially low rates Remittance must accompany Order.

Names for Books.—One Hundred Labels, one and a gammon, with your name printed thereon, 10s. 6d.
Choice Readings in English Literature.—New books in cloth, 1s. 6d. as above.
Popular Dialogues, &c.—Thousands of Dialogues and Pieces on Temperance and for Schools, 20, 6d. 10s. 6d. for 12.—Wootton, Printer and Music-seller, Histon, Cornwall. Catalogues free.

TO SECRETARIES OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.—To Let, a Large Club-room, suitable for I.O.G.T. Lodges and other meetings.—Alexandra Coffee Palace, Homsey-road, Thornton Heath Road.

FOR DISPOSAL.—A capital Coffee and Dining House with Ham and Beef trade attached; leaving under medical orders; trivial allowed. Price 175.—Particulars to A. B. Mivison, 11, Thornion Heath Road.

ROOMS TO LET, very cheap to total abstinents' homes, high-class, exceedingly amusing, thoroughly interesting, and most attractive entertainments, patronised by all the Royal Family, the nobility, the clergy and gentry, will be forwarded upon application to Mr. H. G. CLARENCE, 5, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

MAGIC LANTERN FOR SALE.—A good one, with three-and-half inch achromatic condenser and rack, and picture for price 25s. lowest price 22. Also a bi-axial and a large lantern, with lamp, and illustrated film free six stamps.—R. CHAMBERLAIN, 7, Temple-street North, Birmingham.

BLUE Ribbon Army Bible Centre Star, fully mounted, gold lettered, richly decorated and illustrated film free six stamps.—R. CHAMBERLAIN, 7, Temple-street North, Birmingham.

ENTERTAINERS AND ADVOCATES.

PERMANENT RATES under above heading:—Not exceeding three lines, 10. 6d. per quarter. Above that, 1s. 6d. per line. 10s. 6d. per annum.

THE ROYAL HOLDAST TEMPERANCE HAND-DRUM RINGERS AND GLEE SINGERS. (I.O.G.T.) Six times honoured by Royal Patronage.—Secretary, Mr. JAMES BOWEN, 50, Beaumont-square, London, E.

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To afford facilities for keepers of TEMPERANCE HOTELS to be hospitable to their countrymen, and to give their fellow-temperance friends throughout the country, we have fixed the following extremely low rate for payment. IN ADVANCE.

BRIDLINGTON.—Oxton's TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Melway Green. Board and lodging, with every comfort and accommodation for Temperance people. Three minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

HULL.—HAYLEN'S FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—Hall Temperance Club, 8, Albion-street (three doors above the Hall Hotel), Hull. Proprietor, HAYLEN, Proprietor.

LONDON.—JEWELL'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 31, Brompton-road, W. Comfortable, economical. Patrons by G. L. Scoville. Close to Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross Rys.

LONDON.—KATON'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 33, Millman-street, W. Comfortable. Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast, 10s. 1s. 6d. Central, open, quiet, and clean.

LONDON.—TRAVERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 9, Bridge-water-square, City, E. C. 1, near Aldersgate-street Metropolitan Railway Station. Laid out for every where, comfortable, quiet, and clean. Charges strictly moderate. Beds from 1s. 3d. per night. Plain breakfast, 10s. 1s. 6d. Central, open, quiet, and clean.

MANCHESTER.—TOWN'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Hall-street, near Corporation-street, close to Victoria Station. Moderate charges, every home comfort, dining, smoking, and commercial rooms. Beds from 1s. 6d.—Most comfortable hotel in the North.—Eo. Draper, Night Porter in attendance.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An external means of curing skin diseases. It is secretely the sulphur that will yield to SULPHOLINE in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, itching, and eruptions, and all such as may be cured during skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, Sulpholine will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause the unsightly, irritable, painful affections and always produces a clear, healthy, and beautiful skin. Sulpholine Lotion. Sold by most chemists. Bottles 2s. 6d.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will completely restore in a few days gray hair to its original colour without injury. The Sulphur Hair Restorer does this. Its objects satisfactorily producing a permanent colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold by Chemists in large bottles, at 1s. 6d.

PEPPERS QUININE AND IRON TONIC Purifies and enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes appetite and improves Digestion, animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties. Thoroughly recruits the system, and restores to a person a healthy habit of condition of the Nervous and Muscular Systems.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.—A gentleman many years tormented with corns will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, and a permanent cure.—Forward an envelope with stamps for reply to G. JACKSON, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts

TO SPIRITUALISTS AND INQUIRERS.

Notes by the Way.—By M. A. (Oxon.) Inspiration and Thought-Reading. On Intuix. Seances in the Light-Spiritualism at Balmoral. Seances with Mr. Bastian. The Divinity of Jesus. Vision of a Future. The Most Substantiation Fond. Poetry and Inspiration. Mediums and Materialisations. Haunted House in Cornwall. A Protest to "A Reply." Interrupted Consciousness. Spiritualism in San Francisco. The Divining Rod. Some Remarkable Visions. Methods of Investigation. Hindu Terms. Thought-Reading. Physical Research. Epitaph at St. Severne.

See Light for Saturday, October 21. Office of Light, 4, New Bridge-street, Longgate-circus; or E. W. Allen, Ave Maria-lane, E. C.

Important Notice to Secretaries of Bazaars, Institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations, Temperance Societies, Schools, &c. Terms, testimonials, and full particulars of various superior, high-class, exceedingly amusing, thoroughly interesting, and most attractive entertainments, patronised by all the Royal Family, the nobility, the clergy and gentry, will be forwarded upon application to Mr. H. G. CLARENCE, 5, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

"A NIGHT WITH A BABY" is a clever humorous, full of humor, and without read at home or in public, elicits roars of laughter. A celebrity writes: "I read it at an entertainment, and it literally brought down the house."—Post free seven stamps.—Address, H. RYLAND, Kinver, Stourbridge.

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Gives a brilliant 12 feet picture uncombined. If J. Malton, Esq., says it equals the Electric Light, price 25s. 6d., with a neat case, 30s. 6d. Fronts, double combination lenses, rack, and double pinion, splendidly got up; second quality, 24s. 6d.; it is twice the power of the patent.

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Will particulars and exact notes of height, weight, Temperance and Gaita Committees, on application to BEN. LILLINGWORTH, 3, Rebecca-street, City Road, Bradford, Yorks. N. E. A Grand Ordinary 40ft. Balloons will be sent to any address for 1s stamps.

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CLARK'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials from all parts. In bottles of 6s. 6d. each and in cases of 12s. 6d. each. 11s. each of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 123 stamps by the Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln.

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Our Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Engravings, Chromos, and Olographs, contains numerous Press Opinions, Testimonials, etc., which will be sent post free on receipt of two stamps.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—SEASON 1882—1883.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON FINE ART ASSOCIATION have much pleasure in announcing that they have made extensive preparations for the publication of a large and choice variety of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. These magnificent Cards (which may all be termed "Perfection") have been selected with the greatest care from a large and most beautiful assortment, and are executed from the original designs of eminent English artists, and embrace the most chaste and elegant embellishments of modern art. They are also illustrated by appropriate prose or verse, written expressly by writers of great talent, who have expended some thousands of pounds in the production of their lovely souvenirs of the season. The original paintings alone, which were selected from the Grand Exhibition of Original Designs held at the Suffolk Street Galleries, cost Five Hundred Pounds. Hence it will be seen that our cards are faithful reproductions worthy of first-class works of art, which have been gathered together with great labour and cost, while no expense has been spared to make the reproductions worthy of the highest originals. We have therefore, in announcing that these cards are the most unique and valuable collection ever offered. Our series consists of Fifty-two Cards, each Card bearing different seasonable verses or notices, which we have decided to make into four distinct packets, lettered A, B, C, and D. Each packet will consist of Thirteen Magnificent Cards bearing Christmas and New Year Wishes. The actual trade value of each packet is about three shillings, but we will forward a packet carriage free, securely packed, on receipt of Post Office Order for One Shilling or 15 stamps, or the four packets for Post Office Order for 2s. 6d. or 48 stamps. In ordering, it will be desirable to enclose the application form found below.

OCTOBER 23, 1882.

"GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD" APPLICATION FORM.
(Please order within 14 days, unless from abroad.)

On receipt of this application form, accompanied by a Post Office Order for One Shilling or 15 stamps, I agree to forward carriage free, securely packed, a set of thirteen magnificent "PERFECTION" PACKET

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,

And provided they do not exceed my approval, I hereby agree to return the amount in full.

(Signed) WALTER H. BACON, Manager.

The South Kensington Fine Art Association,
Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

N.B.—THE FOUR PACKETS (consisting of 52 different cards) for Post Office Order 5s. 6d. or 48 stamps.

An assortment of our works was forwarded to the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, and in acknowledging the same he wrote as follows:—"These are the prettiest and cheapest things that have ever come under my notice. For how small a sum you honour me with beautiful!" Our Descriptive Catalogue contains numerous Press Opinions, which will be forwarded post free on receipt of two stamps. Early application to be respectfully requested. WALTER H. BACON, Manager, The South Kensington Fine Art Association, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

GRAND FINE ART GIFTS, Lifeboat Scenes.—Published under Distinguished Patronage.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON FINE ART ASSOCIATION has much pleasure in announcing that they will forward free to every reader of this paper (subject to conditions named below) TWO LARGE and REMARKABLE OIL PICTURES, full of thrilling detail, after the magnificent Paintings executed expressly for the Association, from sketches taken on the spot by that eminent artist WILLIAM BROOKE, Esq., and entitled "RAMSGATE LIFEBOAT TO THE RESCUE" AND "THE RETURN OF THE LIFEBOAT" (Each Picture measuring 25in. by 17in.)



The South Kensington Fine Art Association make the following announcement with considerable pleasure in the fact that they are the first Society to produce, at a NATIONAL PRICE, a pair of pictures which shall record the gallant deeds of those who are not alone servants of the National Lifeboat Institution, but of our great and noble nation. On our tempestuous and treacherous coast men arm and die hourly, in the face of falling rain and of withering blast, go forth and risk their

lives to save those of the shipwrecked sailors whose cry is heard even above the howling of the hurricane. If these heroes come back safe and sound, none are more silent over the story of their heroic lives than themselves. It was on January 5, 1841, that the heart-stirring incident took place which forms the subject of these pictures. On that day the Ramsgate Lifeboat, Bradford, was launched from its twelve gallant souls, was taken in tow by the steaming Vulcan, and the death race furiously pursued towards the mouth of Ramsgate Harbour. Reversing the Keating Knock Light Vessel, the lifeboat crew were told that a ship was on the wing. They were so afraid to start to help that the lifeboat came on, the gale increased in fury, and a tremendous sea was running. Nothing, however, could deter the brave British hearts that thronged with courage into the lifeboat. Still attended by the tug, they resolved to leave the boat to tiller through the hours of that awful night, they watched for the breaking of the morn. When it came they espied what was once a noble ship (the Indian Chief, of Liverpool), her foremast only standing. After terrific exertions a line was passed between the boat and the wreck, along which twelve almost frozen rescuers crawled between the sea and the lifeboat, and from members of the lifeboat crew, who were well as the crew of the steaming Vulcan, severally received medical aid from the National Boat Institution for their bravery, skill, and determination on this occasion.

It is interesting to know that the lifeboat in question was presented to Ramsgate by the inhabitants of the town of Bradford, whence the name of the boat, and the sturdy Yorkshiremen may well be proud of this, the most perilous of their lifeboat's parties to date. The foregoing is but a brief sketch of a deed of daring, as gleaned on the spot by our artist from the personal narratives of the harbour-master of Ramsgate, who has the charge of the lifeboat, and from members of the lifeboat crew, who have as well as the crew of the steaming Vulcan, severally received medical aid from the National Boat Institution for their bravery, skill, and determination on this occasion.

illustrated the incident in a memorial day, every detail of these TRULY NATIONAL PICTURES being realised with startling vividness. The skilful handling of colour, of light, and of shade, render these two works perfect masterpieces of marine painting, over twenty colours being exquisitely blended in each picture.

The Association have spared no expense in producing these splendid masterpieces, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS having already been expended in connection with the work, which has been in progress for the last eight months. The pictures represent the very latest improvements in Olography. All the resources of the art are exhausted in their production, and



nothing that skill or experience, time or care, could suggest has been wanting to complete their highest degree of excellence. Each Olograph bears the fac-simile of the Artist's signature and name.

Either picture will be sent, carriage free, securely packed, for Post Office Order, 2s. 6d. or 33 stamps; the pair for Post Office Order, 5s. or 66 stamps. In ordering, it will be desirable to enclose the application form found below.

OCTOBER 23, 1882.

"GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD" APPLICATION FORM.
(Please order within fourteen days, unless from abroad.)

On receipt of this application form, accompanied by a Post Office Order for 2s. 6d., or 33 stamps, I agree to forward, carriage free, securely packed, either of the two magnificent "PERFECTION" PICTURES

"RAMSGATE LIFEBOAT TO THE RESCUE" AND "RETURN OF THE LIFEBOAT"

Each Picture measuring 25 inches by 17 inches.

(The pair, carriage free, securely packed, for Post Office Order for 5s. or 66 stamps.)

And provided they do not exceed my approval, I hereby agree to return the amount in full should the pictures not be accepted.

(Signed) WALTER H. BACON, Manager.

The South Kensington Fine Art Association,
Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

The following is the copy of a letter received from Captain Braine, late Harbour Master at Ramsgate, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Association:—"Dear Sir,—The parcel containing the pictures depicting the scenes of the Ramsgate Life boat has arrived speedily and safely. Having been connected with the management of the Ramsgate Lifeboat, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, for so many years, I feel an interest in all lifeboat work. I hope you will succeed in a large sale of your pictures, which represent the scenes so accurately and if I can recommend any purchasers, I shall feel a pleasure in so doing. Yours very truly, (Signed) RICHARD BRAINE. The price of either picture, framed complete, is eighteen shillings, which includes a very handsome and massive gold frame with ornamental corners; the pair thirty-six shillings. The mounting used in framing measures four inches in width, and a sketch may be seen in the catalogue. Special attention is drawn to the fact that when framed pictures are ordered an extra charge is made for stretching the pictures on canvases, varnishing, &c. This is skilfully done. The pictures accurately represent the original oil-paintings, and defy scrutiny. Cheques may be crossed National Bank, and Post Office Orders made payable at Exhibition Road Post Office. Orders will be executed in rotation, according to date of remittance. WALTER H. BACON, Manager, The South Kensington Fine Art Association, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.



THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATERCURE

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 458.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

[As a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, time, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do

good, rather than receive benefit.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A small Entrance Fee and Quarterly Subscription.

ELIGIBILITY.—Both sexes are admitted, and are eligible for office.

THE MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

By DR. ROBERT BRODIE MATHER, of Stratford.

(Continued from page 677).

In this connection it may be useful to notice that alcohol, or the spirit contained in intoxicating drinks, acts in a very decided and injurious manner upon nerve tissues. It lessens their sensitiveness and dulls their action. You remember what was said just now about alcohol lowering the animal temperature when taken in large doses. Some one might have said then, "It may be true that the temperature of the body is lowered, judging by the thermometer; but I know that if I take a sufficient quantity, although I have been shivering from the effects of external cold previously, I begin to feel quite comfortable, and this relief from the painful sensation of cold continues for two or three hours. How do you explain that?" Dr. Paterson replies, "In this way. You have lowered your sensibility throughout. You have made yourself incapable of appreciating the depressing action of the external atmosphere on your system. You have alienated the warning sentinels by sending them to sleep.

Allow me to use a simple illustration. A house was in flames. Two men were in it; one was sober, the other was drunken. The sober man was soon rescued from his slumbers: he felt the heat, and was alive to his danger, and thus was able to escape. The drunken man remained in bed perfectly quiet, the flames came round him but he felt them not, and in a short time he was burnt to death. The drink had robbed the man of the power of knowing the danger to which he was exposed; the sober man was quite safe, because he was alive to his danger, and able to look for the means of safety." (Dr. S. Paterson's "Human Body.")

The drink always acts in this way. Many a man has gone to the public-house, has drunk freely, and coming out, the cold seizes hold of him. He does not feel his grip: he becomes sleepy, perhaps sits down upon some door-step; he does not feel the cold. There he sleeps, and in the morning is found frozen to death.

Then there is the fallacy that alcoholic beverages quench thirst. They do nothing of the kind. "Nothing can better cure this purpose than water. You may get it in various combinations, pleasantly flavoured in fruits, and sometimes very unpleasantly flavoured in rivers, and sometimes very injuriously associated with alcohol as in porter, ale, or cider. But it is the water that is serviceable wherever we find it, and water is good no matter though it be in bad company. It is the water that people imbibe in drinking beer that alone serves the useful purpose of quenching thirst in their frames. It is sometimes said that total abstinence are great water drinkers, but I venture to say that they drink less water than those who use strong drink. The users of spirituous liquors must consume a considerable proportion of water. There is no man alive bold enough, or foolish enough, to consume pure, absolute alcohol. Water to dilute and sheathe it must be taken along with this poisonous substance; and in most instances the water very largely preponderates. Besides

the use of alcohol engenders a thirst that calls for larger and still larger supplies of the limpid element; whereas those who are in the habit of keeping their blood cool and free from such ingredients are not tormented by this raging desire for fluids."

Now for a few words upon the prescription by medical men of alcoholic drinks as medicines. No doctor, without constant supervision of the patient, and the most watchful care lest an overdose should be taken. No doubt the risk is not of the same kind in the case of port and sherry or porter. There is no danger of a coroner's inquest because a patient has happened to take four doses in one, but the danger is not less real. Nervous patients with little sense and less self-control find that their daily dose of wine brings them wonderful comfort, and as the doctor has prescribed one glass with such good effect, they conclude that another prescribed by themselves will be equally beneficial, and so the drinking habit is formed. I suppose there is not an abstainer living who cannot call to mind instances of persons who have acquired drinking habits through medical prescription, or who have broken the pledge for the same reason. We believe that the rule is an excellent one which says, "that when alcohol (not wine, beer, brandy, but the spirit, alcohol) is prescribed it should be so disguised as not to be recognised by the patient (Query: is this possible?) and that it should only be taken by him by prescription and while under observation."

Further, it is a crying shame and a nuisance that medical men should prescribe intoxicating drinks to patients who are at the point of death and have no desire to eat anything: probably because the stomach will not digest it. The writer has seen such a patient a man of religion and piety, but not a professed abstainer, drunk upon the threshold of the narrow world. The medical man, reduced to his last shifts, knowing, we presume, that the patient could not live long, and unable to bring relief, made the sufferer drink or sipped by recommending and enforcing a glass of champagne two or three times a day upon an empty stomach. The writer has known patients who have, in similar circumstances, fought against the mistaken kindness which would force drink upon them, and have said in effect, what the Princess Charlotte said in words to a foolish attendant who was mistaking her lips with brandy, in her last illness, "No more! would you have me die drunk?"

Dr. Paterson says on this point: "In cases where the stomach is so weak that it cannot digest, it is very important to give the food in such a condition as to require almost no stomachic digestion. It has been found practically in some cases, such as the weakness of typhus fever that the best food we can give is childhood's food, milk. Professor Gardner, of Glasgow, proved this brilliantly by treating thus a large number of fever patients in the Royal Infirmary of that city, the number of recoveries secured being largely in advance of those attainable by other treatment. Previously it was customary to give wine freely to fever patients who seemed in danger of sinking from loss of strength. The milk treatment beat the old wine treatment out and out, and there has been a marked change in practice ever since."

We have hitherto been content to labour to slay the useless of intoxicating drink as medicines. We now propose to go a step further (carrying the war into

the enemy's country), and to affirm that half the diseases that modern society suffers from are caused by drink.

In support of this statement let us remember the peculiar character of intoxicants. They are like the serpent in the fable. When the countryman who had rescued the animal from the winter's cold, upbraids him with his ingratitude in biting him, the beast replies, "Tis my nature, the more foolish you to meddle with me!" Of other articles of diet the appetite forms an excellent guide. So long as we are supplied with wholesome, well cooked food, not in too great variety, we eat and are satisfied. With alcoholic drinks, on the other hand, the case is wholly different. One cannot sit down and drink of these till he is satisfied, with the same assurance that his sensations will warn him when he has had enough. *Enough does not take away the appetite for more.*

These drinks resemble the whirlpool of the Maestrom off the Lofoden isles, in Norway, which exerts a destructive influence for miles beyond its immediate centre, attracting into its baleful round wandering ships, and leading them in calm weather through an ever diminishing circle to sure destruction upon the rocks around which it rages, and stifling by its sullen roar the cries and groans of its unhappy victims.

This intoxicating drink allures with its seductive charms, and its siren claims are enforced by medical men, while it enjoys the sanction of their example and prescription; it holds out promises of life and strength; it promises joy, of which it is ignorantly supposed to be the emblem; it offers itself as the balm for care caused by poverty and hypochondria, for is it not written—

"Give him strong drink until he wink

That's sinking in despair.

And liquor quill to fire his blood

That's pressed wif's grief and care."

It is recommended as a remedy for the severer pang of the mind caused by bereavement, so Burns:

"'Twill make the widow's heart to sing,

The 'twear were in her eye."

and in the last sad scene of all shews itself as the betrayer and destroyer, when the same man of genius, with shattered health and nerves, and mind keenly sensible of the wickedness of a wasted life and glorious opportunities missed, meets a humble Christian, sober man, one morning early, when he is returning, from a debauch at the King's Arms and says to him "O George! you are a happy man; you have risen from a refreshing sleep, and left a kind wife and children, while I am returning, like a condemned wretch, to mine."

"At the last it bites like a serpent!"

It has been said, and with what truth let doctors say, that but for the practice of using these drinks, medical men would have little or no work to do. The knowledge obtained from common observation all goes to prove this statement.

In the first place we may regard alcoholic beverages as inimical to digestion. They are not taken as a food for we believe that it is now an admitted fact that solids alone can nourish the body. They are taken, so says Dr. Carpenter, for one of two purposes, either to give an appetite for more food than the stomach can easily digest, or to add to the activity and energy of the digestive power in disposing of the food which the system really requires; in other words, to

create an artificial appetite, or to enable the stomach to do its work at a more rapid rate.

Two evils arise from such a system; in the first place, by constant violence upon the stomach, the power of the stomach is injured, and the habitual use of taking more food into the system than is required for health, or can be fairly assimilated, must predispose to *dilatation of the system*, especially of the cardiac organ.

All this is seen in those who habitually use, and as is often said, do not abuse their drinks. Beer drinkers suffer especially from corpulence; they look stout and strong, but are in reality diseased; the blood, as revealed by the microscop, has undergone a remarkable change and has become thick and viscid. This corpulence exists in certain parts of the body, whilst others are unnaturally thin and reduced. The abdomen especially in large beer drinkers has immense protuberance, while the legs become like riding rods.

Hence beer drinkers are subject to morbidities of the heart, such as fatty degeneration, the muscular fibres of the heart becoming gradually changed into fat, resulting often in fatal lesion, or failure of the heart's action. As Dr Richardson tells us, the little men inside the belt, *the hearts*, are generally smaller and weaker, and make mistakes, and take the food and deposit it in the wrong places—to the heart, &c., whose action is unnaturally increased by using these liquors.

In other constitutions, ossification of the heart, fatty degeneration of the liver, &c., &c., are possible. By the habitual use of strong drinks, at first, but not least in impotence, they exercise a notorious action upon the brain and the nerve centres as we have already seen, not only affecting the physical man, but his nobler or moral part, so that he becomes a criminal who, but for his intemperance, was honest and discharged all the duties of a good citizen.

This leads Dr Habneucann, nephew of the great founder of homœopathy, to say that "our public loricatic asylums would be half empty were it not for this indulgence in strong drinks, and that, not least in impotence, they exercise a notorious action upon the brain and the nerve centres as we have already seen, not only affecting the physical man, but his nobler or moral part, so that he becomes a criminal who, but for his intemperance, was honest and discharged all the duties of a good citizen."

"In England" (I quote from the "Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine," of Dr. Ziemssen of Munich), "the great mental derangements and 25 per cent. of insanity are closely connected with the use of alcohol."

It is more than time that this paper drew towards a close. The subject, however, is only half open, and it is to be feared that it would require a volume rather than a pamphlet, to enable us to enable others to appreciate, half of what has been written upon this subject; or to refer to the experiments which have been made, both upon the human subject and upon animals, to determine the exact place which alcohol should hold in the *Jatrica Medica*. It is sufficient to say that if abstainers will only look for themselves, into the writings of Doctors Parkes, Carpenter, Dupré, Richardson, and others, they may soon satisfy themselves that alcoholics are useless as medicines, and to those who will still drink them because they like them, we have nothing to say; they are like the spirit who no charming will attract, charm we never so wisely.

If further proof were needed than what is contained in this paper, and can be adduced from the above works, we may refer to that often-quoted society, the National Temperance and General Provident Institution, from whose books it appears that the lives of abstainers, insured in a separate section from the confessed moderate drinkers, are worth 20 per cent. more in a commercial point of view than the so-called moderate drinkers. In conclusion, this paper is submitted in faith, hope, and love, and the writer trusts that its outcome may be an increased study of the question by every Good Templar.

GOOD TEMPLARS TO THE FRONT.

BRO. J. MARKHAM, W.M. of the Excelsior Lodge, Dunstable, won the first prize for shooting, and also the first prize for attendance and proficiency in drill, in all the 4th Beds R.V.C.

A TRESPASSING CRICKETER.—Mr. Absolon, who for years has looked upon himself as the most famous cricketer having been before the public for over half a century, has again during 1892 showed that years have done little to impair his capabilities. Mr. Absolon, who is over 65 years of age and who weighs 16st, and who, moreover, is a total abstainer, opened his club's first innings forty times by getting over a thousand runs in 67 innings, and on one occasion for the benefit of Carpenter, he was at the wicket three hours and a half for 70 runs. In one match he took four wickets with his first four balls, and in another had seven wickets in a two hours and fifteen minutes innings. Mr. Absolon is a cricketer who will be proud of his veteran champion.—*Echo*.

BRO. HENRY ANSELL, having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 35, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—*Advt.*

BRO. REV. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now open to connect *Good Templars* in all the Provinces.—Address, Corban House, Hounslow, W.—*Advt.*



TEMPERANCE TEACHING FOR THE YOUNG.

By BRO. REV. T. WAGSTAFF, EDITOR OF THE "TEMPERANCE WORKER."

XL.—FOR THE SAKE OF EXAMPLE.

All the lessons you have received have shown you that total abstinence is safest and best for you; but we will suppose that you could take a little intoxicating drink every day without any harm to yourself, might it not be your duty to abstain for the sake of setting an example to others? That is the lesson we are to learn to-day.

I. EXAMPLE HAS A VERY STRONG INFLUENCE.—There is nobody who can live entirely to himself. Everyone sets an example, either good or bad. It is like the game you have often played, called "Follow my leader." One boy goes first, and wherever he goes, wherever he does, all the rest follow him. We often see boys trying to copy their father; and little girls dress and nurse their dolls just as mother does with the baby. The force of example is so strong that great numbers of people say "I shouldn't have thought of it if I had not seen some one else do it first." This is how most children learn to drink; how boys learn to smoke; to use bad words; and gamble.

II. WHEN WE SET AN EXAMPLE WE SHOULD ALWAYS SET A SAFE ONE.—A man who had been a great traveller once went up a mountain slope; he had never been there before, and did not know the way; but he had climbed many mountains, and could easily guess where there would be danger, and so he came down again in safety. Another traveller who had never climbed a mountain in his life, thought he would go up also, without a guide. He never came back again, and when they went to look for him they found him dead; he had fallen over a precipice and was killed. The first man's example was a dangerous one. A man who had been a drunkard resolved to give up drinking altogether, and did so till one day saw a gentleman, who he knew to be a good man, drink a glass of wine. He thought "Why should I not drink a little too?" But when he drank a little the old desire revived and he took more, and presently became a drunkard again. That good man's example was dangerous.

III. IF WE NEVER TASTE STRONG DRINK WE SET A GOOD EXAMPLE.—It is always easier to say "do as I do," than to persuade anyone to do what we do not do ourselves. A general whose armies always gained the victory was once asked the secret of it. He replied "I do not know any secret, except that while some officers say to their men, 'go on!' I always say to mine 'Come on!' and go in front to show them the way." A drunken man once went to a Temperance meeting, but without any thought of signing the pledge. "Presently he saw a minister come in, and said to himself, 'I'll watch the minister; what he does I will do.'" At the close the minister went up to the platform and signed the pledge. The poor drunkard followed and did the same, so the minister's example saved him. If anyone sees you drink water, or tea, or coffee, or beer, or milk, you know that that is a safe example to follow, and you can never tell who may be induced to give up strong drink through it. A young soldier who always signed the pledge to join his comrades in gambling or using bad words was one day told by a wise man, "They said, 'He's too good, I suppose.'" "Not too good," he answered; "but years ago I promised my old father and mother that I would never touch a drop and never a drop of strong drink." They tried hard to get him to give up the promise, but he would not give way, and at last saw that they drank and gambled less, and seldom averse, until several of them gave up these bad habits altogether. That was the result of his good example.

IV. OTHER MEN SET US AN EXAMPLE OF SELF-DEFEAT.—The Bible teaches us that about others as well as about our lives, and it tells us that "even Christ pleased not Himself." Can any of you repeat a text about His self-denial for others? "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye, through His poverty might be rich." (2 Cor. viii. 9.) Giving up something for the sake of others is called self-denial. Some people will say, "I like a glass of beer or wine; why should I give it up because others like to see me do it? But that is just what Jesus Christ did for us; to give up something for the sake of others, so that we can be of any use to other people." If Christ gave up His life to save the lost, ought we not to be willing to give up an indulgence for the same object? The good we do will be an ample reward.

BRO. ROBERTSON is now open for engagements.—Ashton-road, Edge-green, Colburne, Lancashire.—*Advt.*

WHAT WE HEAR.

That Mr. Watton has "hooked" the third reading of the Sunday Closing Bill (Cornwall).

That the new Dean of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen is not only a total abstainer, but an active Temperance worker.

That there is a Temperance association in existence in London whose members belong to the theatrical profession.

That at an auction sale in London on the 17th, several influential attempts were made to sell public houses.

That Dr. Richardson has conditionally consented to come forward as a candidate for Finsbury at the next general election.

That excise returns from April 1 to October 1 show receipts to the amount of £12,918,000 as compared with £13,280,000 during the corresponding period last year.

That Mr. J. H. Ranton, London, a relative of Mr. Duncan MacLaren, Edinburgh, has announced his candidature for the representation of Edinburgh in the Liberal Party at the next election of Lord Dalrymple.

That of more than 3,000 samples of wine analysed at the Paris Municipal Laboratory during the last ten months, only between three and four hundred, or about one tenth of the whole were found to be of "good quality."

That a somewhat remarkable coincidence is the fact that the G. V. C. F. W. Co., and G. W. Sec. were all born on the 29th of October, 1816, at the village of Leth, Bro. Scott 29th on the 20th and Bro. Woods on the 25th.

That the ravages of the phylloxera among the French vines have had a very beneficial effect upon the German raisin growers during the course of September, upwards of 74,000,000 lbs. of raisins and currants were exported to France.

That according to the Paderya magistrate's, a man who has travelled three miles by rail, is not necessarily a bona fide traveller. A bona fide traveller, according to that authority, "is a bona fide journey, and not one going out on a Sunday for recreation."

That the Bishop of Durham is to preside over a conference in London, at the Durham, on the 8th November, in support of a Sunday Closing Bill for Durham county, and that Bro. William Dodgson, D.D., as hon. sec. pro. tem., convenes the conference.

That according to decision of the Wrexham conference, the new Beer Act gives municipalities absolute discretionary power to grant or refuse renewals as well as new applications for off licenses; but that notice must first be given to holders before renewal of their licenses can be refused. J. W. S.

OBITUARY.

BRO. JOHN GROVES signed the pledge 35 years ago and was soon after that, and for many years, a valued and successful worker known as John Groves, the coal whipper. He was an active voluntary worker for many years in Shadwell, in connection with the Sailors' Institute Temperance Society, and at Ratcliff as the Friends' Temperance Missionary. He died peacefully on October 26, aged 85 years. He made a dying request that our dear Lord Hilton write the epitaph on his remains to the world. The funeral took place on Sunday, October 22, at Plaiestow, Essex. Bro. Hilton delivered an address at the grave, and Bro. Bell read some appropriate lines, which he had written for the occasion. Our late brother was an active member of our Order, and we believe more than once filled the office of W.C.T. of the Pride of Ratcliff Lodge.

Sister Rose Townsend.—We regret to announce the death of Sister Town-hend, the wife of the respected D. D. of Brucknell Lodge, Berks, which took place on the 15th inst., after 15 months of severe illness. For two months of which she was confined to her bed. Deceased was an earnest worker in the Temperance cause and was never absent from Lodge while she was able to get about. Great sympathy is felt in the neighbourhood for the family of five children, the eldest being Deceased, just at the prime of life, being only 22 years of age. The funeral took place Tuesday, and was attended by Bro. the Rev. E. George, D.C.T. of the county, and Bro. W. J. Rae, W.D.S. After the service at the grave by the clergyman of the Church of England, the hymn "Safe in the arms of Jesus" was sung. Bro. R. D. S. read a portion of Scripture, and Bro. James, W.C., offered an earnest prayer for the motherless children and bereaved husband. The coffin was carried by eight members of the Lodge, the pall being borne by four sisters, each carrying bunches of autumn flowers, which were placed upon the coffin.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them thick, *As they are indigestible*. This may be easily detected, if *Of Cocoa* *Others* in the cup it proves the addition of starch, Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—*Advt.*

POLITICAL TETOTALTERS.

Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.Co., has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Birmingham Daily Post:—

Sir,—Absence from town has prevented me seeing the interesting discussion which has this week been carried on in the columns of the Birmingham dailies before today. I was gratified through all that has been therein written upon the subject, and at this moment have before me the Post of yesterday and to-day, and the Mail of the 16th and 17th, from which it appears that "Political Tetotalters" are the pet aversion of both.

You, Sir, are a little more sparing in the use of adjectives and epithets; but the Mail—Oh, dear!—has introduced through all the course of an article as an "irresponsible," "filigical," "infatuated," "childish," "intolerant," "blind," "bigoted," "fanatical," "silly," "rubbid," "fussy," "crochety," "ridiculous," "imbecile," "hobby rider," is no joke; but such is my fate. For although not one of the sorely despised and much abused "righters," I am nevertheless one of the many "political tetotalters" who have helped, as you would say, by their set action to "degrade politics."

Now, sir, I dare say the foregoing looks very pretty, and perhaps in the opinion of some may be regarded as "right"; but I have always assumed that any fool could throw mud, and that abuse proved nothing and settled nothing, except that the party who etopped to use it was at loss for better arguments.

I propose, therefore, to abstain from following the example some do, and make your very good advice viz., "I do not asside any personal aspect of this affair and look at it upon broader grounds."

If we narrow the whole discussion down, the issue seems to me to be that we are not justified in interfering, as a party, in municipal or Parliamentary elections, inasmuch as we should always vote Liberal, or as Tories vote Tory.

I admit at once that so put it is a fair subject for discussion, and one upon which there may fairly be two opinions. And having conceded so much, I will now put what appears to me to be our case, or (if I like, before your readers) as a Good Templar, more than as a member of the United Kingdom Alliance) believe, rightly or wrongly, that all alcoholic drinks injure the human system, and that in almost exact proportion to the quantity taken; and that therefore it is physically and morally wrong to drink, in this way, and that we are justified by the highest moral authority, by experience, and by the statements of insurance and other societies.

Second, We think that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not only exceptional, but though legalised is not in the highest and truest sense of the term a legitimate trade. This proposition will of course be strongly opposed.

Lord Sherbrooke, then Mr. Lowe, said, that in his opinion this is "as legitimate as any other." If he is right, I admit at once that we are sadly wrong in harassing those engaged in it as we do. How then should we handle it?

(a) We read in the good old Book that a tree is known by its fruit. What kind of fruit then has the drink traffic borne? I am afraid it has been a barren tree. Barren, did I say? Nay, verily! Surely all must admit that the world has a very harvest of crime, misery, pauperism, disease, and death.

Tried by that test then, it is not "as legitimate as any other."

(b) If, for instance, in your issue to-morrow, you were able to announce that, say half-a-dozen public-houses in a given town were closed, in consequence of the fact that the proprietors were "sober," so many colliers "not working," and so many mills standing idle in consequence of the badness of trade. Wherefore then, I ask, the difference; if not that your readers understand that the more business done in intoxicating drinks, the more bad the drink it is, and the more for the country where the trade is carried on. Whereas the more iron made, the more coal raised, the faster the factory wheels revolve the better for the employer, the employes, and the country where the business is conducted.

That is the case, then, the trade is not "as legitimate as any other."

(c) Benthom, one of the ablest writers on Jurisprudence, says—"The sole object of government ought to be the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number of the community. I submit that if the "sole object" of Government be "happiness," the greatest possible amount of misery, suffering, and loss, that could hardly have employed a better agency than the present licensing system; and therefore, tried by that test also, the trade is not as legitimate as any other."

(d) Mr. Gladstone says, and would the words were written in letters of gold, "The law should make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong." Few I think, will venture to say that in this matter the law

has made it "easy to do right and difficult to do wrong." Ask the father whose son is leaving home to try his fortune in one of our large centres of population. Ask that young man who is just entering on a career. Ask that reformer, or drinker, or teetotalter, to reform if they and more "easy to do right" and less "difficult to do wrong," in consequence of our towns and cities being studded with licensed temptations in the shape of public-houses—and the answer from one and all will be "No thousand times no." It is not easy to do wrong, and almost impossible to do right."

Tried by that test, the trade is not "as legitimate as any other."

Third, Believing that it is wrong to drink and that the trade is illegitimate we seek by all legitimate means to destroy it. We are quite willing to accept regulation or restriction—as much of it as we can get; but we look back over the history of our country, and discover that we have been regulating and restricting the traffic for hundreds of years, and we point to the hundreds of attempts, and failures, as evidence conclusive that it is impossible to regulate this huge irregularity.

Fourth, therefore, we are quite prepared to take what we can get as so much an account, we claim, and ultimately intend to rest satisfied with, nothing less than the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic—prohibition by the will of the people expressed in due form of law. In a word, we contend that if the trade be not to be done away with, we want no regulated or restricted merely, but prohibited.

Fifth, Having regard to the enormous waste of our country's resources, the terrible amount of pauperism, crime, and suffering, consequent upon the existence of the traffic, not to speak of the 100,000 slaves, women, and children, not once now and again, but every day, in our work-houses, and that this is the most important matter, which can (or to save discussion) is likely, to engage the attention of the legislature. Therefore it is we press it to the front.

We have never said, and do not say, there are no other important matters engaging the attention of the legislature, and we do not say that there are. We do not say "Throw your party politics to the winds," for some of us are as strong party politicians as any of your readers. What we do say is—this great drink question stands in the way of almost every other reform, and we propose, therefore, to settle first and foremost that it is the question we go far to settle many others. We say all this in the interest of the nation and claim that the interest of the nation is above party.

Sixth, We do not, not only as we believe on principle but as a matter of policy, and think upon some occasions from the best instance, No. 10, Law Agitation. Did Cobden and Bright advocate party then? Did they not say the question was not one of Whig or Tory, but simply, did they (he people) approve of the Corn Laws or did they not?

That, sir, is precisely our position. Then the people may see that our belief is not in party, but in principle, we are being continually slain by that which we propose to destroy.

You say, sir, and say truly, "No doubt they—(referring to us)—are earnest enough." Yes, we are earnest and no number of hard names will turn us aside from the course we have mapped out for ourselves. In the "day's issue" a Liberal says—"Those of us who are Liberals first and Temperance reformers afterwards, will have to consider whether or no we can longer support organisations which in the crisis of an election allow their agents to play into Tory hands. This is a Liberal's way of putting it, but so far as this applies to the local reformers now pending I have nothing to say. But as applied to our general policy, I beg to retort—so be it. And we who are Temperance reformers first, and Liberals afterwards will have to consider how far we can support a party which, by calling itself Liberal, is not Liberal enough to trust the people in matters so deeply affecting their interests; or, while professing to be Conservative, are not Conservative enough to be willing to conserve the best interests of their country. Yes, sir, taking the Market Hall War election as an illustration, we have asked ourselves and answered the question, whether we can support a party which, while other men see good could easily be found thrant upon us who, however excellent in their own way, are not so liberal in large measure for the conduct of a trade which we believe to be immoral, and which we hate with a perfect hatred.

And surely, sir, the present, of all times, is about the worst which could possibly have been chosen to bring forward one so intimately connected with "the trade," as I have before so obnoxious to large a class of the community.

I have written strongly, but trust that I have not been personal, and will only add, without the ill best desire or intention of giving offence, that you, sir, and other newspaper editors may condemn, and party wirepullers may frown, but there are thousands of "political tetotalters" and increasing in number every day—who mean, while marching on to certain—if deferred—victory—in every possible way to try and

cripple the drink traffic, and on no account help to power those who will uphold it by their voice or vote.

I am, Sir, your truly
D. Y. Scott, G.W.Co., and
G.L. Office, 1, O.G.T.,
Congre-street, Birmingham,
October 18, 1882.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN EGYPT.

Bro. Thomas R. Wilman, S.D.R.W.G.T., writes from Alexandria, 2nd October, 1882.—"Since writing my last letter many changes have taken place out here. The war has terminated, and all the talk now is as to what honours are due to the generals and other high officers on the staff. But there is something that is of much more interest to us as Good Templars. I mean the separation of the various regiments and corps, and therefore the Good Templars that are in them, to all parts of the world. Many of our brethren both at home and abroad know, by studying the newspapers, the immediate future of many of these regiments and where they are going to be stationed. Now, I have had to write all these brethren to let it be known amongst their personal friends if a regiment chance to be coming anywhere near their homes or in their neighbourhood, so that on their arrival a few friends should agree to make it their business to visit the regiment, and find the Good Templars some of whom, I am sure, you will see in almost all regiments) and give them a few words of encouragement. For I can assure the brethren that a few words spoken at such a season sink deep into one's heart, more especially those who in many ways have come time and time again from having to leave their homes, and a truly fraternal feeling is established, which does immeasurable good to the Order. In any regiment that our brethren might visit, if they inquire for the Good Templars they will very quickly have them pointed out. Of course all the brethren will be glad to meet and make ourselves recognised wherever we go. I plead not for such; I plead for the many brethren who are true and staunch, yet withal very timid and very, very bashful, and, if not looked after, apt to wander from our ranks and probably be lost to the Order. I am constantly receiving very pleasing letters from the brethren more inland, an extract from one of which I will give you.—"Through the energy of Bro. Charlesworth, R.A., the Nil Duperandum Lodge held a meeting on September 22, on the desert at Jamalia. The Lodge, which had been in existence for some time, had suffered greatly from the outbreak in Egypt. Some time ago the strength of the Lodge was over 100, but now it is only 10. Bro. Charlesworth, assisted by Broa. Kerry, L.D. and Broaes, W.S., tried for hours to find a suitable place to meet in, but all in vain. The session had to be held in the desert, with nothing but sand to sit on. Not the comfortable seats, chairs, &c., one usually finds in a Lodge-room. There were two re-organized, and the brethren present thanked Bro. Charlesworth, who was a visitor, for the interest he had taken in the Lodge, and having such sessions as these cannot but be impressive, and I mention this particularly to show what interest is evinced for the Order when the heart is in the work. Even in the midst and immediately at the conclusion of those severe fights that took place at the Jamalia side, these brethren's sole desire seemed to be to recover the poor fallen brothers to our ranks. I am sure that many of our brethren at home must have complied with my request to offer up prayers to God to help us out here, because, I am happy to say, I have not heard of a person dying in any of our hospitals since. On the other hand, many are applying to be re-organized and restored to membership. I thank all that have done so. Rest assured you will have your reward, and a good conscience shall follow you constantly, feeling that you have done your best as far as our noble work even in distant lands, by offering up prayers to Almighty God. Again, I ask you to look up the brethren returning from the war, and hope that it may result in much good."

DRINKING IN JERSEY.—From a letter in the Jersey Express by Bro. H. W. Brunker, we learn that public-houses were closed in Jersey on the 24th inst., between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. The numbers seen to enter one particular house were as follow:—From 7 to 8 o'clock, 171; from 8 to 9 o'clock, 231; and from 9 to 10 o'clock, 213; making a total of 615 persons entering one public-house in the short space of three hours, leaving a total of 1,000 persons to have their entrances. Two other public-houses in the immediate locality were also watched by six other persons. In one of these houses there entered between the same hours, 327 persons, and in the other house, 102 persons, making a total of 429 persons. It is interesting to see that to enter three public-houses in the neighbourhood of the Royal Square, between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. Seven other public-houses had a total number of persons who entered them amounting to 1,309, which, added to the above numbers, will give a total of 2,338 persons who were seen to enter the public-houses at the time mentioned.



TEMPERANCE AND THE REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.

The action of the Temperance party in the impending election in the city of Edinburgh has been prompt and decisive. Mr. J. D. Renton has been put forward as a candidate by the Liberals, and on October 20 an influential meeting of Temperance politicians was convened to consider what steps they should take. The Rev. Dr. Adamson presided, and the attendance included Bro. John Sutherland, G.W.C.T. of Scotland. The following question was ultimately drawn up to be presented to the candidate for his acceptance:—"Resolved, that, in the event of a measure being introduced into Parliament conferring upon a majority of the ratepayers in Scotland the unconditional legal power to prohibit the liquor traffic in their several localities, will you, by your vote and influence, support the same?" A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Renton, and they saw that gentleman immediately after the meeting. Mr. J. H. Waterston introduced the members, and the Rev. Dr. Adamson explained as to the meeting which had been held, and read the resolution agreed to. Mr. Renton expressed his general approval of the resolution submitted, and after conversation the deputation expressed themselves as satisfied. The Daily Review observes:—"The candidate and the deputation remained in conference for upwards of an hour, and during that time a frank and full interchange of opinion occurred. The question in all its details and bearings was discussed; and Mr. Renton, we are informed, most favourably impressed his visitors, no less by his candour and kindness, than by his shrewdness in debate and his sympathetic appreciation of their principles. The deputation intend to visit any other candidate or candidates who may enter the field, and submit to them the same question they on Saturday addressed to Mr. Renton. They will then hold a general meeting and decide as to their electoral action."

Mr. Renton thus alludes to the Temperance question in his address to the electors:—"Recognising, as I do, the enormous amount of evil caused by intemperance in this country, I will support all measures that will tend to diminish it, and I agree with the principle that a control ought to be exercised over the licensing of public-houses by the inhabitants of the districts where they are situated."

EDINBURGH.—Mr. James Cowan (L.) has intimated that from the state of his health he has applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Friends. The hon. member whilst in Parliament has supported Sir W. Lawson's Local Option resolution.

NEGRO MISSION FUND.



BAZAAR NOTES.

In addition to the chief receivers named in the WAREHOUSES, October 3, the following sisters have been appointed to receive contributions from their respective districts for the Negro Mission Bazaar in Bristol in December:—

ESSEX.—Mrs. L. Crow, Park-road, West Ham; Mrs. Brooks, Dunah, Grays; Miss Charlotte Dowra, Kelsdon; Mrs. Francis, Milton-street, Southend-on-Sea; Mrs. Mann, Dovercourt.

NORTH STAFFORD.—Mrs. J. Stubbs, Dresden; Mrs. Paston, Hanley; Miss M. E. Jarvis, Stone.

EAST STAFFORD.—Mrs. Hill, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.

WORCESTER.—Miss M. A. Jones, London House, Malvern Link; Mrs. Spurgence, Dudley; Mrs. J. D. Clarke, 50, High-street, Worcester; Miss Lugard, The Vicarage, Norton.

NORTH-NORTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Lawtrey, Queen-street, Peterborough.

NOTTINGHAM D.L. has requested each Lodge in the district to have a collection on a specified night. &c.

WALES (English).—The following members are collecting contributions for the bazaar: Mrs. W. L. Jones, 11, High-street, Merthyr; Mr. E. James, draper, Penybont; Miss Mills, Royal Cambrian House, Newtown, Montgomery. Also, as before, Mrs. J. M. Jones Gatefield, Wrexham.

Further information will be gladly given by Sister Impey on application, but goods should not be sent to her. CARNEGIE BAZAAR, 10, Street, Somerset.

PRIZE ODES.

The Signal of Safety Lodge, Northampton, having arranged for a prize ode competition, open to all the Lodges of the town, the following odes were awarded the first and second prizes. Mr. Sam. S. Champion, editor of the Northamptonian Guardian was the adjudicator.—

First Prize awarded to Bro. Sam Norman. "Signal of Safety" Lodge.

ODE.

Creator, Lord of light and life,
Who gave the world its birth,
Who did but speak and was sure
Gushed forth o'er all the earth.
Thy noble gift to creatures all
On earth whate'er they be:
The mairispring and support of life,
So beautiful, to free.

Yet strange that man whom ever all,
Our nature's part gave away,
Should be the only creature who
His gift perverts to-day.

Oh! Shameful, that a gift so rare—
Meant blessings to distribute—
Should by man's intellect be turned
To a hideous curse.

Oh Lord, our Father, lend, behold
This small but faithful band,
United firmly, we would drive
This curse from out our land.

Lord, keep us faithful to our vows:
Our fallen brothers claim:
And let the honour of our cause
Add glory to Thy name.

Second prize awarded to Bro. W. C. Hollowell, Lodge Deputy, "Signal of Safety" Lodge.

TEMPLE ODE.

Lead us, O thou God of battles,
In our bloodless, righteous strife;
Be our bulwark 'mid our struggles,
For our country's peace and life.
Haste the triumph,
Haste the triumph
Of the cause of truth and right.

Not to save some crumbling relic
From the foeman's brand and sword,
Not to distant lands to slinger,
At a king's command to be sold.

We would rescue,
We would rescue
Those around us from despair.

Strong drink fills our land with sorrow,
Breaks God's heart with anguish deep,
Orphan'd children feel its shadows,
As by drunkards' graves they weep.

Friend of children,
Friend of children,
Will Thou not avenge this wrong?

Give the victory o'er Drink's factions,
End for ever Drink's dark away,
Be the stain of our intemperance,
Be completely purged away.

And the triumph,
And the triumph
To Thy power we will ascribe.

A MEMENTO OF TEL-EL-KEBR.

An interesting relic of the late war is in possession of the Coverdale Lodge. It is a tattered portion of a rebel standard, and was captured from the enemy by six blue jackets of H.M.S. Tamar, during the decisive struggle on the now historic plain of Tel-el-Kebr. Additional value will attach to the trophy in the eyes of Good Templars from the fact that it was won by a deed of dash and conspicuous bravery on the part of members of the Order. On the night of the eventful 13th September, whilst engaged in sanguinary conflict with the hostile forces, the plucky tars espied an Egyptian flag proudly waving some little distance in advance, and made a most determined rush towards it. Despite the desperate resistance offered by three Egyptian officers in the van, the British soldiers so fiercely defended it, the gallant man-o-war-men succeeded in wresting the colours from them, and bore it away in triumph. Unhappily our gratification in recording this heroic action must be tempered by the reflection that the capture was made at great cost, two of the party having sacrificed their lives in its performance, whilst of the remaining four, one sustained the loss of an arm, another was shot in the leg,—necessitating its amputation,—and the two others are at present lying dangerously wounded. The piece of the standard entrusted to the care of the British Legion, and the Coverdale on behalf of the Tamar Lodge, was received with enthusiasm, and it is intended by the members of the former to have it framed and hung up in the Lodge-room, as a memorial of the Egyptian War, and the heroic part taken therein by members of the Good Templar Order.



GRAND LODGE OF SWEDEN, INSTITUTED 1808. (TRANSLATION OF ADDRESS FROM SWEDEN TO ENGLAND.)

To the Grand Lodge of England, and South-East Lancashire District Lodge, Brothers and Sisters in England.

My fellow-workers in our great cause:—The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Sweden has commissioned me to express to the Grand Lodge of England and the South-East Lancashire District Lodge, the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and all its members for your addresses of brotherly greeting, sent through our mutual friend and brother Bergh, Ephraim, Turland to the Swedish members of the Order,—of which members those who heard the above mentioned addresses read at a public meeting held here in Stockholm on the 17th day of this month, have desired to send back through me to Bro. Turland and to all others who are concerned, an address of brotherly greeting from our very hearts.

Fellow-workers! We rejoice at every advance our good and glorious cause makes in any part of the great field of action, in the whole world. We rejoice that the fundamental principles of our Order are such that all men, whatever their race or nationality may be, whatever language, religious belief, and form of thought they may possess, may meet together in this Order as children of the Father of all. Here in Sweden we have fought many hard battles for the right of existence. In spite of all obstacles our numbers have increased by thousands; and our watchword, *The banishment of intoxicating drinks from all lands, and the truth of this world*, now resounds in city and village of our dear fatherland. Many persons have suggested the idea that the Order in Sweden should become national, that we should make the Order a Swedish Order; but those who speak thus do not know, or do not understand the aim and mission of the Good Templar Order. If the Order were to be split up, if it were to become a separate Order in every particular nation, then one of the most beautiful of the fundamental principles of our Order, that namely, that *the world is our field*, would disappear, and the aim and mission of the Order would be diminished. No! its strength, the prosperity, yea, the very life of the Order depends upon its "international character." How beautiful it is for every single member among us lowly Swedish people to be able to contribute to know that every member is a link in the great chain of brotherhood, the aim of which is the redemption of the whole world from drunkenness and, further, the brotherly union of all nations! How beautiful it is to know that we have friends in you English brethren, that we are one with you, that you rejoice with us in our prosperity, and that you would sorrow with us in case—which God forbid!—our cause were to make no further progress! How beautiful it is to be fired with the same emotion which inspires brethren in lands on the other side of the earth. To be their brethren, although we do not know them.

Our mission is God's mission. We are sure of that. If it were not so, our cause would not now reckon about 1,000 adherents in 230 Lodges. If it were not that God is with us, then thousands who were hound fast erect, free, and strong in the consciousness that they are members of our brotherly band, and that they are working for a great end.

We have cause to rejoice; and yet across the sky of our gladness dark clouds are passing. We sifer to your sorrow, and our sorrow, the illness of the Right Worthy Grand Templar, and Grand Worthy Chief Templar of England, Bro. Malins. We mourn with you for the loss of this man, who, by the aid of God, great Supreme, will restore him to health and strength. So that he may again devote his powers to the work of the Order.

May the Almighty grant prosperity to our beloved Order and give power to work for its lofty object, so that the day may soon dawn when we shall witness of the earth, as one man, shall shake off the unchristian and immoral yoke of intoxicating drink.—Yours fraternally, in Faith, Hope, and Charity.

OSCAR EKLUOND, G.W.S. Stockholm, Office of the Grand Lodge, September 27, 1882.

WHAT FOLLOWS.

Loss of money follows drinking,
Loss of time brings bitter thinking;
Loss of business follows these,
Loss of strength and loss of ease,
Loss of health, respect, and love,
Loss of hope and loss of pride,
Loss of friends who once admired,
Loss of mind by frenzy fired,
Loss of life and loss of soul
Crown his loss who loves the bowl,

CORRESPONDENCE

Temperance Teaching for the Young.—The minutes of the Grand Executive Council, given in last week's WATCHWORD, will have informed your readers that a handbook for use in Juvenile Temples is in preparation. The first section is in the printer's hands, and may be expected by the first of November. Perhaps you will kindly allow me to explain the design and scope of the work, which will be issued under the title of "Temperance Lessons for the Young" and will be adopted for use in schools as well as Bands of Hope and Juvenile Temples. I have had the honor to receive some of your papers, and I would request to supply a series of lessons for the WATCHWORD seemed to afford a good opportunity of giving the idea a practical form. When complete, the book will consist of four sections, each containing material for 13 lessons, that is, one for each week of the year. The first lesson in each section will be for the week of the 13th lesson in each section will be for the week of the previous 12. The first section will serve as the basis of the next Juvenile Temple examination, is devoted to the moral and Scriptural aspects of Temperance, the second section will deal with the Chemistry of the question; the third with the Physiology of it, and the fourth with the economic and legislative ideas of the subject. Thus I shall endeavour to cover the whole ground in a series of easy lessons adapted to the comprehension of the young. I shall be outlining in my copy three pages of the handbook; and I hope to have the entire work ready for publication early next year. To each lesson (except the review) I have appended three questions and answers to be committed to memory by the children, and my suggestion is that while the Handbook should contain the matter for the use of the teachers, the enticement should be printed separately, uniform with the Juvenile Order for the children's use. I have the greatest admiration for Dr. Richardson's "Lesson Book," and for Bro. Dr. Ridges' "Primer," but the former is too abstract for children, and the latter scarcely professes to deal with the whole of Temperance question. What I aim at is something that shall, as I have said, cover the whole ground, and be thoroughly adapted for children.—FREDERIC WAGSTAFF.

Free Initiations.—I thank Bro. George Bunnister, P.H.D., for his testimony to "An old plan revived," and for the list of names of those who have lately been objecting to the principle of initiating during and after public meetings. Bro. Rev. Forbes Winslow has done an immense service to the Order by recommending those proceedings, which are consistent with the fundamental principles of universal brotherhood of our Order. Our mission is to save the people from the temptations of drink, and inducing them to join the Order, by any means however broad, is one great step in that direction, and is a policy that should be adopted at all public meetings, where a room is available in the shape of separate and adjoining rooms is available. Invite those to pay the initiation fee who are able to do so by all means, but do not let even that prevent us initiating all who are willing. I am proud to state this hat was carried out at the recent Morley Hall Meeting at Hackney, and the result has happily proved of great good to all Lodges in "the District." Many who were initiated free have since paid the fee in their several Lodges, and those who hitherto have been unable to pay in- pending their subscription which next year will be a most satisfactory result. I am at a loss to know what better means could be employed to secure converts and members to our Order. It seems to me a useless waste of energy if our Order only to draw large audiences for their public meetings, where nothing is done, and in the best "next step" is there and then to initiate them.—E. A. GIBSON, V.D., No. Grand T Sub-district, Middlesex.

Regalia in Japan.—The WATCHWORD reaches here very regularly and receives a good deal of attention from the members of the "Centennial" Lodge. Among other things, your correspondence columns have lately been filled with comments on the desirability of a distinctive Temple Badge to be worn out of doors, and I gather from many of those letters that a change in the regalia itself would meet approval. If such a change be possible, it will be fully appreciated by Good Templars in Japan. The matter has often been mooted among the members, but no action taken because it was supposed to be as "the law of the Medes and Persians which was not to be altered." It was the "law of the Medes and Persians" that we should not grow and have to bear after all. The weather here in the summer months is so oppressive that one's clothes, of white linen or cotton, are a burden, and when to them is added the weight of No. 2nd and 3rd degree collars, one's condition may be more easily imagined than described, at least by me. If it were possible the slightest possibility of replacing the collar by

something less cumbersome by any means let it be done. To devise something which would serve the double purpose of Lodge room regalia and outdoor insignia would I think be difficult; it is only proper that a very considerable distinction should be maintained. One doesn't wear one's dress suit every day, but it should be very easy to devise a regalia that shall not be found in the same attire as the dress suit. The badge is concerned I think that may safely be left to the "powers that be" to decide upon. One proviso only I would make; let it not be made compulsory, let "the wearing of the blue," or any other badge, be left to the will of the members.—Yours, in Faith, Hope, and Charity, H. MACARTHUR, W.T., Centennial, A.J. Japan.

BROTHER THOMAS OLLIS, OF LIVERPOOL.

By the death, on the 12th inst., of Bro. Thomas Ollis, at the advanced age of 83, the Temperance cause has lost one of its most enthusiastic as well as one of its oldest supporters. Born in the year 1799, at Salford, he was educated by his father for the Church of England ministry. His father, however, dying at a comparatively early age, he was at only seven years old to continue the battle of life. He was brought to a knowledge of the truth at the early age of 12, and joined the Methodist Church, which body he was connected with up to the time of his death.

Coming to Liverpool in 1826, with the intention of proceeding to America, Bro. Ollis had procured berth in one of the vessels sailing from this port, when, his wife becoming dangerously ill, he was obliged to abandon the project, and accordingly settled in Liverpool.

In politics he was an advanced Liberal, and had taken part in every political movement from Peterloo. Stronger even than his political opinions was his devotion to the principles of prohibition, and for many years his vote, as well as his voice, was always to be found in support of the Temperance platform. He was emphatically a Temperance politician, and not one who talked Temperance and voted straight with his party, whenever they brought forward.

His views upon a machine called for a great deal of thought and energy, and the number of patents which he took out gave evidence of his originality and inventive genius, and had he been of a more selfish disposition and devoted less time to the public weal, he might have accumulated wealth. His ruling principle throughout his life was to do others, even if by so doing he impoverished himself.

The following proposition was found in an old note book: "Has a man a right to call his cash his own while the church of God or his brother is in need?" His reply was in answer in the negative, and one of self-denying activity.

During the cholera visitation in Liverpool some years ago, Bro. Ollis was constant in his exertions and visitations both to the sick and bereaved ones, fre- quently being in the rooms where even the doctors almost feared to enter.

The Liverpool Temperance and Band of Hope Union was originated by him, and he was a vice president of it up to his death, while the Liverpool Poplar control societies and kindred societies found him ever ready to help.

He joined the United Kingdom Alliance when it was started, and was one of the most regular attendants at the annual meetings.

Bro. Ollis joined the Good Templar Order as a Charter member of Liver Lodge, No. 274, in May, 1874, and remained a member of this Lodge up to the time of his death. He filled the office of treasurer for some year without a break, and was then elected W.C.T. He was appointed joint representative with Bro. Collins, from the Liver Lodge, to the Grand Lodge Session at Preston, and attended there, taking part in every sitting of that memorable session.

The question that will ever be associated with our brother's name is that of "Bible Temperance." Convulsed with convulsion for the use of intoxicating liquors was to be found in the Scriptures and annotated in the mitigation—so constantly used by the opponents of the movement. Bro. Ollis determined to master the subject, and, with a courage rarely equalled, he set himself, at the age of 40, to study both the Hebrew and Greek languages, so that he might meet with objections on equal footing.

This task he accomplished, and for many years devoted himself to spread the truth upon this phase of the Temperance Question, and only a few weeks ago he published the results of his studies in a small shining volume entitled "Scripture Texts Critically Examined" which will well repay perusal from all interested in the cause.

Bro. Ollis was seized with paralysis some months ago, and though he so far recovered as to sit up in his bed, it has been evident that his work was done. His faith in his Saviour was undimmed and unwavering, and death had no terrors for him; he was calmly waiting his summons home. He said to the writer only a week or two before his death. "My work is done, and I shall be glad to rest."

The funeral took place on the 16th inst., at Aoshild Street, Liverpool, and was attended by a large number of friends. The Order was represented by—

Bro. Bebbington, D.C.T., Collings, P.G.W.C., Sister Green, R.W.G.S.J.T., Bro. Thomas, P.G.G., Pugh, D.Treas. and amongst others whom we noticed present were Messrs. Smyth, Whitehead, J. W. Harrison, D. S. Allen, Foreland, Craigie, J. Miller, B. Hunt, Harker, Allen, E. W. Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Golding, Mrs. Harker, &c., &c.

His remains were borne to the grave by workmen who had for years been in his employ, and who had ever received from him just and fair treatment, and who willingly gave this testimony to his character as an employer.

At a special session of the South-West Lancashire District Lodge, held on Saturday evening, 11th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this District Lodge would recognise with heart-felt gratitude to Almighty God the invaluable services rendered to the cause of religion, Temperance, and national sobriety by our Bro. Thomas Ollis during his long and consistent life; they would further express their desire that his example may be a stimulus to all engaged in the work so dear to his heart, and to which he devoted so much time and energy. To his family they would tender their warmest sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and would assure them that the memory of our late brother will long be cherished as an earnest and true-hearted worker in every good cause."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Klantung bridge in China, claims to be the longest and oldest chain bridge of the world.

The eminent handwriting expert, Mr. Chasbot, died on the 15th inst., at the age of 67.

The Cape Griznez Lighthouse has been lighted by electricity.

There are 30 electric light companies in England, with a capital of over £1,000,000. In America, there are 70 companies, with a capital of over £10,000,000. One at the "Shorham" Exhibition being held in Paris, 24 different countries are represented. One of the curiosities of the exhibition is a post card containing 11,000 words.

The memorial erected to the musical composer Balfe, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey on the 20th inst. It is between the tombs of Percell and Dr. Arne.

One of the provisions of a law recently passed in Denmark is that all intoxicated persons shall be taken home in carriages, at the expense of the landlord who sold them the last glass.

The Geographical Society of Hamburg has resolved to despatch a new expedition into the centre of East Africa, under the command of Dr. Fischer, one of Deshaud's companions in the expedition of 1879.

Two Italians have rowed from Rome to Paris in an outrigger. Proceeding by way of the Mediterranean, the river Rhone, the Saone and from thence through the Bourgogne into the Seine, they accomplished their journey in 100 days.

A destructive fire took place on the 17th inst., in the weaving works of Messrs. Holm and Sons, Bridge-ton, Glasgow. The building, which gave work to 100 persons, was completely destroyed. Damage estimated at £140,000.

From a return relating to the loss of human life and destruction of cattle in the Madras Presidency during the attacks of wild beasts, in the year 1881, it appears that the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes was 1,302; animals, 8,938.

A census was taken one day in August of the number of pedestrians and vehicles crossing the various bridges in the Metropolis in the course of 24 hours. The London Bridge came first with 110,225 pedestrians, 22,212 vehicles; Blackfriars, 79,198 pedestrians, 18,745 vehicles. The total for all the bridges was 381,012 pedestrians, and 75,235 vehicles per day.

The first stone of the old Eldystone Lighthouse, which is to be erected on the Hoe at Plymouth, was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh on the 30th inst. His Royal Highness, in the course of his speech, said that the lighthouse would still render some valuable assistance to navigation, and the tower would ever continue to be not only a monument but of great practical service.

Mr. H. Stanley, was entertained at a dinner on the 19th inst., at the Stanley Club in Paris. Mr. Stanley gave an interesting account of his work on the Congo in forming stations and road making. Between Isangha and Maniganga, the third station, the distance is 71 miles, and he said that the stores, &c., of the expedition had to be brought by a route 2,221 miles in length.

GREATYAR.—Bro. H. Nairn writes that the Channel Fleet will shortly arrive at Devonport.

Scotchman: "Here, ladlie, take this luggage tae the Waverley Hotel, ye ken, and I will gie ye a penny tae yerseel. Street Yoo, is 'Never! How'll ye pay it! All at once, or by instalments!"



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G. W. CO.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY EVENINGS AFTER SERVICE

It will be in the recollection of many that such meetings were strongly recommended by the special committee on the Good of the Order, appointed at the Southampton O. L. Session. I would now add to their suggestions that of a Sunday morning Temperance meeting.

It seems to me that much might be done by means of such agencies.

Quite a number of our friends are at liberty on the Sunday morning and evening, who are not able to render much assistance during the week.

Then also those who are addicted to drinking are more easily got at, and in many cases they are then in a frame of mind which pre-disposes them to be favourably influenced.

The meetings should be short, a good deal of singing and the speeches earnest and directly to the point.

I hear a splendid account of work done in this way in some districts.

VISITING THE HOMES OF THE DRUNKARD

In the early days of the Temperance reform, much good was done by house to house visitation; and much might be done now were the same means employed.

There are thousands of drunken men and women who never find their way to any of our meetings, but they have bodies and souls to be saved, notwithstanding. Many of them will never come to us. Let us then go to them. In 99 cases out of 100 the visitor will be welcomed, and if he has any tact, may soon win his way to the hearts of the fathers and mothers through the children; and possibly the best way to begin in some cases will be to invite the children to join the Juvenile Temple. No visitor of course will think of setting out on such a mission without a supply of Temperance and Good Templar Tracts.

Above all don't patronise the drunkard. There is nothing for which he has a greater contempt than that namby pamby, kid-gloved, "You ought to go and do so and so," kind of style adopted by some good men, but mistaken individuals. True, he is not very long in sucking all the lowest dregs of degradation through drink perhaps, but in your presence he sometimes remembers he is a man and is often as proud as he is poor.

Don't patronise him, I say, or you will drive him from you. He knows his position better than you are able to describe it. Give him your hand, it will do him more good than much preaching. Let him feel—don't tell him—that you regard him as a man and a brother, and much, with God's help, is possible.

Next you have not done all that is possible for such when you have persuaded them to join the Lodge and seen them initiated. Your work is but commenced. Remember if they are to have a ghost of a chance to keep their obligation, they must at once leave their old associates. Where are their new friends? Surely it is your duty to help them to new associations and new friendships, without which their lot is indeed a bad one.

TEA MEETINGS FOR INEBRIATES

were also recommended by the committee at Southampton: "Who does not know something of the magic effect of the cup that cheers but not inebriates?" It means a cup of good tea, not the tea and sugar gets sometimes, which when you are asked if you will have tea or coffee, tempts you to say, "If the last was tea, I'll have coffee this time." By the way, I wonder how it is that while our tea meeting committees are willing enough to spend any amount of money on thick bread and cake, sometimes when a little thin bread and butter would be far more appreciated, they do not appear to be able to afford to pay for really good tea, or some genuine cream? This seems to me to be one of those things which no fellow can understand."

That, however, is by the way. Give a cup of good tea, and the real article in the shape of cream, some nice bread, and what is of even more importance, a hundred or more men and what a treat for the poor fellow who has just left off drinking. It is almost like a little heaven below in his experience. The conditions are favourable for new and strong resolutions. What a pity not to supply them to a greater extent than we do. Cannot we do better in future?

TEMPTATION.

The difference between those whom the world esteems as good, and those whom it condemns as bad, is in many cases but one thing, that the former have been sheltered from temptation.

FINE PASSAGES.

"There are some fine passages in that book." Are

there? Then beware of them. Fine passages are very often *deus ex machina*. For in books also does one see

"Rich windows that exclude the light, And passages that lead to nothing."

CRIMES VERSUS VICES.

"Crimes sometimes shock us too much; vices almost always too little."

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOOD TEMPLARY, 1868-72.

We reprint the following from the article by Bro. J. Malins, G. W. C. T., "The Temperance Movement: Its Origin and Development," in Ward and Lock's *Epoch and Epitome of History for October*:-

The "Good Templar Order" (which originated in America 30 years ago) is a non-beneficial fraternity. The Freemasonry of "Pectolambus" was and was planted in this kingdom in 1808 by its present English chief, Joseph Malins, at Birmingham, which remains its English head-quarters. In 1869 it was planted in Scotland; and in 1870 Grand Lodges were established in both countries. In 1871 the Grand Lodge of Ireland opened; and in 1872 the Grand Lodge of Wales, which was afterwards divided into two—an English speaking and a Welsh speaking one. From 1872 to 1874 the increase of the Order in the United Kingdom was alarmingly rapid, and a reaction followed, but this has passed, and latterly it has been steadily gaining. Persons of both sexes are equally eligible for membership, and to serve in any capacity, each paying a small entrance fee and quarterly subscription. The rules and journals of proceedings are accessible to the public; and the opening, closing, and initiatory services, though not publicly issued, consist only of consecration, prayer, the communication of exclusive methods of recognition, and the taking of a pledge of life-long abstinence from intoxicants. It also aims at the legal suppression of the drink traffic. Its local Lodges hold "sessions"—for members only—every week, where, besides the ceremonial and formal business, conducted under Parliamentary rules, there are readings, music, debates, addresses, or lectures. Every member wears a "regalia," or sash, indicating the rank attained in the Order. Third degree members are elected to constitute the District, or County Lodge, which may meet quarterly; and the various districts elect representatives constituting the National or Grand Lodge, a monthly annual meeting. The Grand Lodges are represented in the International or "Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World," which met in 1881 in Ireland (where the five divisions of the Globe were represented), and fixed its next meeting in 1883 in New York. The Order exists in 80 different countries and territories. The membership in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 142,533 adults (12,000 more being in a separate Order) and about 85,000 in the juvenile section, the latter being very largely abstinent from intoxicants, but from tobacco, gambling, and profanity. There are over 40,000 adults in 683 Lodges, and 20,000 juveniles in about 300 branches under the Scotch Grand Lodge, which employs a staff of agents, and (like the Welsh Grand Lodge) has also had some thousands of adult and junior members, issued a monthly organ. The Grand Lodge of England now has over 30,000 adults in 2,000 Lodges, and about 50,000 juvenile Templars in 800 Temples; all meeting weekly, besides holding about 10,000 public meetings each year. The English organ is the weekly *GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD*; several districts also issuing monthly papers.

The members throughout the kingdom probably subscribe £50,000 per annum, and spend most of it in local working,—25 per cent. supporting the District, and the rest in various ways. The members' voluntary contributions they have "annuited" old John King, the early pledge signer; expended hundreds of pounds in enrolling the ex-slaves of the American States; presented a lifeboat, &c., to the National Council for the Sick and Dying in Australia on 21st inst. After tea, Bro. Bowen, D. C. T. president of the Indorsement, Bro. Rose, V. D., presented to Bro. and Sister Newland, on behalf of the Lodge, a framed testimonial, also a framed photographic group of 17 members of the Lodge. A few other tokens of respect and esteem were given by various members. Bro. Bowen, V. D., bade the travellers *bon voyage*. Bro. Newland feelingly responded to the good wishes expressed, and said he would always have in remembrance the many happy meetings spent with them in the Lodge room. The proceedings terminated with "Auld Lang Syne."

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

MANSFIELD.—A week's mission here resulted in 1,161 pledges, and 2,379 ribbons.

WOLCSTER.—Successful day and evening meetings have been held during the 10 days' mission, and Bro. Booth is very popular with the immense audiences, a number of them in the new hall. The result, including the meetings held on October 19, the result in ribbons and pledges respectively has been 3,957 and 2,736.

ST. WERRUGH.—On October 10 the members of the Church of St. Werrugh Association, with the Right worshipful Juvenile Temple, marched in regular procession to the new hall in the evening. Bro. the Rev. J. Fox, M. A., and accompanied by a file and drum band. The rector conducted the service in his regular, and preached from Proverbs, xxiv. v. 11 and 12.

BUNTON.—On October 18 a Blue Ribbon and Templar pledge meeting was held here by a sub-committee of the East and Mid-Surrey Good of the Order Committee. Bro. Vestryman Symons presided, and addresses were given by Bros. Dimbleby, D. C. T.; Hall, Potter, Hubbard and Cape. Streatham Blue Ribbon choir, conducted by Mr. Danney, rendered good service. Ten names obtained to initiate as a new Lodge.

HAGGERSSTONE.—Under the auspices of the Shoreditch branch, a week's mission was held in the Dove-roof Hall, Mr. M. Young, son, president of the Borough of Hackney Liberal Association and an abstinence for 49 years, presided, and gave a very practical address. Addresses were also given by Bro. J. W. Fisk, Sister Browne, V. D., and Mr. Hills. At the close several candidates were initiated.

BERMONDESEY.—A week's mission was commenced in the Lecture-hall, Salisbury-street, on October 22, in connection with the Jamaica-row Young Christians' Association. The opening meeting was presided over by the Rev. John Farren, president of the association, and was addressed by Mr. H. Emery and Miss Richardson, at the close 106 new pledges were taken and 25 blue ribbons distributed.

STRATFORD.—On October 22 the week's mission suggested by the Bishop of St. Albans was commenced in Stratford and the neighbourhood, when sermons in advocacy of Temperance were preached in West Ham Church, St. John's, Christ Church, and St. Paul's, the preachers at the former being the Hon. and Rev. Canon Lygde, M. A., vicar of Lewisham, and the Rev. Canon Scott, vicar of West Ham. Throughout the week meetings were held every night at the West Ham Town Hall.

BIRMINGHAM.—During the week ending October 22nd Mr. T. H. Westlake, on duty, has conducted a series of meetings in the Temperance Hall here. Nonday prayer meetings have been held each day, and in the evening public meetings, presided over by ministers of all denominations, three of whom have taken the ribbon. The result of the week was present each evening, and sung antibleedations. At the close of the week's mission 1,055 persons had donned the "blue," of whom 964 were new pledges.

COLCHESTER.—From the 8th to the 15th a mission has been carried on here, through the efforts of several of the leading Temperance men of this city. Various speakers from a distance have been present, amongst whom were Bro. Dawson, Burd, Winslow, Bramley, Ord, Holton, Turner, and Rev. Parvia, and W. E. Rice. The result of the week's work is 2,113 blue ribbons, of which 1,678 are new pledges. A tea meeting and conference are about to be held to decide future action.

HEATH.—The first of a series of Blue Ribbon meetings, held under the Bedfordshire D. L., took place in connection with the Heath Ebenezer Lodge, on October 23, when a lecture was delivered by H. Branthwaite, Esq., M. P., of Willesden. The attendance was good. At the close of the evening ribbons were distributed and pledges taken. This was the commencement of a 10 days' mission in this place. The D. L. Executive are arranging to hold a mission in all the places in the district where a Lodge is in existence.

WEST LONDON.—Sir Thomas Chambers presided over a great Blue Ribbon meeting in Allen's Reading School, on October 20, when about 2,000 persons were present. He stated that for years past every month he had to address the grand jury, and every time he had to say that almost every crime of violence was caused by drink. This week a dreadful case was before them. A man was found dead drunk on the floor, his wife dead drunk in bed, and a child beside her dead, its brains dashed out and its leg broken, and no one knowing how it happened. He warmly sympathized with the movement to promote Temperance. The meeting was addressed by Bro. John Henson, of the class of St. George's, and it was announced that 1,000 had signed the pledge in three days.

IRISH V. AMERICAN BULLS.—A Pittsburgh paper in quoting the vital statistics of Philadelphia, says: "Of the births, 7,885 were children."

ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

The annual Conference of the members of the English Anti-Tobacco Society and Anti-Narcotic League was held on Monday evening, the 19th inst, in one of the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Peter-street, Manchester. There was a good attendance. Mr. James Fildes presided, and was supported by Mr. W. R. Simmons, Mr. Bailey Walker, Mr. James Lightham, the Rev. J. Loughborough, G. Ride, Mr. Frank Spence, and others. The Chairman said he was surprised the Committee had a-ked him to take the chair, for he had been a smoker for some 23 years. Five years, however, had elapsed since he smoked a pipe or a cigar. While he did not like to speak evil of an old friend with whom he had spent many a comfortable time, he was bound to say that tobacco had been a treacherous and deceptive sort of friend to him. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid the habit of smoking was on the increase in this country, and he was glad to see so good a meeting for it was difficult to evoke any amount of enthusiasm on this question. They were, therefore, under the greatest obligation to those who gallantly persisted in carrying on the battle. He believed that were it not for the greater enthusiasm which was manifested by the Temperance movement, there would be greater enthusiasm on behalf of the anti-narcotic world. In his opinion it was of little less importance than the Temperance movement, and there was no more inconsistent sight than a Temperance man with a pipe in his mouth. (Hear, hear.) He believed the Temperance movement goes forward with increased vigour if many of its advocates did not stupify themselves to a greater or less degree by smoking. (Hear, hear.) His own experience made the matter very clear to him, for he found that 12 months after giving up smoking, his appetite had improved, that his strength was more even, and that he had put on five or six pounds additional muscle. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. N. Loughborough (Southampton) moved the first resolution.—"That this meeting, while heartily and gladly recognising the rapid growth amongst the various Christian denominations, of a healthy public opinion on the alcohol and opium questions, respectfully commends to all Christians a fair and unprejudiced examination of the following statements regarding the moral and physical effects of these poisons, according to physicians of the highest eminence, prevents the full growth and development of the young, and injures the health and shortens the average life of men of mature age; that it lowers the morale of the boy, and draws him into false associations and sensuality; that it tends to weaken the will and deaden the conscience to the call of duty; that it frequently leads the reclaimed drinker to violate his pledge; that it numbers cases it induces habits of carelessness and improvidence; and that it is itself an unnatural and expensive luxury, and mainly solace to care and labour, neither sought nor needed by the other sex; that it cannot be indulged in without causing more or less nausea, discomfort, or distress to others; and that it is the frequent cause of convulsive fits, disastrous colic, and other explosions."

Mr. D. Field (Baldy) seconded the resolution. Mr. Thomas Lloyd (Norwich) moved.—"That an careful statistical investigation has shown that teetotalers who smoke are five times more liable to fall away than those who do not, this meeting would appeal to the members of the League, and all other Temperance organisations who pledge their fellows to 'discontinuance the causes and practices of intemperance,' to offer them the additional safeguard of a pledge against tobacco."

Mr. E. Parker (Penketh, Warrington) seconded the resolution. Mr. Derrington (Birmingham) moved, "That as the average smoker is unable to resist his craving for tobacco at times and places where he cannot indulge without becoming a public nuisance, and as the officials of railway companies are usually destitute of the moral courage necessary to carry out their own bye-laws, this meeting is of opinion that the inventor who would devise an arrangement which would enable the worshipper of the weed to consume his own incense and apply him with a motive strong enough to use it, would be a benefactor of his species, and deserving of substantial pecuniary reward."

Mr. Watson (Halifax) seconded. The Rev. G. Ride (Chorley) moved.—"That this meeting warmly approves of the Anti-Narcotic League to diffuse information throughout the community on the serious physical and moral evils resulting from the habit of tobacco use, and to help the individual to itself to sustain its operations to the utmost of its power."

Mr. Kennedy, Agent of the League, then gave a brief outline of the society's operations, and also explained the conditions of membership. He said anyone could be a member by paying an annual subscription of 2s. 6d., which would entitle them to the

Monthly Letter published by the League. Larger subscriptions would be thankfully received and are much needed to enable the committee to do more aggressive work.

Mr. Jeremiah Chadwick (Manchester) seconded the resolution. The resolutions were all carried, and a vote of thanks expressed by Mr. Frank Spence and seconded by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, to the Chairman brought the Conference to a close.

IN THE LION'S DEN.*

By BRO. J. OLIVER.

We oft have heard, and y'raaps may hear again,
Of persons bearing lions in their den;
The contrary occurred the other day,
Our hero getting worsted in the fray.
At Court one morning, says the night Express,
A case was heard that caused much merriment,
The facts we quote; perhaps they may avail
To point a moral and adorn a tale.
Some poet once, in thoughtful moment said,
That 'fools rush in where angels fear to tread,'
Our subject serves to illustrate the rule—
A man whom drunkenness had made a fool,
The man we mean (we mention not his name,
Perhaps his modesty would shrink from fame),
Much worse for drink, yet craving s'ill for more,
Entered the Walton police-station door,
And putting down some money on the table,
Called out for drink, as well as he was able,
The sergeant, as the sequel goes to shew,
Would not take mean advantage of his prey;
He did not, spider-like, pounce on a free,
And bear him off to don-son sold and grey;
But, singing his mits'ard, he took the man,
The stern enforcer of his country's laws
Replied, "You make a great mistake to-day,
This is no beehouse, so go home I pray."
And home he might have gone if he'd had sense;
Instead of which he would a row commence.
On this the sergeant would not stand to believe,
Demanded to be served, and would not leave.
So far perley, threats, and 'n' various dodgings,
He did get served.—"With what!"—A cheap night's lodgings.

When morning dawned the sixteenth of October,
Our gallant hero, tho' not free, was sober,
Being in the van to Banquet-street conveyed,
He to the justice due obeisance made,
His fault acknowledged, sadly mourned his plight,
And said, "though wrongly served, it served him
Paid down the fine, with costs, by Judge imposed,
To end the trouble drunkenness had caused,
Then left the court, its needless to surmise,
A sadder man, if not a wittier wise.

THE INFLUENCE OF A TRACT.

Lord Byron wrote, "A drop of ink upon a thought produces the richest harvest, and the fountain will flow." "Think," Mr. William Bell, alliteratively styled the "Travelling Temperance Talkatologist," in the course of one of his popular addresses at the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate, gave a telling example recently of "the influence of a tract." Many years ago a gentleman bought one of those despised leaflets of a poor man. It was thrown carelessly aside, but after a time attracted the attention of the gentleman's son. So impressed was he with the reading that he became "converted" and eventually developed up into a good man and progress of religion in the soul." William Wilberforce was moved by the perusal of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," to write "A Practical View of Christianity." William Wilberforce, legat a son who became a bishop. Bishop Wilberforce becat two sons, "Basil," of Southampton and the best man for the Bishopric of Newcastle. Dr. Chalmers and Leigh Richmond were roused to action by reading William Wilberforce's "Practical View." God only knew, said Mr. Bell, where the influence of the pamphlet of the Rev. man of Ripon, and the conversion would end. If one tract could work such wonders, what might come of the hundreds of thousands of tracts that had been distributed by the Central Temperance Association.

[The foregoing is very excellent, but our correspondent is wrong in attributing the discovery to Mr. Bell, who is doubtless guilty of the same error from which he obtained it.—Ed. G.T.W.]

*IN THE WAGON BOX.—At the county police-court, on the 15th inst, a young man, charged with being drunk. The prisoner, who was drunk, entered the police-station at Walton on the previous day and called for a glass of beer, thinking he was in a beehouse. He was visited by the constable, but instead of going quiet became very abusive, and was accordingly "run in."



COMPILED BY BRO. JOHN B. COLLINGS, P.G.W.C.O.

LORDS ON LIQUOR.

Lord Mount Temple, April 23, 1882.—"I find that since I gave up all forms of alcohol my brain has been clear, my nerves stronger, my heart lighter, and my pulse heavier."

The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave.—"Alcohol was as good a creature of God as the needles and pins were to them, but the mistake people made in bringing forth this old argument against the use of alcohol being in any way injurious, is that they do not distinguish between the works of art and the works of God."

Earl of Aberdeen.—"And once more under the object of health, I would ask, is there any one habit or vice which has unquestionably caused such an overwhelming amount of disease and debility—debility which is often transmitted to future generations—as intemperance in the use of strong drink?"

Lord Cairns, ex-Lord Chancellor.—"Few in the better position of society know the great temptation to which working men are exposed. Those men could not go along the street without seeing open for them places where they could get light and warmth, where they could be received with open arms and could fill of the newspapers and other amusements. But this was provided on one condition only—that they should drink continue to drink, and pay for their drink."

Lord Derby.—"I don't think our great common class quite realise that whenever they order six pennyworth of spirits they are handing over fivepence as a free gift to the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

OPINIONS OF EMINENT TRAVELLERS.

Lieut. Col. Frederic Burnaby.—(Chapter 10, "A Ride to Khibra").—"The increasing number of Russian visitors who are each summer to be seen at Carlsbad, and their general complaint—liver—is a clear sign that dram drinking, if persisted in, eventually sows the seeds of disease."

Thomas Cook, the noted Excursionist.—"Many persons when they travel, being told that the water are not pure or safe to drink, and being recommended to drink the wines of the country, foolishly believe this delusion. From my extensive acquaintance with a clear sign, I unhesitatingly affirm that everywhere God has provided pure water for man, and that the wines drunk are often miserable and dirty. I have found water everywhere that I have travelled—in China and India, Palestine and Egypt—and everywhere WATER has been my beverage."

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. (1832).—"Comparing the efforts of opium on who's population, it could be demonstrated by overwhelming evidence that the spirituous and other intoxicating liquors in common use in this country alone worked more mischief and brought more ruin—sin and crime of every day—upon the population of our own land and with a greater waste and impoverishment to the people than all the opium, foreign and native, consumed in China up to this day. Nothing had ever benefited of opium to equal the evil written and spoken of strong drink. Drink, in fact, worked more destruction in a day in our own land than opium did in a year among the millions of China."

Rev. Henry Landsell, F.R.G.S.—"I have used no fire, no tea, no tobacco, no wine, yet am thankful to say that it has not caused me any harm. The water of the Neva at Petersburg acted medicinally, I believe, on all strangers for a day or two, but this effect soon passes, and does not vitiate my principle, which, to judge from my own experience, would seem to be that, when travelling, persons in ordinary health need not fear to drink the water in common use."

Conscientious Guard: I am afraid, sir, the young lady can't be permitted to travel on a half ticket; she's much over 12 years of age!—Irati Papa: Do you mean to inform me, sir, that my daughter and I are endeavoring to swindle the railway company? Let me tell you, sir, that we've never been so grossly insulted on this line before, although we've both travelled on it for over 15 years.

NEW TOWN ESTABLISHED.—On New Year's Day, 1883, a grand musical and literary competition will be held in connection with the Glyndwr, and Anti- & Co. in the grand Ludlow in Newtown, and about £40 to be given in prizes. For first prizes of one guinea each, essays are to be written on "Waste not, want not, or Thrift and what it may accomplish." "Manners make the man," and "Temperance Novelle." A £1 prize is also offered for a poem (Welsh or English), on "The River Severn."

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE... purifying and laxative, forms a most invigorating, stimulating, and refreshing beverage...

THE EMINENT AND LEARNED DOCTORS... BROU and STEVENS, and many other medical men have borne unqualified testimony to the value of this medicine.

DR. R. MORGAN... "It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. W. STEVENS, in his works on Cholera and Fever... "Since its introduction the fatal West India Fevers are deprived of their value."

DR. J. W. DOWNSING... "I used it in the treatment of over two cases of Yellow Fever, and I am happy to state that I never lost a single patient."

DR. S. SPARKS (formerly physician of the London Dispensary)... "The best mode of treatment of disease has long been confirmed by medical experience."

DR. SPARKS (Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants)... "In hearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other diseases of the Stomach..."

LAMPLOUGH'S CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP... H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN, LONDON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Pyretic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY. With the Excess of Fat Extracted.

Highly Commended by the ENTIRE MEDICAL PRESS... Being without sugar, spirit, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps for years in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoa thickened with arrowroot.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a Half-penny.

Cocoa-tina possesses remarkable sustaining properties, and is especially adapted for use as a Refreshing Beverage. Sold by Chemists and Grocers, in Bins, at 6s. 6d., 3s. 6d., &c.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News. We can only publish such announcements as advertisements. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very Cheap Rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional 35 Words.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazaars, &c., are placed in this the most prominent position in our paper, and are charged by space at the following rates:

For One Insertion... 4s. 0d. Any space One Inch Two insertions at... 3s. 6d. (more or less of Three)... 3s. 0d. at the Space. Four or more insertions... 2s. 6d. same rate.

Including a reference to the Event in the "Forthcoming Events" column.

November 13—Fried Lodge, York, meets Monthly at the Friends' Meeting House, York. Next Meeting on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES. First twenty-four Words... 6d. Every six Words additional... 3d. Name and Address containing part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectably connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services, &c. any reply (not confidential) could be sent to a tradesman's books.—Address, E. 809, Sell's Advertising Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a Situation as Night Watchman by a married man; total abstainer; good references; age 26.—FERRIER, 48, Dale-road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

A LADY, respectably connected, is open for Engagements in the Blue Ribbon (Gospel) Temperance Mission.—Address, J. W. Gasbous, Whittington, Chesterfield.

NOTTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old fair price. Just the thing for advertising meetings, &c. and disseminating temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting printed on back, 1000, 4s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; pre-paid, carriage free.—W. W. WARD, P.R.S., 4, Carrington-street, Nottingham.

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AGENCIES.

ESTABLISHED 1835. INDEPENDENT ORDER OF REHABITES SALFORD UNITY. Registered under the New Friendly Societies Act.

THIS ORDER, having been established over 40 years, and its object being the recovery of the British Island, and the Colonies, offers to Total Abstinents a safe investment. Man of sound constitution and good moral character, from 15 to 55 years of age, may become a member, securing, in case of sickness, from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per week, and in case of death from 25 to 50 pounds per week for 12 weeks, or 60 pounds per week in sickness, and 50 pounds per quarter for each £5 at death. This Order is the wealthiest, largest, and oldest Temperance Friendly Society, having over 57000 paying members enrolled on its books. Every information for the opening of New Tents and forming Districts may be had on application to the Secretary, R. HURST, 8, Lancaster-street, Manchester.

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited, Chief Offices—London Bridge, City, E.C. See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress of this Company, and any information, to all districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

P. J. POTRY, Agent.

EMPLOYMENT.—I want 1,000 Agents to canvass for the Complete Herbalist. I will give them terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than £30 per month, no matter what he ever canvassed before or not.—Address, ERKID, W. HAZE, 41, Chandos-street, Grosvenor-garden, London, and full particulars will be sent by return of post.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE, MARSH POND, SURREY, OR FRAMES.—For necessaries Orphan Children of Total Abstinents. Contributions towards collecting funds, and any information, may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. EDWARD WOOD, 9, Kingsdown-village, Wandsworth Common, W.

BLUE RIBBON MISSION.

SPECIAL GOSPEL TEMPERANCE TRACTS For Meetings and general distribution. 1,000, 5s.; 500, 3s. 6d.; with notice at back. Quantities, 3s. per 1000 Posters, 20s. by 30in., 10d. 10s.; Window Bills, 3d. per 100, in good style, with bold engraved headline. Collecting Cards, 10s. per 1000. Sent name and address, and one stamp for sample. Estimates for all classes of work. Orders per return.—Note Address, BOWEN BROTHERS, Temperance Printing and Publishing Office, 51, Blackfriars-road, London, E.C.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S WATCHWORD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We shall endeavour to make the forthcoming Christmas Number of the WATCHWORD at least as attractive to our readers as its predecessors have been, and to give to its pages as wide and varied an interest as possible. We now invite contributions from its numerous readers; for which, by way of complimentary acknowledgment, we shall present FIVE POUNDS IN BOOKS, AS PRIZES. Contributions, to be eligible for prizes, and for insertion in the Christmas Number, must reach the editor NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6; and may include:—

- 1. Short Temperance stories, not exceeding one column—shorter preferred.
2. Short reasonable sketches, anecdotes, arguments, or appeals, on various phases of the Temperance question; not exceeding half a column—shorter preferred.
3. Short and seasonable Temperance poetry not exceeding forty lines—shorter preferred.
4. Acrostics, conundrums, facetiae, and tit-bits generally; short and sharp—shorter and sharper preferred.

IMPORTANT.—Intending competitors will please bear in mind to write only on one side of the paper, and in sending contributions not to mix puzzles with poetry, or anecdotes with conundrums, &c., but to send their several contributions on different sheets.

The Christmas Number will be double the usual size of the WATCHWORD, and will be charged Twopence. The co-operation of the entire membership is earnestly invited to give the Christmas WATCHWORD a wide circulation, and an impetus for the future that shall permanently increase its sale and usefulness.

MUNICIPAL CONTESTS.

We reprint in another column a letter addressed by Bro. Scott, G.W.Co., to the Birmingham Daily Post, not because of its special reference to Birmingham, but because of its wider grasp of the principles which should guide our brethren and friends everywhere. Though addressed to the Birmingham Daily Post, Bro. Scott's letter would have little chance of insertion in that paper, and, therefore, we take it that it was rather meant for our own columns. A good, useful letter from Bro. Derrington has been inserted in the Birmingham Daily Post, which fairly answers an attack upon Bro. Derrington as a renegade Liberal. On this lead, Bro. Derrington pertinently writes:—

"Let me ask, is every Liberal to be denounced as a traitor to his party who utters earnest protest against its action at particular junctures? Is Mr. Bright 'a robust Liberal'? Was Mr. Cobden 'a true Liberal' to keep faith with his honest convictions both those who men had to separate themselves from party in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Bright had to suffer the indignity of being dismissed from his constituency and sent adrift from his party for his loyalty to conscience. Not many weeks have elapsed since he had to repeat that course, and in the face of the nation condemned the policy of the Cabinet.

"The servant is not greater than his lord; and I also have convictions, and must bear as I may the opprobrium of mere politicians for daring to assert them. My Liberal principles, however, are unaffected by the shifting exigencies of political strife. I believe them to be founded on the solid rock of right, truth, and justice. I hold with Mr. Bright, that 'what is morally wrong can never be politically right,' and therefore, when I am asked to condone the complexity of a party with a candidate largely interested in a traffic which, by common consent, is the greatest scourge to my countrymen, my conscience replies in such a case:—

"Trust to party, church or faction. Trust no leader in the fight. Whether winning, whether losing, Trust in God and do the right."

At Liverpool, the St. James's Crusaders' Lodge is backing a prominent citizen, Bro. William Simpson, who has been a member of that Lodge for upwards of nine years, and is a candidate for the West Derby Ward. We trust Bro. Simpson, who, we believe, contested Preston for Parliamentary honours, on Temperance and purity of election principles, will be returned. Our Liverpool brethren and friends should work well for this end.

In Manchester, also, our friends are active. Bro. John Handley, C.D., has addressed a letter to the candidates throughout the borough of Salford, in which he says:—

"As the officially-authorized electoral agent of the I.O.G.T. for the Borough of Salford, will you kindly permit me to ask a few questions on subjects

which are becoming more and more every day of vital importance to the well-being of the community.

"Are you in favour of Local Option? The closing of public-houses on Sunday? The prohibition of payment of wages in public-houses? The repeal of grocers' licences? And the entire closing of public-houses on election days? And in the event of a petition to the House of Commons being moved in the Borough of Donch, in favour of any or all of the above named Bills, will you, in voting, give it your best support and influence?"

"Please reply at your earliest convenience as we have now prepared our plans for the support, at the polling booth, of those friends who are willing to help us in our efforts to overthrow that greatest source of crime and superstition, the drink traffic."

JUST RETRIBUTION.

THE island of Sierra Leone, a British possession largely populated by coloured people, many of whom were rescued from slavery by English ships, has recently been the scene of a most exciting trial, the result of which would appear to be a stern vindication of the law of human equality. Even in free countries, Europeans have too often treated coloured people with harshness and cruelty, and a most revolting case having come to light, even though after the lapse of some five years, stern retribution has at length been visited upon the offenders.

The summarised report transmitted to the daily papers by telegraph, informs us that the trial of two ex-convicts of the Church Missionary Society, William F. John and John Williams, together with their wives, on the charge of the wilful murder of a young native girl in the year 1877, at Onitsha, on the Niger, concluded on the 18th inst., after a twelve days' hearing. The prisoners were convicted of manslaughter and were sentenced as follows: Williams and his wife to 20 years penal servitude, John to 18½ years' penal servitude, and Mrs. John to two years imprisonment with hard labour. The sentence upon John would have been the same as that upon Williams but for the fact that he had been in prison awaiting trial for about eighteen months.

According to the evidence elicited at the trial, the deceased girl, together with a companion, ran away from the service of the prisoner John. On being brought back to the two girls were tied together, back to back, and whipped with a barbarous cruelty, not only by the prisoners themselves, but by others at their instigation. The victims were left lying on the ground in the broiling sun throughout the day, and their agonies were increased by the application of pepper to their wounds. One of the girls succumbed to their injuries she sustained, but the other survived. The affair has created an immense sensation throughout the colony and the sentence is generally warmly approved.

The fact that the circumstances occurred so long ago as 1877, while the trial of the prisoners has only now taken place, has naturally excited surprise. The explanation given for the delay is that, although the death of the girl was the occasion of suspicion and inquiry among the British subjects, mostly natives of Sierra Leone, at Onitsha in 1877, every attempt to find out the truth of the case met with the greatest difficulties, many people who were in a position to give evidence being themselves more or less implicated in the affair. But for the determination of a Mr. Haastrop, the matter would not have seen the light at all.

It would rejoice our hearts if a little of the same kind of justice could be meted out to the barbarous inhabitants of some of the Southern States of America, where horrible atrocities are constantly occurring, but where white skins still cover black hearts to such a prevalent extent that neither justice nor mercy are vouchsafed to the down-trodden negro population. If a few such trials and sentences as this could be held and enacted in the American States, it would be a step in advance towards human civilisation.

THE POLICY OF THE ALLIANCE.

WE last week briefly noticed the interesting proceedings of the anniversary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and referred our readers for fuller information to the columns of the *Alliance News*. Those who have read the report in our contemporary will already have formed their own conclusions as to the nature of the proceedings. They were full of interest, and could not fail to have a salutary effect. The very coming together of so many ardent Temperance reformers, gathered from all parts of the country, the grateful recognition of good work already done, and of the evident advance of public opinion, the vast assembly at night in the great Free Trade Hall, and in the overflow meeting, the enthusiastic response to the most advanced utterances, all these things combined to make the occasion a noteworthy and an important one; and yet, at the risk of being misjudged, we must express the feeling of disappointment with which we still look back upon the day, because, in our view, the main object to have been aimed at, in aid of the earlier accomplishment of the plans of the Alliance, was scarcely attempted to be reached.

As we stated last week, the chief interest of the morning conference was centred upon the discussion raised by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lundie on the question of Licensing Boards. But it ought not to have been so. Interesting as that discussion necessarily became, it ought to have been dwarfed by the earnest consideration of the electoral policy necessary to induce the Government and Parliament to concede the right of veto which the electors in such large numbers throughout the country have already demanded. How so to follow up the agitation as to reap early fruit, should have been the one topic over-reaching all others in interest and importance.

It is true there was a resolution on the subject—the fifth resolution—which ran as follows:—

"That this Council earnestly appeals to the electors of the United Kingdom, to forthwith strengthen and complete the Temperance electoral organisations in their respective constituencies; so that whenever an election takes place, they may act promptly and unitedly, in support of candidates who will enforce the just and reasonable demand for a direct popular veto on the sale of intoxicating liquors."

But resolutions of this kind have been so often moved, seconded, supported, and adopted at these anniversaries that they are taken, as was the case on this occasion, very much as a matter of course, and no one went away with the feeling that any very special steps had been taken to stimulate the Temperance electors of the country to any very decisive electoral policy in the future.

In our judgment the duty devolved upon the Executive to press this subject to the front, first by an emphatic resolution urging organised opposition to opponents, and energetic support only to supporters; and secondly by putting up gentlemen to speak to such a resolution who, after due notice and preparation, would have infused the necessary enthusiasm to carry it by so emphatic a vote as would be likely to rally the Temperance electors of the country, and impress Parliament and the country with the precise nature of our demands and the inconvenience to party that might arise from their being longer trifled with or withheld.

It may be retorted upon us that there was ample opportunity to move to amend or strengthen the resolution, and that there was the same right of free discussion upon this as upon the Licensing Boards subject; but it would not be quite within the bounds of truth

to say so. In the one case the resolution prepared by the Executive was being supported, but past experience tells that alterations of resolutions which have once been printed, and have passed the so-called business committee, are not allowed. The weight of official authority is so brought to bear that the mover of an amendment is apt to be regarded as an interloper, if indeed he be not denounced as a mischief-maker.

It is quite right, we admit, that some representative body should prepare the business for such a conference, and should, after due deliberation, pilot its resolutions to their adoption by the main body. We do not complain of such a course. All we say is that in our judgment the Executive has missed a grand opportunity of doing what should have been its first concern to accomplish, to rally the electoral forces of the country, and to have given such a key-note of resolute determination in Manchester as would have been taken up throughout the country and made itself felt in support of Sir Wilfrid's noble championship in St. Stephen's.

We do feel that these proceedings are becoming far too stereotyped; that Sir Wilfrid is not being backed up as he ought to be, and as the Alliance Executive itself desires he should be; and we attribute this shortcoming to the fact that the Executive does not take sufficiently into its confidence and counsel the leading, active spirits of the movement. This is the natural tendency of a self-elected body that has been working in one groove for nearly 30 years, and that resists the suggestions of sincere friends whom it comes to regard as officious outsiders.

The desire which many friends feel to shed due respect to such good men, and to discourage any interference with their decisions, is shared by ourselves. When we have made suggestions, or ventured upon friendly criticism, we have done so in violation of our own kind and even reverential regard for the good men at the helm, and with a knowledge that our motives were liable to be misjudged. What we have said has been from a sense of duty, and has been prompted by an earnest desire that the Alliance may continue to advance in its supremacy as the great political engine for the suppression of the liquor-traffic, and that around it, and indeed as a part of it, all the great forces that arise in the Temperance world may combine and co-operate. We think the policy of the Executive has not of late years been up to the demands of the age, nor abreast of the propitious circumstances that have arisen, and we feel strongly that the recent meetings in Manchester have failed, for want of better guidance, to do what might have been done to secure an earlier and more triumphant victory for prohibition by means of genuine Local Option legislation.

The mere repetition of enthusiastic anniversaries is not enough to influence Parliament: neither is it to be done by memorials. These become as the idle wind, which seafarers regard not. Electoral action is needed, such as can be felt in Birmingham, where Mr. Schmdhorst, as an able organiser for England as well as Birmingham, can yet afford to speak publicly with contempt of anything the Alliance and Good Templars can do. But let the Alliance sound the true trumpet-call to activity, and seek—as though it meant it—to rally around it, as in one solid army, all the great Temperance forces of the country, and the political chiefs leaders would soon advise their party caucus of the way in which it is desirable they should go. As it is, we fear that the labours of the Government and Parliament and the combined Temperance forces may simply result in the most miserable and abortive pretence of Local Option, such as shall give a new lease of life

and power to the traffic we seek to suppress. We earnestly hope it may not be too late for the Alliance Executive to supplement, by stronger measures than were foreshadowed in Manchester, the proceedings of that anniversary, and that they may rise, as we think they have not yet done, to the demands and the exigencies of the hour.

BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T. has made but little progress during the recent bad weather. He seems, however, a little stronger, but has not yet regained the use of his limbs. He was carried downstairs to tea on Sunday last, and somewhat enjoyed the excursion.

BRO. DR. TANNER'S youngest son, we regret to learn from the *Christian Recorder*, recently met with a really severe accident by being knocked down by a street car and terribly cut and bruised. He is reported as progressing favorably.

BRO. CAPTAIN PHIPPS, R.N., W.D.S., Naval District, has just been appointed an association secretary to that excellent and useful society, "Missions to Seamen." His duties will lie principally in the neighbourhood of London and the southern and south-western counties.

THE ORDER IN NEW ZEALAND is improving. In connection with the Grand Lodge and the I.O.R., an official organ has been started, and under the title of the *Temperance Reformer* intends to devote all its energies to change the law by which the manufacture and sale of the drink are sanctioned and upheld in the colony. We wish it every success.

SUNDAY DRINKING.—A publican at Weymouth was recently charged with permitting drinking in his house during prohibited hours on a Sunday, and on complaints being made that the case was not reported it transpired that the case was heard privately, and the man, who pleaded guilty, was fined £1 and 2s. 6d. costs. The Mayor (R. N. Howard, Esq.), and J. Lundie, Esq., were the magistrates in the case.

THE PUBLICANS OF CORNWALL, aided by the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, have sent up a petition against Sunday Closing, signed by 21,452 persons, one being under 19 years of age, and over 20,000 being males. We should say, taking the publicans' petition for what it may be worth, that the women and children of Cornwall have the most sense, and that a counter-demonstration on their part would be not inappropriate. This petition should be carefully analysed, as it is said that tippers travel, and if they signed wherever they have trampled the thousands may possibly be reduced to at least one half.

THE REV. A. G. MARMEET (Deision, Texas, U.S.A.), noted for the good work he has accomplished in Texas both for God Temple and African Methodist, and by whose side we stood in Belfast, Ireland, and plead for both, now lies dangerously ill. Two more absences have appeared in his side and the probabilities are another long stage of affliction awaits him. In the meantime we commend him to the kindest consideration of the Texas brethren generally. A hint to the wife is sufficient. Bro. Marmet has been sick a long while, brethren. Do not forget him.—*Christian Recorder*, October 25.

BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G.W.Co., has, in addition to others not quite complete, made engagements for the following dates inclusive:—October 25 to 28, Leicestershire; October 30, special G.L. Session at Liverpool; October 31, Burnley; November 2, Huddersfield; November 6, Newark (Notts); November 7 to 11, Northumberland; November 14, Bristol; November 15 and 16, East Kent; November 17, Hartford; November 18, London; November 20 to 24, inclusive, Essex; November 27, East and Mid Cheshire; November 28 to December 1, South Durham; December 4 to 6, inclusive, Suffolk; December 12 to 14, South Devon; December 26, Coventry.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH writes to the *Guardian* to say that he did not at a recent meeting state that "insolent men" had spoken of him as the friend of intemperance. The phrase he used was "excellent men." Neither did he speak of "hardened teetotalers" but of "ardent teetotalers." The Bishop seems to have been hardly used by the local reporters. It is not equally probable that the Bishop would find it difficult to justify the hard things he has said of other people! It is true that the publicans flatter the Bishop that the teetotalers revile him. If the Bishop is not very prudent he is at least very sensitive.

A PROCESSION OF GHOSTS.

Do you hear the long weary groan which creeps under the ground from the West Bay, and right down here in Melcombe Regis, tells of the fearful storm that two or three days before lashed the whirling pebbles of the beach with myriad scorpion-whips of mighty waves? Do you feel the creeping of your flesh as the low groundswell, in hiss deeper than the lowest notes of the pedal organ, moans a dirge for the gallant ship, that with 75 souls on board was caught in the marshall between Portland and the Start, and after heading willfully to and fro, dashed herself on the stony wall and perished? And the piteous groands will tell you of the seven who hoped to dare the billows on the slender line of the life-buoy, but who never had a chance to give a signal. One of the freed line parted, and left the seven to be swallowed without sight of the giant crowd on shore, but between whom yawned the gulf over which none could pass without the line. Ah! the sea! How many pearls have we dropped into those cold depths! How vast the army that is disbanded! What but the tragic shall sound there—assembly for the Grand Review. All was done that could be done, and much as we mourn the lost, we must leave them with Him who called them through the sea, and will again issue His command, and give us the sign of the cross.

Middle Bond-street, Weymouth, outside the tallest and finest grocer's shop in the street, the very one now occupied as a sea-cademy, and we exchange pitying thoughts of the great wreck. But these things do not form passes, however down with weariness the month is open, and when the tongue is burnt and swollen, and the eyes are starting from their sockets in pain and despair. The form is that of a youth, a landsman, a boy who consists that very shop, a Sunday scholar. I interrogate my friend—What had this tragic shall sound with the time? How came that youth across the fatal river? "Haven't you heard," said he, "that the apprentice over there went to the wreck of the Royal Adelaide, drank the spirits which were washed on shore, and there we learn how George Nale, sitting on the great wreck, where half Weymouth and Portland mustered, was pinched by the cold of that terrible night, until he found the flat bottles of spirits which the Adelaide was taking out, but which were now torn to shreds, and he drank them, and then he reached his bed-rack to keep himself warm and miserably died."

"This is a fine clear morning, and the storm seems to have changed to the zephyr of love over the West Bay, as the waves gently rise and fall. But see the wreckage of the great candles and papers, and wood and iron castles. There are three castles together, occupying a triangle big enough for half a dozen men to fire the pebbles. To lie! why! there's one there! It will be his after that bitter cold night! I went, for reader, to present water was there, and the man, his face up to the sky, would never see the blue sky more till comes the day."

"When there will be mourning
Before the judgment seat,
When this world is burning
Beneath Jehovah's feet."

For the man was gone, the clothes, the corpse, were there, and when the country police came up they complained—"Here's another of them! Two found dead this morning by drinking that gin." And five was the number, but the black list ended—in the place of perfect safety from the police, possessing their security by that which promised them warmth, but killed them when they dropped.

I am in a fragrant valley, for so I can tell with eyes shut by the sweet scents of mint and mignonette, and rose and sweet pea that come in on a breeze, and the breeze, and as the scene clears to my opened eyes I see pretty cottages with lovely front gardens, full of flowers and sweet herbs; on the right pleasant vegetable plots, and a road goes down into the bottom and rises again towards a house of red brick and flower-and-herb-sprinkled country. In front of me there is a public-house sign, and I go on. The ghost-seer spies the stain on the fair picture; there is the figure of an English carrier, late young and full of health, went by labour in the air around Preston and Sutton Poyntz. But now a long broad mark of red dirt covers a deeply-pressed hand, like a cart-rut, that goes up his frock, and his ribs grind when moved as if they were broken. Blood and bronchial mucus are coughed from his face, and his eyes stare in pain and fright. I can't speak to the specter, but he speaks to me; "I've had a crown's" quest, but it is over, and the verdict has been given. Moaning sits a woman, rocking her body with a babe in her lap, and round are three little ones, crying because mammy cries and father gone, never to come back again. "How come it about my poor sister?" "Oh! he used to love to drop, and he often came home to me the woos; but this morning I said 'Oh, do remember, my dear, you've

got young horses before you, and oh! don't touch a drop for me and the children's sake!" "I'out me, my girl," he said, and he started all right with the young horses, and went into Weymouth with his band all right, and he got his hand to me to me buy and sell and wouldn't have a drop till he got nearly to the village, and then he met four more, and they went in and had four pints of 'p'op' ale." "Well! that wasn't much for four or five men, was it?" "Oh! but he'd taken a drink or two, and he got into the village with the ale, and he forgot his horses was young, and he cracked his whip, and off they went, and ran down the hill. And he ran a'er 'em to stop 'em, and got the fore horse by the head, and da-o-w-e he went, and the wheel of the waggon went right over 'em and killed 'em on the spot, and I'm left with these four poor little 'uns." And the falls to crying, and rooking, and moaning, and the little ones cry fresh for mammy's sake, and I, who hadn't wept too soon, I mourned the last drink-stein one, cry too. Oh! ghost of the wagon-crushed body, oh! young husband and father killed for a pint of foamy, only three miles from Weymouth, come back from the grave, and tell the drinkers what is moderation, and for how little drink a man may die. But as the crushed Preston oater lies into it, leaving wide a way for the water, and will be translated through one rose from the dead.—Weymouth *Temple*.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMERICA.

Every now and then letters are received from our fellow-workers in America, (and by "fellow workers" I mean not only our good Missionary Agents, but members working quietly in their respective Lodges, often at terrible odds, to maintain and extend the Order), expressing their great appreciation of the letters or parcels of papers received from Great Britain. Sometimes they tell how useful the Temperance papers, pictures or tracts have been, and how scarce and costly everything is in the Kingdom. I am glad to get many more letters and parcels would go across, believing if the names and addresses of our American brethren were better known, and I purpose to send to the WATERWOOD every now and then some I may know of. Bro. Hammond (our coloured brother, well known formerly in London Lodges, now working equally hard for Temperance in the South.) Address care of Ames, Beattie and Co., 361, Main-street, Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A. Also our missionary, Bro. W. M. Hastings, Morville, Tennessee. Bro. W. M. Artrell, Box 33, Key West, Florida. The Independent G.W.Sec. of that State, Sister Miss Jessie Forsyth, P.O. Box 1952, Boston, the G.W.Sec. To our brave little G.L. of Massachusetts. Then there are Bro. and Sister Morrell, address 510, Brook-street, Philadelphia, and Bro. and Sister, 2219, Canal-street, Kensington, Philadelphia, who are working so hard to maintain the Order in that City. Also Bro. the Rev. E. M. Pinckney, the G.W.C.T. of South Carolina, address Columbia, South Carolina; Bro. Rev. A. G. Marmet, Deision, Texas, both independent workers; Walter S. Wilson, G.W.Sec. 106, Bank-street, Norfolk, Virginia, who wrote the other day to the R.W.G.T., saying how glad he should be to hear occasionally from members of this side of the water. The hope goes out to the same good man, the Rev. J. P. Terry, for every quarter of a pound of printed matter, open at the ends. Papers and pictures for the children of the Juvenile Temples would be very useful.

L. M. WOODFORD.

THE YELLOW RIBBON ARMY.—A crowded meeting of the friends of the Yellow Ribbon Army was recently reported to have been held at the Flying Horse Tavern, Walworth-road, London.—"General" Hicks, who presided, announced that he was in favour of social liberty, us against the tyranny of the Blue Ribbon Army. Two or three other meetings would be held in London during the week and several in the provinces.—Mr. W. O'Phelan (barrister) has written to the *Temple*, that he is fully endorsed by the ordinance of his Lordship the Bishop of London, setting forth the right of all to enjoy in moderation alcoholic malt liquors, cordially thanking him for condemning the intemperate and uncharitable language indulged in by leading members of the Blue Ribbon Army, and expressing his regret that the decline to be dragged into their views.—Mr. S. Wynell Mayon (a banker), who seconded, said in the event of the Blue Ribbon Army starting candidates at the general election some organisation was necessary to present to the voters, and he would be likely to follow if not opposed.—The resolution was carried amidst cheers, and other speakers followed.—How grand! A banker and a barrister in at the birth. Proud titles! Mr. O'Phelan should be quite a leading man among the publicans, though he never looks of him at any of the publicans, to the banker, though we don't know his bank the brewing interest will now surely trust him with their money. Or perhaps he only keeps a bank whereon the wild thyme grows. Strange that these gentlemen should be so well known to the public, and congratulate the Bishop of Peterborough upon having made such distinguished converts and disciples.



Lodge news should be sent as early as possible, and cannot be received after Tuesday morning for insertion in the following issue, except from Lodges meeting on Tuesday night, from which reports can be taken up to 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The "News of the Lodges" should constitute a public record of the important events in connection with ordinary Lodge Sessions, Public Meetings, Anniversaries, &c., in connection with the Order. It should refer, not to matters of mere local interest, but to the every-day occurrences of ordinary Lodge Sessions, but to such matters as are of national importance, interesting alike to all classes of readers, stimulating some, encouraging others, and rejoicing all. For this purpose it should make mention of Essays and Papers read, of competitions in Reciting, Reading and Singing, Temperance Boxes, Question Boxes, and such like. And, ONCE A QUARTER, the total number initiated or admitted by a c., the total of membership, &c., may be given. Singing, Reciting, &c., at ordinary Lodge Sessions should not be reported, except as the same names of singers, reciters, &c., occur week after week, and such news can only be of limited local interest. When, however, a Public Anniversary, or other Meeting or Demonstration in connection with the Order takes place, the names made up of the chairman and of those taking part, and to save space these should be classified thus: Chairman, —, Songs by —, Recitations by —, &c., &c.

We gladly welcome contributions of Lodge News, or other matter suitable for insertion, but they must be on separate sheets, WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE ONLY of the paper, and duly authenticated with the name and address of the writer.

METROPOLITAN.

Deptford.—"New Cross Excelsior" October 18. Sisters' surprise night. A carpet and three handsome blue and white compositions. The sisters wore nice caps and white aprons, served off two refreshment tables provided by Sister Pittman, W.V.T., in celebration of her twelfth birthday. Two admitted by c.c. 22. 23 admitted by Bro. Arthur, A.H.C.P.

Old Kent-road.—"Military Brothers." October 12. Three initiated. Songs and recitations by Bro. Mustogrove, Henry, and Tucker. Degrees conferred at 9.15 on six.

Uxington.—"Henry Ascell." October 16. Good session, two initiated. Visit of the Harringay Lodge, who entertained, and a very happy evening prevailed.

Hill.—"Hubert and Garfield." October 14. Outtings from Temperance papers, interspersed with songs and readings; eight initiated, result of anniversary pleasant session.

Commercial Road.—"Pride of St. George's." October 18. Bro. John Rawlinson presented to the Lodge a piece of the late Egyptian flag, captured by six Good Templars, two of them having been killed in the struggle and our wounded. A letter of sympathy and thanks to be forwarded to the survivors. Full meeting.

Chiswick.—"Gunnersbury." October 19. Report of entertainment committee, part 110s., three proposed one initiated. Chiswick Lodge officers presided. The good of the Order was carried out in accord with G.W.C.M.'s hints in WATERWORN. Numbers 1000 and 1001 initiated.

Camberwell New Road.—"William Tweedie." October 14. Special session. One re-admitted; three initiated. Resolution of sympathy with Sister Rose initiated. Sister Rose, Mrs. Arthur, A.H.C.P., and Young, G.W.C.T.; Bond, P.G.M., and Martin, P.W.C.T.—October 18. One admitted by c.c. Sessions, recitations, and pianoforte music by Sisters Reed, Russell, and Rose. Bros. Brewster, Arthur, Miller, and Welchelluff. Seventy-five members present.

Wood Green.—"Loyal Alexandra's R.C.P." October 17. Aggregate meeting of Bro. Paul's, John Watford, and John Star of Pines, and of the A.H.C.P. presided. Discussion on "How to interest, recruit, and instruct our members," opened by Bro. W. Ashton, W.M., followed by several other able Good meetings. Two initiated.—"Loyal Favourite's R.C.P." Harvest festival and tea. Hall elegantly decorated. Bro. G. Groom, L.D., presided, and was assisted by Sisters Clapham, Cave, Cook, Blyden, Dolson, Cox, and McHenry. Little Toddie Burle and Georgina Burle. Bro. V. Cave presided at the piano. Over 150 present. Grand success.

C.—"Grosvener." October 20. Coffee supper and entertainment. Bro. F. Hawthorn, W.D.S., presided, supported by Bro. Mills, of the A.H.C., who has just returned from Egypt, and who gave a very interesting account of the same. The singing was by the A.H.C. Temperance. Songs and recitations by Sister L. Dyke, Ainstead, Mrs. McCallie, Sister Garsen, Kimber, Stevens, Bro. Butler, Hawthorn, Mills, Speed, and Bro. Martin. Large number of the Goldstars and other. Piano, forte solos and songs by Miss Artell. About 160 present. Five names given for membership. Lodge flourishing.

Long Acre.—"Whitefield." October 20. Visit of the Cambridge Lodge. One admitted on a c. Fifty-eight present.

Cherlithly.—"Victory." October 12. Anniversary tea and public meeting; about 40 attended to tea. Bro. Edmond, who had a c. and a c. at the public meeting; dresses were given by Bro. Thomas Lewin-ton, and Mr. A. E. Fox; nine blue ribbons and two pledges taken.—October 19. Degree night; third and second degrees conferred.

Lower Norwood.—"Penwick." October 10. Profit on tea 5s. 5d., and on Crystal Palace Fete tickets 6s. 31. Bro. Parish gave an address on Juvenile Temperance and its Benefit. A c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Members present a handsome tea service, complete; a vote of thanks given. Bro. Peppard read a paper—"Duties of officers"; a very instructive paper. About 30 present.

Old Kent Road.—"Military Brothers." October 19. Public meeting. Chairman, Bro. Henry. Humorous address by Professor Chloey, U.S.H.S., on Temperance and our Order. Songs by Bro. Salter, J. Welsh, Henry, Bartlett, Simmonds, and Sister Payne. Sisters Rauford and Hayli, a recitation. Several promises of membership.

Crouch End.—"Harrington." October 18. Crowded session. Eight proposed and nine initiated. Bro. J. M. Jones, V.D., presided, and gave a short address. Songs and recitations by Bro. H. H. Jones, H. H. Jones, Reynolds, Abbott, and Bro. Marshall. Pleasant and interesting session.

Uxington.—"Henry Ascell." October 23. Grand session. Special vote of thanks to Sister Goddard, and to the L.D. for their exertions on behalf of the anniversary. Nearly all the officers for the past quarter were re-elected. Bro. Goddard being re-elected. Sister Goddard, Bro. Taylor, H. C. T., and Sister Taylor and Sister Taylor. Happy evening.

Clapham.—"General Garfield." October 12. Progressive committee reported on winter's work. October 19. Public meeting. Ten shillings voted towards new Lodge at Brixton.

Kentish Town.—"Regina." October 23. Entertainment. Bro. D. Gover, D.S.J.T., for Alldislee, presided. A c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Bro. Gover, in presenting the prizes to the children, gave each a good word of advice. The meeting was well attended. Temple progressing. Mr. E. Painter presided. A c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read.

Leicester-square.—"Orange Branch." October 23. Bro. G. Hardwick and W. Turner recommended as S.J.T. and Assistant to Sir J. Rawner, Senior Temple, Paper by Bro. Taylor, H. C. T., on "Local hints about the air we breathe," illustrated with diagrams; well received. Useful and entertaining session.

Bloomsbury.—"Banner of Peace." October 23. Found session. A c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read.

Ratcliffe.—"Pride of Ratcliffe." October 19. Quarterly session; largely attended. The Ratcliffe Blue Ribbon Band fully entertained the company, and Sister Holmes, W.D.S., presided. A c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Blue Ribbon Banner, and delivered an admirable address.

Croydon.—"Pinner." October 19. One initiated; speeches by Bro. Wright, H. C. T., and an address. A vote of condolence with our G.W.C.T. in his illness, was unanimously passed.

PROVINCIAL.

Wiston.—"St. Wiston." October 17. Sixth anniversary. Public meeting in the village hall, Bro. Adams, W.C.P. presided. Bro. Bailey, U.K.A., and Bro. Varley, mission agent, gave excellent addresses, the Blue Ribbon string band and choir leading the singing. About 100 present.

Leicester.—"Spartan." October 9. Second degree meeting and public meeting. Bro. J. Weston presided, and addresses were given by Bros. the Revs. T. C. Donning and H. P. Vorley after which a session was held and five initiated, and three proposed.—October 16. Visit of the Emmanuel Lodge; excellent programme; over 160 present.

Wishober.—"Clarkson." October 11. Public entertainment. Bro. Rev. J. P. Tereah, president, and addresses were given by Bros. Pithel (Dereah), and J. Kerridge, and Bro. Mills, W.D.S., and Bro. Bonles, W.F.S., Wylett, and J. J. Benton. Songs by Bro. Jones and the Lodge choir. Musical duets by Bro. Steele, and Miss Kendrick. Enjoyable evening. Room full.

Leicester.—"Spartan." October 7. Goose Fair tea party. About 40 present. Recitations, songs, games, &c.—A very enjoyable evening.—October 14. Four initiated; two re-admitted as Ancient Templars. Pleasant session. Large number of members.

Foot's Cray.—"Busy Bee." October 10. One initiated. Bro. Britain Francis, on behalf of the members of the Lodge, presented the W.C.T. Bro. H. J. Knight, with a ring, presented to the speaker as a token of respect, on the occasion of his marriage.—October 17. Two proposed. Two re-obliterated. Paper by Bro. G. Clark, entitled "Wine is a Mocker." Thanks given to the speaker, and a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Hope of Croydon Lodges, by Bro. New and Sister M. Martin, who had visited those Lodges. Bro. New gave a very interesting account of his visit to the Swansea Lodge.

Liverpool.—"Noah's Ark." October 18. Night with W.C.T.'s paper, by Bro. J. Oliver, on "The Lodge and its Presiding Officer." Well received. Songs and recitations.

Liverpool.—"Cranmer." October 19. United session. Animated discussion on "The Cause of Weak Lodges, and how they may be strengthened." This subject was not included in the programme, but was discussed for the explanation of our principles and the promotion of Temperance.

Warrington.—"Fellstone."—"Pinner." October 20. Military brothers' night and sisters' surprise. Bro.

William La Farge, I.D., presented the Lodge, on behalf of the sisters, with a handsome table-cloth for the W.V.T.'s table. Vote of thanks accorded for same. Songs and recitations by Bro. La Farge, R. King, W.F.S., W. Hoel, &c.

Nottingham.—"Hoppe and Lifeboat." October 11. Four initiated, including Bro. Macdonald, an abstinence medical practitioner, residing in the neighborhood. Bro. T. Tyers assisted by c.c. from the Star Lodge, and one brother re-admitted.—October 18. Eight initiated and others proposed. Visited and entertained by Happy Home, &c. Songs and recitations by Bro. Smith, Chandler and Appleton. Quartettes by Sisters Chandler and Jones and Bros. Appleton and Cooper.

Warwick.—"Warwick Castle." October 18. Coffee supper and entertainment. Bro. Jackson presiding. Upwards of 60 present. Pianoforte solos and duets by Sisters Howard and Jackson. Songs by Sister Howard and Bros. Walsh, Weston, and Williams. Recitations by Sister Weston, and Williams. Readings by Bros. Jones and Noble.

Devizes.—"John James Fox." October 20, 21, 22. Fraternal visit by Avon Lodge, located 12 miles away. Excellent programme rendered by visitors, including an earnest address by Bro. Jackson, W.C.T., which was provided, and enjoyable evening spent. The special feature adopted as a counter attraction to the "fair," which was going on in the town at the same time, and was successful. Bro. G. W. T. presided, and Bro. D.C.T. for Wilt, and Bro. Cave, V.D., were also present.—On following evening, public meeting in Town Hall, presided over by Rev. W. Darwent. Unquestionable success, and about 100 present. Bro. Atkin presided. Day, two services were held in the Town Hall, when Bro. Atkin presided.

Worcester.—"Excelsior." October 20. Paper on "Vegetarianism" by Bro. Bliss. Animated discussion led by Bro. Blank, but owing to the shortness of the time allowed it was resolved to postpone the discussion. Three initiated.

Elor.—"Elor." October 19. Eleventh anniversary tea and public meeting. Chairman, Bro. Geo. E. Cook, P.W.C.T. Addresses delivered by Bro. Thompson, C.P., and Bro. Glasper, D.C.T., G.W.T. Reading, Bro. Dawson, and recitations by Bro. G. W. T., and by Bros. Taylor and Bowker. Recitations by Sisters Kirby and Wand, Bros. Squire, Cook, sen., and Lockwood.

Bristol.—"Morning Star." October 20. Lodge-room densely crowded. Six were initiated and two admitted on Ancient Templars' cards. Entertained by the Sisters Winton.

Manchester.—"City." October 21. Eleventh anniversary tea and entertainment. Bro. A. C. Eccles, P.G.W.C.T., presided, and gave an excellent address, and a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. W.D.S.; Shelton, P.D.C.T.; Moss, and G. E. Ryding. Sisters A. E. and S. Ryding, and Miss Eddy. Bro. J. Cooper, the Derbyshire poet, delighted the audience with his "Ode to the Nation and Family, God's Flowers to Grow." Bro. John Edwards closed an earnest speech by an appeal to non-obtainers to sign the pledge. Hall well filled; three to join the Lodge.

Worcester.—"Excelsior." October 17. Surprise by Sister Cook, the W.T. (and D.V.T. of S. Lancaster), who provided a tea in commemoration of her fifty-fourth birthday. After tea the L.D. presented, on behalf of the Lodge, a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Dress to Sister Cook, as a token of the esteem in which she is held and for her untiring efforts to advance the welfare of both the juvenile and adult Orders in W.S. Lancaster. Sister Cook acknowledged the presentation in a suitable manner, and Bros. Pyle, Freeman, &c., supported the testimony to Sister Cook's valued efforts. Harmonious evening.

Worcester.—"Excelsior." October 2. Coffee supper and experience meeting.—October 9. Surprise night. Bro. Baker, R.H.A., on behalf of the military members, presented the Lodge with two inkstands and a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. There was a clever piece of inconuity, having been made out of two shrapnel shells, and were of polished brass, and glass bottles for the ink.—October 16. Devotional night conducted by Bro. E. Shaw, W.D.S. Pleasant evening.

Hull.—"United Effort." October 20. Public tea, coffee supper, public meeting and entertainment. Bro. S. Storer, D.C.T., presided, and Bro. D.C.T., and Sister Thorpe, D.V.T., assisted the meeting. Recitations were given by Sister Stratford, W.S., Miss Burgoine, Bro. Chase, C. W. Storr, W.F.S., and Mr. Peter Adams, who, on behalf of the W.C.T., presented a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. Recitations by Peterson, Margrave and Storr, and Bro. Chase rendered good service. Enjoyable evening.

Accoke Green (Worcestershire).—A Lodge. "Accoke Green," was visited by Bro. H. J. Knight, on behalf of Gwyther Lodge, on October 23 in the Congregational Mission-room, Spring-road. Fifteen were initiated, and one joined by c.c. Bro. W. D. Brunner was recommended as D.D. from the number of the members. Gwyther Lodge was present, and assisted at the institution. W. Scott, W.D.Sec., installed the officers.

Worcester.—"Excelsior." October 20. Eight initiated. Sister Etherington presided for the first time. Bro. Kerr, in presenting with two handsome volumes. Bro. Kerr, in making the presentation, dwelt on the advantages of membership in our world wide Order. Sister Etherington responded, and a c. was read, and a c. was read, and a c. was read. For regalia fund. About 100 present.

Liverpool.—"Arkwright."—October 21. Dros. Dant and A. Bower gave a sketch from the life of Robert Burns. Bro. Bell made a few remarks, and a vote of



COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- 31.-Yorkshire, Cleveland, South Bank.
1.-Lancashire, S.E. Bolton.
15.-Kent, E. Church-street, Ashford.
16.-Somerset, W. Bridgewater.
18.-Kent, W. Woolwich.
20.-Dorset W. Wimborne.
20.-Gloucester, W. David Thomas' Memorial School, Bishopston, Bristol.
20.-Northampton, S. Kingshorpe.
20.-Northumberland No. 1, St. James School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
20.-Salop Oswestry.
20.-Worcester Oldbury.
21.-Hants N. Nilton.
21.-Somerset, Mid. Wells.
25.-Cheshire, W. Crewe.
27.-Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach.
27.-Durham, N. Gateshead.
27.-Warwick St. Saviour's School, Farm-street, Hockley, Birmingham.
28.-Hampshire, S. Lynton.
Somerset, E. Pill, near Bristol.
Dec. 9.-Surrey, E. and M. Victoria Hall, Friars-st., Blackfriars, S.E.
12.-Durham, S. Howden-le-Wear.
14.-N.E. Lancashire Burnley.
Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T., G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

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Members of the Blue Ribbon Army and others wishing to promote the cause of Temperance, to curvass for, and sell in sealed packets. These Teas are readily bought by Members of the Army and Friends of the TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. Apply for particulars to GRS. BRAYMONT, 31, Southampton-st., London. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

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G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, Grand Lodge Offices G.W. Sec.—D. J. SCOTT, 18, Congreve Street, Birmingham. G.S.J.T.—JAMES R. ROBERTSON, 3, Elizabeth-cottages D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, Shooters Hill, S.E. W.D. Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pl., London.

G.W. Sec's. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

A special session of the G.L. of England will be held on Monday, October 30, 1882, in St. George's Hall Liverpool, for the purpose of conferring the G.L. Degree upon candidates qualified in accordance with the regulations given below. The Credential Committee will sit from 4 to 5 o'clock, and the Degree will be conferred at 5 p.m. Members already in possession of the G.L. Degree will not need Credentials, but can work their way to seats by means of the unwritten work. Members must be provided with regalia. Lodge Deputies can obtain credential forms by applying to the W.D. Sec., Bro. R. W. Kirke, 125, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool; or to the G.W. Sec.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRAND LODGE DEGREE.—(a) Past and Acting Deputies of the G.W.C.T. (b) Past and Acting Superintendents of Juvenile Templars. (c) All Third Degree members who have completed these terms as eligible officers of Sub-Lodge or Degree Temple. (d) Members of three years' Third Degree standing. Candidates must, however, be District Lodge members, unless they are ordinary members of foreign, military, or naval Lodges; or are seamen or soldiers; but in all cases they must be Third Degree members. Only such of these as have not forfeited their Degrees or their qualifying title, by expulsion, withdrawal from the Order, or violation of pledge, are eligible for entry.

A parcel of twelve Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, for use in the Subordinate Lodge, will be sent to any Lodge Deputy making formal application for the same.

Statistical return forms, passwords, &c., for November quarter have been sent to all District Secretaries whose returns and tax are to hand for the quarter ending August 1.

Tax for quarter ending August 1, received during the week: October 18, Derby, £3 19s. 10d.; 18, Surrey, E. and M. (balance) £8 9s. 9d.; 18, Yorks, N.W., £1 15s. 4d.; 23, Yorks, E. (balance) £2 9s. 5d.; 23, Middlesex (balance) £10 11s. 4d.

Tax wanted from Cumberland, W.; Norfolk; and balance of tax and returns from Leicestershire, S.W.

JAS. J. WOODS, (Hon.) G.W. Sec. G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NEW TEMPLES. NAME. PLACE. DISTRICT. England's GloryConington.....E. & M. Cheshire. Hope of the Golden StreamBrimmsley.....E. and M. Surrey. G.S.J.T.—SAMUEL R. ROE, G.S.J.T.—45, Paulett-road, Eondon, S.E.

An elderly Scotch woman went one day to an apothecary's shop for a prescription of two grains of calomel for a child. Seeing the druggist weigh the medicine with scrupulous exactness, and not thinking he did this from anxiety not to give an over-dose, but from his pronounced desire to give as little as possible for the money, she said, "Dinna be so mean wi' it, man. It's for a pair fatherless bairn."

NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

C.G.—Thanks. Reserved for Christmas. J. W. P.—See Section 5, Article viii, D.L. Constitution. H. H. W.—It is hardly worth while to explain further. We do not wish correspondents to describe in detail differences of opinion expressed in Lodges. There might be no end of it, as both sides would want to be heard.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTH. WILLS.—October 21, at 90, Sandford-street, Exeter, the wife of Bro. John Wills, G.D., D.T. Star of the West Degree Temple, W.C.P. Exeter Perseverance Lodge, of a daughter.

PURE COFFEE. A Blend of very Choice Growths, entirely free from any foreign substance. Ground and packed in airtight tins. A most Delicacious Beverage. In TINS of any size at 1s. 6d. per lb. This free. Sent to any part of the Kingdom at a trifling cost. GEORGE LAMPARD, 44, BISHOPSTEEPLE ST. WITHIN, AND 13, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.

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MR. JOHN EDWARDS, 6, Egerton Street, Alceandra Park, Manchester Can supply any quantity of Pledge Cards at 4s. 3d. per 1,000. Sample card sent free on application.

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Important Notice to Secretaries of Bazaars, Institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations, Temperance Societies, Schools, &c.

Terms, testimonials, and full particulars of various superior, high-class, exceedingly amusing, thoroughly interesting, and FEELINGLY ENTERTAINING, patronized by all the Royal Family, the nobility, the clergy and gentry, will be forwarded upon application to Mr. H. G. CLARENCE, 6, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, London, N.

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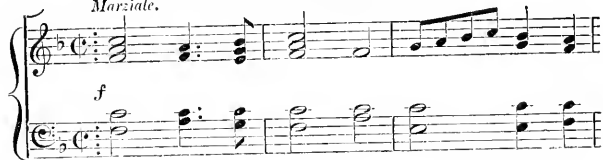
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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 459.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1882.

[as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

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War to the Knife, and the Knife to the Hilt!

BLUE RIBBON SONG.

Words by H. SPARRING.

Music by R. P. GRAHAM, A.C.P., (W. D. Sec. of West Cumberland)

mf

1. Bear on your bosom the bright bit of blue, Scorn'g to quail at the evil-er's sneer;
 2. Be not faint-hearted, success is assured! Clouds cannot always overshadow the sky;
 3. Military, stretching its hands from afar, Calls on us loudly for succour and aid.

Key F. *mf*

d	:-:r:d	d	:-:f:s	d'	:-:t:l	s	:-::-	m	:-:f:s	l	:-:s:d'	t	:-:d'	f	:-:e	s	:-::-
d	:-:t:l	d	:-:d:d	d	:-:d:d	d	:-::-	d	:-:t:l	d	:-:d:m	r	:-:r	r	:-:d	s	:-::-
d	:-:f:s	s	:-:f:m	m	:-:s:f	m	:-::-	s	:-:s:f	m	:-:f:s	s	:-:f:l	s	:-:f:l	s	:-::-
d	:-:r:m	d	:-:r:m	d	:-:m:l,t	d	:-::-	d	:-:s:s	f	:-:s:d	r	:-:r	r	:-:r	s	:-::-

Think for it, work for it, pray for it, too, Faith-ful-ly, hope-ful-ly, know-ing no fear,
 Though for a mo-ment the blue be ob-scured, Wait for the sun-burst of help from on high,
 Rob of its pow-er the pub-lic-an's bar, Res-cue the po-rish-ing, bring back the strayed.

f	:-:m:r,d	t	:-:d:r	l	:-:s:f	m	:-::-	m	:-:f:s	l	:-:t:l	s	:-:m:r	d	:-::-
r	:-:d:t,l	s	:-:l:t	f	:-:m:r	d	:-::-	d	:-:d:t	t	:-:l	t	:-:d:t	d	:-::-
t	:-:d:r,m	f	:-:m:r	r	:-:m:f	s	:-::-	s	:-:f:m	r	:-:m:m	r	:-:s	s	:-:f
s	:-:l:t,d	r	:-:d:t	s	:-:s:s	s	:-::-	d	:-:l,s	f	:-:f:e	f	:-:e	s	:-:s

Staccato, f

This be your cry 'gainst the li-queur of guilt—
 Firm on God's pro-mise our tem-ple is built— War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt;
 On, till the last drop of poi-son be spilt—

m	:-:m:m	m	:-:m:m	m	:-:d:l	m	:-::-	m	:-:d	:-:s:s	s	:-:s:s	s	:-:s:s	s	:-::-
m	:-:m:m	m	:-:m:m	m	:-:d:l	m	:-::-	m	:-:d	:-:d,t	t	:-:t	d	:-:t	d	:-::-
m	:-:m:m	m	:-:m:m	m	:-:d:l	m	:-::-	m	:-:d	:-:m	f	:-:f	f	:-:s	f	:-:m
m	:-:m:m	m	:-:m:m	m	:-:d:l	m	:-::-	m	:-:d	:-:d	r	:-:r	r	:-:r	d	:-:s

f

War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt! War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!

d'	:-:d',d'	d'	:-:d',d'	d'	:-:d'	d'	:-::-	d	:-:r	m	f	:-:s:l	s	:-:t,t	d	:-::-	
d	:-:d,d	d	:-:d,d	d	:-:d	d	:-::-	d	:-:r	m	f	:-:s:l	s	:-:f,f	m	:-::-	
d	:-:f,d	s	:-:s,l	s	:-:f	m	:-::-	d	:-:r	m	f	:-:s:l	s	:-:s,s	s	:-::-	
d	:-:r,r	m	:-:m	f	:-:m	r	:-::-	d	:-:d	r	m	f	:-:s:l	s	:-:s,s	d	:-::-



TEMPERANCE TEACHING FOR THE YOUNG.

By BRO. REV. F. WAGSTAFF, EDITOR OF THE "TEMPERANCE WORKER."

XII.—DANGER OF MODERATION.

In giving this lesson, the teacher should largely resort to the use of pictorial illustrations, and the blackboard; as by drawing a succession of circles, each larger than the other, to show how bad habits grow from small beginnings to large ones, or by two lines across the board, showing how a slight departure from the right, soon leads us down lower and lower, thus:—

In to-day's lesson we are going to talk about "moderation." I wonder whether anyone here can tell what it means? You often hear the word used to describe something different to temperance. Some people who use intoxicating drink without getting drunk are generally called "moderate drinkers;" but nobody can tell us how much drink constitutes "moderation." My lesson to-day will be to teach you this moderation is less of to-day.

I. BECAUSE NO ONE CAN TELL EXACTLY WHAT MODERATION IS.—How can we drink the same number of glass of beer in a week, one is drunk, and the other is perfectly sober. Why? Perhaps one man drank stronger beer than the other, or perhaps he was more used to it. So you see *quantity is not everything*; we must know something about *quality* as well—the strength of the beer, the strength of the man. Different sorts of beer contain a different quantity of alcohol; some only one part in fifty; others as much as one in ten. Human beings differ much in their strength to resist excitement; and what make one man drink and would not even make another man seem to walk unsteadily. But water never has such effect; a little quenches thirst, and there is need to talk about "moderation" in it use.

II. BECAUSE ALL BAD HABITS BEGIN WITH LITTLE.—It is so with almost everything, good or bad. Boys and girls are first very little bads. Plants are first very little weeds. Fishes are first small eels. Rivers brook and deep enough for big ships, so that we are little tiny streams at first. A man who takes only one glass to-day, because he is resolved to be "very moderate," may yet become a great drinker. Every drinker was a moderate drinker once. The "little" grows slowly to "more," and the "more" to "much." [Illustrate by circles: like the rings that are found on the water if you throw a stone into a pond.] Many great drinkers began by taking a sip out of their father's glass. Boys learn to smoke by picking up ends of cigars or to gamble by playing at nine with a man for buttons. No one begins by making up his mind to be a bad, wicked man. The thief steals little things first, then goes on to take more, and at last ends with some great crime, perhaps even murder.

III.—BECAUSE IT IS THE NATURE OF STRONG DRINK TO MAKE PEOPLE DESIRE MORE.—Not so with water or milk, or strong glass, and if so thirsty that one is not enough, yet what one has drunk does not make you crave for more. If you eat a slice of bread and butter, you are not so hungry as before you began. But when you drink beer, even if it seems to quench your thirst at first you soon get to want another drink, and in reality the more you drink the more thirsty he becomes. Drink habits excites the blood, and, beside the beer they drink very many drunkards take a great deal more water than tea or coffee, because the beer makes them so thirsty. Drinkers say the "more" to "much" a habit, that grows stronger day by day. Sometimes when a large fly is caught in a cobweb it begins to struggle and would soon break the net and escape. But the spider quickly spins some more web and binds its legs and so that it is in a strangle no loose end; the spider is able to kill it and suck its blood. That is just how strong drink does with thousands of those who fall victims to it. Suppose I wind some thread round the arms and legs of a boy, and then call him a prisoner. He soon breaks the thread and is free, laughing at me. But if I wind the thread a great many times round him he will be held as fast as if I had used a strong rope. [This may be illustrated with effect if done briskly and neatly.]

CONCLUSION.—Then the only safe course is to take none at all. A dozen boys once ran out into the playground of a school, and there were many more to what they should play at. At last one of them said, "See that little window high up in the side of the house all by itself; let us try how can throw a stone nearest to it without breaking it." This was splendid fun, so each took up a stone and began to

throw. Some were far away, but others struck the wall very close to the window. At last one unlucky youth threw his stone through it. It went straight through the glass and out came the master. "What did you do that for?" cried he. "Please sir, it was an accident; I didn't mean to hit the window; we were trying not to hit it," answered the boy. "You all deserve blame," said the master, "for if it was by an accident that the stone went through the window, it was not an accident that all the others did not do so too." —*Temperance Primer.*

WORDS OF CHEER FOR STRUGGLING BOYS.

Truth is more fascinating to some minds than fiction. We propose giving a true story of a "self and circumstance"-made man as we heard it from his own lips. The time, a recent Sunday morning; the place, the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate; the man, Mr. S. S. of Sheffield, who was not present; he said, "I was brought an orphan with the care of younger brothers and sisters; it was not nice to have to beg for food; but those were experiences which he had had to encounter. He was at his mother's death-bed, and was with young children to provide for. When their mother died they wandered from Warwick to Sheffield, where he tried to obtain a situation. He was thirteen years of age. On applying at a certain counting house, the two partners eyed him critically and told him he was too little. He put his arms before both sides and told the gentlemen that although little he was strong. The partners wanted a boy to carry a private bag of letters, so decided to engage him. Noting that he was lately clad, they sent him up to the hotel, where some better attire was provided for him. Shortly afterwards two apprentices were wanted for heavy work in the stove and range factory, and a smart, promising lad and he were set to work at a couple of lathes, in a shop where 10 men were employed. His employers gave him six shillings a week, and he was engaged in an excellent manner like Lord Mayor—on oatmeal, not on rump steaks. His fellow apprentice learned to drink and smoke, and kept bad company. They came of age. A young man was wanted by the firm to work in the mill of 1831. He was sent; his fellow workman was not sent. Shortly after his return to Sheffield the foreman, who was a noble, educated, generous man, but a drinker, left the factory, and much to his (Mr. Sylvester's) surprise he was offered the vacancy. For 17 years he held the position. What he had to do was to get a new apprentice. Through drink he slid down and became a pest to the town. His need not tell that company that in rising to the position he had scoured he had to contend with workmen who were and exorbitant expositions. Eight years before he was called to go before J. J. Governor. Going before his late employer, who was a magistrate, was never a bad job for him. The "governor" said, "You have been here nearly 40 years, have you not?" His reply was, "Yes, I was 40 years of age when I began to make money, so have decided to let you have the business." What a contrast between the two apprentices! Starting with equal chances, one became a homeless wanderer, the other the head of an important business! His work—to which he invited his hearers to pay a visit—stood on four acres of land. He owed his rise—he did not say it boastfully—to *Teetotalism with Christianity.*

W.M.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMERICA.—I should like to add to the addresses of co-workers in America that of Bro. John Wheat, the General Agent of the Mining Company, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., who has gone out from this side the water, and wrote the other day that he is making a stand, as well as he can able, for the poor colored people, of whose wrongs, he says, we have not heard the truth.—J. M. WOOD.

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—On October 28th, at Great Central Hall, E.C., very successful entertainment by Lieut. W. Cole's Concert Party. On Sunday morning Mr. Ling presided, Messrs. Hawley and Gregson delivered addresses, and Miss Streok recited. Her address was "He is a Goodly Tree." Mr. Councillor Gregson, in his farrowell speech, contended that prayer without fasting would be of no avail, and gave some telling instances, in real life, of cultured, praying men who had fallen through not abating their sins. Mr. John Ripley, who is Miss Alice Kang sang two solos. Mr. John Ripley, who is Miss Alice Kang sang two solos. Mr. John Ripley, who is Miss Alice Kang sang two solos. Mr. John Ripley, who is Miss Alice Kang sang two solos.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is that they are not properly prepared. They are under the plea of rendering them soluble; while, in making them then thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for if *Cocoa thickens in the cup it is not good.* There are many cheap imitations, genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of those Cocoa, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—ADD.



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY BRO. D.V. SCOTT, G.W.C.O.

THINGS I DON'T LIKE TO SEE OR HEAR.

A member who has done nothing to interest his Lodge, go away grumbling about the doleins of the Lodge meetings.

A member who has sat quiet during the discussion of some resolutions, go away protesting that such action will ruin the Lodge, &c., &c.

A member, when asked how his Lodge is progressing, say they don't do this, they don't do that, they don't do the other, they should make the meetings more interesting, &c., &c., when he felt as he should feel, and acted as he should act, he would use the pronoun *we*.

A member, when some hard drinker is initiated, making some such remark as "Ah, but he will never keep his obligation."

A Lodge whose members never see a copy of the constitution except when lent them by a visitor.

A Lodge where the sisters all sit on one side of the room and the brothers on the other.

A prominent member of the Order who, if by accident is required to send some notice to the Watchword, has first to inquire the editor's address!

A brother who always seems predisposed to put the worst construction on the acts and motives of others.

A brother (the sisters never do it) who is always talking about himself, his wife, or his children, and what they have done for the Order, and who, as a rule, is someone who can interest and benefit the Order, but who occupies the time which should be allowed the ranger by telling the members present what he has told them half-a-dozen times before.

A member who, while it is part of his duty to help to keep order, makes more noise himself than all the others put together.

An Outside Guard who is a snob, or one who almost forces people to death as they pass him.

A Marshal, who moves about the room as if he were following a funeral procession.

A P.W.C.T., who will act as strictly in the matter of the admission with a new member as one who had attended for years, and ought, therefore, to be able to give it correctly.

A W.C.T., or chairman of a meeting who conceives it to be his duty to make a speech between every item of business, or address.

A member who is always on his feet, professing to keep others right; but who usually only succeeds in showing his own ignorance.

A member who seems happy only when he is miserable or making others miserable.

A W.C.T. who is always joking, or trying to.

A Lodge that allows two or three members to transact all its business.

A W.S. who, on the Lodge night, has to spell out the minutes of the previous session from pencilled notes.

A Lodge that drifts through every session without a programme, like a ship without a rudder.

I don't like to see or hear anything to prevent me from saying as I leave "That is a model Lodge."

PLYMOUTH.—A very interesting meeting took place on 26th ult., at the Borough Arms, Plymouth. Bro. the Rev. W. E. Darby, F.R.W.C.I. rep., has recently entered on his duties as minister of the Congregational Church in that town, and the District Executive arranged for a tea, and all the officers were invited with a privilege of bringing a Templar friend to welcome Bro. and Sister Darby. After the tea a very pleasant evening was spent, the D.C.T., Bro. James Lee, offering words of welcome on behalf of the District, and giving topics for conversation. Bro. Darby gave a lengthy but thoroughly practical speech, touching on the various phases of the Order, and showing that the Order was second to no organization for carrying out true Gospel teaching. Loving references were made to our highly esteemed G.W.C.O., and being desirous of expressing the sympathy of the meeting, Bro. Darby moved and Bro. Cann, P.D.O.T., seconded, a vote of sympathy for him in his long labours, which were given in silence, the singing being spoken to by the D.C.T., Bro. Witherington, Griffin, Warren, Ercad, Hamley, and Sisters Symonds, Rowe, and others. Sisters Gerry and Warren rendered very efficient service in the musical department. Bro. Cooper also sang, and after thanks to Sisters Griffin and Rowe, the meeting terminated in a most interesting way, brought to a close by singing the Dology and prayer.

Bro. Roserfort is now open for engagements.—Aston-road, Edge-green, Golborne, Lancashire.—ADD.



HACKNEY DIVISION.—LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—The Bedford Political Action Committee, with Bro. T. A. Dennis as chairman, has put the test election questions to the nine candidates for the School Board (divisional election for Hackney) and on the 19th presented their report to the Lodge, which unanimously endorsed the same, viz., recommending the Templar and Temperance electors to devote their energies for the return of the Rev. H. D. Pearson, vicar of St. James's, Clapton (Ch. H. B. Easton, and Mr. P. S. Olding, M.L.A.) and Mr. B. Pearson, their replies to the committee being eminently satisfactory, and both candidates promising to promote the use as well as an introduction of Temperance lesson books in the Board Schools.

RAILWAYMEN AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The social question of the hour is the Temperance movement. The advocates of total abstinence have laboured on through years of discouragement, from the day—now so distant—when Mr. L. Vevey of France, inaugurated the idea of a pledged abstinence from all alcoholic beverages. The pioneers of teetotalism have borne ridicule, charges of hypocrisy, social ostracism, the rude jeer and rough bawling of the humbler classes with equal composure, confident in the good cause, and hopeful that eventually its merits would receive a proper recognition at the hands of the people of this country. All things come to those who labour with it. The Temperance party, after years of patient toil, are rejoicing in a plentiful harvest from the seed sown and nurtured by them. Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, the Salvation Army, the Blue Ribbon Army, and numerous missions and classes have sprung into existence, and are doing good, and in battling against the misery, sorrow, crime, and suffering which undeniably attend a too free indulgence in strong drinks. A great wave of enthusiasm for the Temperance cause is just now rolling over the land, and justice and indignation long repressed against the recently national and respectable, bow down before it. The people are reached, they have opened their ears and their hearts to the reformers' cry, and the voice of the people is once again proving itself mightier than the mightiest in our land. Railways are the people. The Temperance wave has also reached them. It is not long since that Mr. S. Morley, M.P., president over a great gathering of railwaymen at Midland Park, called together in the cause of Temperance last week the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union was publicly inaugurated at Exeter Hall, London, and several directors and officials gave their sanction and presence to the effort. Sectional Temperance Societies, mainly composed of railwaymen, are in existence in many parts of the country; and at more than one centre the branches of the Amalgamated Society have been moved to Temperance houses, by the influence of the active Teetotal element among the members. One branch, that at Gatchead, probably owes its success to this condition, inasmuch as many of the active workers are earnest advocates of total abstinence, and we believe refuse to countenance meetings held in public-houses. The composition of the recently held Annual General Meeting of the Amalgamated Society, at the close of the time, for of the 62 representatives and officers present, not less than 29 were pledged abstainers, proving, if that was needed, that teetotalism have lived down any prejudices against them in the railway service.

We content ourselves with noting for our readers what is passing in the world around us. The advocacy of total abstinence is not within our province, although we absolutely do urge the necessity for the most rigorous Temperance on the part of every man engaged in the restive and dangerous calling of a railway workman. No workmen are so often tempted with gifts of drink, and it is credit-ble that, under this circumstance, there are comparatively few drunkards in the railway service. We opine that each man knows his own temperance, and the influence or temptation alcohol creates within him. Some men are naturally temperate and cold, and excess is near to impossible with them. Others, who are of warm or quick temperament, not unfrequently succumb to the insidious charm of liquor, and the next step surrender to their judgment, and indeed themselves. For this latter class—and there are a numerous one—there is probably no safer or sure as abstinence, and whether they be employed on railways or elsewhere, it is our duty to point out to them the danger of such temptation, and the liability to excess. There is ample room for the Temperance movement in our country is obvious to every reader of a newspaper, and to the most casual observer of life in our towns.

We remember a great brewer a kind friend to railwaymen, observing that he would be glad to see a beer introduced for ordinary use which contained the minimum proportion of five per cent. of alcohol. He felt it would be healthier than strong beer, and would render inebriety next to impossible among the labouring classes. The general public allude to the horror in sobriety, and to us one in the kingdom would no re-grate see railwaymen all that the most reasonable Temperance advocate could wish. Let Temperance have its way, and its golden mean be the rule of our national life. But do not let the railway Temperance reformer overlook the obligation his class have been under and still remain under in many places to the proprietors of licensed houses. They have given railway societies shelter when no other door was open to them, and we must confess that in their case it has often been done from pure sympathy with the men's cause, unalloyed by the mercenary motives which induces "mine host" to play the part of the "jolly good fellow." Not in every case, but in many instances, has this been so.

The social question, or the minor obligations due from one class to another, grow dim, however, in the consideration of the great social problem raised by the zealous Temperance reformers of the day. The greatest happiness for the greatest number, and how to be secure it, is the issue raised. What the most Temperance reformer could and consequently the national resources, what runs in the forefront of poverty and distress, what is the companion of crime and immorality, what undermines health and destroys domestic happiness, what debases and demoralizes a man, in their case it has often been done from pure sympathy with the men's cause, unalloyed by the mercenary motives which induces "mine host" to play the part of the "jolly good fellow." Not in every case, but in many instances, has this been so.

REFUSED BY THE BENCH.

The following effusion, headed "Refused," comes to us from the neighbourhood of Sheffield. Our correspondent, "B," intimates that it is founded on an incident which occurred very recently.

The painters are busy both inside and out, Re-painting the windows, the sign board, and spout; Reshaping the cushion, re-gliding the crown; The workmen are busy both inside and out; A handsome new counter, new seats all round; A cosier hostelry could not be found. Such pictures! such gliding! such glitter and light! Poor Holde stood bewildered, and stared at the sight. Old Joe eyed it with evident glee, "I've spent all the money displayed all this skill— (But I'll soon have it back in my pocket or till). I've a good friend in court, who knows what to say, He'll give me a lift on the licensing day; Though B'll miss said with grave face He'd better not spend me much on the place. "But then, as I said 'tother night to my wife, This drink trades the source of this great nation's life; By it the feeble are nourish'd and fed, And man is made strong in the arm and the head. And the *verruv*—bless you! why, talk of the crown, I can't keep up if this'll twist down. Rise to rest me! Why, I feel I'm amused At the very idon of being refused." The magistrates sat, each with very grave face. While the gib lawyer pleaded his client's strog case, He spoke of the money, so freely laid down, To raise up an ornament quite to the tower; He spoke of the *verruv*—but the justice said, "Nay, We cannot see that there's one over the way. And we think that all chance of success is quite gone When there's one to 'sell off' just next door but one." Old Boniface raved, and old Boniface swore, He cleaved hard his fist, and he stumped on the floor. Till, with a smile on his face, Said, "Didn't I say, don't spend much on the place? The times are now changing; I'm glad they are, too; There'd be fewer of us—if fewer of you. Fewer pains for the living, fewer grams for the dead." If "HEAVEN" were the word the Bench often said.

—Alliance News.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 85, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Adv.]



Free Initiations.—I am very pleased to see a this subject being discussed in the WATCHWORD, for it is certainly a matter which ought to be brought before the membership in order that they may see the two sides of the question. Bro. Gibson, in his letter last week, speaks very highly of this plan, and especially of the fact that the meeting was held at Hackney, when it was adopted, and reports that the result has "happily proved of great good." Will you allow me to point out an injury to the Order which has occurred through the adoption of free initiation by Bro. Gibson's committee. The Lodge to which I belong is situated not far from where this particular mission was carried on. Several persons who live near, on hearing that they could "join for nothing," at once went, and were initiated into the Order. Their only object (as they sneeringly told us afterwards) was to learn the "secrets" of the Lodge "for the fun of the thing." The consequence of this has been depicted. The Lodge Deputy of my Lodge is well known as a Good Templar in this neighbourhood, and he with several others have during the last month or so read our passwords, and openly shouted out to them in the public streets. In the Sunday School, too, held in our Lodge-room, our signs and signals are well known, and are used by the scholars in play. This has done us a great deal of harm, as many can testify. If free initiations are to be adopted, surely some means ought to be adopted to prevent parties joining who are destitute of honour, and perhaps character, who have no respect for us or our work, and whose object is to bring the Order into contempt, and lower us in public estimation.—(CHRISTIANITY.)

A Memento of Tel-el-Kobir.—Words would fail to convey the pain I felt on reading the paragraph under the above heading in this week's WATCHWORD. I will not enter into the question as to the justice or otherwise of the late war, neither will I for a moment attempt to discuss the merits of the Egyptian army. I do earnestly protest against a Good Templars' Lodge being made the depository for stolen property. You say your gratification is tempered by the reflection that the capture was made at great cost, on the side of the British; but not so you say on the Egyptian side, and on the other side of the Covetlande Lodge. The sight to me would be almost, if not quite, unbearable. When I saw that trophy I should see there the mangled bodies of those poor murdered Egyptians. I should hear their shrieks as our men gave them stab after stab, and pour volley after volley of powder and shot into their bodies. I should hear the moans of the widow, and see the tears of the orphans—because the husband and father are no more. Adied to this, the very sad picture you have drawn of the sufferings of our own poor soldiers, "relief" would be too horrible to look upon. This is the thing we are told was received with enthusiasm, and thought worthy of being framed and hung in a place where the Prince of Peace is acknowledged, and the principle of the Universal Brotherhood of man proclaimed. If there must needs be this robbery, destruction, and carnage, do pray, let us keep even the remembrance of it out of our Lodges. If Lodges must have trophies, let them get the old-fashioned and honorable way of our own good soldiers, and have that framed and hung up; that no least would be free from the terrible associations of the piece of bunting that the members of the Covetlande Lodge were so glad to receive. I hope the time will soon come when all nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, when nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.—N. W. HUBBARD, Clapham.

PRESENTATIONS.—Bro. E. Sheburn, F.W.S., Barnsbury Lodge, was presented on the 21st ult. by the Seymour Cricket Club, the regiment, with a handsome cricketing cap, with the initials of the club (S.C.C.) and a bat worked in gold on it, as the best prize for the highest batting average. He was also presented by the members of the club with a very handsome silver scarf pin, bearing the monogram of the club, in recognition of his excellent service as wicket keeper during the season of 1882.

DUNDEE.—A very successful Temperance demonstration was held at the Kinraid Hall, Dundee, on October 20th, in connection with the meeting of the Dundee and Alpine Choir to that town. Mr. Peter Matthew presided, and addresses were given by Rev. Donald Cook, secretary of the Blue Ribbon Union; Mr. John Carter, agent of the Dundee Temperance Society; J. Do. John Craig, D.O. G. G. and Messrs. James and Andrew Mackintosh, taking part in the proceedings. The Alpine Choir gave a selection of Temperance songs, and the Dundee daily papers speak of the meeting as a great success.

WHY ABSTAIN AND BECOME A GOOD TEMPLAR?

By D. Y. SCOTT.

It is not necessary to waste words in endeavouring to convince the confirmed drunkard that it is wrong to drink; and that it is his duty to abstain. He knows and feels it. With him the difficulty is to do what he knows to be right.

In the case of the moderate drinker, however, it is very different. He may have indulged for many years without feeling any seriously evil effects. With him it has been, and is still little more than a kind of pleasurable excitement. Press such an one to become a teetotaler or a Good Templar, and his answer will very likely be, "I abstain! I am not a drunkard, and never intend to become one." My answer was, and is to all such: "No one has a right to say he will never become a drunkard, or to abstain for himself, and it is the nature of alcohol to create an appetite for itself, and it is the exception, not the rule, for a person to drink, even in moderate quantity for any considerable length of time without acquiring more or less of an appetite for it.

"Never be a drunkard!" So said a very poor victim of intemperance, when he commenced to drink. No one anywhere ever contradicted him, and with the intention of becoming a drunkard; and yet some of our finest poets, our cleverest lawyers, our ablest statesmen, and not a few of the highest ornaments of the Christian Church, fall drunkards graves to-day.

It is a sad thing to find that some people are constitutionally much more like become addicted to drinking than others. Take the cool, calculating, phlegmatic man, the sort of fellow who requires a joke explained to him before he is able to see the point, he is comparatively little afraid of such an one becoming a drunkard, and he is not even compelled to pay for his own drink. But on the other hand, take the large hearted man, he who is the very life of the company, the sort of man the land-lord would rather see enter his house than almost any other man, he who has a ready wit, and had but one penny between himself and starvation, he who would cheerfully part with his own life, that man is almost sure to become a drunkard, if he drinks. "Lead me not into temptation" while with his eyes open to all that drink has done and is doing, he deliberately tampers with that which has so often thousands and tens of thousands as high minded, as strong willed, and in every sense as good as himself. There is nothing from Genesis to Revelation that will justify any man in believing that God has ever promised to let any man answer such a prayer as that which he put his finger into the fire and ask God to prevent it from being burned, as drink and pray that he may not be injuriously affected.

GIVE IT UP FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, TO ALL IS GIVE IT UP. MY FRIEND, I AM SURE, YOU KNOW THAT IF YOU WILL NOT AND CANNOT POSSIBLY DO ANY GOOD, BUT NECESSARILY INJURE YOU, AND THAT IN EXACT PROPORTION TO THE QUANTITY TAKEN; BUT ALSO BECAUSE IT MAY EVENTUALLY LEAD YOU IN A DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

GIVE IT UP FOR YOUR COMPANIONS' SAKE; if you have been drunk moderately for, say, ten years, what has become of your friends? How many of them take their "little drop" along with you? How many of them have been wrecked on the treacherous sea of which you are still sailing, tempted out at first, perhaps, by your example?

GIVE IT UP, CHRISTIANS, because you have no right to take into your system that which will shorten your life even by a single day, that which will leaden your finer feelings and higher aspirations, that which may cause a weak brother to stumble, and so bring discredit upon the name and Church of Christ.

GIVE IT UP, SOLDIERS, because you are men to-day, worthy scions of a noble ancestry, men who are prepared, if need be, to fight their country's battles, unduried by the glitter of bayonets, the rattle of muskets, or the roar of cannon. Would they were as willing to exercise a strict abstinence as they are willing to let them talk of heroism, patriotism, and sacrifice, if they are not heroic, patriotic, and self-sacrificing enough to give up their little drop of beer—

—they say they can do without—for the benefit of their country they profess to lose so much. "Why should we give it up," you say? Because drink is your country's greatest curse; because, Mr. Gladstone being witness, "greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance, than by the three historical

scourges—war, pestilence, and famine"; and because, according to that same authority, the extent of our intemperance is "the measure of our discredit and disgrace."

St. Augustine relates that when a Roman audience first heard the noble sentiment "I am a man; nothing that concerns mankind is a matter of unconcern to me," they filled the theatre with their plaudits. This great drink question concerns mankind, concerns all classes of the community, for it is really and predominantly a people's question. Do not then merely endorse and applaud the sentiment, but resolve and act.

If you merely abstain, you do well, but if you go further and identify yourself with one of the largest, most complete, and efficient organizations existing, MEAN, THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—you do better. A thousand men abstaining from intoxicating drinks will do something towards lessening the evil of intemperance, but a thousand men organized in a title, are possible to make itself felt.

Good Templarism is Protestant organization, it is not only a national, but also an international Temperance organization, embracing both the moral and political aspects of the question. The Good Templars advocate total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State, and believe to be physically and morally wrong to drink. Prohibition—not regulation or restriction merely, because we believe that it is physically and morally wrong to drink, it must of necessity be politically wrong to legalize the sale of such an article for sale as a beverage.

We have one or more branches, called Subordinate Lodges, in almost every town and village of any size. The membership in England comprises over 90,000 adults and 50,000 juveniles, and is steadily increasing; while the members in the British Isles, number nearly 250,000.

All, declaring belief in God, and promising obedience to our laws and rules which are accessible to all, are admitted on payment of a small initiation fee. We have an instrumental in saving thousands who, in some cases, had been previous to joining, had broken almost as many ordinary Temperance pledges as would have papered the bare walls of their wretched dwellings. When a person becomes a Good Templar, he is required to take a solemn obligation of total abstinence, before the members of the Lodge, and it is the duty of the members of that Lodge, and only to visit him when absent or ill, but to extend to him that brotherly sympathy and, if necessary, compassion, which will strengthen him in his resolve, a duty which will struggle to keep his obligation.

If a teetotaler already in the Order, he has the very best opportunity for helping on the Temperance Cause. If you are specially interested in the religious phase of the question, Good Templarism is, and has always been, "Gospel Temperance." If a drunkard, in whom God has put a will to do good, and a goodly harvest, in which you will be sheltered from the storm of temptations by which you are surrounded and endangered.

Whatever, then, your position, it is to your advantage and to the interest of the Temperance Cause, that you should "ABSTAIN, AND BECOME A GOOD TEMPLAR."

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

Bro. J. J. Woods, Hurtlepool, says that a Newcastie merchant to whom he had sent cuttings from the American papers on the treatment the negro received in the States, writes to him as follows:—"I cannot now recollect the name of the American friend to whom you sent me to learn that there are enlightened Americans to be found act in such a barbarous manner. It only bears out what my father (who is still in America) says. He knows nearly every negro personally in the town he resides in, much to the interest of the friends of white American friends who, for the life of them, should not undertake why he should raise his hat to them when he passes any of them in the street.

Some two years ago he made the acquaintance of a high colored refined American lady (she has since been over here and charmed all whom she came in contact with), and once invited her to dine with him at his hotel. She told him what would most certainly be the case if he came, that either everyone would leave the table until the two of them had finished, or else they would have to wait until the others were finished. My father knew that the feeling against negroes ran high, but thought that this lady being his guest, would make no difference. He was soon undeceived. As soon as she appeared, every one left the table, and she was obliged to sit and wait as she had said. My father had the satisfaction of speaking his mind afterwards to the whole company, and he did not mind his words. They died alone, the servants even refusing to wait upon them."

The agricultural returns for 1862 show that the area under cultivation has increased from 32,211,000 acres in 1827 to 38,000,000 acres at present, which since 1860 has averaged 2,900,000 acres, or 1,300,000, but the acreage under barley is the smallest known since 1869.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

A special session was held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday, October 30, 1862, and was attended by a large number of members from the town and adjacent districts. At 5 o'clock the Lodge was called to order in the great hall by Bro. D. Y. Scott, acting G.W.C.T., supported by Bro. J. Glaisher, G.W.C.T., Bro. H. J. Boyd, G.W.C.H., A. G. Eades, P.G.W.C.H., and J. E. Peulier, G.C. Sec., appointments *pro tem*, being made as follows:—G.W.C. Bro. R. Mansergh; G.W.V.T., Sister A. M. Green; G.E.S., Bro. J. B. Collings; G.S.T., Bro. F. E. Winslow; G.A.; G.M., Bro. E. Kirkwood; G.D.M., Sister C. Collings; G.G., Bro. R. W. Kirkwood; G.C. Sec., Bro. J. A. Wylie; G.M.S., Bro. T. Williams; Assist.-at-G. Guards Bro. Simpson, Russell, Room, and Elyand. The Credentials Committee reported the attendance of 161 candidates for the Grand Lodge Degree.

The degree was then conferred with the usual ceremonies. After a short recess, on motion of Bro. E. Franks, P.G.W.C.H., of Wigan, the following was adopted:—"That inasmuch as there is a very general demand by the people of England for the closing of public-houses on Sundays, as is evidenced by the numerous signed petitions to Parliament session after session, and the demands being made for such legislation by various counties and boroughs who are introducing private bills to Parliament on the question, this Grand Lodge appeals to the government to pass an Imperial measure during this present session for the closing of public-houses on Sabbath; and further, as the House of Commons has on two occasions affirmed the principle of 'Local Option' in the voting of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, this Grand Lodge hereby asks the honorable House to pass also this measure during this session of Parliament."

A resolution of sympathy with the G.W.C.T. was also unanimously adopted as follows:—"That we, members of Grand Lodge in session assembled, regret exceedingly the continued sickness of our G.W.C.T., Bro. Malins, and would express to him our deepest sympathy, whilst we most fervently pray that our Father in Heaven may speedily restore him to health, to his family, and to our Order." Bro. Rev. F. E. Winslow spoke of the address of the G.W.C.T. to the Grand Lodge, inaugurated by the meetings in the building that day, and to be continued in the Pictos Lecture Hall every evening during the week, and hoped they would convert drunkards and win the moderate members. This minutely by the Good Templar Blue Ribbon Mission, of which Bro. Winslow is the missioner, assisted by an adult choir of 250 members. At 8 o'clock there was a Temperance meeting held in the Nisi Prius Court, which was well attended, and addresses given by the G.L. officers. At the close a specimen of Lodge session was held in the Library, the chairs being taken by the G.L. officers, and the initiatory service was performed in a very impressive manner. Forming part of the demonstration were various features of interest, such as a juvenile concert conducted by Mr. H. Hagden, organ accompaniment by Mr. W. T. Best, &c., &c. There were stalls, the profits of which were devoted to Temperance purposes, attended to by Sisters Bebbington and Green, more than 1,500 persons attended this convocation, and the proceeds of the evening were put out, which is due largely to the labours of Bro. M. Bebbington, G.D.C., chairman, and Bro. R. W. Kirkwood, W.D. Sec., who acted as the hon. secretary.

THE WHEELER TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Additional subscriptions received by Bro. J. Griffin, P.D.C.T., 13, Windsor-place, Plymouth, since last acknowledgement:—

	£	s.	d.
N. Stafford, D.L.	0 15 0
Dove of England Lodge	0 5 0
Bodmin Lodge	0 5 0
Darby, Bro. Rev. W. E.	0 5 0

SUNDAY REST FOR PUBLICATIONS.—The most popular measure for diminishing drinking seems to be closing public-houses on Sunday. No harm seems likely to accrue to any one from their being now closed a great part of the Sunday; and, in our opinion, great further advantage to the people will result from the universal adoption of Mr. Stevenson's Bill for closing them altogether, with perhaps an exception of an hour in London and one or two other large places. Four hundred towns, in various parts of England and Wales, have been canvassed, showing eight to one in favour of closing the whole Sunday. It is a curious fact that many of the who use, and who even abuse, the public-house on Sundays vote for its being closed.—*Lancet*



EGYPT.

Bro. Sergeant Pomer writes from Cairo saying that his Lodge have had a few sessions since the war terminated, in a rough, ancient cave. "We passed a very pleasant evening last Friday, October 13. Greetings from all."

BAHAMAS.

PROHIBITION BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

By an Act of the Bahama Legislature, to which the Royal Assent was given on 29th March last, it is enacted that on one-fourth of the electors in any parliamentary district a poll shall be held, and in the event of a majority voting in favour of the following section of the Act being brought into force in that district it shall take effect, and be continued for three years until a majority vote for the revocation thereof. "From the day on which this section comes into force and takes effect in any district, and for so long thereafter as the same continues in force therein, no person shall be entitled to be licensed to him under the Liquor Act, 1875, a general licence for the sale of spirits, and other intoxicating liquors within such district. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall affect general licences existing at the time of its coming into force, which said licences shall continue for the period for which they were issued." A poll was demanded for the fourth district, and was taken upon the September 29 last, when the votes in favour of prohibition were 22 to one. Accordingly his Excellency the Governor in Council, as required by the Act, has issued an order that no licences are to be issued in the said district.

A poll demanded for another district was to be taken on October 31, and we are significantly informed that the friends of prohibition intend following it up by petitions from other districts.

W.W.T.



TENNESSEE.

LETTERS FROM BRO. HASTINGS.

Dandridge, Tennessee, Oct. 3, 1882.

Catherine Impey,

Street, Somerset, England.

MY DEAR SISTERS.—Since my last letter on the 9th ult. I spoke at Carter's to a very appreciative audience of coloured people, together with several white labourers from the quarries. These whites have usually been troublesome at the coloured meetings, but they behaved nicely, and listened with fixed attention throughout. They said take root in these poor fellows' hearts to-day.

I next spoke at Jonesboro' to good listeners, but there were not so many of them as I had expected.

I appointed the next evening to meet the Lodge of Good Templars at the same place, Y. Warner's Institute Building. Well, I found they need instruction badly. Y. Warner and wife were present.

I showed them how to initiate a candidate by taking a bona fide candidate through a ceremony. I think this meeting was especially a profitable one.

I next lectured at Leitchville, where white people here opened their church and insisted upon our using it, which we did. We had a good attendance of the coloured people and even a larger attendance of cultured whites. This was very encouraging especially as I was invited to lect. with some of the whites and did so. (I always "put up" at the hotels unless I have personal friends, either white or coloured, in the town where I have my meetings. I have stopped three times with coloured families since I have been lecturing.)

I went to Fullen's next. I had but a small attendance here, but as the next day was the Sabbath, I remained over and gave a Temperance talk after the sermon on Sabbath evening to a "crowded house."

The next place was Brownville. I had a very large and intelligent audience. I think I made a very favorable impression on the people in regard to Temperance from a Bible standpoint at this place.

I lectured next at Rogersville Junction. This meeting was not very well attended. Some whites were present, but both men and women among the whites were opposed to Temperance, and besides they did not like me to patronise a coloured man's eating-house and sleep under his roof.

This coloured man is a respectable Baptist minister,

owns a nice little farm, with neat buildings, well furnished upon it, and a lot with his eating-house or restaurant on it in the village. I am sure that I had as good fare at the very best that could have been afforded in that village.

I lectured at Stroud next. I had a good audience here, but was slightly interrupted by some young "bloods" from among the whites.

I was not at all giving them any attention, which I find is the best way to deal with such people. I stopped all night with a coloured family, who have all worked so industriously that they have a nice farm at home.

I then went to Morris-town. Had a good audience, but not so large as I had expected. Notation bitterness is the bane that does the greatest mischief among this people of almost anything else. If I have a meeting appointed in the Methodist Church, the Baptists do not attend very well, and vice versa. On this occasion it was at the Baptist Church, and the Methodists are the most numerous, so we had but a moderate attendance.

I think that these lectures and the work of Good Templary generally will remedy this evil. I overlooked in my notice of the lecture at Whiteburg. The coloured people turned out very well, and I had the hearty cooperation of the ministers. The most of the whites were very much opposed to work of any kind among the coloured people. Some favour it even among such oppositely minded persons.

After Morris-town I came to Mossy Creek, where I had a very large congregation, who listened with rapt attention.

Last night I lectured to a large and intelligent congregation at Newmarket. Very satisfactory.

I am now at Dandridge, and must go soon to the coloured Presbyterian Church to address the people of this town. I visited the coloured school this p.m., and gave them a talk. At this point in my letter I was obliged to go to my lecture here. We had a very good attendance of coloured people, and a pleasing number of the leading white citizens, and a number of several of whom came forward at the close along with a number of the coloured people and received introductions, and congratulated me, at the same time giving me encouraging words, and exhorting me to persevere in the work.

With much love for those dear Temperance friends in England who have taken such a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of this injured and neglected race, I remain thine in Faith, Hope, and Charity,

WILLIAM P. HASTINGS.

NEGRO MISSION BAZAAR.

BRISTOL.—Contributions of books (for the second-hand book-stall), and plain and fancy articles, will be gratefully received by any of the following ladies:—

- Mrs. S. Capper, 10, Victoria-road, Cotham.
- Mrs. May, Cotham Park House.
- Mrs. Osborn, 50, Regent-road, Bishopston.
- Mrs. Cresswell, 2, Edgar-street, Bishopston.
- Mrs. Walter Sturge, 5, Cotham Park.
- Mrs. Tanner, The Nook, Durban Park.

Received with thanks the following contributions for the Negro Mission Fund:—

Alice Minton, Bath	...	6	s.	6	d.
North Shields, True Friendship Lodge	...	0	1	10	
Standard Lodge, Liverpool, per Sister	...	0	2	6	
Bury, 68, d. Sister Deny, 7s.	...	0	13	0	
A friend	...	0	10	6	
Bodmin Crossaders Lodge, A. C. Jane	...	0	3	10	
Charnwood Lodge, Loughborough	...	0	5	0	
John Peer	...	0	5	0	

CATHERINE IMPEY, Secretary.

BRO. G. J. HUTTON, of 138, Varna-road, Birmingham, the travelling secretary of the Sunday Closing Association for the Midland District, will be happy to attend any meetings that any of our Lodges in the Midlands may convene for the advocacy of Sunday Closing, as well as to send pamphlets and information regarding the question.

A MAGISTRATE ON PUBLICANS.—In two or three charges for drunkenness heard by Mr. De Rutzen at Marylebone to-day, it was shown that the prisoners had been ejected from public-houses, and in one case the mother of the prisoner said it was a shame that people should be served in public-houses when they had had quite enough to drink.—Mr. De Rutzen said he quite agreed with her, for in nine cases out of ten this drunkenness took place in public-houses, as there was no kind of attempt, as far as he saw, to stop it. The only object of the publican seemed to be to get the people outside the house when he could get nothing more out of them, and then let the police take them away. Until then the publican did not see the condition of his customers.—His Worship wished they could be some arrangement for a body of police to go round and see how these public-houses were conducted.—John.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Her Majesty the Queen will open the new Law Courts in the third week in November.

The Rev. George Conour, vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, has been appointed to the vacant Deanery of Windsor.

Charles Sutar has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for violating the tomb of the Earl of Crawford at Dunce.

It is proposed to build a new wing to the Royal Kent Dispensary, as a memorial to the late Canon Miller, the originator of Hospital Sunday.

An International Conference, with a view to promote arbitration as a substitute for war, is to be held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th October, in the Exchange, Brussels.

Mr. J. P. Edwards, M.P., has suggested a Working Men's Social Science Congress, at which all the debaters shall be working men. The first meeting may probably take place at Salisbury.

The Thaurian town of Kōsen is the first German town that has been wholly lighted by electricity. It has been decided to light the troopship-Generalzahl with Siemens' incandescent lamps.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Sir John Aclay has accepted the offer of the Governorship of Gibraltar, and will relieve Lord Napier of Magdala in January next.

The first conviction under the Welsh Sunday Closing Act is that of Nicholas Robbing, a publican, who was fined 40s. for selling spirit by the Cardiff stipendiary for selling beer on Sunday evening. Licence endorsed.

At the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends of Bristol, Somerset, and Wilts, held at Bridgewater, a petition to Parliament was unanimously adopted in favour of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Monday.

The Post Office Corps arrived in London from Egypt on the 21st ult. They marched to the General Post Office, where they were received by Mr. Fawcett, who said that their conduct had been highly spoken of, and that the corps had been of great service to the army.

The channel of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, has been deepened, so that vessels drawing 25 feet can now be moored alongside the St. Lawrence wharves. In 1850 the largest vessel in this port was 640 tons, now steamers of 3,000 tons proceed to Montreal.

The Wreck Register issued by the Board of Trade shows that in 1879-80 there were 2,519 wrecks; 1880-81, 3,375. The total number of wrecks for the 1st 27 years is 55,418, and the number of lives lost 19,334. Against this we have 12,667 lives saved in the same period by the Lifeboat Institution.

Canon Robertson's annual summary of British contributions to 77 missionary societies, during 1881, gives the total as £1,093,569. The total is £15,381 less than that of the previous year. The Church of England Missions came first with £460,395; English Nonconformist societies, £319,177.

A meeting was held at the gates of the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Mile End, to protest against the removing of headstones and the levelling of many of the graves. It was stated that it was only the graves of the poor that been thus treated, those of the better classes being undisturbed.

Manila—where the cholera was raging in August and September—has been nearly destroyed by a severe typhoon. Many vessels were driven on shore. Manila has a population of upwards of 160,000. It has often been visited by typhoons and earthquakes. Of the latter the greatest was that of October 1863, when many churches were destroyed, and 2,000 persons lost their lives.

An act of great heroism is reported from New York. The engine of a train on the Pennsylvania railway, going at 25 miles an hour, took fire, obliging the driver and stoker to stop and refuge in a passenger car. Seeing that destruction was certain if the train was not stopped, the driver went back to the engine through the flames and brought it to a standstill. He died of his injuries on the 29th ult.

Dr. William Wright, editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, writing to the Times, remarks that many will be interested to know that the late Professor Palmer, who lost his life when on an exploring expedition in Egypt, had been engaged, previous to leaving England, on the final revision of Henry Martyn's Persian Testament now passing through the press.

The statue of the late Thomas Carlyle on the Thames Embankment, erected by Mr. Boehm, was unveiled by Professor Tyndal, on the 26th ult. Carlyle is represented as sitting in his arm-chair at home talking to his friends. Among those who took part in the ceremony were Lord Tington, Mr. Browning, Mr. William Blank and Mr. George Howard, M.P.

"Captain, jewel" said a son of Erin as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement winter weather, "have ye a almenick on board?" "No I haven't." "Thin," replied Pat, "we'll have to take the weather as it comes."

circumstances of the campaign conspire to prompt in our hearts feelings of joy that the strife has ended, and that our brethren have returned safely home; while we deplore and mourn the loss of so much human life, of whatever nationality, and hope and pray that the day may be hastened when every man shall live at peace with his neighbour, and when the nations shall learn war no more.

THE PAUPER CRIPPLE AND HIS BIT OF BLUE.

We gathered from the newspaper reports on Wednesday last that a "diminutive cripple," named Charles Thompson, had been prosecuted at the Westminster Police-court on a charge of assault, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. As the result of a lecture by a local missionary some score or so of the inmates of the Chelsea Workhouse signed the pledge, and donned the blue ribbon. On this coming to the knowledge of the master of the house, that gentleman ordered the blue ribbons to be taken off. Most of the members at once obeyed the order; one submitted, under protest, to have it taken off; but Thompson felt that it was too great an infringement of his liberty, and refused either to take it off himself or to allow any one to take it from him. The master, feeling that his authority must be enforced for the due maintenance of discipline, ordered a strong man who attended upon the lunatics, to take off this bit of blue from Thompson's jacket, and so, as the report goes, William Payne, who is described as the "lunatic attendant," put Thompson upon his back, knelt upon his chest, and took off the ribbon. But Payne had no easy task of it, for Thompson resisted to the utmost of his power, it is said to have kicked out indiscriminately, and also used his crutch on the shoulders of his assailant. It is said that even a worm will turn when trodden upon, and doubtless Thompson felt that he was entitled to resent this forcible treatment. But the matter did not rest here, for Thompson was afterwards brought before the Westminster magistrate, Mr. Partridge, and charged with assaulting Payne. Mr. Partridge, however, with very good sense, we should say, declined to treat the case very seriously, and held that no assault had been committed, stating that the defendant had only "stood by his colours," and that the orders of the master seemed to be unlawful in depriving the cripple of his emblem. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

On reading the report of this case, we felt no little indignation, and some commiseration for the poor unfortunate cripple who had been thus treated, and feeling that the case called for some intervention on the part of T-mparance friends, we made our way to the workhouse for the purpose of seeking an interview with Thompson himself, that we might form some judgment as to the "sort of stuff" he is made of, and the chances of giving him a fresh start in life, free from his present unhappy surroundings. We were very courteously received by Mr. Gibbons, the master, and our conversation with that gentleman impressed us very favourably, although we are still strongly of opinion that it was not a wise step to prosecute Thompson before a magistrate, an opinion which we believe, after the event, is shared by Mr. Gibbons himself. We then saw Thompson privately, and were so far satisfied with his honest and god-natured statements that we arranged for his leaving the house on the following day, that he might be able, with some temporary assistance, to seek employment. We felt it due to both parties, after our interviews, to give to the public such explanations as seemed to us necessarily to relieve Mr. Gibbons in some measure from the very severe strictures to which the newspaper reports had

exposed him, and we therefore addressed the following letter to two of the daily papers.—
THE PAUPER CRIPPLE AND HIS BLUE RIBBON.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Prompted by indignation and pity on reading your report of the police-court proceedings against the "diminutive cripple" whose blue ribbon was taken from him in the Chelsea Workhouse, I today had a private interview with Thompson, the victim of the proceedings. I was very pleased to learn from him that during 20 months he has experienced only kindness from Mr. Gibbons, the master; and the universal testimony of the inmates as I have gathered from impartial sources, corroborates Thompson's tribute to that official. It was less pleasing to learn that Thompson bears an excellent character, the only charge against him being this one case of pertinacity of principle. In justice to the master it should be stated that he feared the introduction of one emblem as a challenge for the exhibition of others, and lest disorder might consequently ensue. The answer of the official that a soldier who "came to war" would be stripped of his decorations was only an opinion of the witnesses as such a case has not occurred in the house during the many years of the master's experience. I have conveyed such temporary assistance as will enable Thompson to seek employment, and I shall be glad if any Temperance friends will assist him to find work. He is a young man of some activity with his hands and arms, can read and write, and I believe him deserving of help.—Yours faithfully,
JOHN KEMPTER,
Editor of the GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD.

3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

We believe there is a genuine desire on Thompson's part to do right, to get an honest living, and to be wisely guided. We shall be glad to receive any small contributions that brethren may be disposed to send us to relieve his immediate necessities. There are many things he could do in following light employment, and we consider him to be possessed of qualities that may make him valuable to any considerate employer who will give him a fair chance. A little help in such a case is worth a great deal of pity, and we felt called upon to do what we could as representing our Good Templar brotherhood to lend a helping hand to one who showed so earnest a spirit in defending the colour so recently adopted, but for which he evidently cherishes a very strong feeling of attachment. We hope there may be a brighter future in store for our new young friend.

WELL DONE THE BAHAMAS.—They had "the ball at their feet," and have kicked it home. Twenty towns in favour of prohibition in one district, and prohibition is the law. Other districts mean to follow the good example. For particulars see our "News from Afar" columns.

"WIT ANSTAIN AND BECOME A GOOD TEMPLAR" is the title of a new tract, written by Bro. D. Y. SNOT, G.W.Co., and just published by the Grand Lodge. We have reprinted it in another column; it is worthy a great circulation.

"SKATES, SKATES, SKATES."—How quickly the seasons revolve. Any week or any day may bring us a sharp frost, and then many of our brethren will be anxious for it to last till the ice bears. An advertisement in another column offers skates at remarkably cheap prices. We have inspected a sample of the "Acme" at ss. 6/1, and they certainly are a remarkably good article for the money. We hope to have a chance of trying them before long.

THE HEALTH OF BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T. continues slowly to improve. He is now downstairs almost daily, but still suffers considerable pain. The wet weather has been unfavourable to him. The kind references to our G.W.C.T. made at the recent session of the Middlesex District Lodge, and fully reported in another column, will, we know, represent the deep feeling of sympathy throughout the jurisdiction. At the Liverpool Session of Grand Lodge (a cheering and noteworthy success, by the way,) similar demonstrations of kind feeling were made. May God grant the fulfilment of our good wishes, as we hope and believe He will.

THE SWINDLER, Sidney Linton, alias Burden, alias Macalister, Co. Co., who represented himself as being G. W. Chaplain of G.L. of Scotland, was, we learn from Bro. Holmwood, D.C.T. seen

tended at the Dotsel Michielmas Sessions to 12 months hard labour and two years police supervision, for obtaining money under false pretences from an old man, a former member of the I.O.G.T. Numbers of other charges from all parts can be brought against him when released from goal, but we hope he will have had enough to satisfy him that Good Templars are not all such fools as he took them for. Our brethren have shared one in putting this dignitary in his right place for a time.

FREE INITIATIONS.—A letter in our last week's issue, we find, opens to the construction that the members intended to have a public meeting paid no fee, the presumption being, that some one paid it or became responsible for it. We have no desire to record illegal transactions, though we largely sympathise with the object of the writer not to exclude candidates from the accident circumstances of their not coming prepared with the fee. Of course it would be understood that some one must pay, though circumstances sometimes make it somewhat delicate to inquire too closely into detail. At all events we advise all to keep the law, and not to report to us any violations, as we are not the tribunal to deal with them.

THE BIRMINGHAM CAUCUS has overreached itself this time. The brewery candidate, which Mr. Schudborth and his committee have sought to force upon the Market Hall Ward by all means in their power, has been ignominiously beaten, and Mr. Brinsley, the Conservative candidate, has gone in by a decisive majority of 416. Mr. Schudborth's joke of the many efforts to be unworthy of notice. He could easily count the few votes our friends could influence. Very well, we have done our little, and thought puffed against the weighty odds of a very powerful organisation, we have come out with clean hands and a substantial victory. We are glad to see Mr. Brinsley in Birmingham, the whole country may do for the British Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain should advise Mr. Gladstone to "be wise, to be wise in time."

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Bro. the Rev. J. Mackenzie, P.G.W.Ch. has addressed the following well-timed letter to the editor of the *Shield's Daily Gazette*.

Sir,—In common with many others, I believe you have done the town valuable service by calling attention to municipal matters. Permit me to express the conviction that the question of the hour is not one of rates, or municipal enterprise, but of morality, of law, and order. There are prominent members of the Council who are conspicuous for their efforts to bring the authority of the law, and the action of the police into contempt. Not long ago a denunciation of publicans—many, if not all of whom had been reported by the police—headed by Councillor Weir, waited upon the Watch Committee to remonstrate against the attention they received from the police. At a subsequent meeting they were told the Watch Committee could do nothing in the matter. The publicans are now giving their answer. A brewer makes a deal in Shields Ward; a publican is a candidate in Westoe Ward; while the ratepayer of Jarrow Ward are being wooed by a publican, a hotel and long bar owner, and, if I mistake not, a beer-house keeper. There are signs of an attack by the police on the other side. Their officers are clear. The police are controlled by the Watch Committee; but the Watch Committee is controlled by the Council; and if the publican party can only control the Council, they have the game in their own hand. We must have courage to stand up for the law, and the drunkard-maker will get scot free. The question before the town is, are the police to be retained in enforcing the law, or are the publicans to rule the roost?

I regard the presence of a single member of this party at the council table as nothing less than disastrous. As a clear the police can be summed up in two words,—"the trade." Their cry is no longer the hypocritical one—"Beer and Bible," but one more shameless still—"Rattle and Barrel." The interests of the trade, and those only, are their first and chief considerations.

I appeal to the ratepayers in all the wards to realise their responsibility, and resist this attack upon social order and public morality. Lunacy, drink-made, is increasing alarmingly in the district; pauperism, drink-produced, burdens the community and cripples its energies; prostitution, the vilest of crimes, flaunts itself brazenly in our streets as never before, and menaces the purity and sanity of our home life; and crime, drink-created and drink-sustained, preys upon and plunders the public. It is more than time to strike a public good, and prevent the control of our affairs falling into the hands of men, who as a class, have declared that they care for nothing but the trade by which they live, but by which, alas! thousands upon thousands perish.—I am, yours very truly,
JAMES MACKENZIE.

IS IT A SIN TO DRINK WINE?

BY BRO. JOHN PIPER, P.G.W.C.T. OF IRELAND.

It is not a sin to drink wholesome wine, at proper times and in proper quantities; but it is a sin to drink intoxicating (poisoning) wine, at any time and in any quantity. But there is a grossly absurd, yet very popular and pernicious, error abroad—namely, that "every man has a right to hold and follow his own opinions." Those who hold this monstrous doctrine—and their number is fearfully large—usually confound civil with moral right. But neither in the one nor in the other is there any such unlimited right to hold and practise erroneous opinions. In the civil sphere, a man's right to speak, write, or act as his opinions is limited by the rights of others. "Freedom from wrong" is the basis of civil right and means the limit of civil liberty. Lord Russell well says that though "the Englishman's house is his castle," yet "he must not be allowed to shoot arrows at his neighbours from the battlements of his castle." Equitable civil law permits a man to reduce his opinions to privacy when that practice inflicts no injustice upon others.

In this view our admirable code of British law needs much amendment yet, and notably in relation to the liquor traffic. Teetotallers suffer a grievous civil wrong so long as they are compelled to share in paying for the removal of that vile traffic. In the section with law courts, police, gas, reformatories, asylums, and work-houses. Just law would totally prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages; because such prohibition is absolutely necessary to the safety of a nation. It is, therefore, our thorough Temperance platform embracing total prohibition, is unrighteously extreme only in the opinion of those who lack knowledge on the question of civil rights and the nature and results of alcoholic traffic.

But in the moral sphere, no one has a right to hold and practise wrong opinion whatever. To do so is sin. It is a violation of Divine law; and "sin is the transgression of the law" (1 John iii. 4). It is unrighteous; and such unrighteousness, that vile traffic, in the denial of this would be virtual antinomianism, and would elevate erroneous opinion to a level with knowledge or ascertained truth. Human laws, from their imperfection, are changeable; but not so Divine law.

Even the perfection of the latter, it is necessarily unchangeable and inflexible. Were this not so, the Son of God would not have suffered and died to satisfy its righteous demands. From the very nature of things, it is impossible for the Divine law to be changeable, for that which is right and wrong, can be bent or adapted to the weakness or wickedness of human ignorance or erroneous opinion. Right is right and cannot be wrong; and wrong is wrong and cannot be right; therefore, erroneous opinion, when practised is wrong, is unrighteous, a violation of Divine law, and consequently, is sin. Drinking intoxicating wine is wrong, and consequently, sinful no matter what the opinion of the drinker may be.

Sin, in its nature and results, does not depend, except as the degree of sin and punishment, upon the knowledge or ignorance of the violator of the law or will of God, as many people seem to imagine. "That servant, who knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes. But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes" (Luke xii. 47, 48). We are taught that some violations of the Divine law or will are more aggravated, and will be met more severely by punishment, than others—sin;—that is, sin in direct light and knowledge—is more heinous than ignorant transgression, particularly if each entails the punishment due to the transgression of Divine law, immediate and sure, and in the infliction of the same, and, consequently, in the punishment. The presumptuous transgressor is "beaten with many stripes"; the ignorant transgressor is "beaten with few stripes," but still *beaten*, and under just moral government there could be no punishment, if there were no sin—no violation of Divine law, whether willful or ignorant, in so. They who drink intoxicating wine, sin, whether they know it or not, because they contravene the Divine will both physically and morally. Divine law is quite as rigid in its demands and penalties in the one as in the other. The teaching common experience teaches us how inflexible it is in the latter. The infant grasps with delight the leechwood blade or the burning flame of the candle, as a thing of beauty and joy, and its ignorance does not save it from physical injury and suffering. The parent, by mistake, swallows the fatal dose of poison, thinking he is taking a healing medicine, and his ignorance or erroneous opinion does not prevent the poison from doing its deadly work. The blind man or the benighted traveller, thinking that he is treading upon a mine of gold, is ruined by the rugged precipice or into the boiling tide, and his ignorance or wrong opinion does not prevent the destructive effects of the fall upon the jagged rock or into the devouring flood.

In like manner deluded people imbibe alcoholic,

poisonous liquors, believing them to be wholesome, invigorating beverages, and their ignorance or false opinion, has no effect in preventing the inevitable results, sooner or later, of disease, disaster, and death. It is, therefore, a monstrous absurdity to say that "every man has a right to hold and follow his own opinion." A man has no moral right to do what is right, but never to do what is wrong, no matter what his opinions may be. If he do what is wrong ignorantly, he is guilty; if he do what is wrong willfully, he is more guilty; and the doing of wrong ignorantly is about equal in guilt to wilful transgression. Everybody in this country knows, or might know, that it is wrong to drink intoxicating (poisoning) liquor; therefore, the sin of those who perpetuate the drink curse in our midst is fearfully great.

ELEMENTS OF TEMPLARY.

(A SERIES OF LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE ORDER.)

BY A DISTRICT OFFICER.

Dear Sister,—You ask me to give you the *raison d'être* of Good Templary and the reasons that induced me to join the Order. You are aware that the daily toil by which I earn, "the bread that perisheth," is exhaustive both in regard to its nature and duration; you will therefore accept my statements more in the light of *glimpses* of knowledge than in that of a full exposition of the well-thought-out, yet, elaborated details or grammatically adorned phrases. In a series of letters, in simple, unadorned, and may be de-familiarized language, I will endeavour to unfold to you the elements of the philanthropic philosophy and grandeur of our Order. I might commence by a panegyric of the society, which is more of the nature of a family circle than a brotherhood, but by the time I have explained its structure from its physiological basis to its moral apex, I think you who are a Templar with me, and with every true member in our grand eulogium. As you are of the gentler sex, it may be as graceful as it is logical that I should commence the series by a glance at

WOMAN: HER POSITION IN THE ORDER.

—You who have carefully read the Rev. John Angell James' "Young Woman's Guide" will have observed that that talented representative of the Evangelical school of theology, affirmed that the morality and order to be measured by the *status*, which that system accords to woman, and the Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D., one of the greatest of men, and a rationalist in morals, affirms the same truth in glowing terms, and being familiar with the writings of those eminent men as I am, you are aware they claimed for Christianity the pre-eminence as a moral agency, because Christianity had given a higher place to the daughters of Eve than any other religious movement.

Now if we have to judge of the righteousness of an organisation by the liberty it would confer on its female adherents, why then I claim for Good Templary the very highest moral position—higher even than that which is accorded from the time of St. Paul down to this very hour. For Good Templary concedes equal rights as regards sex as fully as it does in the matter of race and colour, whilst no exponent of Christianity could justly claim for it that it had accorded perfectly equal freedom as between the sexes. No more graceful compliment, or more just tribute has ever been penned or spoken than that of Robert Burns so happily expressed—

"Auld Nature awears, the lovely dears,
Her highest work she classes O;
Her first service had she tried us truly,
And then she made the ladies O."

And no higher embodiment of that spirit of chivalry and of Justice, which underlie the poet's sentiment can anywhere be found than in the Constitution and Rituals of the I.O.G.T.

I have heard of woman where all things are the reverse of what they are in this, where woman reigns supreme, even to the extent of men having to confess, humbly, and at stated periods, their every sin of commission or intent to her; but that country if there be such a one, is not the paper one we are now speaking of, nor come within ordinary observation, and it may be said, and said truly, that there is no place outside of a Good Templar Lodge wherein woman has equal rights with man; no other place where she may lawfully breathe the atmosphere of freedom. Even in our own country, she is hampered by the arrogant pretensions of the sterner sex as embodied in the laws of the realm, and enforced in the conventional code of morals. It may be that having been privileged to enjoy some degree of friendship with the sterner sex, she has been noble, in spite of the many hard things said to the contrary, that I have borrowed from her her peculiar and radical ideas as to woman's place and woman's mission in the world; but whether that be so or not, one thing is certain, and that is that one of the chief reasons why

I joined our noble Order may be found in the fact that it is the only organisation approximating to the ideal that is the one dream of my life. I believe it was Bro. D. Y. Scott, who said in a speech at a recent meeting, "I have seen some amazing types out to be a useful employment." How happy our lives and fulfil the end of their existence without the *ignis fatuus* or, rather, the *ignis veritas*, of an ideal, to lead them on to a higher, holier life. I imagine, for my part, that I have been adding up *an ideal* (and therefore *impracticable*) state of society, I am constantly *dreaming* of a time

"When Love and Justice shall conpire
And Peace and Plenty shall unite,
And all men cherish the desire
To make this world a *land* bright."

And when I find a society like the one the principles of which I am endeavouring to realize, and which I find, am, in common honesty to the higher aspirations of my nature, bound to cast my lot with it. With these hints and knowing me so well and remembering I am but a type of many other Templars, you will be sure, most of you, who are impressed than what is said, what woman's place is, and it likely to be in Templary. Her position is one of freedom, but it is likewise, and as a necessary corollary, a position of power. There is no sphere of duty, next to that which is expressed in the motto of our Order, in which she can exercise so great an influence for good as is opened up to her when she takes the life-long obligation of a Templar. In the Lodge itself she can be, and is a veritable gleam of sunshine, a softening, refining presence, which is felt by all elsewhere who feel that he considers her an inferior being to himself, but where she is secured perfect equality by the Constitution (the Code of Law) of the Order, where she is eligible as a her powers are equal to the highest. Concrete, having been closed during the night, open to welcome the return of light; and in the atmosphere of her pure nature men clothe themselves in the noblest chivalry, and find growing up within them the ideal which will purify the sterner sex, and elements and exalt them to a state of pre-eminence manliness. But it is not only in the *Lodge room* where this *Iolanthe*, (whose great love for Templary has opened her eyes to such a great world of light and life), can be seen a power to virtue, fidelity, and courage, an institution whose aim is "to save the fallen and prevent others from falling," there must necessarily be "visiting committees," and these give scope to the true sisters of mercy who compose the sisterhood, which is the *heart* of the Order. It is the *heart* of the Order. A woman has a peculiar aptitude for saying kind things, and angelic way of doing kind deeds, and on a visiting committee she can and does work *wonder* for the cause of Templary, which, by the way, is the cause of humanity.

And speaking of visiting, I must say this part of our work is often too much neglected. You have heard of the Seven Men of Preston. They are their wisdom (which we cannot afford to impugn), thought the system of visitation to be the principal part of our programme. It is the *heart* of the Order. These men as the principal fathers of the present Temperance movement, but their methods are not sufficiently recognized. I have before my mind's eye a Lodge which had its muster-roll increased from 40 to 120 in a very few months, solely through the warm adoption of the methods used by these seven wise men of Preston, and this fact is, to my mind, a testimony to their wisdom, and to the wisdom of the Lodge adopting their method of work.

But speaking of connection with its Juvenile Branch that Good Templary says to woman—

"LEAD ON, KINDLY LIGHT."

Oh, my sister, what a field of usefulness there lies before anyone who is willing to devote her time and energies to the work of the precincts of Juvenile Temple! It is here that you would shine, like a new star in the Templar firmament, if I could but prevail on you to join in that extended family circle which outsiders, ignorant of our principles and aims, look upon as (materially) unconnected work. It is a grand education; and unlike some of my Templar sisters whose education has been neglected, you would have too much fixity of purpose and earnestness of vision to allow you to turn back after you had once set your feet on the way. You would be sure to find all very good in its place. I have been as you know both scholar and a teacher in a Sunday-school, and at proper times I fail not to extol the praiseworthy deed of the thousands who labour on the Sabbath in this corner of the empire; but when a S.A.T. neglects or gives up the Temple work, she hundred or two hundred members, in order, as she says, to prepare her lesson for what she affirms to be the most important of the two, her Sunday-school class, composed of a dozen young girls, I confess I feel there is some loss of progress. I have seen a woman who is at present interested in Juvenile Temple but half persuaded she could do more good by devoting her *undivided* energies to church or Sunday-school work, I wish I could be permitted to read her the wise words of the Rev. Stopford Brook, M.A., which formed



G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, Grand Lodge Offices
G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, 18, Congreve Street,
G.W.Sec.—JAMES J. WOODS, Birmingham.
G.S.J.T.—E. ROLFE, 45, Paulet-rd., Camberwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—JAMES RAY, Market-place, Reading.
W.D.S.—CAPT. W. PHIPPS, 25, Lee-park, Lee, S.E.
D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 39, Prince George-st., Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, J. 3, Elizabeth-st.,
D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, Shooters Hill, S.E.
W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pl., London.

G.W. Sec's OFFICIAL NOTICES.

W. District Secretaries are requested to send, without delay, their Return Sheets and Tax for the quarter ending with October 31st.
Tax received for quarter ending July 31st:—
October 25, Lancashire, S.W. (balance) £3 13s. 1d.;
26, Norfolk, £6 17s. 9d.; 30, Cumberland, W.,
£8 14s. 11d.

Jas. J. Woods, (Hon.) G.W.S.C.
G.L. Offices,
Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NAME.	PLACE.	DISTRICT.
Excelsior	Stratford	Esex
Kilburn	Kilburn	Middlesex
Anchor	Fleeswood	N.Lancashire

MAY REPORTS.—The outstanding D.S.J.T.'s Report having at length reached me, enables me to announce complete numbers for quarter ending May 1. Membership: 27,309 boys, 23,793 girls; total 51,102, as against 26,659 boys, 23,119 girls, total 49,488, on February 1; showing net increase of 1,614 members.

AUGUST REPORTS.—Reports for quarter ending August 1, have reached me from 66 Districts, that from HEITS being alone outstanding. There show a membership of 27,297 boys, 24,877 girls, total 52,174, as against 27,211 boys, 23,733 girls, total 50,947 on May 1; being net increase of 1,227 during the quarter, or 2,841 during the half-year.

SAMUEL R. ROLFE, G.S.J.T.
45, Paulet-road, London, S.E.
October 31.

3s. 9d. HEARTHBUGS. 3s. 9d.

20 000 RUGS SOLD IN 12 MONTHS.

MESSRS. HALL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the great reduction in railway rates of carriage to all parts of the United Kingdom, they will forward free to every reader of this paper (subject to conditions named below) a large and beautifully designed **HEARTHBUG.**

1 Hearthrug sent, carriage paid, for	3 s.
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1/2 stamps, 3d. extra with each order.

The size of each Rug is 72 inches by 26 inches. These Rugs are made in five colours, which, being artistically blended, will suit any colour of carpet or suite. The Rug will be sent, carriage free, by any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O.O. for 3s. 9d. or 4s. in advance. In ordering, it will be desirable to write name and address very plainly, and to enclose the application form found below.

ORDER FORM.
On receipt of this form, accompanied by a P.O.O. for 3s. 9d., (or 4s. stamps) we agree to forward, carriage free a large and exquisitely designed HEARTHBUG, 72 inches by 26 inches.

(Signed) G. T. HALL & CO.,
38, Thornhill-road, London, N.

The following is specimen of the testimonials received:—
39, Coburn-street, Hindley, March 5, 1882.
Gentlemen,—The Rug duly to hand this afternoon. Am very much pleased with the design, and am sure it is an extra well priced. They are indeed both excellent and cheap.—Yours truly,
Messrs. Hall and Co. Geo. E. QUINN.
P.O.O. to be made payable at General Post Office, E.O., to G. T. HALL & CO., 38, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury, London, N.

Important Offer to the Readers of the Good Templars' Watchword.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
THE EXTREME MILDNESS of last winter, and the consequent depression in the Skate Trade, enabled us early in the spring of the present year to purchase FOR CASH a Manufacturer's Stock, comprising 5,000 pairs, at a price never before known in the English markets, and we now offer them to the readers of this Journal at an unprecedented low price, and in order to effect an immediate clearance of the entire stock, we have made special arrangements with Messrs. Sutton & Co. to send all parcels CARRIAGE PAID.

CONDITIONS.—As soon as you receive the Skates, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write to us, and we will return you the money.

ACME SKATES.



Price 3s. 6d., Carriage Paid (if stamps 3d. extra).
Sizes—8 1/2, 9, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2 inches, all sizes one price.
The above pattern is too well known to require further description or comment, we need only say they are of All quality, warranted steel blades, best finish and workmanship, and we guarantee them equal to any skate usually retained at half-a-guinea per pair.
Very superior quality ditto, beautifully nickel plated, price 10s. 6d. per pair.

Hard Polished Wood, with Broad Toe Straps.



Price 3s. 6d., Carriage Paid (if stamps 3d. extra).
Sizes—8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, and 11 1/2 inches. All sizes one price.

This is our speciality in Wood Skates, and they are a marvel at the price. Each pair is polished all over, and fitted with the broad toe and heel straps, made of best leather, and hand worn. The blades are well steeled, and in appearance and wear are unequalled by those costing twice the money. This pattern can also be had in polished wood, with brass toe caps, and fitted with best leather straps.

Price 8s. 6d., or 60 stamps, Carriage Paid.
Specimens of unsolicited testimonials received:—

"Dear Sirs,—I received the Skates quite safe, and they give great satisfaction. Have ordered P.O.O. for another pair.—Yours truly, F. W. SCRELLING."
J. M. DUNN, Oldham, Cheshire.
Size of Skates should be ascertained by measuring full length of foot from toe to heel.
All communications answered and orders dispatched same day as received. P.O.O.'s payable at G.P.O., London, Cheques crossed, and
DRALIM & OLIVER, Croydon, London, S.E.; and at 15, Ironmonger-lane, Chesham, London, E.C., where specimens of all the above may be seen.
Please mention this paper.

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New Feather Beds at Half-Price.

Money returned if not approved.

Nearly 10,000 Beds Sold in Three Years.

Samples of Feathers, Ticking, &c., Post Free.

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THE LINCOLNSHIRE BEDDING COMPANY.

I have now, at great expense, created new and improved Steam Machinery for washing, purifying, dusting, and drying Feathers. This has placed us in a position to meet the wishes of numerous inquirers for a cheap and serviceable Bed, we have therefore decided to offer the following at very low prices of Beds at reduced price of 9d. per lb., inclusive of every charge, carriage paid.

No. 1.—SINGLE BED, BOLSTER, and PILLOW, 6ft. 3in. by 2ft. 6in., weighing 40lbs.	£ s. d.
1	1 10 0
No. 2.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and TWO PILLOWS, 6ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in., weighing 50lbs.	1 17 6
No. 3.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and TWO PILLOWS, 6ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in., weighing 55lbs.	2 1 3
No. 4.—EXTRA DOUBLESIZED BED, BOLSTER, and TWO PILLOWS, 6ft. 6in. by 5ft., weighing 63lbs.	2 8 9

WARRANTED NEW AND SWEET.

The Company still continue to supply their celebrated Royal Windows, Palace, and Cottage Beds at 1s. per lb. Packing and Wrapper Free with each Bed.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

All orders must be accompanied by cheque or P.O.O. (which may be post-dated ten days to ensure delivery of goods), payable to Mr. T. SMITH, London Agency of the Lincolnshire Bedding Company, 15, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., where Specimen Beds may be seen. P.O.O. payable at Ludgate-circus. Cheques crossed City Bank.

PORT WINE WITH BARK

Unfermented and Untoxicating,

IMPORTED AND PREPARED BY

FRANK WRIGHT,

KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W.

This Wine is a combination of the freshly-expressed juice of the finest grapes grown in the vineyards of the Alto-Douro, with the Extract of the best Portwain Bark. The Wine, being Unfermented, retains all the Nutritive and Medicinal qualities of the Grape and the Bark. The Extract of Bark is so prepared as to retain all its active principles while eliminating the nauseous and inert constituents.

Most valuable as a TONIC and STOMACHIC in cases of EXHAUSTION from Over-work, Severe Illness, or long-continued indulgence in Intoxicating Liquors. Also in Intermittent Fever, Neuralgia, Indigestion, and all ailments arising from defective nutrition.

Prospectus, giving full particulars of dose, &c., post free on application.

This Wine is highly approved and frequently prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., and Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S.

Price 40s. per dozen. A Single Bottle, 3s. 6d.

To be obtained direct as above; or from Mr. Wright's agents; and, by order, from all respectable Chemists and Grocers.

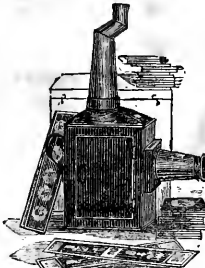
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J. THEOBALD & Co.'s Special Announcement.

We find there is throughout the country a pressing demand for a Magic Lantern and Slides that is suitable for Sunday Schools, Evening Parties, &c., and we believe to be in our

EXHIBITION MAGIC LANTERN & SLIDES

This want is fully met.



No. 1 set consists of a No. 6 Magic Lantern, standing 24 inches high, in black wood, with handle, 1 dozen 3 1/2 in. diameter, circle Slides, illustrating Natural History, Scripture, Natural History or Views (customers should specify which they prefer); 1 dozen large Comic Slipping Slides, including a Good Night; 2 Views and 18 Comic Figures, &c., on long slides; gives a splendid picture of 8 feet diameter on the screen, and for schools, private parties, &c., is invaluable. The ordinary price of this set if bought at other houses would be £3 10s. With Lecture Book complete, £2 12s.

No. 2 set a No. 7 Lantern, which is very superior, having larger lenses giving 10 feet diameter picture, same assortment of Slides, with addition of half-dozen Countrium Slides and 2 Panoramas, £2 15s.

All orders must be accompanied by Cheque, and be sent within 28 days.

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Correspondents should always state on what night the Lodge meets, within an hour at least the Lodge meets at p.m.

METROPOLITAN LODGES.

MONDAY.

Ark of Safety, St. John's Sch., Waddicott-st., Watworth. Jy. Tem. 8
Bannered Peace, Industrial Est., Clark's Bldg., Broad-st., Bromley 8.15
Great Britain, Huntingdon, 8, Fimles St., 8.15
Benjamin Hill, Tem. Hall, Station-rd., Spa-rd., Bournemouth. 8.30
City of London, Aliegate School, 18, Aliegate-st., E.C. 4
Chiswick, Mission Room, Forest-rd., Devonish, Chiswick. 7.30
Eastern Star, Coffee, Springing's Gardens, Love North-st., Poplar
Tem. Hall, Temp. Hall, Chancery-press, Cross-street, Jolington
Hamptstead, Gratitude, 1 Well-built, High-street, 8.15
Orange Branch, Coll. School-rm., Orange-act., Leicester-act. 8.15
Fecula, British School-room, Kentish Town-rd., 8.15
Rose St. Thomas' Schoolrooms, Barones-rd., Hackney-rd. 8.15
Seven Sisters, Holloway Hall, Holloway-rd., 8.15
South Metropolitan, South West. Temp. Hall, Blackfriars-rd.
Star of Richmond Hill, Temp. Hall, Church-walk, Richmond
Valkin, Temperance Hall, Cross-street, Blackfriars-rd.

TUESDAY.

Albert Bond of Brotherhood, Lang-st., Selw-rd., Harewood
Ben Venke (late Baptist), Mission-rm., Clived-rd., North Colney
Fidelity Exceciator, Prim. Meth. Chapel, East End, Finchley
Great Britain, London, 11, Tabernacle-rd., Finsbury
God Shepherd, Ebenezer Ch., North-end-rd., West Kensington
Great Britain, 10, St. John's-rd., St. John's-rd., Hoxton
Hope of Kents, Wesleyan Chapel, Kensal-rd., 8.15
James James, Lecture Hall, Church-street, Eglwose-rd., 8.15
Star of Bethlehem, 10, St. John's-rd., St. John's-rd., Hoxton
Star of Sydenham, Javelin Temple do. do. 6.30
Star of Exceciator, Temperance Hall, Martin-street, Stratford, E.
Tem. Hall, National Temperance Hall, Lecture Hall, 8.15
William Tewsley, Association House, South-st., Wauwath.

WEDNESDAY.

British Queen, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Kennington
Eggs of Turkey, Temperance Hall, Church-walk, Richmond.
Crystal Fountain, Temperance Hall, Church-walk, Richmond.
G. W. McGree, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
North Western, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
S. E. 8.15
Harriogey, Baptist Chapel, Park-rd., Crook End, N.
Hope of Northern, Prim. Meth. Chap. Victoria-rd., N.
Hope of South Western, St. Mark's Sch., Park-st., N.
Jehovah Joki, Lockhart's Cocoa-rm., 101, Westminster Bridge-rd.
King's Messenger, St. George's Sch., Silvert-st., Notting-hill-gate
Margaret McCarrey, Sydney Hall, Leader-street, Chelsea.
New Cross Exceciator, Prim. Meth. Chapel, Napier-st., Deptford.
Star of Bethlehem, 10, St. John's-rd., St. John's-rd., Hoxton
Pride of Island, Essex Hall, 45, Essex-rd., Ilford, N.
St. John's Islanders, Board School, Galswell-rd., Clidwell-rd.,
Wentworth, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
Victory Town, Wesleyan Sch.-rm., Munster Park Chapel, Fulham

THURSDAY.

Alert, Workmen's Club, Green-walk, Brompton.
Eggs of Turkey, 14, Institute-st., Stockwell-rd., 8.15
General Garrick, Paradise-rd., Clapham, Clapham.
Gresham, Coffee Hall, 301, Colindale-rd., Bayswater, 7.30
Heart of the Nation, 14, Institute-st., Stockwell-rd., 8.15
James McCree, Bedford Hill, Upper Manor-st., King's-rd., Chelsea
King's Cross Exceciator, 148, Kings Cross-rd., near King's Cross
New Cross Exceciator, 148, Kings Cross-rd., near King's Cross
Palmerston, Drill Hall, St. George's-rd., Wimbledon J. Tem. 6.45
Pride of Island, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
Ritchie
Statenian Park, Tyneham Hall, Tyneham-rd., Epsom-rd., 8.15
Tottenham Hothead, Red House, High-rd., Tottenham
Temple Prim. Meth. Chapel, Union-rd., Redcliffe
West London Pioneer, Temp. Hall, Church-street, Eglwose-rd.

FRIDAY.

Belford, Fraternal Institute, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields
Eggs of Turkey, 14, Institute-st., Stockwell-rd., 8.15
G. W. McGree, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
G. W. McGree, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
Hornsey, 25, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
Peckham 5, Albert Hall, Albert-rd., Peckham Jy. Temple. 8.30
South London, Bible Christian School-room, Waterloo-rd., 8.15
Workmen's Home, Board School, Lancaster-rd., Wandsworth.

SATURDAY.

Cambridge, St. John's Lecture Hall, Cambridge-st., Golden-act., W.
Corner Stone, 88, High-street, Poplar, E.
George W. Johnson, Drill Hall, Church-st., Westminster B. rd.
Lincoln and Garrick, 234, High Holborn.
New Union Church, Watney-st., Commercial-rd., entrance
In Jean-street.
Fido of Scho, Industrial Hall, Clark's Bldg., Broad-st., Brompton
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PROVINCIAL LODGES.

MONDAY.

BANWATY—Wood Gate Temperance Hall.
BIRMINGHAM—Aston, Mike Ayley Coffee Tavern. 7.30
BIRMINGHAM—Brighton-station, Sussex-st. Mission Hall. 8.15
CANTERBURY—Day Star, 1 O.G.T. Room, 6 High-street, 8.15
DARTMOUTH—Javelin, The Mission-room, 10, Broad-st., 7.30
DOVER—Loyal Hubert de Barne, Caroline-place. 7.30
EXETER—Perseverance, Oldfields Hall, Romilly-place, 7.30
FRODO—Frodo, The Mission-room, 10, Broad-st., 7.30
HARROGHE—Excelsior, St. John's Schools, High-street
LANCASTER—Comny Palatine, Temple-rm., Cross-st., 7.30
LANCASTER—Fidelity, Colledge School, 110, York-street, 7.30
NORTHALLERTON—Battle of the Standard, Tem. Hall, 7.30
TERRINGHOLE WELLS—Welfare, Welfare Club, 7.30
YARMOUTH—Northgate, North Mission Room, Caistor-rd., 7.30

TUESDAY.

BIRMINGHAM—Sanford Mount, St. Andrew's Sch., Farm-st., 7.45
BIRMINGHAM—Brighton-station, Sussex-st. Mission Hall. 8.15
CAMBRIDGE—Loyal Cambridge, Downing-street Chapel. 8.15
CAMBRIDGE—Cambridge, Downing-street Chapel. 8.15
CAMBRIDGE—First Essex, Assembly House, Queen-street.
CHELSEA—Chesham Assembly House, High-street, 7.45
CHELSEA—Chesham Assembly House, High-street, 7.45
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GREAT YARMOUTH—Good Hope, Bethel, Rodney-rd., 7.15
GLoucester—Stephen Percy, Ward Street, 8.15
HULL—Paragon, Templars Hall, St. John-street, 7.30
HULL—Paragon, Templars Hall, St. John-street, 7.30
HULL—Paragon, Templars Hall, St. John-street, 7.30
HULL—Paragon, Templars Hall, St. John-street, 7.30
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WEDNESDAY.

ALDERBURY—Drill Hall, Mr. Shovel's School, Albert-rd., 7.50
ASTON—Lions' Den, Ashton's Edge, Tem. Hall, Church-st., 7.15
BARROW-IN-FURNESS—Furries, Tem. Hall, Green-gate, 7.30
BIRMINGHAM—St. James' Hall, 11, Broad-st., 7.30
BRENTFORD—Lord Clrdo, The Cage, High-street, Brentford
CANTERBURY—Hope of New Town, Boy's School, Russell-act., 8.15
CANTERBURY—Hope of New Town, Boy's School, Russell-act., 8.15
CANTERBURY—Hope of New Town, Boy's School, Russell-act., 8.15
CANTERBURY—Hope of New Town, Boy's School, Russell-act., 8.15

THURSDAY.

ADWICK—Fidelity and True Co-operative, Bath, Downing-st. 7.30
BATH—Weston, Gospel Hall, 7.30.
BIRMINGHAM—Seven Street, British School-rooms, Seven-street
BIRMINGHAM—Seven Street, British School-rooms, Seven-street
BIRMINGHAM—Seven Street, British School-rooms, Seven-street
BIRMINGHAM—Seven Street, British School-rooms, Seven-street
BIRMINGHAM—Seven Street, British School-rooms, Seven-street

FRIDAY.

BIRMINGHAM—Central, Albert Chambers, Paradise-street. 7.30
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BIRMINGHAM—Central, Albert Chambers, Paradise-street. 7.30
BIRMINGHAM—Central, Albert Chambers, Paradise-street. 7.30

SATURDAY.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS—Hope Star, Tem. Hall, Green-gate, 7.30
BIRMINGHAM—NI Desperandum, Eborard-rd., Farm-st., 7.30
BIRKBY HILL—England's Pride, Temperance Room, High-street,
BIRMINGHAM—Lionel, 10, Broad-st., 7.30
SHIRLEY—Rosedale, Reading-rd., Shirley, near Croydon,
WIMBORNE—Celest. Aid. Ch. St. Maric's Hill, High-st., 7.30

IRELAND.

BELFAST—Erin's First Cadet-street Lecture Hall, Friday
BELFAST—Crusade, Town Hall, Rathmone-rd., Wednesday
DUBLIN—St. Catherine's, School-room, Thomas-court, Tuesday.
DUBLIN—St. Catherine's, School-room, Thomas-court, Tuesday.
DUBLIN—St. Catherine's, School-room, Thomas-court, Tuesday.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS—Primrose, James-street, Market-place, Thursday.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH).

Grand Lodge of the South Australs I.O.G.T.
Members of the Order emigrating to South Australia will please
note the address of the G.W.S.—A. Thomas, F.C.S., Gresham-street,
Adelaide, Victoria, Wednesday, 6.30.

BELOM.

ANDWICH—Bethlehem, No. 1, Mariner's Church and Institute,
Argene du Commerce, Wednesday, 6.30.

CHINA.

HONG KONG—The Hong Kong A.C. Fletcher's-bldg., Queen's-rd. E.
SINGAPORE—Star of the East, Near Temperance Star, Friday

MALTA.

MALTA—Knights of St. John, Victoria, Monday, 7.

QUEENSLAND.

TOWNSVILLE—Northern Star, No. 5, Masonic Hall, Monday, 7.30

AFRICA (SOUTH).

CAPE TOWN—Excelsior, Templar Hall, Wednesday, at 7.30.
WOODSTOCK (East F. peninsula), Gresham Dutch-Chm.-rm., Tuesday, 7.30

TRINIDAD.

PORT OF SPAIN—Templars Hall, Bruiswick-square, Thursday, 7.

MILITARY AND NAVAL LODGES.

CANTABRIG—Red White & Blue, I.O.G.T. Hall, Old Brompton, Sat.
EUROPEAN INDIES—Stranger's arc Electric's Lodge, No. 2, 610 Regent
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ence to any meeting, and are compelled therefore to exclude
unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; and
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No notices will be taken of communications unless accompanied
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As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all
matters intended for publication in the current number should
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INQUIRE.—It is not in our province to settle such
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C. J. (Ireland).—No doubt what if you require could be
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NEMO.—It does not concern us to know how many
"black men" there are in some particular Lodge in Liver-
pool, neither has it been said that negroes have been kept
secretly in Lodges in England; our complaint has been that
they have been kept out of Lodges in the Southern States,
and that laws have been made and sanctioned by the
chief officers to keep them out, thus involving all branches
of the excluding society in what we regard as the crime of
their exclusion. No official statistics are published by
the friends you refer to so far as we know. We believe
they estimate their English membership at less than
10,000, and we should imagine it to be considerably less.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the
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printed or added to the name.

BIRTHS.

HOPE.—On October 22, at B. Fairmount-street, Turro,
the wife of Bro. Geo. Hope, Y.D., of a son.
HOLLAND.—On October 21, at Highgate Terrace, the wife of
Bro. John Hild, D. Sent, and W.S. of Queen of the West
Lodge, of a daughter.

LECK.—On October 16, at Longe, the wife of Bro. J. H.
Leek, P.W.C.T., Crystal Palace Lodge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FILLING.—On October 21, at West Star Lodge, the wife of
Bro. Charles Hochdale, William Filling, P.W.C.T., to Sarah
Ellen Rochapel, W.T., both of Bright Star Lodge,
Rochdale.

MARRIAGES.—On October 31, at the Wesleyan
Chapel, Barnby-gate, Newark, by the Rev. Joseph Little,
Bro. H. Midwinter, P.W.C.T., to Sister Lizzie M.
Brooks, second daughter of Bro. E. Brooks, P.G.G. and
D.C.T. for Notes. Both of Live Lodge, 1424.

DEATH.

BANNERSTER.—On October 26, Percy Wilfrid Templar, of
Hornsey, second son of Bro. and Sister Bannerster, aged
10 years.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- Nov. 11.—Surrey, E. & M. Asize Court, Kingston-on-Thames, 4 p.m.
15.—Kent, E. Church-street, Ashford.
16.—Somerset, W. Brigwater.
18.—Kent, W. Woolwich.
20.—Surrey, E. & M. Wimbourn.
20.—Gloucester, W. Dr. Thomas' Memorial School, Bishopston, Bristol.
20.—Northampton, S. Kingshorpe.
20.—Northumberland, S. St. James' School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
20.—Sulop, Gillingham.
21.—Westchester, E. Chesham.
21.—Hants, B. Ottery.
21.—Somerset, E. Wells.
21.—Surrey, E. & M. Land-st. Sch., Croydon, 7 p.m.
25.—Cheshire, W. Cross-street, Manchester.
27.—Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach.
27.—Durham, N. Gateshead.
27.—Warwick St. Savonar's School, Farm-street, Hockley, Birmingham.
28.—Hampshire, S. Lynton.
28.—Surrey, E. & M. West Charlton.
Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. & M. Victoria Hall, F.R.S.E., Blackfriars, S.E.
12.—Durham, S. Howden-le-Wear.
14.—E. of London, E. Gunley.
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WAT GHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 460. [Registered at the G.P.O.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882. [as a Newspaper.] ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, time, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do

good, rather than receive benefit.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A small Entrance Fee and Quarterly Subscription.

ELIGIBILITY.—Both sexes are admitted, and are eligible for office.

REASONS FOR ABSTINENCE.

BY THE REV. CHARLES H. SPURGEON.*

Speaking recently at a meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon said: Part of the sin of drunkenness lies in its making a man incapable of duty. He is incapable even of the common duties that he has to do as a workman, or as a clerk. He finds himself in the morning rather unwell; his eyes are a little red, his nose is going a little that way; his liver is very much affected, and, like the gentleman on the Derby day, he has "a pressing engagement at home," if he is a clerk; or he feels very much "indisposed." Suppose he goes to work, he cannot do it properly, he fumbles over it; and sometimes when he is in that condition he does mischief which leads to accident and death. Perhaps he is best in bed, but he cannot do his work; and when he settles down to be so, though he puts in an appearance he is not worth a penny a pound, for he is of no use. He may have been a confidential clerk in a good position—he may have been a man highly trusted and respected—but when the drink gets the upper hand of him he gradually gets draggled-tailed and looks sedy. By-and-bye he forgets things, and many of the things he does he had better not remember, and he goes down from bad to worse till he is nobody's money, and he says the times are awfully bad—they generally are when a fellow gets out of place through always having the glass to his lips. Oh, it is said, said indeed, when a man thus becomes incapable of discharging the ordinary duties of the life in which God has placed him! And yet many are in that condition men that might have been among the high and noble men that might have sung like Milton, men that perhaps might have commanded the attention of listening senators. But where are they now? Perhaps singing in the bar-parlour, or tilling silly lies to amuse their companions, and they themselves going home in a wheelbarrow as the only carriage which they are ever likely to own, except it be a stretcher. We sometimes smile as we talk of these things, for there is a comic side to them; but oh, what a dark, solemn side there is to all this; to think of men created in God's image, blackened with the thumb and finger of the devil, and then left to go down gradually to everlasting destruction from the presence of God! And

AS TO DUTIES TO GOD,

how drunkenness destroys the possibilities of these! Shall the man repent? Shall he believe in Christ? Shall he learn to pray? Shall he praise God?—he that has not all his wits about him? If he has been drinking, and is but half gone, he is lost to such work as that. He that is altogether gone in this vice, let him be set outside the sanctuary, for how can he present a sacrifice that God can accept? If any of you who are here to-night should say, "Well, you go in rather hot and strong about your total abstinence and blue ribbon business; we are not going to adopt that," well, I wish you would try it. And as a proof that it will not kill you, apply to some of the life insurance companies and insure your life, and see whether they will charge any more because you are

going to be a teetotaler. You will find, on the contrary, that if you get into the corner for total abstinences, they will take you at a little less, for they will expect you to live on for ever. Well, now, if you cannot do all that we would wish you to do, at any rate I ask you whether you must have these intoxicating drinks—whether you really must—

WHETHER YOU WOULD DIE,

or burst, or go to glory if you did not—whether you would disappear, or walk about like skeletons, reduced to the last degree, or go into consumption, or get plemisy—I do not know what it is you will not go into, because all manner of dreadful things are sure to come upon you if you do not take your whiskey the last thing at night. Nobody knows what will happen to you. Well, would you mind just trying—I mean you good people that have never been drunkards? And if you should break down then try it again, and if you should again break down, well have another go at it.

"If at once you don't succeed, Try, try, try again."

If you feel that you must take strong drink, then take it as I let my friends take it when they want it very badly. We have got one wine glass in the house, but that is marked as a measure. If somebody says he should be ill if he did not have his whiskey, very well; there is a medicine glass for him. He can measure it. But he does not like to take it in that glass. "But you take it medicinally." I know that you would not take it for any other reason than just because it is good for you, and the doctor told you." So I give him that glass, and the result is that in the long run he does not take any. He does not like the look of the medicine glass. But you know that these powerful medicines ought to be taken in drops homo: pathetically.

IF YOU ARE SO VERY BAD

that you must have some, I prescribe you three drops. Why, some of you never take more than one drop. I heard a man say that he had had "a drop of beer." Take three drops in a mixing glass. Just drop that quantity and put it into a pillul of water. After that, take half a glass whenever you are so disposed. I am not recommending you that, mind; I am merely saying that you can take it in extreme cases—you dear people that have got bad stomachs—and often "other infirmities." I think myself that it really was wise that Timothy was to take, but my opinion is that of the little boy whose mother said, "Now, Johnny, you must have a little wine." He said, "Well, but I have joined the Band of Hope, ma." The mother said, "You know that Paul told Timothy to take some wine."

FOR HIS STOMACH'S SAKE."

"Yes, ma," said the child, "but I ain't got the 'comach's ache.'" And I think that there are lots of people who have not got the "tom'oh's ache," but who nevertheless are taking these liquors in case they should have it. They are laying by a little in store. Well, don't do that—Try to reduce the mischief that you do to a minimum. Do as much as possible, and when you get down to that minimum, I should not wonder if it evaporates into nothing at all. You Christian people that cannot "see" this, do not meet at those who do. If you do not care to wear a bit of blue ribbon, just to shew the poor

man that you are his brother and his friend, and that you would like to help him, and that you are not ashamed to take part with him—if you do not like to take it—well, never mind, there are people as good as you that will. We are not going to die because you don't happen to take it. Still, if you cannot join, do say a good word. Say "That is right, my good man; anything is better than drunkenness." And if you give a poor man 2d. for bringing a parcel say to him, "That is to buy a cup of cocoa," or perhaps it might be as well if you would send him round to the kitchen and give it to him, because he might not get it so good elsewhere, as you always buy the best and use them, and you have such nice new milk, so much better than can be ordinarily obtained. And then say, "My good friend, I could not conscientiously give you beer, but I will give you all I can."

DO NOT GET STIMNY

with your total abstinence. I am sometimes afraid that there are people who go in for it because it is cheap. I should hate to do that. Do help the poor man a little. Give him a "good blow out." Give him some of your best bread-and-butter, and some of your buns and cake; and then say, "Would you like to have a drop of drink?" If he says, "Yes, I should," say, "Come in, and I will give you some good cocoa." Perhaps he will look rather long in the face, or else he will say, "I would sooner have that—than four-penny beer."

At another meeting, also held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon said: There is an awful amount of money spent every year over the drink business. Now if, instead of that, the men had another coat or two, and the women had another dress or two, and the children had some little shoes to their poor feet—suppose the money went in some articles of furniture—why, all this falling off in trade would soon be altered. There would be

PLENTY OF WORK TO DO,

and work that would be worth the doing. Now, for the production of drink very little goes to the working man who makes it. The materials that cost the money—I really do not know what they may be. There is no man on earth knows what beer is made of now—no I am told. We can see what the effect of it is, but there used to be a drink made of malt and hops. Has anybody tasted any of that? It seems to have gone out of use—and the industry spent on the manufacture is a very small matter. Whereas, if I buy a coat I suppose nearly all my money goes to the working man, from the time when the shepherd tends the flock, right up to the time when the "ninth part of a man" makes the last stitch. I would infinitely rather see a man spending too much on coats and waistcoats than too much on gin, rum, and brandy; because if he were to buy half-a-dozen waistcoats, and go in for two or three dozen trousers, I do not know that he would hurt anybody, and it might be good for trade. If people must waste, let them waste their money on something that may be turned to account by somebody else. Then look at

THE POVERTY OF THE HOME.

Ah me! Do you know it for a fact that nine-tenths of the poverty of London comes of drunkenness? If men take their wages home, now see the difference. You can almost tell when a man is a teetotaler if you go into his house. I could go into the house of such

*Reprinted from the Westminster Present-day Papers (3s. per 100), 357, Strand, W.C.



TEMPERANCE TEACHING FOR THE YOUNG.

By Bro. Rev. F. Wagstaff, Editor of the "TEMPERANCE WORKER."

XIII.—PERSISTENCE IN PRINCIPLE.

[This lesson is virtual, inasmuch as those already given, and the children should be freely questioned as to what they remember to have already learned.]

"To-day we want to go quickly over some of the lessons we have already learned, in order that they may be impressed on the memory, and that all of you may be more than ever determined to— "Keep the pledge." That is what we may call "sticking to our colour."

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT STRONG DRINK DOES A GREAT DEAL OF HARM.—How it empties the pocket, causes hunger, disease, suffering, accidents, death. It makes men and women and children miserable, and is the cause of more unhappiness than anything else in the world that we can name."

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT IT IS VERY DANGEROUS.—All drinks begin with taking a little. [Recall stages of intemperance in Lessons 8 and danger of moderation in Lesson 12.] No one who has anything to do with alcoholic at all can be sure that he is safe. "Where there's drink there's danger." Like thin ice on a frozen pond of water; looks safe, but will not bear your weight."

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THE BIBLE WARNS US AGAINST STRONG DRINK.—[Recall as many of the texts as the children remember; and be careful all through the lesson to look out for any mistakes they may have made, or words they do not appear to have clearly understood.]

"Remember the ideas the children now form, whether correct or erroneous, will probably remain with them through life." The Bible has told us what strong drink is: "a mocker;" a deceiver; a cheat; one that promises what it can never perform. The Bible also tells us what strong drink does. [Recall points in Lesson 6.]

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT EVEN GOOD MEN HAVE BEEN INJURED BY IT.—It is had in the palace and in the temple as well as in the cottage. It has proved stronger than kings; has led them to do foolish and wicked things. Solomon says, "It is not for fools to drink wine." (Prov. xxii. 1.) Can you tell me of the king who lost his kingdom and his life while drunk? [See Lesson 6.] Who gave a feast that lasted six months? What did he do when "merry with wine?"

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THE BIBLE APPROVES TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—Does this (1) by its precept. Can you remember any of them? "Look not upon the wine," (Eccl. 31.) By examples. Who was a strong man without taking wine? What did he do when he was thirsty? How did God satisfy his thirst? Mention some of the ways you know of. What was Paul's advice? Why? How did God try them? What did they answer? How did God reward their fidelity? One of our lessons taught us to keep the pledge bravely, even in special circumstances. Whose example taught us that? Tell me what you know about Daniel? Was Timothy an abstinent? Why or how? What was Paul's advice? Why? [Be careful to see that the young people have correctly gained the real bearings of Timothy's case, as given in Lesson 10.]

"WE HAVE LEARNED THAT IT IS RIGHT TO ABEYAN FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS.—How does our abstinent life do you good? Give cases where such influence has been exerted."

"VII.—SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.—Totalism is the total giving up of a bad thing—a thing that does harm to others, as we eat, and may do harm to us. We give it up as the safest course to take. Even if we were certain drink could do us no harm we ought to give it up to others. But we are not sure; we cannot be, since every one who is now a drunkard was once quite sober. Thus we find total abstinence is:—

- 1. A Duty we Owe to Ourselves.—To keep on the safe side; out of the reach of harm.
2. A Duty we Owe to Others.—Somebody is almost certain to do what they see us do. If we lead them into danger, the sin is ours, and we must expect the punishment.
3. A Duty we Owe to God.—He has made us to be happy; drink causes misery. He has provided in nature all we need; if we make a bad thing and use it, it must be wrong. He has warned us that strong drink does a great deal of harm in His Word that He speaks of as totalism.

VIII.—IF TOTALISM IS OUR DUTY, HOW CAN WE BEST KEEP THE PLEDGE?

1. By watching against temptation.—Don't associate with drinkers more than you can help. Keep as far from danger as possible.

2. By prayer.—"Lead us not into temptation." Give us grace how strong temptation is, and if we stray to Him, He will help us to resist and overcome it. [Recalls texts.]

3. By doing all we can to promote the Temperance Cause.—[This point is of importance, and the teacher who can succeed in interesting the largest number of the young people in some form of actual Temperance work, will be the most successful in his instructions. The boys and girls something to do, and they will be interested in the meetings. Encourage them to learn and recite little pieces of prose as well as poetry, containing some real Temperance teaching, and thus train them to become little advocates. Such pieces should always be short, well selected, and thoroughly understood before they are allowed to recite them. Their fathers and mothers will gladly listen to short pieces of this kind at home, and thus the truth will, perhaps, reach some who never attend a Temperance meeting.]

4. By firm resolution.—Never be ashamed to say, "I am a teetotaler." Be courteous and polite in your refusal to drink beer or wine if any one should offer it to you; but learn to be very firm. Make up your mind to keep the pledge always, everywhere, and under all circumstances.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That the wine brokers of the Metropolis complain that their markets are "unusually dull."

That 1,500 Friends (of Ohio) adopted at their last year's meeting a "Local Option" resolution without one dissenting voice.

That the Svenska Good Templar, the organ of the G.L. of Sweden, contains evidence of astonishing progress being made and still continuing.

That the declared value of British and Irish spirits exported during the last eight months has been £484,322, against £485,111 in the like period of 1881.

That a circular has recently been sent by the Government to the police officials of England, asking for information on the subject of Sunday intemperance.

That a Temperance paper, commenting on the trouble Bishop Magee is in from the "intemperate speeches of abstainers," advises his lordship to read the Liverpool "Traveller's Gazette."

That Bro. H. J. Osborn, H.D.G.W.C.T. of Bristol, has been holding a very successful series of meetings in Monmouthshire in support of the English Sunday Closing Bill.

That the Manchester Examiner and Times, the day following the United Kingdom Alliance meetings, spoke of the licensed victuallers' cause as being "to all intents and purposes extinct."

That Boards of Guardians in all parts of the country are now required to make reports to the Local Government Board, of the quantity and cost of intoxicating liquors used in workhouses.

That at a meeting of the Sunderland Town Council, on Monday, a report of a sub-committee, recommending a Sunday Closing Bill for the borough, was adopted by 35 to 2.

That the American Church gives 1,000,000 dols. a year for the evangelisation of the heathen, and American Christians spend 5,000,000 dols. in tobacco.

That Denmark has 100 societies and 5,000 members in connection with the "Danish Total Abstinence Society." The president is Mr. Johannsen, a member of the Danish Parliament.

That the Manchester City Council have decided to memorialise the Government, praying that, by means of an Act or some other method, public-houses should be closed to the progress of Parliamentary, municipal and other elections.

That the Temperance question is disarranging all political calculations in Ohio, the State where the sale of drink has been more unrestricted than any in the North. Seven cities in Massachusetts out of 19 have prohibition by "Local Option" laws.

That the British Medical Journal correspondent, writing from the camp Tel-el-Kebir, on September 1, attributes the absence of snorestroke on the morning of the attack, to the absence of drink. He says:—"I am convinced that snorestroke nearly always happens in the case of men whose skins are not acting on account of the effects of alcohol."

J. W. S.

By a somewhat ridiculous printer's error the ninth paragraph in "What We Hear," in the issue of October 30, was somewhat contorted. It should have read, "That, a somewhat remarkable coincidence is the fact that the G. O. C. L., G. W. C. U., and G. W. S. C., were all held on the 29th of October, 1882, in the 34th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st, and 42nd, and 43rd, and 44th, and 45th, and 46th, and 47th, and 48th, and 49th, and 50th, and 51st, and 52nd, and 53rd, and 54th, and 55th, and 56th, and 57th, and 58th, and 59th, and 60th, and 61st, and 62nd, and 63rd, and 64th, and 65th, and 66th, and 67th, and 68th, and 69th, and 70th, and 71st, and 72nd, and 73rd, and 74th, and 75th, and 76th, and 77th, and 78th, and 79th, and 80th, and 81st, and 82nd, and 83rd, and 84th, and 85th, and 86th, and 87th, and 88th, and 89th, and 90th, and 91st, and 92nd, and 93rd, and 94th, and 95th, and 96th, and 97th, and 98th, and 99th, and 100th."

In the tenth paragraph also wines should have read rice.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 33, Upper Park Street, Barnsbury, N.—[Adv.]

AN INQUIRY: WITH RESULTS.

If we want to know, you know, the best course to take is to ask questions. I was one of a party "doing the chaps" at the Abbey of Westminster very recently. An American family group forced themselves into a vocal "six shooter" and fairly riddled the guide. I am bound to confess that much useful information was thus elicited. So much by way of "intro." Last Easter Monday Earl Cairns, speaking at Bournemouth, made use of the statement, alleged to have been made by Earl Derby, which was re-stated on page 695, WATCHWORD, under head of "Feathered Arrows." The accuracy of the statement was challenged some little time ago by Mr. R. Montford, speaking at a Sunday night meeting at the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate. Impelled by journalistic curiosity I determined to institute an inquiry and now propose giving the results. My Lord Derby wrote:—

23, St. James's-square, S.W. May 2, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday I certainly never said that out of every glass spent in drink fivepence went to the Exchequer.

I referred to spirits only, and I intended to refer not to the selling price, retail, but to the cost of the actual manufacture. I believe it to be true that cheap and common spirits can be manufactured at a price very little exceeding the cost of the duty levied upon them. I cannot now quote my authority; but it was such as satisfied me at the time.

I remain, Your obedient servant, HENRY DERRY.

Under date 6th of May I received the following reply from Earl Cairns:—

Lindfield, Bournemouth.

SIR.—What I said at this meeting here on Easter Monday, I stated was a calculation which I had then made, not one which I had made myself. It was a statement made by Lord Derby at a public meeting some years ago and frequently quoted and repeated since. I have asked Lord Derby about it, and he considers it is substantially accurate as applied to the wholesale trade, i.e., that a gallon of common spirit can be bought wholesale for about 12s., of which 10s. is duty. Of course in the retailing there comes in dilution, adulteration, and a legitimate increase of price to cover interest, evaporation, trade expenses, &c. I am, sir, your obedient servant, CAIRNS.

Mr. William Hoyle, whose financial letter to the Times may be familiar to the readers of the WATCHWORD, wrote me (enclosing figures):

Clarendon, Tottingdon Bury.

SIR.—Taking the price at which the distiller sells the liquor, Lord Derby's statement is correct, or nearly so, for the distiller sells his spirit at about 2s. 6d. per gallon, and then there is 10s. added, so that nearly five-sixths of its duty; but that is not a proper statement of the case. The distiller is not, if a man bought a glass of intoxicating liquor [?] for what he paid 6d., that 5d. of the 6d. went in revenue. It is not so. Only about 1d. 7-16ths goes in this manner. . . . Yours truly, W. HOYLE.

Mr. J. A. Godley, the Premier's private secretary, pointed out where information might be obtained, but did not give it. A "crisis" was on at the time! He wrote:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall.

SIR.—I am directed by Mr. Godstone to suggest a reference to the price lists of the liquor trade . . . test the prices by comparison with the duties.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. A. GODLEY.

I trust I have written and quoted enough to show that the statement reproduced by Mr. Collings, challenged by Mr. Montford, alleged to have been made by Earl Derby, but repudiated by his lordship, is not a considerable qualification in order to profit upon all fours with the actual facts.—M. RUBIN ANNOT.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young man named Brown, a Rightman, aged 19, a member of the Order of the Right Lodge, left his Lodge on October 19 to go on board the "Gard" at 10, Barbican, and was heard of him till his body was picked up in the Thames on Monday, the 30th. In his pocket was his ticket for the quarterly soiree, and on his coat the blue ribbon. He is supposed to have fallen into the water in the dark. His remains were interred at a Cemetery on Wednesday, the 31st. Buried with a large number of the Lodge members. At the grave Bro. John Hilton gave an address.

It is certain the QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLO, or TONG DIAL FOOD. It cures all Heart, Liver, Constipation, Liver and Stomach Complaints, besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Alaska Spices, Porridge, Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, &c. Price 1/6. Sold by Messrs. B. & C., 30a, & 14b, 15, of all Chemists, Dispensaries, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.—[ADV.]



CAIRO.

Bro. Sergeant-Major Overton, P.G. Sent., of the Advance Lodge, writing from Camp Ghazir, sends greetings to all English, Irish and brethren. In a long letter received he gives accounts of the various skirmishes and battles, and says that in spite of every obstacle a united meeting of members was held on October 9th, in a cave, at which about 16 mustered, representative of five regiments. Six were restored to membership. He says: "The various speeches were very enalating for future work."

--- I CAPE COLONY

Bro. Herbert F. Currie, G.W.C.T., writes to us:—"With little enclosing another three years' subscription for WATCHWORD, I might as well give you a word or two about our Order in this part of the world. No doubt you will have seen through the general newspapers that we have been visited by that terrible scourge, small-pox. It is now nearly five months since it commenced, and though slightly abating, is still carrying off numbers daily. Several of our brethren have been laid up with it, and some very badly, but as yet, thank God, we have not lost one. The attendance at Lodges has been very small, but I trust as soon as the epidemic leaves us we shall muster as strong as ever. Since May we have opened four new Lodges, one of which was at King William's Town, and great success. I anticipate will attend it. It was instituted August 6, by Bro. Richard Decker, S.D.G.W.C.T., late of Pembroke Lodge, and now numbers over 40. It really seems like taking the last stronghold of an enemy having thus established a Lodge in Eastern Province, the first we have yet established there, and one great feature in it being that some influential members from the Hickmanite have joined us. A public conversation and musical entertainment were held three September 20, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the institution of our Grand Lodge. Our brethren acted wisely, and invited the officers of the Hickmanite Lodges, who attended, and the entertainment proved a great success. August 1, a Lodge was instituted at Colton (about 10 hours' post from here). The Hickmanites had a Lodge there, but a split in the camp took place which resulted in a petition being sent to me for a charter, which was granted, and they also held a public meeting, picnic, &c., in celebration of our anniversary. There is also a Jewville Lodge, and together they must number over 50. I was to have been present at their anniversary celebration and given a lecture, but small-pox unfortunately attacking one of my servants, I was, therefore, so to speak, quarantined, and prevented from attending, and a great disappointment. On Tuesday, August 8, I instituted another Lodge at Wynberg, half-an-hour by train from here, and initiated 40 persons at the institution. It is a military Lodge, and now numbers over 100. The work so far is so very satisfactory, though like a drop in the ocean compared with many Grand Lodges; yet at the same time we try our best, and keep gradually advancing, slowly, but steadily. I am very sorry to see by WATCHWORD, that Bro. Malins is not making the rapid strides towards recovery that we had hoped for. May he soon be enabled to return to his post.

"We have very unseasonable weather just now, autumn weather instead of spring, or, I should say, commencement of summer. Trusting you are well!"



NORTH CAROLINA.

Bro. Dancy, G.W. Secretary of North Carolina, says of their last G.L. Session, that reports showed members in good standing, and 12 Lodges were represented.

Bro. George Searlock was re-elected G.W.C.T., and myself (Bro. Dancy), G.W.S.

It was a harrowing session, and much good was done for the noble cause of Temperance, and much to be said to nearly a thousand white and colored, and the papers gave glowing accounts of the meeting.

There is an Order called the "God Samaritan," which is beneficiary, and outdoes us because of its justness according from it.

It has a Temperance or Abstinence Pledge in it, which also aids in hindering our onward progress.

I can never forget the warm reception given me by the Scotch, English, Irish, and Welsh brethren (at

Liverpool session of the R.W.G.L.) The visit will ever retain its brightest and greenest spot in my memory. My God bless you all for ever.

It was there I breathed the pure air of liberty, reached the full stature of a man, and attained that recognition that put to the blush the false blue blood, self-styled aristocracy, that has obtained in the southern regions of our great and glorious country—the land of the free! the home of the brave!

Best regards to all your dear membership.

Rest assured that I can never forsake the principles of the Order; they are too high, too noble to need comment.

Ever hear our glorious banner aloft, nor let it suffer loss. We hope to send you an encouraging report ere many months.—As ever, very fraternally, JOHN C. DANCY.

We have been re-nominated, and will be re-elected. Registrar of Deeds for this county over five opponents, Bro. J. C. Price speaks highly of his treatment while in your country and France.

NEW YORK STATE.

Bro. A. Van Norestrand, D.D.E.W.G.T., writes from Poughkeepsie, October 9th, 1882:—"Our Order here has a hard struggle to exist. But few whites care to come with us, and they not of any great influence. We have had a number of young people at times with us, but they are persons, not students, but little about the real principles of the Order. We have but a few at best, and any little breeze that will spring up in the Lodge seems to frighten them out.

Another fault with us here is we have too many Orders, and the membership to a great extent of one compass that of the other. I see this now and try to remedy it. I have been connected with no less than four at one time, but I've narrowed down to two.

With the coloured people they are all church. It is hard work to get them to the work that they are not engaged in church work. Yet they are professedly anxious about keeping the Lodge alive. It is often nine o'clock before they can be got together, and it was even 10 or after before Bro. Pea could get them in. But never give up, we will succeed yet.

We are greatly in need of Templar Temperance Tracts; we cannot buy them, for we are all poor people, and coloured more so. If any of your Lodges can spare us a few they will be thankfully received and properly used.

We do not know what Good Templary is here, though we are in the State where it was born.

Brother Pea's work has not as yet increased our membership, but he has brought us to public notice, and let them know a few facts they never knew.

Brother Pea has now the support of several citizens say that he had the best of the argument, they were very much afraid we were going to do something they dare not. I hope it will not be long before we have another set of those "scrutinizing deputies," as ex-Sister Goff calls him.

I hope we will be able to make a better report of our work during the ensuing winter. Temperance work in the State is looking up. Our great Republican party are beginning to wake up; they now say we are not a good enough country to the vote of the people.

Constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic, &c. The Temperance people will now support them with a good will.

We are thankful for the mission of Bro. Pea, and feel strengthened and benefited by his visit here; we will be could remain longer. We will still strive for the right, and look forward to a brighter day for our Order here.—Yours in F.H. and C., ALONZO VAN NOSTRAND.

NEGRO MISSION BAZAAR.

The dates of the holding of the international bazaar are definitely fixed for Wednesday, November 29, and the two following days, at Colston Hall, Bristol. All members of our rank to be present at the bazaar, and not later than November 24. The committee would be glad of an intimation of the probable amount of intended contributions, and will also endeavour to procure entertainment for any sisters who may be appointed by the Districts to attend the bazaar.

TELE. OFF. WINE.—Sister Clark, D.V.T., 40, Nole-hill, Newport, Isle of Wight.

EAST DEVON.—Sister Pike, Elacombe, Torquay.

WALES.

DENRICH.—Mrs. Garside, Cefa Mawr, Raabon.

FLINT.—Mrs. C. Gandin, Mold.

MONTGOMERY.—Miss Mills, Cambrian House, Newtown.

N. GLAMORGAN.—Mrs. Daniel, High-street, Merthyr.

E. GLAMORGAN.—Mrs. Reper, Westgate-street, Cardiff.

W. GLAMORGAN.—Mrs. Prince, 35, Swan-street, Swansea.

C. GLAMORGAN.—Miss Rosledge, Souder.

E. BRECON AND MONMOUTH.—Mrs. Neat, 4, Bearfort-street, Brynamwr.

CARMARTHEN.—Mrs. David, Athemawm, Llanelly.

RAIMOR.—Miss Thomas, Draper, Penybont.

PEMBRROKE.—Miss M. Lewis, High-street, Haverrfordswak.

General Receiver: Mrs. J. M. Jones, Wretham, Hon. Sec: Mrs. Hoake, 57, Ganden-road, Clapham London, S.W.

NEGRO MISSION FUND.

The following sums have been received with sincere thanks:—

Sister R. Bowen, of Albert Lodge, London...	£	s	d
Feeling Heart Lodge, Leamington, per Sister Young	0	7	0
Ryde Lodge	0	4	0
Hope of Hertford Lodge	0	2	6
Sister E. K., Brighon	0	5	0
Jane and James Fairgrieffe, Middlebrough 108, Walter Laird, 1s. 3d.; Sister E. Arnold	0	16	0
R. Robinson, P.L.D., Middlebrough	0	5	0

SECOND CONTRIBUTION FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Major Pierson Lodge, No. 5	£	s	d
St. Lawrence, Lodge, No. 11	0	10	0
St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 19	0	7	2
Art of Safety Lodge, No. 17	0	7	0
Sir Henry Havelock, No. 14	0	5	0
Jersey Crusade Lodge, No. 27	0	2	6
Donation.—Rev. H. M. C. Price, G.W.O.T.	0	8	4
	£	21	10

CATHERINE IMPEY, Hon. Secretary.

THE MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER.

In view of the annual session of our Grand Lodge to be held at Gloucester in Easter week next, it is an interesting coincidence that the Mayor of that ancient borough for the ensuing year is Mr. Jesse Sessions, a member of the Order, and of the Lodge bearing his name.

Next to Mr. Samuel Ewly, Mr. Sessions is the oldest total abstainer in the city of Gloucester, and has now the distinction of being its first total abstainer. We congratulate our Bro. Alderman Sessions on the honour thus conferred upon him by his fellow citizens, and trust he may be spared to do faithful service in his high office to which he is now called to the principles which he has advocated throughout a long and useful life.

The Grand Lodge may also be congratulated that it will have the rare distinction of being welcomed at its annual session by a Good Templar Mayor.

I.O.G.T. BLUE RIBBON MISSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Under the auspices of the S.W. Lancashire District Lodge we've 'mission' has just been held at Liverpool on four successive evenings. The meetings were addressed by Bro. Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, M.A. Unfortunately on three of these evenings the weather was most inclement, and the wind and rain combined to make it most unpleasant for those who ventured out; this to a large extent hindered the work of the mission as it prevented the successful carrying out of the processions from one or two centres of the city; however, the band in connection with the Star of Promise Lodge pluckily faced the weather, and marched to the H.

The addresses of Bro. Winslow were earnest, thoroughgoing, and convincing, and we anticipate great good will follow the work. During the five nights 895 doomed the blue ribbon, and of these 334 were new pledges, or an average of nearly 70 per night.

On Thursday evening an interesting incident occurred. A man entered the meeting somewhat under the influence of drink and was greatly moved by the address of Bro. Winslow, and at the close of the meeting exchanged a bottle of whisky which he had bought just before entering the hall, for a blue ribbon.

On Friday evening a Lodge meeting was held at the close of the public meeting when 17 were initiated.

On Wednesday afternoon a women's meeting was held addressed by Sisters Green, Eccles, and O'Brien.

The visit of our Bro. Lewis to the S.W. will long be remembered by many. We only regret it was for so short a time, and that the elements seemed to conspire to defeat the success of the movement by preventing the attendance at our meetings. One point of some interest may be mentioned, and that is the number of ex-Good Templars who signed the pledge during the week. Would not a general mission to former members induce many to rejoin us?

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G.W. CO., addressed a conference and public meeting at Barnley, on October 31, and a large Blue Ribbon meeting at Coventry, on November 1. On the 2nd he and Bro. Walsham, G.W.M., addressed a meeting presided over by Bro. Rev. H. J. Boyd, G.W. Ch., at Barnley.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Our Bro. the Rev., H. Hastings, of Warbury Lodge, Congregational minister in this town, is doing good and successful work by conducting regular "Gospel Temperance Services" on Sunday afternoons in his chapel, the services being attended by hundreds who otherwise are unused to enter a place of worship. Many reformations and pledges are the weekly result. The Warbury Lodge also is holding a series of weekly Gospel Temperance meetings, at which the principles and objects of the Order are well explained and advocated. Bro. the Rev. Russell's address as chairman of the first meeting was given prominently in the local Press.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The District Executive having decided to celebrate the jubilee of the signing of the pledge by the Seven Men of Preston, arrangements were made for the holding of a Jubilee Temperance Hall during the month of October. The Temperance Hall was engaged for special services each Sunday afternoon, and was well attended. Altogether 53 meetings have been held, and nine sermons preached, 26 of which were in Leicesters and 34 in the county. Several of the Lodges held short sessions at the close of the meetings, and in the evening. On the 29th, a large tea meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, to which about 340 attended, the trays being kindly given by 26 ladies, mostly members of the Order. After tea a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held. Bro. the Rev. W. Evans presiding. Bro. Rev. G. Edgerly, M.A., presided. Many excellent addresses were given by Bro. Rev. Forbes Winslow, M.A., and D. G. Scott, G.W. Conv. On the following evening Bro. Winslow preached a Temperance sermon to a crowded congregation in Christ Church, in the town of Leicester. The sermon was well received, on the whole, but has been thoroughly successful, and it is hoped an impetus has been given to the winter's work in the district. The expenses have been met by collections and the proceeds of the tea, the total income being about £50, and the expenditure £45 10s.

THE BEST ORGANISED TEMPERANCE BODY.

Bro. James Cairness, G.W.S., Ireland, writes to the Cork Constitution, in reference to the Blue Ribbon work of the day, and in answer to a letter that had appeared in that paper:—"Your correspondent selects the Good Templar Order as the best organised body for the purpose, and recommends the formation of societies after that model. I venture to suggest what I believe to be a better plan, namely the adoption of the Order. It is the largest and most efficient Temperance organisation in the world, possessing a perfect machinery in full working order for visiting and retaining its members, an excellent machinery for the promotion of its temperance principles. Working by means of Lodges, meeting weekly upon a fraternal basis, its members have charge of one another, and absentees are regularly visited, cared for, and looked after, considering the busy course of saving the fallen and the preventing of others from falling by the common use of intoxicating drink to be a sphere of labour peculiarly suitable to women. Females are admitted to membership upon perfect equality with males, and enjoying the same privileges in carrying on the great work the members are known in the Lodge as brothers and sisters. Every Lodge, while it forms a link in the chain of the great Templar Organisation which now encircles the world, is at the same time in itself a self-sustaining, self-working Temperance society, having its own funds, and its own finances and work, but bound to do all that is in our power for the spread of the Temperance reformation in whatever locality it may be situated. Thus, therefore, we can offer a complete working organisation ready to hand, which can be adopted by any society, local or parochial, or by any section of the religious community. The Order being, as it is, strictly unsectarian, its fundamental principle being the Fatherhood of God and the universal Brotherhood of man, all are welcomed to membership, irrespective of class, creed, or colour, who profess their belief in the existence of Almighty God as the Ruler and Governor of all things, and who are willing to take a pledge for life to abstain from intoxicants themselves, and to do all they can for the furtherance of Temperance. Charters for new Lodges are granted, and the application of ten or more persons, and I shall be most happy to forward a form of application for signature upon request, with any further information desired."

REGALIA FOUND.—If the regalia stated in WATCHWORD of September 26th last, as found, and in the possession of Mr. Uffen, of Alstow, Wilts., Victoria-street, New Brighton, is claimed by November 23rd, it will be given away or sold.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Jews have again been ejected to ill-treatment at Pressburg one Jewish woman was killed. Several shops and houses were pillaged by the drunken rioters. During 1881, 27,228 persons were apprehended in London as being drunk and disorderly. This is a decrease from the year 1880, although there has been an increase of population of over 80,000.

The Rev. S. F. Green was released from Lancaster Prison on the 4th inst. The rev. gentleman proceeded at once to Morecambe, where his wife has been residing since his imprisonment.

A serious accident occurred to the Paris mail train, which ran into some trucks which were being shunted. The passengers and mails were taken on to Paris by a special train.

A COLLISION took place on the 6th inst. near Wandsworth-common. It was caused by a passenger train running into an engine which was waiting to be shunted. Many of the passengers received slight injuries.

A petition signed by 41,000 persons, in favour of Sunday Closing in Yorkshire, has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. It is said that the petition was one of the largest ever presented.

At the meeting of the Longfellow Memorial Committee, held on the 1st inst., it was resolved to place a bust of the dean of the Peck's Corner, Westminster Abbey. A bust of Burns will also shortly be placed in the Abbey.

The report of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union states that the total number of officers and teachers is 122,999, an increase in the year of 1,506. There are 2,267 Bands of Hope, with 227,784 members enrolled.

The latest development of electricity as a motive power is its application to tricycles. This has been accomplished by Professor Ayrton and Perry's newly patented electro-motors placed under the seat of the rider. The additional weight of the apparatus is light.

Repeating the consumption of coal in this country Sir Henry Bessemer, in a letter to Mr. Simes, says that the total quantity of coal extracted during 1881 was 154,184,000 tons. To understand this vast amount Sir Henry Bessemer states that it would build more than 30 pyramids equal to the Great Pyramid, the height of which is 95 feet greater than that of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Laxcel calls the attention of the railway companies to the terrible overcrowding which daily takes place on the metropolitan and suburban lines. Besides being prejudicial to health and causing much inconvenience, it greatly increases the dangers which would follow if any accident occurred.

A piece of wood was picked up on the 5th inst., on the Cornish coast with the following inscription upon it:—"Screw steamer Guerra, from Bilbao to Bristol. Our steamer is in foundering condition in Obanuel, North-east of St. Paul's End. Crew 17 days' without food (Signed) W. Selbourne. Lord save my soul, November 2, 1882."

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

(AFTER SWINBURNE.)

Templars, what of the night? Pleasure—serenity—peace— Still have we found increase, Though we are waging a war For that which we hold as right. Not in ourselves our faith— We trust one stronger than Death! "Miserables! what of the night? Slippings—backslidings—falls— Answer me as you would— Yet in ourselves so secure, All can depend on their might. Though from water we shrunk, Though we yield to the lure, We bet seldom are drunk. Drunkards! what of the night? Wretchedness—misery—woe— Staggerings to and fro, Madly swept on to our doom, With bell-shapes ever in sight, Born of devilish drink. There—too near—uploom Death and the precipices brink.

HENRY H. SPURLING.

Patent Californian Borax. The best and purest article in the world for preserving food, purifying water, cooking vegetables, bleaching linen, and disinfecting clothing. A useful and treasure, delicate, wholesome requisite, and valuable for many other uses. Packets, 1d., 3d., 6d. Sold everywhere. If any difficulty occurs, send two stamps to the Patent Borax Works, Birmingham, and we will send you 1d. packet with directions, uses, recipes, &c.—Advt.

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

LINCOLN.—Upwards of 2,300 have signed the pledge, and over 4,000 take the ribbon, as the result of the mission just closed.

READING.—The total number of new pledges taken during the mission was 2,311, in addition to those taken at the shops in the town.

BOURNBOROUGH.—At the closing meeting, to take farewell to Mr. Murray, it was announced that 15,141 pledges had been taken since the mission began.

BURNLEY.—There is no diminution in the enthusiasm manifested here, or in the number of meetings held in furtherance of it. Besides other gatherings, well attended meetings have been held at Wood, pop, Fulledge, and Burnley Lane. At the first-named place the speakers consisted entirely of ladies, Mrs. Drows presiding.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The first of a series of district Temperance meetings was held on October 31, in the Church School-room, Middleton. The curate presided and a most efficient programme was rendered by the following members of the Order.—Addresser, Bro. R. Thackeray, Oswald, an I Rear; Recitator, Bro. R. Reed; and Jennings; Temperance songs by Bro. W. R. Hay and Sewell, and Sisters Mills and Steel. A large number, including the chairman, took the Blue Ribbon pledge.

PLEXTON.—We have received the account of the income and expenditure connected with the Mission recently held here under the large marquee and it appears that the receipts, including 2147 12s. 0d. collections at meetings amounted to £319 1s. 3d.; and the disbursements £300 10s. 4d., leaving a balance in favour of £19 2s. 9d. The mission was very successful and the fact of the publishing of a balance sheet shows that it was creditably conducted.

RYDE (I. W.).—A second very successful mission has been conducted by Mr. W. Noble, of Hoxton Hall, The Theatre Royal, which holds about 1,200 people, was crowded to excess night after night, and large numbers attended in the day. Among the speakers Bro. the Rev. E. Hargreaves, of Freshwater, who, if not quite up to his Grand Lodge form, made a telling and useful speech. The total number of signatures obtained was 600, which, with the 2,500 who joined in January, raised the Blue Ribbons of Ryde up to 3,000. The Ryde Lodge hopes to get a good proportion of these into the Order by degrees, steps having been already taken to canvass the men and women who have joined the Blue Ribbon Army.

CHELSEA.—A six days' Blue Ribbon Mission has just been concluded in the Chelsea Vestry Hall, for which purpose the hall was reserved for the use of the hall. The opening meeting was held on October 31, when the Rev. W. J. Page, of Chelsea Chapel presided. Addresses were given by the Rev. Jewell, the Rev. Conningham (Geikie, D.D.), and Mr. J. Ashman; and a large number of pledges was taken. The choir of Chelsea Chapel Band of Hope sang a selection of pieces, in several of which the audience joined. On Wednesday evening the Rev. J. Harford, Latterby, M.A. presided, and Bro. Bowen, Finchford, Devon, presided in the evening. J. Whittles gave earnest addresses, producing a grand impression on the crowd of audience. The choir of the St. Mary's Temperance Guild (Battersea) rendered good service. On Thursday, W. J. Armitage Esq., presided. Addresses were given by Bro. J. Hunt, Hilton, Mr. W. Sanders and a North American Indian Chief. The choir of Chelsea Chapel sang, on Friday the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, M.A. presided and addresses were given by Hon. Conrad Dillon, Bro. T. Grigby, Mr. R. Rea, and Mr. G. Nelson. The choir of St. Michael's Band of Hope sang. The meetings have been well attended, and many of our brethren have been working energetically in arranging them, and the platform has been occupied by numerous energetic and other prominent gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The continuity of the meetings was broken by the Saturday forenoon, having been engaged for a series of free Sunday night Temperance entertainments, under the direction of Mr. T. Harriott, and on Saturday last the hall was packed, not the doors had to be closed. On Sunday Constance, the Rev. J. Ashman, preached in Marlborough Chapel. In the morning the Rev. W. Whittles preached from the text "For the Son of Man is come to seek and save that which was lost." In the evening Bro. the Rev. W. R. Mullett preached from the text "Fight the good fight of faith" (1 Tim. vi. 12). Over 600 pledges were signed during the mission.

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—At Great Central Hall, E.C., on Sunday morning, November 5, Mr. Ling presided, Mr. William Bro. Lee, took the subject "Pledge," instancing i.e., the American freeman, "The Hero of the Lake;" Grace Vernon Buchel, Grace Darling, Elizabeth Fry, John Howard, Richard Gordon, Joseph Livesey, and others, as having manifested that quality. He also contrasted "Pledge" with "Check," to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Thomas Whittaker, ex-Mayor of Scarborough, gave a telling and char. oristic speech. The evening meeting was addressed by members of the Working Women's Teetotal League. Very large attendances.

RESPONSE

Church Members Falling through Drink.—I should like to know of cases of ministers or members of churches fall through drink, which many readers of the WATCHWORD I have no doubt can give; also of cases where the old appetite for drink has come on through wise at the Lord's Table, and admits that have followed.—G. B. TAYLOR, Orange Branch Lodge, G. Great Polteney-street, Golden-square, W.

The Pauper Cripple and his Bit of Blue.—I am greatly obliged for your remarks on the above. I have brought the matter before the Lodges and this sub-district, and shall try what can be done for the friend who has done so much to bring the blue before the public, and as L.D. of the Lodge meeting nearest to the scene of combat, think it my duty to do something for this poor brother. Possibly Bumble dreads the "Blue," for when it is universally worn on the outside of his building his occupation will be gone.—G. P. STALLWOOD, Knight-bridge.

The Blue Ribbon and our Order.—As every where we are having Blue Ribbon Meetings, and as the "bit of blue" now is so prominent, and is spoken of in so many ways, I think our Order ought to profit by the agitation. Whenever a meeting to spread the Blue Ribbon movement is held, our members should take advantage of it; they should have high leaflets ready, explaining our Order, and inviting to membership, for if there is not something done to make the blue permanent, it will be only like an autumn flood, and soon a thing of the past.—G. P. STALLWOOD, L.D., Knightsbridge.

Free Initiations.—I quite agree with Bro. Gay that free initiations are likely to bring Good Templary into disrepute. Let us be sure, and do not lose our principle and honour (and not properly introduced) are admitted, it will tend to drive out of the Order many of the better class, whose presence and educational influence are so much needed. Then, again, if a member is introduced who is not a member, and is surely the master of a small initiation fee could soon be got over. If a hard-up friend is not worth paying the initiation fee for, the friendship is not worth making. Then, again, if we are accepted anybody at random, whether or not a soul can be saved, or not, it is a farce.—E. E. KENNETH, W.C.T., Bristol Morning Star Lodge.

The Health of Bro. Malins.—I have read and wept over the touching and beautiful record of the Middlesex District Lodge session. Surely this action was something akin to inspiration. May of us may say we are ordered to hangling for Bro. Malins' recovery. We would all gladly do anything to secure it, and it seems to me that the suggestion of Bro. Vincent is worthy of careful consideration. Of course Bro. Malins must be consulted, but all we need to know is, if he would, even on this matter, listen to the voice of the Order. Surely this time has arrived when the best advice and best treatment must be procured for him. Let him be taken to London, to the best hospital, where he could have the best treatment. Let the L.D. Executive ask some of the leading men of the faculty to do themselves the honour of consulting, and assisting to rescue and restore such a life, and then let the Order go on its knees before the great Physician. Let the Executive fix a week in which every member of the Order shall be united prayer to God for the recovery of our chief. Wherever practicable, especially in large centres, let there be an additional united meeting for prayer of all the Lodges. From my heart I say, "Thank you, the Middlesex District Lodge, for your noble and self-sacrificing action. Let me add, further, having had the honour of attempting to contribute something in my quiet home towards Bro. Malins' recovery, the order will never be able to repay Bro. and Sister Osborn for their loving and paternal care to him, who has been the cause of his recovery from our councils and our work."—Fraternally yours, JAMES E. HARGREAVES, Wesley Ville, Freshwater.

The Health of Bro. Malins. A Suggestion.—I have read with profound emotion what you justly describe as the "touching scene" witnessed in the last session of the Middlesex District Lodge, and Bro. Hilton has submitted his resolution respecting the continued illness of our greatly beloved Grand Worthly Chief Templar, and with your permission I have a suggestion to make, which is this,—that the Grand Lodge Executive should appoint a week in which special prayer shall be made for our dear and every subordinate Lodge in England, for the speedy recovery of our Grand Worthly Chief Templar. I dare say this has been done already in an informal way, but recollecting the priceless worth of our dear brother's life, to be in such a state that a concerted and general prayer meeting on the part of the Lodges might do ought to be made. I can hardly

bring myself to believe that the sturdy and robust-looking young man, with whom I had the pleasure of sharing lodgings at Holbech two years and a-half ago, is identical with the pale-stricken invalid now lying prostrate on a bed of sickness, and that the cause of this deplorable illness, good health. But I further suggest that you should publish in the next issue of the WATCHWORD the present address of Bro. Malins, as I am sure it would be the means of his receiving many letters of sympathy in his trying situation. I am sure that I should never from his present quarters. I hope he may be able to go to the London Temperance Hospital, as to go to any other would be like a vote of want of confidence in the institution, which above all other temperance men and women, I have the greatest respect for.—ALFRED BAGGIS, P.D.Ch. East Cumberland, W.C.T., Rye Lodge, I.W.

Is it a Sin to Drink Wine?—When an opinion is expressed by so eminent an authority in the Order as Bro. J. Pyper, P.G.W.C.T. of Ireland, and published in the official organ, it would seem so weighty that it would be scarcely possible for one of the accepted dogmas of the Order itself. Now, sir, as a professing Christian, and as one upon whom occasionally devolves the important duty of expounding Christian truth, I cannot accept such teaching, nor do I think that I should be able to do so without comment by anything like a fair proportion of the intelligent and Christian part of our membership. While I am prepared to concede that certain persons whose consciences are so tender, and whose minds are so sensitive, upon the subject that they believe it to be so essential to their part to take even a moderate quantity of intoxicating drinks—would really and truly be guilty of a sin by violating a principle which their consciences condemn—for the Apostle Paul teaches that: "He that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of the Lord's table." I would be glad to accept the dogmatism of Bro. Pyper would be to un-Christianise a large portion of true, devoted, sincere, and loyal Christians, whose piety is beyond all question, and whose devotion to God and God's work would give the name of Christian to the world. For the past 25 years I have studied the question from every standpoint, but I have not yet been able to learn, nor is there anything in the paper before me to convince me, that it is morally wrong to drink wine. I am sure that the arguments are sufficiently strong and logical and conclusive on our side without resorting to such as are apparently at variance with truth and right reason, and calculated rather to repel than to attract those whose influence we are most anxious to attract. I am sure that the influence of our Order as a Christian's influence for good is increased by his adoption of total abstinence principles, and that a total abstainer's influence for good is further increased by his adoption of Good Templary principles. I cannot personally enter the opinion that it is wrong for a Christian who drinks.—Yours truly, BENJAMIN OWEN, D.S.T., Willenhall.

Tel.-al-Kehir.—The views of individuals or Lodges do not necessarily involve the Order in responsibility, and thus many who share Bro. Hubbard's convictions have felt permitted to be silent. But it is not so with the Order, which organizes and organizes (as in last issue) itself takes up the grave question of war, and delivers an opinion, however mildly, with which a considerable section of the Order must earnestly disagree. Then some sort of public protest becomes unavoidable. Perhaps our editor is not aware that very many persons inside the Order as well as out, not only share the universal opinion that war is an evil, but do not hold that it is a necessary evil, that it protects life and property, or has any analogy with justice, jury, police, and the like. On the contrary they keenly deplore these (as they deem) misapprehensions, as being in those days the main support of war, whose principle they conceive to be as antagonistic to that of civilisation and constitutionalism as light to very darkness. Very many persons share the humiliated feelings of John Bright and our own Sir Wilfrid Lawson with regard to this particular war. I will not be led into an attempt to enlarge on, much less to support, these views, as that would only be a continuation of the work of our respective organs. I am, however, brethren with the same fraternal cordiality on other members, and with deep respect and admiration for their loyalty to the pledge under trials and temptations little known to stayers-at-home, and for splendid work and self-sacrifice in spreading the Order. They have as much right to an honest opinion on questions outside the literal obligation as we have ourselves, and it is rather in defence of this courteous mutual forbearance, this reluctant "agreement to differ," which we all desire to see, that I would earnestly request you to observe the silence of the official organ on burning questions, not coming within the business of the Order, which divide large sections of its membership.—I. METFORD.

[In reply to our esteemed sister, we are bound to say that the editor is perfectly aware that many inside the Order believe war to be an unnecessary evil, and that further, we cannot for a moment permit having given any editorial opinion whatever to the contrary.

We simply defend our soldier and sailor brethren, and those who welcome them home, from imputations and reflections no one has a right to cast upon them, and we contend that our article was in entire agreement with the course of the official organ. Justice's letter. We hate and abhor war in all its forms—civil as well as international—and we demur to the unintentional unfairness of imputing to us any other views because we even go further, and do see some analogy, not only between our country and the office of justice in the peaceful abatement of the nations of the world. Sister Metford clearly mistakes our intentions. We are for peace with honour, in no fighting sense, all the world over.—Ed. O. T. W.]

Free Initiations.—I venture to express my opinion on this subject, and I trust all we could support them only see one side of the question. In the first place, my idea of the Independent Order of Good Templars is that it is a noble Order, and any society that is noble and grand like ours ought to be maintained in a noble manner. It is said that our Union Order do not do it, because I consider the Order has more than a mission to do—therefore I say, our principle—is to save the people (and keep them when we have got them) from the temptation of drink. Much has been said as to initiating a candidate without a fee, and it is in my opinion that a man is in drink he cannot trust himself nor any one else. I speak from experience. First get him to sign the pledge, and when drink has left him so that he sees, as it were with other eyes, then get him to join the Order, and if he has not done so he will find the small amount ready to pay the fee required. At the same time should any brother wish to pay for the candidate, by all means let him do so, but let him give the candidate the fee, so that he may not be troubled with it. I shall be glad to see anything which might prove hurtful to his feelings. Let the Bro. who has paid say to his left hand "You shall not know what my right hand doeth." At the same time forgetting to inform the candidate that when the time comes he will have to pay his subscription to the Secretary. I have seen that some of our articles is made of good material, and sold at a reasonable price, and then an inferior article is got up and sold at a very low price to meet the pocket of the poorest; it becomes to be thought nothing of. So it applies to our Order, and if this fee is not to become general, which, when once we get the thin end of the wedge in we know how easy it is to get in the remainder, we shall have such a class in that are not to be depended upon, and finally our Order will be ruined by our by-words. And who can say if such get spread about that we admit candidates free, that very many (who could pay) will say, "I would join your Order, but cannot afford to pay." I say if being admitted into the Order is not worth paying for it is not worth being connected with. Therefore, I am descending so low, for the respectability of our Order, let us have no testwords, grips, signals, or passwords. If those who are advocating free initiations were only to visit Lodges to the number of their wives, and to make an examination of the (unfortunate) old cry, "we are short of funds," forgetting if this idea is carried out that they will be shorter. In conclusion let me say that those who are so reduced in circumstances as not to be able to pay some small amount, are not likely to attend our Lodge meetings. As we know, poverty is no disgrace, but it is very inconvenient, and they would be the means of driving out of our Order many hard and earnest workers. Therefore, if for one should like to see the Order in a more prosperous state, it cannot be done without making separate Lodges for those who have the means of paying, and one for those who have not. Let us have them at once by all means, and I will give my help to the poor ones.—GEORGE SMITH, W.C.T. City of London Lodge.

The "Telegraph" on Temperance.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your copy of the Daily Telegraph of 3rd inst. In the "Editorial" which is an intermediate state he eloquently describes "as he ignores Mr. Morley's oration, so may we ignore the greater part of his slangy "much ado about nothing" article, merely calling attention to the following striking facts:—"Europe is suffering from a pestilence of intemperance, which is doing more than any other cause to shorten the lives of our people." "How many millions a year do the rich pay for foreign wines? These millions enrich vast numbers of aliens living in France, Spain and Portugal," &c. &c. How the money spent on aliens in a foreign land can make a country poorer than Europe, is just before our eyes. I should imagine it would impoverish, not enrich further on our read.—For all our national drunkenness, the English working man is stronger, more skillful, and more fit, than any other working man in the world." Can any man be more happy? Now that we know more about drinking, let us offer the money upon a class of society, yet it is on the working man

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

This redoubtable prelate has again shewn himself to be a man of eccentric ways. Good Christian and learned man, as we hope and believe him to be, what a pity it is he should have written that unseemly, threatening letter to Bro. Winslow, a letter which certainly does not display the courtesy or good sense which should characterise Episcopalian correspondence. A little more of the soul shepherd, and a little less of the bully would be an eminently advisable compound of character for the Bishop to cultivate. Particulars of the incident which prompts these remarks, in sequence to former familiar episodes in Bishop Magee's career, will be read in another column, as reprinted from our contemporaries.

Evidently marked out by Nature for a prize fighter, the Bishop of Peterborough is a marvel of what the grace of God can do for a man. In spite of all his otherwise tendencies he has become a bishop, and he himself only knows the struggles it has cost him to maintain his good name. What the Bishop of Peterborough might have been but for the religion of his Church, it is fearful to contemplate. Born, as we ourselves were, with no little of the "Old Adam" in our own nature, we sympathise with the

Bishop; and still having a little fighting tendency left, we very wickedly feel half like wanting to close in with his lordship; but out of self-respect we forbear. He is doubtless a good fellow after all, and if he would only become a Good Templar we should consider his future safe.

But we always feel some extra concern for one who "has run well," and has again turned to his evil ways. We cannot forget that young Magee, not then a bishop, heard John B. Gough orate many years ago, and that he then signed the pledge. We always find those renegade teetotalers the most spiteful of opponents. It is to be lamented that so good a man should again and again achieve such popularity with the drink fraternity, and that it should be said so truly of the Bishop that "his praise is in all the pot-houses." We do really feel concerned for his "right reverence," and would almost say to his fond admirers and faithful followers—Pray for the Bishop of Peterborough.

"WHETTORS" ON CHANGE.

The Daily Telegraph commences one of the most stupid of all the stupid articles ever written against the Blue Ribbon movement by a useful quotation of an announcement which appeared in a periodical called the Tattler more than 170 years ago, as follows:—

Whereas Mr. Bokerstaff, by a letter bearing date the 24th of February, has received information that there is, in and about the Royal Exchange, a sort of people commonly known by the name of "whettors," who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business; and in that condition buy and sell stocks, discount notes, and do many other acts of well-disposed citizens; this is to give notice that from this day forward no "whetter" shall be able to give or endorse any note, or execute any other point of commerce after the third half-pint, before the hour of one; and whoever shall transact any matter or matters with a "whetter," not being himself of that order, shall be condoned to Moorfields Bedlam, upon the first application of his next-of-kin.

Proceeding to sneer and scoff in the Telegraph's own most cynical style at Mr. Morley's efforts to enjoin total abstinence upon the clerks and warehousemen of the City, the Telegraph points out another class to which it would counsel that Mr. Morley's efforts should be directed.

If he would preach total abstinence among business men, he would begin with his parallel on High-changed-brokers; but then the beadle would have something to say to him; or he should "orate" in front of the Bank of England—but then the city police would interfere with him; or, finally, he should plunge boldly into the precincts of Chapel-court—but then there would be a "pout of A hundred and one," and Mr. Samuel Morley's hat might suffer. It is the younger members of the fraternity of "bolls" and "bears," of "jobbers" and "cornerers," and those recalcitrant speculators who are the good city market, can fast as naturally as "cooks" and "buns" can, and they could with advantage, and take a great many more schoolish "nips" in the course of so afternoon than a clerk or a warehouseman takes in a month. It is Captain Fishley late of the Forth's Hussars, who is now trying to promote a Company of "united" for the manufacture of locifer matches, from the well-known sulphur deposits on Mount Popocatepetl, Mexico; it is Mr. Despard, the well-known patentee of the Despard system of electric lighting by means of incandescent enclosures; it is the "Company of the City of Samarang," and "cooks" and "buns" the corners "with which the mysterious individual who is "something in the City," and whose main object in life is to get something of a circulating medium nature—out of the City, who is the most constant patron of the convivial "dives" and "cooks" and "buns" the corners "with which the City abounds. Of course, the discreet merchant and bankers, the staid stockbrokers of mature years, the steady-going business men who step from their carriages into their counting-houses when they come down in the morning, and for the running-houses into their carriages in the afternoon, would not dream of entering a buffet or a tin. It is, in the greater number of instances, the "free lances," the "condottieri," the outsiders among City men, who continue the traditions of the "whettors" of the days of Queen Anne. We sympathise the excitements and the exhaustion consequent hereupon in their passionate wroing of Dame Fortune lead them to indulge in stimulants at unreason-

able hours. When they have done a good "stroke" of business, and made a grand "coup" they quaff champagne. When fortune has been unkind to them they may console themselves for their ill-luck by teasing off "nips" of cherry, or more contemplatively sipping "Irish cold." And what they are doing in the neighborhood of 'Change their congeners are doing in connection with stocks and shares in William-street, New York, and in connection with pork and grain in State-street, Chicago.

And the illogical teaching which the *Telegraph* founds on the above graphic description of the intimate association of drinking and awindling in the City of London, is that Temperance reformers should encourage drinking customs in social life for the sake of supporting the English wine merchants, urging that "the drinking customs of our commercial and social life are indissolubly associated with the prosperity and stability of this country." Truly, there must be "whetters" on the Press as well as on 'Change. The *Telegraph* would naturally seem to think that the prosperity of a nation may be measured by the great wealth of the few to the ruin of the many. Let there be rich brewers and wine merchants, but let homes be impoverished by the thousand. Let the best of men's sons and daughters be sacrificed at the shrine of this Moloch, but so long as the houses of Meux, and Bass, and Guinness, and Gilbey flourish, what matter the squalid misery, bad trade, and heartless robbery for the millions below them? It would almost appear that the proprietors of the *Telegraph* had been just let in by one of the many Stock Exchange swindlers who infest this great Metropolis, and who are, according to the *Telegraph*, so intimately associated with the traffic it so ardently applauds. Mr. Morley has sense enough not to be fooled by such writing as this; but to know that the excesses, the *Telegraph* deplores are the result of the training which the *Telegraph* commends. The *Telegraph* wants to go on manufacturing "whetters" for Mr. Morley to cure. Mr. Morley simply says:—"I abstain from the cause of the mischief, and I advise others to do the same," and Mr. Morley is not a bad judge, nor a bad adviser as to what is most likely to benefit the trade of the country.

If all these wealthy wine merchants, with all their followers, and all the Royal Exchange "whetters" and "sweaters" left the country to-morrow, and the *Daily Telegraph* went with them, what harm would come to the country? We think none; but such a revival of intelligence, trade, and prosperity would ensue that the journal now boasting the largest circulation in the world, and its protégés in the drink traffic, would no longer have any chance of again bamboozling the masses of our British population.

THE CONDITION OF BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T.

Our last issue contained expressions of the kind solicitude of the Middlesex D.L. members at the protracted illness of our G.W.C.T., coupled with the idea that his medical treatment hitherto had not been so successful as it might be were he at the London Temperance Hospital—an institution for which, as Bro. Malins reminds us, he gives tickets to the necessitous poor, not to himself. But we cannot quite accept the conclusion that there would be anything in the least derogatory to personal independence, or to the dignity of our Order, for its Chief to enjoy any benefits that institution could confer, provided more skilful treatment could be had and more speedy recovery promoted within its walls. It is not by any means certain that the able physicians would themselves consider Bro. Malins' case one in which the hospital would provide the best remedial treatment; but if so, we are sure the hospital authorities would be very happy to place their best treatment at our Chief's service, and the institution would be no sufferer by the admission of its patient.

It may be remarked that what Bro. Malins has recently suffered is but the culmination of an illness begun in New Year's week, although he did office work till the middle of May. Then Dr. Andrew Clark, of London, prescribed for him, and his advice was strictly followed for three months, with benefit in some respects; but the development of palpitation of the heart seemed to call for a change of treatment. Bro. Malins then went under an experienced homoeopathist—Dr. Morgan, of Bath and Bristol—who promptly cured the heart palpitation, and prescribed diet, medicine, and hot sea water baths on the west coast. These baths brought the disorders to a crisis, and Bro. Malins suddenly became so ill that he could neither be got home to Birmingham nor to London, but was with difficulty got as far as Bristol. Here he took to his bed, in the quiet home of Bro. and Sister H. J. Osborn, at Bishopston, near Clifton; the house being high and dry, the room facing south, and the air notably pure and genial. There gout, sciatica, and other developments of acute nervous rheumatism have been successively met and conquered, under the daily attendance of Dr. Morgan, with the aid of an experienced medical shampooer from the Turkish Baths, and other untiring and thoroughly able nursing of Sister Osborn, and of her "assistant nurse," Mrs. Osborn. Bro. Malins desires it to be known that he feels he would not have anywhere had better remedial treatment or surroundings.

Now that Bro. Malins is able to leave his room, his medical adviser counsels him to go to the warmest and driest place to be found on the South Coast, or to some warmer Continental watering-place. Bro. Malins is so reduced that serious results might be expected from exposure to wintry or foggy weather, but if this be avoided, his doctor declares that a cure but gradual recovery may be reasonably expected. In a week or so he will satisfy his own mind by a short visit to his family, from whom his illness has so long separated him, and will then, it is hoped, complete his recovery in spite of the fact that it is winter, when, for his good, it should be summer. The correspondence we publish in another column represents the universal feeling of our membership, and of this Bro. Malins is fully aware. But here we would guard brethren against the possibility of killing our dear brother with their kindness. Expressions of sympathy may very appropriately find vent in our columns, and representative communications will always receive the careful attention of the Executive and of Bro. Malins' nearest advisers, but it will be mistaken kindness to trouble our invalid brother with letters. The brother who asks that his address may be made known would seem to suggest a course more likely to retard than assist progress. Neither would it appear practicable for either Lodges or Districts to prescribe the treatment to be administered. With all the best advice and assistance at his disposal, Bro. Malins has still a mind of his own, and the course he proposes, under apparently good advice, to adopt, is that which in the judgment of his advisers and himself, seems most likely to contribute to that restoration we all so earnestly desire.

TEMPERANCE LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG, for use in Temperance Meetings, Bands of Hope, juvenile Temples, schools, &c., is the title of a small book just published by the Grand Lodge, and comprising the admirable series of articles by Bro. the Rev. F. Wagstaff which have already appeared in our columns. This valuable little hand-book has long been asked for, and we hope it will now be bought, used, and circulated as its merits deserve.

THE SEVERITY OF THE RULE of negro exclusion must be apparent when the following case is reported as an exception. It is something remarkable for a

man of dark complexion to have obtained employment in company with whiteskin. The *Christian Recorder* reports that "A practical result of holding membership in the I.O.O.T. of the world, the English branch, or rather the English tree of the Order, has lately come to our notice. Mr. George Phillips, then whom here has been more efficient in the work of the Order, through Mr. James Scott, another efficient worker, has succeeded in placing Mr. F. Stevens, a West India man of colour, and likewise a member of the I.O.O.T., upon the staff of first-class tollers employed in the extensive establishment of Rack Hall, Griffiths and Co., corner 7th and Market."

OUR FRIEND FROM CHELSEA WORKHOUSE has not, so far, disappointed our hopes. There is always a risk in helping one who has been for any length of time in a pauper's garb, and surrounded by pauper associates; but we judged that our friend Thompson had shown some spirit superior to his surroundings, and we have no reason to regret that we brought him out. We want to thank a few friends for helping us to relieve him, having received the following:—A brother of St. Stephen's Lodge, 28, 6d.; Bro. W. Smith, "City of London," 5s.; Bro. W. Horswood, Cheltenham, 1s. 6d. Bro. Ancombe, by some friends at the Chelsea Vestry Hall, 10s. These sums will not go far to keep Thompson going, so while we ask for a few more contributions, what we most want is that some one may be able to introduce him to work, which he willing and able to do. He desires to join our Order, and will probably be facilitated ere this has reached our readers, and if we can find him suitable employment we have great hopes of his becoming a useful member of our Order, and of society at large.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S RECENT TESTIMONY.

The following is extracted from a letter, dated September 11th, addressed by Frederick Douglass to an old friend of his in Newcastle. Many persons may yet remember the eloquent speeches delivered by him in this town on the question of American slavery. A portrait sketch of his life appeared in the *WATCHWORD* of March 27, 1882. By his great talents and good conduct, he rose from the position of a runaway slave to the important post of Marshal of the District of Columbia. He resigned that station, probably from advancing age, and now holds the office of Registrar of Deeds under the American Government. Mr. Douglass's present home is at Ansootie, near Washington.

You may well enough deplore the fact that the recently emancipated people of this country have been so persecuted. And yet, emancipated as they were in time of war, and against the violent opposition of the old master class, that persecution, though deplorable, was to be expected. Had it not been as it has been, I have been prepared to see it worse. Indeed, I look for all that has happened in this respect. The wonder is that we have been able to live and increase as we have turned loose to the open sky old and young, sick and well, without money, land, or friends in the South, in the midst of enemies, who now owned everything, and we nothing. What marvel, then, that we have suffered persecution! We need not look far to find that on the side of the oppressor is power. For this one, considering all the circumstances, I think the emancipated negro in America has done well. He has not perished. He has increased in numbers ten per cent. more than the white people. In the Southern States, 200,000 of his children are now going to school. In the days of slavery, he knew nothing of marriage and the family. He now knows of both marriage and family, and churches are becoming institutions honoured among these people. You must not think of them from the height they have yet to attain, but from the depths from which they have risen. If you saw the coloured people of this city, you would wonder less that they have made so little progress than that they have made so much."

An Irish member of Parliament observed: "Let not the honourable member express a contempt for money, for if there is any one office that glitters in the eyes of the honourable member it is that of purse-bearer; I verily believe," continued the orator, rising to the height of his conception, "that if the honourable gentleman were an undertaker, it would be the delight of his heart to see all mankind seized with a common mortality, that he might have the benefit of the general burial, and provide scarves and handkerchiefs for the survivors."



COMPILED BY BRO. JOHN B. COLLINGS.

TOBACCO.

Dublin University Gazette.—The mental power of many a boy is certainly weakened by tobacco smoking. The brain, under its influence, can do less work, and the dreary feeling which is produced tends directly to idleness. For all reasons it is desirable that our rising generation should be abstainers from tobacco.

The Lancet.—Scarcely less injurious in a subtle and generally unperceived way, than the habit of taking "nips" of alcohol between meals, is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly.

Catholic Times, October 6, 1892.—Smokers are again reminded that there is death in the pipe. The latest warning comes from Paris. M. Jules Norcia, a writer of some name, has just died there of a disease which the Surgeons designate "smokers' cancer." It is stated that he suffered agonies for two years from a constantly increasing decay, which gradually invaded his whole face, and so altered his appearance, that his most intimate friends could not recognize him.

DOCTORS ON DRINK.

Dr. Bernays, public analyst for South-wark.—There is naturally great evil in spirit drinking, but many people do not realise what an enormous and injurious amount of alcohol is taken in copious draughts of beer.

Professor Lehmann.—Alcohol is not capable of counteracting towards the maintenance of the vital functions.

Professor Moleschott.—Alcohol does not effect any direct restriction, nor deserve the name of an alimentary principle.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND HEALTH.

Dr. Norman Kerr, F.R.S. (April 19, 1892).—It was now admitted that intoxicating drinks were not essential to the healthy. They were not necessities, but luxuries, and could be done without with no detriment to health and life. These drinks could be dispensed with, or so reduced as to cause no injury, either from the limited or unlimited use of intoxicants were purely preventable diseases.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. (July 20, 1892).—Throughout the Crimea those were the best and most healthy soldiers and sailors who did not touch intoxicating drink. He (Sir Evelyn Wood) also served three years in India, including the last fifteen months of the mutiny, and he could positively state those who drank nothing were the best men. He went to the Gold Coast, and during the 150 days that they were in one place he put in 146 days' service, only to find himself beaten by the attendance of a man who was a teetotaler. During the last three years he had roostered the Cape of Good Hope four times, and he found that the stokers who had to work in the hested stokeholes of the large ocean steamers never drank anything but barley water when in throtropic, throughout the Zulu campaign; (continued the speaker), "I had two regiments under me—one young, and the other old. There was little or nothing to choose between them for good conduct or discipline, because they were unable to get anything else to drink. They were at the Eight Infantry, and they stood at the head of the British army for good conduct." He had beforehand taken particular care there should be no liquor in the place, as he feared any sign of drinking might lead to a disaster before the enemy.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—Amounts received during the week ending November 4, 1892—1,067. L.G.T. Lodge "Shaftesbury Park" collection after sermon, £1 1s 7d.

SPALDING.—On November 2, in connection with the Band in Hand Lodge, were held a farewell supper and presentation of address. Bro. W. G. Hope, who for long time has been an energetic and useful member of the Lodge, and who left the town on the previous Saturday for Sonderland, after he has set out upon the work of the ministry. After supper, the evening was devoted to speech, recitation and song, and the conclusion of which Bro. J. Wilson, on behalf of the Lodge, presented Bro. Hope with an address, expressing the regret of the members at losing him, but hoped that prosperity, happiness, and God's blessing would follow him in his new sphere of labour. Bro. Hope feelingly responded, and a very enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. Bro. J. V. White, W.C.T., presided, and there were nearly 60 members present. The Lodge continues to increase in numbers and influence, and arrangements are being made for a great public Good Templar meeting early in December.



We gladly welcome contributions of Lodge News, or other matter suitable for insertion, but they must be on separate sheets, WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE ONLY of the paper, and duly authenticated with the name and address of the writer.

Lodge news should be sent as early as possible, and cannot be received after Tuesday afternoon insertion in the following issue, except from Lodge meeting on Tuesday night, from which reports can be taken up to 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The "News of the Lodges" should constitute a public record of the important events in connection with ordinary Lodge Sessions, Public Meetings, Anniversaries, &c., in connection with the Order. It should refer, not to matters of mere local interest to the every-day occurrences of ordinary Lodge Sessions, but to such matters as are of national importance, interesting alike to all classes of readers, stimulating some, encouraging others, and rejoicing all. For this purpose it should make mention of Essays and Papers read, of competitions in Reciting, Reading, and Singing, Temperance Bees, Question Boas, and such like. And, ONCE A QUARTER, the total number initiated or admitted by c.c., the total of membership, &c., may be given. Singing, Reciting, &c., at ordinary Lodge Sessions should not be reported, as the same names of singers, readers, &c., occur week after week, and such news can only be of limited local interest. When, however, a Public Anniversary, or other Meeting or Demonstration in connection with the Order takes place, the names may be given of the chairman and of those taking part, and to save space should be classified thus: Chairman, —, Songs by —, Recitations by —, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN.

Blackfriars Road.—"John Hopkins." November 2. Three admissions by c.c. Number of members in good standing, 98. Installation by Bro. Rowers, L.D. and C. M. B. Brewster, W.C.T., November 1. Installation of Bro. L. D. and C. M. B. Brewster, W.C.T., November 1. Officers elected: President, Bro. Rowers, W.C.T.; Vice, Bro. L. D. and C. M. B. Brewster, W.C.T.; Secretary, Bro. Rowers, W.C.T.; Treasurer, Bro. Rowers, W.C.T.; W.C.T., Sister Metcalf, W.S. Bro. E. C. King, one initiated from the Blue Ribbon mission held at the ball, Richmond, November 2. Election of officers: crowded meeting. Very interesting proceedings. W.C.T., Bro. Heal; W.V.T., Sister Malony; W.S., Bro. Sparling. One initiated and one admitted on c.c. by W.C.T., Sister Metcalf, W.S., Bro. Sparling, November 1. Six initiated. Report of W.S. showed 10 members in good standing; a gain of 12 during the quarter. Officers installed by Bro. Russell; W.C.T., Bro. Rolfe, G. M. B. (fourth term); Bro. Marsh.

Commercial Road.—"Pride of St. George's." November 1. Tax paid on 201 members. Fifteen initiated during quarter. The financial report showed a balance in hand. Bro. George Gushway re-installed as W.C.T., Sister Moses, W.V.T.

Wandsworth Road.—"Lambeth Pioneer." October 11. Lodge officered and entertained by visitors, Bro. A. C. King, W.C.T., and C. M. B. Brewster, W.C.T., who were recently married. Songs by Bro. G. Absolem, Johnson, and Crawford. Resolutions by Bro. Johnson, Sister Johnson, &c. Several other songs by Sister Smith, &c. Short address by Bro. Cope, Watt, Joselyn, Charlton, Headlam, and Whitfield.—November 1. Reports of officers and installation of officers.—W.C.T., Bro. Marshall; Sister E. C. King, W.V.T.; Bro. W. T. West, W.S.; Bro. Marshall, one of three proposed. A small decrease during last quarter. Present number 38.

South London.—"South London." November 3. Installation W.C.T., Bro. Fort; W.V.T., Bro. Marshall; W.S., Bro. Norris. Ninety members in good standing. Kennington.—"Prudential." November 1. Reports and financial statement of the Secretary report showed an increase of 20, 15 being new members' report showed the position of the Lodge is good. Bro. Davis installed the officers. One new member initiated and two proposed. Greenwich.—"Greenham." October 26. Election of officers: W.C.T., Bro. Naxwam; W.V.T., Sister Cookley, sen.; W.Sec, Bro. Marsh, jun. Eight initiated, six being members of the police force, one inspector and five being officers. Officers installed by Bro. Weston, L.D. Two initiated. Programme for quarter adopted. Visitors invited.

Chawick.—"Chawick." November 4. Public meeting. Special Service conducted at the close, and three candidates initiated and four proposed. November 6. Reports of retiring officers and installation; four initiated. Lodge has increased 25 to the end of the quarter. Programme for quarter given by one or two brothers. Lodge in good condition. Plumtree.—"Sons of Mars." November 2. Installation of officers—Bro. Hawthorn, W.C.T.; Sister S. Head,

W.V.T.; Bro. Peare, W.S. Five initiated and two others proposed. Visit of the Camerians First Lodge. Bro. Gunning and Haggerty gave addresses for the good will of the Order. Arrangements being made for a welcome home to our brothers from Egypt.

Islington.—"Henry Ansell." Monday, November 6. Good session. Important business transacted. One initiated. Officers' reports were read and accepted. The Lodge to be in a healthy condition. Several invitations received and accepted. Good programme for the next quarter. Collected for Orphanage and paid in, 16s. The W.C.T., Bro. Ansell, in the absence of Bro. Ansell, after which several brothers and sisters entertained the Lodge. Happy evening.

Leicester Square.—"Orange Branch." November 6. Installation of officers by Bro. Liddon, L.D. Temple in connection with Lodge in good working order. Increased sale of WATCHWORDS. Four fraternal invitations for next quarter accepted. Lodge working well. Good Session.

Crouch End.—"Harrington." November 1. Four initiated. Reports of officers; 38 candidates initiated during the quarter; 129 members in good standing; A note of condolence was sent to Bro. and Sister Bantister on the loss of their son. The L.D. Bro. Newman installed the officers—W.C.T., Bro. J. G. Jones; W.V.T., Sister Parker; W.S., Bro. Quibel, &c. Crowded and interesting session.

Old Kent Road.—"Military Brothers." November 2. Installation of officers by Bro. Hodges, D.E.D., and Bro. James. Reports adopted. Thirteen initiated during the quarter. Good programme for next quarter. Finances in a sound condition.

Chelsea.—"James McCurry." November 2. Officers installed by Bro. Stowell. Resolutions were given by Bro. Griffith, Howard, past W.S. and W.M. Members to start a M.S. magazine. Tax paid on 77 members, a substantial increase.

Barnes.—"Banner of Peace." November 6. Installation of officers; song &c. Pleasant session.

King's Cross.—"Excelcor." November 2. Officers' reports read and adopted. Increase of eight members, giving a total of 105 members. W.C.T., Bro. Watts, L.D., assisted by Bro. S. Brown and Bro. Cross. Victoria.—"Park." November 4. More than 100 members and visitors assembled to witness the installation ceremony of officers. Bro. Watson, W.C.T., reported 184 members in good standing. Bro. Pattison from Trinidad Prince of Wales Lodge, gave us some good news of the Order there, and was commissioned to convey fraternal greetings to our lodge in Trinidad.

Deptford.—"New Cross Excelcor." On the sisters; surprise night, October 18, a carpet and three pedestals, not *delivered* as reported in our issue of October 30, were given; and the sisters were charmingly arrayed in mob not neck caps, as also stated.

Chelsea.—"Grovenor." November 3. Installation of officers; reports adopted; W.S. reported an increase of four during the quarter. 184 members in good standing. 68. A hearty vote of welcome accorded to Bro. Sergeant, P. R. Sparks, of the A. T. Corps, who during the evening presented the two regiments with a quantity of regalia. Songs and recitations by Sisters Dyke Marlborough, Bro. Mercier, W. Thomas, and Sparks. Refreshments handed round. Programme for ensuing quarter adopted; programme for next quarter.

Richmond.—"Star of Richmond Hill." October 26. Prize essay competition; subject—"Reasons for being a Good Templar." Prize awarded to Bro. Sims; three consolation prizes awarded to Bro. W. Croft, Bro. A. Sprig, W.C.T.; Sister Pinhorn, W.V.T.—November 6. Resolution carried to initiate a course of penny readings (public) in the Lodge-room every week. Several initiated during the quarter. A lady in a fairly prosperous condition. Temple progressing.

Forest Hill.—"Star of Sydenham." November 6. The Lodge and Juvenile Temple accepted the invitation of the Vicar of Lower Sydenham (The Rev. B. Miller, M.A.), to attend service in his parish church, in regalia. The local Fratern Lodge and other Temperance societies also attended in the regalia of their Order.

PROVINCIAL.

LANINGTON.—"Hope of Essex." October 27. Public entertainment, and address by Bro. Davis, from our lodge at East Bergholt, at the instigation of a Band of Hope. The rector, the Rev. J. Woolley, D.D., presided. The programme was contributed to by Bro. Simmons, Sage, Grayley, and Frisby. W.C.T., Bro. Frisby, Pittcock, and Baldwin; Sisters E. and A. Pitcock, speech by the fair-bells, Messrs. Crisp and Lawrence's speech by Bro. Simmons. Several signed the pledge, and the Annual Report was read, and a vote of thanks word to the Wise" by Bro. H. Kyd, D.T., F.R.G.S., M.S.A. Bro. J. J. Joes, P.D.C.C. presided. Good muster of members, and lecture very successful.

Bristol.—"Bristol." October 19. Miscellaneous concert. Bro. Bobbinton, D.C.T. presided. Good attendance, and great success. The following took part in the programme: Sister Alfred Jesse, Miss Nellie Hill, Sister G. Carter, Miss M. B. Carter, Miss M. B. Carter, and the Rev. R. B. Baron, and Mr. Alfred Jesse. Large attendance.—"Abraham Lincoln." November 3. Large attendance.—"Abraham Lincoln." November 3. Large attendance of 38 on the quarter. Balances in Treasurer's hands about £4. Officers installed by L.D. Among those present were Sister Avert, E.D.V.T., and Bro. J. T. Parry, P.D.T., and Brother E. C. King, W.C.T., who is our Sub-Lodge meeting for 18 months through severe illness. Bro. J. H. Casley, D.T. presided. Appropriate speech by W.C.T. Bro. W. Newcombe, Bro. Sanford at the harmonium.

Worcester.—"City of Worcester." October 31. Good attendance; two initiated. Tax paid on 109 members, an increase of four during the quarter. Election of officers: W.C.T., Bro. A. Dickinson; W.S., Bro. C. Widdop.

DISTRICT LODGES.

* It is most important that the reports appearing in two official organs should be accurate and timely, and as we must rely upon voluntary aid in furnishing these reports, we trust the Secretaries who, of course, are always in possession of accurate and full information, will forward us reports as early as possible after the meetings are ended; and that where the secretaries are unable to do this District and other Lodges will send some brother acquainted with such work to undertake the duty. Reports should be as brief as possible, consistent with efficiency.

EAST MIDDS YORKSHIRE.—"Odd Fellows' Hall, Eocklington." October 29. Bro. F. Oliver, D.C.T., president. The D.C.T. presented a very favourable report of the work going on in the East Riding at the present time, and referred to the success which accompanied the five weeks' mission of Bro. J. Bowen, D.C.T., to Hull and the District, and to the kindness of Bro. Woodell in entertaining and inviting such an unselfish and able advocate of the principles of Temperance and Good Templary. The W.D.S. reported an increase of 94 members, and on the August retroa just completed, a further increase of 11. The report of the D.C.T. showed a balance in favour of the Lodge of £6 18s. 10d. One Lodge had been instituted in Hull since the last session. After luncheon the D.L. walked in procession through the town, accompanied by the Focklingham and the other Lodges. Bro. Payne, D.S.S.J.T., was read, and showed that there were 759 juvenile Templars in the district. Beverly was chosen as the next place of meeting. The proposed Negro and Bazaar for the year in the District, 1883, had been discussed, and the sum of one guinea was voted from the D.L. fund, which it was hoped would be largely augmented from the Lodges in the district. As a stimulus to the membership in riding to attend parties in the national easy competition, the District Lodge agreed to give three prizes of books, one of the value of £1, and two of 10s. each, kindly presented by Bro. H. Miller, O.D., of London. The recommendation of the Executive to have Temperance sermons preached in three different parts of Hull by ministers, members of the Order was adopted. A proposition by Bro. W. Smith, D.C.T., of Hull, for the holding of the Hull Lodges once in three months, was also adopted. A resolution of condolence was ordered to be adopted to Bro. M. J. Smith, D.C.T., in consequence of his sudden and untimely death. An excellent public tea was provided in the Primitive Methodist School-room, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, presided over by Bro. W. Smith, D.C.T., of Hull. Addresses were delivered by Bro. W. Woodall, D.C.T.; F. Oliver, D.C.T.; G. H. Leonard, D.C.; W. Symons, L.E.D. of Hull; Bro. Whitaker, Rev. Driffield, and others. Several interesting papers were read, and by the choir, and a goodly number of pledges taken.

WARWICKSHIRE.—On Monday, 30th ult., a special session and an aggregate meeting of the three Lodges in Coventry were held in St. Mary's Hall in that town. Bro. Edmund Roberts, D.C.T., of Warwick, presided, and was in the first degree for the purpose of initiating candidates; and amongst those initiated was the Rev. Mr. Vequerary, vicar of All Saints Church, as a candidate for membership. The D.C.T., W.D.S. and W.D.M. briefly congratulated the vicar upon the step he had taken. Bro. Vequerary observed that although he generally disliked ceremony he could assure them he was delighted with the service he had just performed, and he felt how infinitely better it was than the way they were accustomed to see members admitted into their various Temperance societies.

SOUTH-EAST LANCSHIRE.—Bolton. The session was presided and marked by much interest and interest. Bro. Wond's printed reports was handed to every member present. It dealt in a practical way with several points of interest and urged all to work in the Blue Ribbon and other Temperance efforts, and to read the WATCHWORD constantly. It was referred to a special committee, who emphasized the paragraphs on forbidden amusements, and called attention to the R.R. movement. The D.C.T. W.D.S. and W.D.M. were about careless reports. The numbers were slightly under those of last quarter. The D.Exc. report detailed the action of the District in connection with the recent Temperance jubilee, and stated that our Lodge had been reconstituted. Bro. Wilson, J.S.S.J.T., gave a most encouraging report of the Juvenile Department. There is an increase of 138 members, giving a total of 1,100. The juveniles, the largest number yet reported. Bro. Eccles, P.C.V.O.C.T., was received with honours. He addressed the Lodge and left behind him a gift of 20 guineas for the service he had rendered to the Temperance mission work. Bro. Evan Fowler, D.C.T., of North East Lancashire was also cordially welcomed and imparted to the members good counsel and encouragement. D. Treas. reported a balance in hand of over £200. Grand Alliance Lodge brought a motion condemning the law on Associate members, which was not adopted. Bro. J. B. Tompkins, late W.D.M. having drawn his card. Bro. W. H. Green was appointed D.G. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this D.L. learns with deep regret that our G.W.C.T. Bro. the late Mr. Smith, from whom we have just received word that the Almighty, in His infinite mercy, would be pleased to restore our chief to his accustomed health and strength for the Order, to which he devoted his life and energies." It was carried unanimously. "That the D.L. invite Bro. and Sister Eccles and Bro. and Sister Fowler to the next session, the annual one, which will be held in Manchester.

We are requested to state that bare back numbers of the WATCHWORD can be had at Maletown's literature depot, 23, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, London, E.



G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, | Grand Lodge Office
G.W.C.—D. J. SCOTT, | 18, Congrove Street,
G.W.S.—JAMES J. WOODS, | Birmingham.
G.S.S.J.T.—S. R. ROLFE, 45, Paul-st., Chamberwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—JAMES RA. Market-place, Reading.
W.D.S.—CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS, 25, Les-park, Lee, S.E.
D.S.J.T.—J. BOTLER, 39, Prince George-street, Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, 3, Elizabeth-ocutages
D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, | Shooters Hill, S.E.
W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pk., London.

G. W. Sec's OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERSHIP ON AUGUST 1—The returns show a membership in the home districts of 89,305, or against 89,624 on May 1.

Tax for quarter ending August let: £ s. d.
November 1—Military 4 0s. 2d.
" 3.—Hope of Sierra Leone ... 2 0s. 2d.
" 7.—Naval 1 5s. 1d.
Total £ 7 5s. 5d.
Jas. J. Woods, (Hon.) G.W.S.C.

Congrove-street, Birmingham.

G.W.C.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.Co. is now fully engaged for November, December, and part of Janu. yr.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- Nov. 11.—Surrey, E. & M. Assize Court, Kingston-on-Thames, 4 p.m.
- " 14.—Glooucester, W. Arch Road, C. Clifton Hall, Bristol.
- " 15.—Kent, E. Church-street, Ashford.
- " 16.—Somerset, W. Brigwater.
- " 18.—Kent, W. Woodwick.
- " 20.—Dorset Wimborne.
- " 20.—Northampton, S. Kingshorpe.
- " 20.—Northumberland St. James' School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- " 20.—Salop Oswestry.
- " 20.—Worcester Oldbury.
- " 21.—Somerset, W. Stilton.
- " 21.—Surrey, E. & M. Wells.
- " 21.—Surrey, E. & M. Land-st. Sch., Croydon, 7 p.m.
- " 25.—Cheshire, W. Crewe.
- " 27.—Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach.
- " 27.—Durham, N. Gateshead.
- " 27.—Lancs., S.W. City Concert, Hall, Liverpool.
- " 27.—Warwick St. Saviour's School, Farm-street, Hockley, Birmingham.
- " 28.—Hampshire, S. Lymington.
- " 29.—Kent, M. Gravesend.
- " 29.—Somerset, E. Pill, near Bristol.
- Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. and M. Victoria Hall, F.R.E.S., 11, Wells.
- " 12.—Durham, S. Howdon-le-Wear.
- " 14.—N.E. Lancashire Burnley.

Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T. G.L. Office, Congrove-street, Birmingham.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE MR. RICHARD SNELL.—Mr. F. Smith, of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, is endeavouring to raise an annuity fund for the benefit of the lady, whose husband was for many years a faithful Christian worker in the cause. Subscriptions will be gladly received by Mr. Smith, at the offices of the Union, 4, Ladgate-hill, London, E.C. Notes are also solicited on behalf of one of Mr. Snelling's children (of whom she has five) to procure her entrance into the Orphan Working School.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On November 2, the retiring officers of the Sir Bevis Lodge were entertained by Bro. and Sister Holmes, at their residence. There were about a dozen visitors, and during the evening songs, recitations, and selections were on the bagpipes assisted to make the time pass pleasantly. One of the visitors, who was not a member of the Order, has consented to join. Bro. and Sister Holmes were heartily thanked for their kindness, and the company separated.

NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding forms of News—
Address, Editor, GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
As our space is limited we can only insert a few News in reference to any meeting, and we compiled therefore to exclude unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.
No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender.
As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesday, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by Wednesday morning at the latest.

H. T. T.—Written on both sides of the paper.
E. K.—No, it is not another new badge.
J. H.—We cannot "deviate from the rule," else where would similar applications?
G. B. T.—The work, if not out of print, may probably be obtained from Dr. F. R. Lees, Meanwood, Leeds.
E. A. G.—We regret we cannot insert your letter for reasons we would rather explain to you personally.
T. P.—Shrub, spruce, and peppermint, as sold in public-houses are all interesting drinks, containing alcohol.
PETERSHAKE.—The insertion of the change of addresses of District or Grand Lodge officials is not charged for.
J. L., and ANOTHER BROTHER, WHO HAS NOT SENT HIS NAME.—A report which we used came to hand before we were able to insert it in the issue for the Lodge to depute a brother to send a par. to us to prevent a similar confusion.
G. S.—Thanks for your letter and the kind interest shown. We question whether it would be thought practicable to send the WATCHWORD next to the members. A good agent in the Lodge-room, and some help by the Lodge in giving copies to initiates, and protecting the agent from the unfair use, would appear the best way of providing a good circulation.

CONSTANT READER.—1.—On April 3, 1871, Mr. Brooks introduced his grant Bill. It was withdrawn the same session. 2.—In 1872 Earl Kimberley introduced what he called a modest Bill into the House of Lords. It was read a second time on May 2, and finally, after amendments in both Houses, it was passed. 3.—In 1874 Mr. Cross brought in his Bill which extended the hours of sale. It was read a second time in the Commons on April 27, and finally passed the same session.—There is not much legislative regulation of the liquor traffic in France, Germany, and Austria. There are some regulations, and a revenue is derived from the sale.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the following rates:—Twenty words 6d.; every six words additional, 3d. Two initials count as one word, whether prefixed or affixed to the name.

BIRTH.
ALTOFF.—October 19, the wife of Bro. J. Altoff, W. T. of Fenwick Lodge, Lower Norwood, of a daughter.

UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
ADELPHI PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, LONDON. E.
Established 1846, and in the Loyal Assurance.
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"37, Walbrook, London, E.C., November 1st, 1882."

"Signed, H. NEWSON SMITH, Chartered Accountant.

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Important Notice to Secretaries of Bazaar Institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations, Temperance Societies, Schools, &c.

Terms, testimonials, and full particulars of various interesting, and most attractive entertainments, patronised by all the Royal Family, the nobility, the clergy and gentry, will be forwarded upon application to Mr. H. G. CLARENCE, 6, Junction-road, Upper John-kempy, London, N.



THE GOOD TEMPERARS' WATCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 461.

[Registered at
the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

[88A
Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, time, and circumstances.

BASES.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do

good, rather than receive benefit.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A small Entrance Fee and Quarterly Subscription.

ELIGIBILITY.—Both sexes are admitted, and are eligible for office.

“THE ‘FALSE’ BID.”

FOUNDED ON FACT.

By M. A. PAULS, Author of “Thistle-down Lodge,” &c. &c.

“To be sold,” and the advertisement went on to describe, in the usual glowing and tempting terms, a “very handsome property,” consisting of “a mansion and park-land surrounding,” with “abundance of magnificent timber, a beautiful lake embosomed by picturesque trees of the choicest growths, together with pretentious lodge and summer-house, and well-stocked orchards, greenhouses, vinery, hot houses, and cucumber frames.”

Mr. Hendon, in his office, read the advertisement through to Mr. Toms, his elderly clerk, a man who possessed the slate merchant's confidence very fully.

“Going to buy, sir?” said Mr. Toms, half in jest, half in earnest.

“Buy? No; what should I buy for, Toms? I don't mean even to go to the sale.”

“The dinner will make a hole in the profits,” said Mr. Toms, rather ironically. Mr. Hendon had read that the dinner would be provided in the hall of the mansion, punctually at two o'clock.

“More fashionable to call it lunch, at that hour—eh, Toms?” quipped Mr. Hendon; and his clerk assented.

“If they're going to give a sample of old Grant's champagne, I shouldn't mind a taste,” said the slate merchant laughing.

Mr. Grant was the late owner of the “desirable property,” a man who had recently died, after living a selfish lonely life, and reputed “great” only in the matter of champagne and o h r wines.

The day of the sale arrived, a warm beautiful day, likely to rejoice the heart of the auctioneer, as tending to make the property he had to dispose of look especially well. It rejoiced the heart of the late Mr. Grant's nephew and heir, a man to whom money was *summa bonum* of earthly good, who, though rich enough to have lived upon the place and kept it up in good style, preferred to continue in his plain unpresuming house in a quiet street, and had himself possessed of spare cash for profitable investments.

Mr. Hendon made his appearance at breakfast, in the bosom of his family, dressed rather more carefully than was his wont, and in a better suit of clothes. His wife was absent on a visit to her mother, but his young folks—half a dozen girls and boys between eight and eighteen years of age—eyed him critically.

“Are you going anywhere, papa?” inquired Ruth, the eldest, who had received from her mother many injunctions to “take care of dear papa,” a little more anxiously spoken than would have been the case had Mr. Hendon ever given his wife the least cause for anxiety.

“Yes, Ruth,” answered her father, cheerfully. “I am going to the great sale of ‘Oaks.’”

“Take me with you, papa,” said sprightly Nelly, a girl of ten.

“Of course,” said Mr. Hendon; “and make you lose your prize. No—no, Miss Nelly.”

“You won't be late, shall you, father?” asked Ruth.

“Oh, no, my dear child—home to supper, at any rate. I suppose we shall make a day of it.”

“Do you drive over, father?” asked Tom, when breakfast was just finished.

“Yes; there's a wagonette provided: it starts from the ‘Bell’ at eleven, and as I have a good deal to do before I go, I must make haste. Good-bye, my dears.” With a kiss each to Ruth and Nelly, and a wave of his hand to the boys, the worthy man departed.

When all the others were gone—Tom to a lawyer's office, where he was articled, and the rest to school—Ruth, who dearly loved her father, took some mending work in her hands, and sat down to think about him. She wished he was not going to ‘Oaks.’ She was afraid—; she did not put her fears into words, but Ruth was conscientious and clear-sighted. All had gone so pretty smoothly since her mother left, she had been made unhappy only once or twice, but to-day—

“Well, she must not go out to meet trouble, she told herself, and she tried to be busy and cheerful.

The sale was to be at three o'clock, after the dinner. The morning was occupied by the journeys of the wagonette to and from the ‘Bell,’ at Erdham, to the estate, ‘Oaks,’ conveying possible purchasers, or curious idlers, or veritable “moneyed men.”

Many were glad of the excuse on that pleasant summer day for a jaunt into the country, amongst trees and flowers and emerald grass; and a very large number sat down to dine at two o'clock.

The auctioneer acted as president of the feast, his son as vice-president and mirth and wine flowed freely. At both ends of the table the fun was purposely kept up, “fast and furious.” Mr. Brady was often heard to boast, in his jolly, almost agreeable way of boasting, that his patrons always got the most for their properties than any man could get, and he knew exactly the temper of the younger Mr. Grant, now come into possession of his uncle's estates, with whom he had to deal. He had had a good deal of trouble to persuade the heir to permit the giving of this dinner at all, and he was determined his own wisdom in insisting upon it should be made manifest. “What were forty or fifty pounds, if they meant an additional five hundred?”

Mr. Hendon was an old acquaintance of Mr. Brady, and sat near him. Mr. Hendon ate and drank heartily, and was delighted with the champagne from the cellars of ‘Oaks.’ Nor was champagne the only liquor he tried; other wines, and even “just a taste” of the spirits, excited his curiosity.

By the time the sale began he was in that foolish state of delight at everything, whether delightful or otherwise, which men do not call drunkenness, but which is very far from sobriety. ‘Oaks’ was magnified into the finest demesne he had ever beheld, and he raved about its charms to a degree that Mr. Brady would not have thought of. Then the idea came how much he should like to have it, and with pencil and paper he made estimates of its value that would have astounded the owners, either past or present. One or two of his more intimate friends who were around him, and to whom he shewed his calculations, tried to persuade him that he had made several mistakes in his reckoning, as indeed was the case; but, no—‘Oaks’ was perfect, so were his calculations; and if he could become its owner by offering

his whole fortune even, he should do a magnificent stroke of business.

The sale began, and he at once offered a bid, far beyond Mr. Brady's most sanguine expectations.

The auctioneer hesitated to accept it (perhaps some small compunction arose concerning the champagne and its influence on his old friend); he pretended not to hear, and despatched upon the ‘Oaks.’ Mr. Hendon insisted, and ducked at his own penetration to those around.

“He—he—he! Brady wants to keep it for somebody else; he doesn't wish me to have it. But it's mine—it's mine!”

At last it was his. The immense offer paralysed the minds of all other possible bidders; none would increase on the amount which all felt to be more than the estate was worth, unless, indeed, Hendon knew there was a hole of ore, or some other fabled merit in the land. Some began to believe that he did, that he must have been quietly digging there, and found some ether, or some coal, or some salt.

Rather stiffly: “You're desperate, Mr. Hendon,” said Mr. Brady.

The merchant drew out his cheque book, and wrote the amount, £2,000, with an unsteady hand, but by no means falteringly, as to his bargain. A few more glasses of champagne, and he took his seat in the wagonette for Erdham. It was not late when he arrived there; Toms would still be at the office, he would tell him of his grand purchase.

The gentlemen with whom he drove back were silent and dull companions; he decided it was because they had been out-rua by his own cleverness, and prevented from making the good thing they might otherwise have done of the day's proceedings. He burst into his office with a triumphant air and a joke.

“Congratulations to me, Toms; I'm the winner of the ‘Oaks!’”

Mr. Toms knew in a minute that his employer had been drinking too freely, and his words gave him the lie; he was troubled at first for that reason; but when the whole matter was explained to him, as far as Mr. Hendon could do so, Mr. Toms' honest face grew very anxious and perplexed indeed. He went carefully through the merchant's estimates, pointed out his mistakes, and shewed him that by omitting to cut off a single but fatal cipher, he had imagined the value of the property to be ten times what it really was.

Poor Mr. Hendon, he was a pitiable object indeed as his terrible news sobered him and over-whelmed him. The Dutch courage of strong drink, the champagne bravado of the last few hours, were fast disappearing, and leaving him the victim to feelings alien to despair. But for Mr. Toms, and his kind and ready sympathy and action, his terrible mistake might have had a tragic ending.

“Toms! I am ruined—I am ruined! a self-made bankrupt! Oh, Toms my wife—my children! there is only beggary before me, Toms,” thus he wailed.

But Mr. Toms wrote a letter to his banker to stop the cheque for the deposit, and enabled his poor employer to sign it by supporting his trembling arm. This was only the first step. A threatened law-suit—disgrace—shame almost greater than he could bear—and the resentment of Mr. Grant and Mr. Brady, who at first positively refused to come to any terms at all

* The above is a reprint of the Illustrated Tract for November, Published by the British Temperance League, 29, Union Street, Sheffield, Price 3s. 8d. per 100; post free.

with him—these followed in quick succession. But for the patience and love to him of those at home during this time of trial, the poor merchant often declared he must have gone mad. No word of reproach assailed him, and only one time was altered on his wife's return to him, which was immediate—Intoxicating drink never made its appearance on his table.

"I cannot bear it, Frank; it is our enemy," Mrs. Hendon said quietly, when she saw his eyes wander as if in search of it.

He could not contradict her words, and did not even suggest its return. The tangled business was ended at last; the sum he had been compelled to pay, amounting to five thousand pounds, and crippled his resources, but somehow he never felt him a quater any more, or that he had expected, and his health and spirits have so improved since the day he last tasted champagne and brandy, and made his false bid, that everybody in Dalham declares Mr. Hendon is growing a young man again.

WAH-BUN-AH-KEE.

At a Gospel Temperance meeting, recently held in the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, an Indian Chief, in full costume, with eagles' plumes, head dress, and rejoicing in the name of Wah-bun-ah-kee, meaning "Man from the East," took his seat by the side of our Bro. John Hilton. He is chief of the Mancee tribe of Canadian Indians.

Bro. Hilton, in speaking, referred to his early interest in the Indians, as a member of the Society of Friends, reading of Penn's treaty, &c. He also spoke of the legal prohibition of the sale of spirits to the Indians in Canada, &c. The Indian, on rising, said he was afraid of the Chairman's attempt to pronounce his name lest it might break his jaw. His was one of the tribes that made the treaty with William Penn, and that they had never broken it.

He spoke of the restlessness of their country (Canada) when they could put Great Britain into one of their takes and sink it without raising the level of the water an inch and he had heard it said that all they would know about it was that they would smell rum. He spoke of the law referred to by Mr. Hilton prohibiting the sale of fire water to the Indians as the best Indian protection law ever made. The Indians had suffered much from fire water. The whole of a tribe which joined his tribe had been destroyed, except some who were now living. His own father used to carry his furs to the Canadian towns and bring back nothing but some fire water. There were sad scenes when he got back.

He the chief had been an abstainer for many years. He told several amusing anecdotes. An Indian he said was not so far lost, but one who could not find his way back to his wigwam was met in the wood by some white men. They said, "What! Indian lost?" "No," he said, "Wigwam lost; Indian here, pointing to himself. He told of a young Canadian lover who had to see his girl in the city house. Before entering he went round the farm, and looking at the pigs, having taken much of the fire-water, he lost his balance and fell into the sty amongst them. The pigs ran one way and another way. "He said, looking at them, "Am I not as good as you?" The Chief said, "Young ladies, don't marry a man who is as good as a pig."

PUBLIC-HOUSE PROPERTY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Whatever may be the rate at which property generally in London is increasing in value, it does not appear just now to apply to public-house investments. Last week, at a sale of several properties of this description, which was held at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, the price realised fell far short of what was expected. In one instance the offer of a well-situated City tavern was withdrawn, as the highest bid was only for 70 per cent. less than the sum paid by the vendors. The Exeter Arms, Burghleigh-street, Strand, described as trade of a most profitable character, derived from theatres, halls, markets, and other places of amusement and resort in the neighbourhood, with a long lease, was sold for £1,100, the auctioneer stating that the same property realised £6,000 only a very short time since. Another instance was that of the City Wellington, in Fleet-street, an old established house. Though we value the house as situated in one of the best thoroughfares in London, it was largely upon, the highest offer made was £1,820, and the auctioneer stated that only very recently the sum of £5,000 was given for the property. As the price offered did not amount to half the reserve, the property was withdrawn. Possibly the area of the Temperance movement, of which the "Blue Ribbon Army" is the latest phase, may have something to do with this falling off in value.—*The Builder*, October 28, 1882.



CALLAO.

Bro. E. R. Kimber, L.D., H.M.S. Swiftsure, (late of Plymouth), writes to say that on September 12 the Guiding Star of the Pacific Lodge was re-started at Coquimbo with 20000 at (at the first session, Bro. the Rev. J. Colyer was recognized, L.D., in whose honor some of the sessions of the Lodge are held. He says that it is hoped to institute a Lodge at Callao, but they greatly feel the want of Temperance literature and are relieved from home friends would be thankfully received.

TIR BAR AND ITS MOANING.

By MRS. C. LINNARD BANKS.

The Two Bookings of a Fine Song.

Three husbands went reeling home out of the West,
For the women in the West are the women went down;
Not thought of the women who loved them best,
Or the children expecting them home from the lower;
Oh, women must work, and women must weep,
When there's all to be cared, and many to keep,
And the tavern bar makes moaning.

Three wives sat up past the midnight hour,
And they trimmed their lamps till the moon went down;
They wept o'er their work, and looked out through the shower.

Till the night rakes came reeling with moans and frown;
But women must work, and women must weep,
For the women in the West are the women went down,
And the tavern bar makes moaning.

The husbands shake out life's sodden sails
In the morning gleam when the moon goes down,
And women are weeping and wringing their hands,

For those who will never go back to the town;
But women must work, and women must weep,
For the women in the West are the women went down,
And good-bye to the bar and its moaning.

—*Hall Miscellany.*

TEMPERANCE AND THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Temperance meeting, held at the Notting Hill Coffee Palace, on Friday, the 10th inst., addressed by Mr. John Hilton and Mr. Moore, the chairman, Dr. Gladstone, M.L.S.B. stated that a little over five years ago the Rev. G. M. Murphy was the Chairman of the school board he has been set up to support the Temperance cause. He could not remember the exact terms. It was met by a good deal of ridicule at the time. It was said that the thing to do was to promote coffee places and amusements for the people, not total abstinence. It was that was the School Board work, &c. &c. The Rev. Cannon Money said he expressed different views, and the tide of discussion took a turn. A small committee was appointed, and brought up several suggestions. Among them that suitable Temperance books should be placed in the schools.

That Temperance Texts might be put on the walls of the school-rooms, and used in copy books, &c. He was chairman of the Stores Committee, and so was able to assist in carrying out some of the suggestions. During this year 736 copies of Dr. Richardson's school book had been sent out as a reading book, and 712 used as prizes, making 1,448. The rewards were for punctual attendance and good conduct. Two thousand volumes of the "Family Friend," which contains some Temperance matter, had been used in the same way. There were also sent out 1,663 "Nellie's Dark Day," many copies of "The Barrick Family," &c. &c. He thought more might have been done but this was something. The rooms had also been used for simple lectures, in which Temperance had been introduced. There were carefully selected books in 300 school libraries, and out of 250,000 children, two thirds are members of Bands of Hope.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—Amounts received during the week ending November 11, 1882. I.O.G.T. Lodge, Equal Rights, No. 1,095, 6s. 6d.

Patent Californian Borex. The best and purest anti-septic in the world for preserving food, purifying water, cooling vegetables, bleaching linen, and disinfecting clothing. A household treasure, toilet delicacy, green-house requisite, and valuable for many other uses. Packets, 1d., 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. If any difficulty occurs, send for the Patent Borex Works, Birmingham, and you will receive 1d. packet with directions, uses, recipes, &c.—*Advt.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Over 6,000 petitions, bearing 679,000 signatures, were presented in favour of Sunday Closing.

Mr. George Rose, well known under the name of "George of the Sketchley," died at his house in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, on the 11th inst.

The Austral steamer of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, while coaling at Sidney, sank at her moorings. The pruser and four of the crew were drowned.

The ancestral mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey, Plas Newydd, will shortly become a home for disabled sailors.

Miss Letitia B. Coakley, who has been blind since the death of Lady Byron, died at her residence, 4, Grosvenor-place, on the 11th inst.

Dr. Benjamin Richardson has given an independent report to the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton, respecting the health of that town, which he states is annually good, the death rate being below that of the country.

The London Steamboat Company opened a new pier at Nims, Epsom, on the 11th inst. Mr. Bennock, petty chairman, stated that they were about to establish a halfpenny ferry across the river from Nine Elms to Fulham.

Professor Tait, in a recent address, said that the present comet was 40 or 50 millions of miles away, and that its tail was from 10 to 20 millions of miles in length. He said that if the comet were to sweep in the south-east just before sunrise.

Mr. Crichton, the eminent ophthalmic surgeon, died on the 1st inst., at his house in Harley-street, at the age of 65. At the time of his death he was a vice-president of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.

The five senior officers of the Indian contingent now residing at Cannon Row, Wimbledon, visited the House of Commons on the 10th inst., and there listened to the Clause debate. Two of the party speak English and were therefore able to interpret to the others.

Mr. Mundell, writing to Mr. George Smith, of Coakley, says:—"I will give the subject of the canal and gipsy children my careful consideration, and shall be very glad if anything can be done to better the condition of those to whom you have rendered such long and faithful service."

A Wesleyan minister was refused permission to read the burial service at the funeral of a Wesleyan in St. Peter's churchyard, West Bromwich, on the 10th inst. The grave had been purchased by the family of the deceased when they resided in the parish. The service was read outside the gates of the churchyard.

A determined attempt was made in Dublin on the 12th inst., to assassinate Mr. Justice Lawson as he was on his way to dine with the benchers at the King's Inn. He was accompanied by two constables, one of whom suddenly perceived a man approaching the judge with a revolver sticking out of his pocket. He at once seized the man, who was captured after a violent struggle. The prisoner, Patrick Delaney, is a returned convict.

CONVERSION OF A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER.

In the course of a long and interesting address at a Gospel Temperance meeting at Weston-super-Mare, Bro. the Rev. J. R. Russell, Congregational Minister, stated that it was years before he saw personal abstinence to be a duty, although in his early work among the poor of London, he was impressed with the fact that, of the lowest class, almost all had held higher positions and had lost them—through drink. Some of the most degraded and miserable men he had seen were those who had been one in particular, he instanced who had had a University education, and was a Master of Arts;—all were dragged down by drink. After a powerful appeal to moderate drinkers, one brother stated that after he became a Temperance man he stood out with great righteousness against God Templary. He had delivered a good many addresses against the I.O.G.T., and believed he had in more than one instance broken up Lodges of the Order, but he hoped, when he next visited the North of England, that he would have had them to visit. He felt it a duty to the Order throughout England, and even to that Lodge to say these few words. He had approval of God Templary by entering it. If he found anything in it that transgressed the purest principles, he would not remain in it, nor be connected with it, but he assured that there was connected with the Order nothing that was low, but he believed, everything that was elevated. Its principles could indeed be summed up in two words—mutual helpfulness. After an enlarging on the world-wide organisation which made the Order a power on the vastation of abstinence, and of the stock, &c., the speaker urged any present who might have, as he once had, a prejudice about the Order, to give up that prejudice and join it, believing that, after experience, they would never wish to resign.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazzars, &c. are placed in the most prominent position in the paper, and are charged by space at the following rates:—
For One insertion at ... 4s. 0d. Any space
One Inch Two insertions at ... 3s. 6d. more or less
of Three ... 3s. 0d. at the
of Four or beyond ... 2s. 6d. at the same rate.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News. We can only publish such announcements as adhere to the Rules. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very Cheap Rates, charging only 6d. for the first 20 Words, and 3d. for every additional 10 Words.

Nov. 23. Welcome Home to Good Templar Soldiers from Egypt. Ninth Anniversary Celebration and Presentation of Medals and Certificates to Soldiers from Administrators at "Ston's of Egypt," Grandmaster Coffee Tavern, Bockingham Palace-road, Finsbury.

December 2.—Stockwell Hope Lodge, Institute, Stockwell—Welcome Home to Good Templar Soldiers from Egypt. Brethren from all residences are cordially invited.

SITUATIONS

WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

First twenty-four Words 6d.
Every six Words additional 3d.
Name and Address counting part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectfully connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not manual); could keep a tradesman's books.—Address, E. 809, Sell's Advertising Offices, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—Local Secretaries wanted To obtain small investments for a successful London Society. Presently admitted Liberal commission.—Apply by letter to Mr. HARRIS, 38, Finsbury Pavement, London.

THE son of a Blacksmith, at present working with his father, desires a situation as Coachsmith's Striker; aged 17 years; four years a Templar.—W. WEBB, Blacksmith, Upper Hardes, Canterbury.

A LADY who has been a member of the I. O. G. T. for many years, is now in reduced circumstances and would be glad to accept of an opportunity of carrying on her own living.—Address, Miss A., care of Lodge Deputy 3, Hill Edge-lane, Eccles.

TO JOURNEMEN SWEEPERS.—Wanted young man about 17 years of age; comfortable home; good wages; constant employment; total abstainer.—Address, G. TOWNSEND, Chimney Sweeper, &c., London-road, Bracknell, Berks.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—Compositor from T. provides desirable immediate engagement in London; good workman in Good Templar; Society.—T. SPENCER, 21, Greenwood-road, Dalston, E.

A DEPUTY'S REGALIA wanted, in good condition. With scales euharectic preferred.—Particulars to W. MILBURN, H. D., 22, Hereford-street, Cambridge, S.E.

BLUE RIBBON MUSIC.—"WEAVER THE BLEE FOR JESUS," by Dr. Ridge, and "WAR TO THE KNIFE," Words by H. Sparkling; Music by R. P. Graham, A.C. The two pieces upon one sheet, in both notations, for One Halfpenny; mostly 11c. each, 6 for 2s., 12 for 2s., 24 for 1s., 50 for 2s., 100 for 4s., 500 for 1s., 1000 for 2s.; also on one sheet and at the same price, "PER ON THE BASSON BUCK," Words by W. W. Music by C. G. Greig, and "THE BAZAR OF BLUE," Words by C. G.; Music by H. Blyth. The five pieces above-mentioned will make up a good selection for a Bazaar or Public meeting. They may be had assorted in the same terms. London: JOHN KEENE and Co., 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

BLUE RIBBON MISSION.

ANCIENT GOSPEL TEMPERANCE TRACTS for Meetings and general distribution, 1,000, 5s.; 500, 3s. 6d.; with notice at back. Quantities, 3s. per 1,000. Posters, 20ft. by 35in., 100, 10s.; Window Bills, 5s. per 100, in good style, with bold original headline. Picture Cards and all requisites. Send name and address and one stamp for sample. Estimates for all classes of work. Orders per return.—Notes Address, Towns Street, Temple, London, E.C. and Publishing Office, 89, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.

NOTHING-BUT TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old-fashioned, just the thing for advertising meetings, &c., and disseminating temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting, varied on each, 100, 4s. 6d.; 500, 5s.; pre-paid. Carriage Free.—W. WARD, P.D.S., 45, Carrington-street, Nottingham.

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AGENCIES.

ESTABLISHED 1835. INDEPENDENT ORDER OF REHABITES SALFORD UNIFY.

Registered under the New Friendly Societies Act. THIS ORDER, having been established over 40 years, and extending throughout the British Islands and the Colonies, is a most substantial and investment. Men of sound constitution and good moral character, from 15 to 50 years of age, may become members, securing, in case of sickness, from 2s. 6d. per week, and in case of death, from 2s. 6d. £20. Contributions 1d. per week for each 2s. 6d. per week in sickness, and 5d. per quarter for each 4s. at death. This Order is the wealthiest largest, and oldest Temperance Friendly Society, having over 35,000 paying members enrolled on its books. Every information for the opening of New Towns and former Districts may be had on application to the Secretary, R. HURRA, 5, Lancaster-avenue, Fennell-street, Manchester.

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Limited, Chief Offices—London Bridge, City, E.C. See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable success made by the Company. Wanted, additional Agents in all districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success. P. J. FOLEY, Manager.

EMPLOYMENT.—I want 1,000 Agents to canvass for the Complete Herbalist. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than £50 per month, no matter whether he ever can read before or not.—Address, FRANK W. HALE, 61, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, London, and full particulars will be sent by return of post.

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We shall endeavour to make the forthcoming Christmas Number of the WATCHWORD at least as attractive to our readers as its predecessors have been, and to give to its pages as wide and varied an interest as possible. We now invite contributions from its numerous readers; for which, by way of complimentary acknowledgment, we shall present FIVE POUNDS IN BOOKS, AS PRIZES.

Contributions, to be eligible for prizes, and for insertion in the Christmas Number, must reach the editor NOT LATER than WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6; and may include:— 1. Short Temperance stories, not exceeding one column—shorter preferred. 2. Short seasonable sketches, anecdotes, arguments, or appeals, on various phases of the Temperance question; not exceeding half a column—shorter preferred. 3. Short and seasonable Temperance poetry not exceeding forty lines—shorter preferred. 4. Acrostics, conundrums, facetiae, and tit-bits generally; short and sharp—shorter and sharper preferred.

IMPORTANT.—Intending competitors will please bear in mind to write only on one side of the paper, and in sending contributions not to mix puzzles with poetry, or anecdotes with conundrums, &c., but to send their several contributions on different sheets.

The Christmas Number will be double the usual size of the WATCHWORD, and will be charged 2pence. The co-operation of the entire membership is earnestly invited to give the Christmas WATCHWORD a wide circulation, and an impetus for the future that shall permanently increase its sale and usefulness.

THE "GOOD CREATURE" AGAIN. The London Daily Chronicle reports that "Minor Canon Helmore, who at the commencement of the Blue Ribbon mission at Canterbury prominently supported the movement, has seceded, and on Tuesday evening preached a sermon maintaining that the statement that alcohol was a thing utterly abhorrent to God was not correct, for in his opinion it must be considered a creature of God. Of course it was a good thing to try and check intemperance, but what if the movement against it were based on a lie? Moderate men could not with any degree of consistency make themselves parties to what they held to be an utter perversion of the truth."

Many readers will remember that this subject of "Alcohol, a Creature of God," was fully discussed in our columns some years ago. Of course, in a sense, every product of nature—even to our milk and rotten cabbages—is a creature of God; but whether to be drunk, or to be eaten, or to be thrown on the land for manure, is a question for men's experience and sense to determine; and other men will judge of the sense of a Minor Canon who believes that God made the poison of alcohol for men to drink. We quite agree that such "moderate men" as the Minor Canon would naturally hold aloof from a thorough-going "Temperance mission." But it is to be regretted he did not sit out the campaign, for his mind might have been so operated upon that the Minor in the Church might have become a Major in the Temperance Army. As it is, we can only say there is room for growth and advancement. The Minor Canon in himself a good creature of God, more capable of promoting God's glory than is all the alcohol in the world, but the Almighty should not, therefore, be charged with any bad use to which the Canon employs the powers that God has given him.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS. We note from the final list of nominations for the School Board for London that Bro. B. LUCRAFT is a candidate for the Finsbury division. Bro. Lucraft has already done good service on the Board, and he should have the strenuous and organised support of all Temperance workers—and particularly of Good Templars. In the Southward division we notice the renomination of Mr.

Alexander Hawkins. This gentleman is a good Temperance worker and prohibitionist, and should also be again returned. The Rev. J. R. Diggle seeks re-election for Marylebone—another well-known Temperance reformer. Mr. William Saunders, of the "Central News," Ludgate-circus, is a new candidate for the Lambeth division. He is also an excellent worker in the cause, a munificent supporter of the United Kingdom Alliance, and a gentleman of great business ability and experience, eminently qualified for the work. He is a colleague in candidature with the Rev. G. M. Murphy, whose long service on the Board adds force to his special claims as a Temperance reformer. And yet another excellent candidate we notice in the person of the Hon. Conrad Dillon, who has for some few years past rendered very valuable service in speaking at Temperance and Alliance meetings, not only in the Metropolis, but in different parts of the country, a gentleman of sound views and practice, and ability of a high order. There may be other good Temperance men in the field equally deserving support, but those we name are well-known and prominent friends, whose return should be secured.

We make no reference in these columns to the views of these gentlemen in a party political sense. Whatever they may be, we are glad to see all sections represented. We know those we have named to be good, earnest men, possessing sound sense and administrative ability, and their exclusion from the Board would be a discredit to the Temperance electors of the Metropolis.

BRO. CHARLES THOMPSON.

As will be seen in our Lodge News column, Bro. Thompson is now a member of our Order, having joined the Marlborough Lodge, in Chelsea. He is still seeking work and needing help, and we shall be glad to receive contributions on his behalf. His case was referred to in the House of Commons by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., the other day, when Mr. Morley asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the case of Charles Thompson, a crippled pauper in the Chelsea Workhouse, who, it was reported, upon refusing to remove his Blue Ribbon badge from his coat when ordered to do so by the master, saying that he had a right "to stand by his colours," was put on the ground by the instructions of the master, and had his chest knelt upon and the ribbon forcibly removed from his coat, and destroyed; and whether any and what steps had been taken for the protection of paupers against such proceedings, and for the punishment of the officials concerned.

Mr. Dodson replied that his attention had been called to the case, and he had communicated with the guardians. Meanwhile, he had no hesitation in saying that he should deprecate any interference with the wearing of the Blue Ribbon by paupers. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the conduct of the officials, he was informed that no unnecessary violence was used. He was glad to say that some gentlemen connected with the Blue Ribbon movement had offered Thompson constant employment.

The President of the Poor Law Board had been misinformed in this respect. We have simply afforded Bro. Thompson the means of supplying his immediate wants without being confined in the workhouse, or clothed in a pauper's garb, and we are anxious to find him suitable employment, but as yet no employment has been found him, though he is able and willing to work, and bears an excellent character; and unless more help comes soon we fear that he will have to return to the provision made by the ratpayers for such cases.

We feel indebted to Mr. Morley for calling attention to the case in the House, because the

question has thus been authoritatively dealt with, and it has been decided that the Blue Ribbon may be worn in workhouses. We should, nevertheless, regret if our Bro. Thompson had again to return to the scene of his small act of heroism, for we feel that he deserves something better. We hope some of our brethren in Chelsea may be able to find him a place where he can earn his living. It is hard that one able and willing to work with his hands should, because of his lameness, be condemned to a pauper existence. He has done something to deserve such help as we can give him.

BRO. MALINS arrived at his home on Saturday, November 11, and has not suffered any ill effects from the journey. This is encouraging. He will doubtless soon go South.

A WELCOME HOME to Good Templar soldiers from Egypt is announced for Saturday evening, December 2 by the Stockwell Hope Lodge, at the Institute, Stockwell Green.

CANON WILBERFORCE has been obliged to cancel his engagements to attend meetings to the end of the present year. The incessant strain of speaking at large meetings has had its natural effect, and the doctor orders rest as absolutely essential.

WANTED.—Can any of our readers supply us with a copy of the verses entitled "Faith, Hope, and Charity," by W. C. Jones, commencing "With joy we hail this festive day," or give us the address of the author?

THE NEW MAYOR OF ROTHERHAM is Bro. Alderman Kelsey, president of the local Temperance Society, a Son of Temperance and almost a life teetotaler. Bro. ALDERMAN KELSEY was one of the Charter members of Rother Lodge, 553, and was L.D. for some time. He attended Preston as G.L. Representative and is still a member of the Lodge. "Bro. Malins will recollect him well," writes our correspondent. Bro. Alderman Clegg, P.G.W.Co., and his two sons have taken a great interest in his election.

A WELCOME HOME.—We desire to call attention to the reception to be given to these brethren returned from Egypt to the Sons of Mars Lodge. At the meeting brethren who went through the Afghan campaigns will be presented with certificates and medals given by the Grand Lodge of India for faithful observance of their obligation during the campaigns.—(See advt.)

WILL BROTHERS LONG, ADAMS, AND STEPTOE, late of the Celer et Andax Military Lodge, 2nd Battalion Royal Rifles, send their addresses to Bro. Peter Hawthorn, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., who has their Afghan (G.L. of India) medals and certificates for them. Any brethren knowing these brothers will confer a favour by telling them the above, or giving information can ping them.

IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS there appears an advertisement offering a plan to advertise in a manner that will effect great saving and publicity. The plan is offered for one shilling, to be forwarded in stamps. A subscriber sends me the two bits of paper he has received for his shilling, and complains that the information is worthless. We must confess ourselves to be rather of his opinion, but, reading the advertisement, one should have expected such a return. It is not easy for us to test every advertisement, though had we known in this case what value would be given for money we should have declined to insert it. As it is, we do not feel inclined to return the money paid for the advertisement, which has a few weeks yet to run; but after this intimation our readers will judge for themselves whether or not to part with their money.

"THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTemperance" is the name of a society which, according to published correspondence, has not much of an existence. Its headquarters are in Manchester, and its secretary is Mr. James Taylor. Mr. Herbert Birch, of Blackburn, is one of a succession of gentlemen who have exposed it for a number of years past. The Charity Organisation Society has advertised it,

and no one seems to have a good word for it, but the paid secretary, who sticks to it, and raises all the money he can for its support. The Duke of Westminster, the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev. Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, have recently publicly withdrawn from it. The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to Mr. Herbert Birch—"If this association be one of which the secretary is a Mr. Taylor, I wish few from it at many years ago." But the secretary is not of a retiring disposition.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That for three times in succession at the Cambridge Assizes there has been a "mild" session.

That a Swedish Good Templar Lodge has been instituted in Chicago.

That Bro. Concilliere Wood, G.V.S., has been elected chairman of the Harlepool Port Sanitary Authority.

That to 1,758,657 of the population of the Metropolis there are a police force of 11,234.

That a liquor dealer in Kansas, writing to a friend in another State, says: "The liquor business is about played out here."

That at Middlesbrough, where the municipal contest was largely between the publicans and the teetotallers, the former were ignominiously defeated.

That no less than 40 distinct Bills will be introduced to the House of Commons this session for Sunday Closing for separate districts.

That "La Croix Bleue," the organ of the Swiss Temperance Society, referring to the age abstainers have reached, instances Canon Babington at 91, Joseph Livesey at 88, and Samuel Bowly at 80.

That Bro. R. T. Booth, H.D., G.W.C.T., who has been ill, writing to the G.W.Co. on the 4th, reports himself better, and concludes: "All is going well. God bless you and our sacred cause."

That at the late municipal elections held at Birmingham, it was a noticeable fact that not a single committee room of the Liberal candidate for St. Mary's Ward, Mr. Councillor White, now Mayor, was at a licensed house.

That the Dean of York, in his speech at Derby, lamented that members of the General section of the Church of England Temperance Society did not take so prominent a part in the work as those of the Total.

That Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., junior Lord of the Treasury, has presented a petition to the House of Commons from Leeds in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill for Yorkshire, signed by 41,000 persons, including the Mayor and Vicar. It was one of the largest ever presented to the House.

That Dr. Norman Kerr, during 18 years, has treated 40,000 cases of all kinds of disease and accident, without the administration of alcohol more than once in each 2,000 cases. He says that "it should be used with as much caution as prussic acid or any other deadly poison."

That "La Croix Bleue," speaking of distinguished abstainers says:—"Le nombre des abstenants distingués augmente toujours parmi les hommes d'Etat et les militaires anglais. Dans le ministère, Sir William Harcourt, ministre de l'Intérieur, et Sir Charles Dilke, sont abstenants. M. John Bright, ministre d'enseignement, est un vétéran de la cause. L'amiral Sir W. King Hall et le général Sir Garnet Wolsey, le vainqueur d'Arabi, sont également des abstenants dévoués et convaincus."

J.W.S.

DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.—Dr. Hencock's Criminal and Judicial Returns have just been issued, and they include the number of arrests punishable for drunkenness in the year 1881, which numbered 78,573, compared with 110,903 in 1877—a decrease of 29,330. All the provinces report a decrease. This testifies to the efficacy of Sunday Closing.

BRO. C. THOMPSON.—Additional subscriptions received on behalf of Bro. Thompson.—Mr. E. T. Bevan, Monastow, Ark.; Sister A. Todd, Carlisle, 2s.; Bro. J. Telling, Ark of Safety, 1s.; Mr. S. Moore, St. Paul's Churchyard, 2s.; Mr. J. B. Vansnosse, London, 2s. The amount acknowledged is sent from Bro. C. Smith should have been stated Bro. C. Smith, City of London Lodge.

BUSINESS-LIKE.—Here is a specimen of a "card" issued at Salisbury at the close of last century:—"John Iopkins, parish clerk and undertaker, sells epitaphs of all sorts and prices. Shaves hat and plays the bassoon. Teeth drawn, and the Salisbury Journal read gratis every morning at 8 A. school for palmistry every Thursday evening. When my son, born blind, will play on the fiddle. Specimen epitaph on my wife:—

"My wife ten years, not much to my ease, But now she is dead, in *celo quies*."
Great variety to be seen within. Your humble servant, John Hopkins."

NEWS of the LODGES

We gladly welcome contributions of Lodge News, or other matter suitable for insertion, but they must be on separate sheets, WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE ONLY of the paper, and duly authenticated with the name and address of the writer.

Lodge news should be sent as early as possible, and cannot be received after Tuesday morning for insertion in the following issue, except from Lodges meeting on Tuesday night, from which reports can be taken up to 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

The "News of the Lodges" should contain a full record of the important events in connection with ordinary Lodge Sessions, Public Meetings, Anniversaries, etc., in connection with the Order. It should refer, not to matters of mere local interest to the every-day occurrences of ordinary Lodge Sessions, but to such matters as are of national importance, interesting alike to all classes of readers, stimulating some, encouraging others, and rejoicing all.

For this purpose it should make mention of Essays and Papers read, competitions in Reading, and Singing, Temperance Bees, Question Box, and such like. And, ONCE A QUARTER, the total number initiated or admitted by c.c., the total of membership, etc., may be given. Singing, Recitation, etc., at ordinary Lodge Sessions should not be reported, as the same names of singers, reciters, etc., occur week after week, and such news can only be of limited local interest. When, however, a Public Anniversary, or other Meeting or Demonstration in connection with the Order takes place, the names may be given of the chairman and of those taking part, and to save space these should be classified thus: Chairman, — Songs by — Recitations by — etc., etc.

METROPOLITAN.

Chelsea.—"Marlborough" November 9. Bro. T. C. Macrow, W.C.T. pro tem.; two initiated, one of whom was Charles Thompson, the Cripple of Blue Ribbon fame, recommended by Bro. J. Kempton, G.E.S.; who got him on his feet, and was present at the initiation by Bro. T. C. Macrow, L.D., assisted by Bros. Underwood and Welfare; arrangements made for a further mission in the sub-district.—November 20, 21, 22, and 23. Progress progressing through the late mission week at Vestry Hall.—November 14. One on c.c.—one re-admitted, and two initiated. Visit of Bro. J. Taylor, V.D., who presided; Lodge pro tem.; large number of members and friends present; a very interesting programme. Arrangements for five public meetings next week in the sub-district.

Peckham.—"Peckham" November 10. Entertainment by Bros. W.C.T. Bro. Longley, L.D. Good attendance and meeting. One proposed.

Walworth.—"Ark of Safety." October 23. Blue Ribbon meeting. Chairman, Bro. Hyde, V.D.; speakers, Bros. Pike and Fresenale from Richmond, and Bro. Young of Camberwell; about 130 present; results, blue ribbons, 108; new pledges, 22; two gave in names to join the Lodge.—October 30. Election of officers; pleasant session.—November 6. Reports of officers showed 90 in good standing, a gain of 27 in the quarter; finances in good condition, and strict harmony amongst the members. Good programme for next week in our hall.

Kensal.—"Hope of Kensal." November 7. Crowded session; officers installed by W.C.T., Bro. A. F. Horstead, W.V.T., Sister A. Dunn; W.S., Bro. W. J. Steeles; address recommended as L.D.; successful and enjoyable evening.

Deptford.—"John Bowen." November 10. Pleasant evening; refreshment provided by W.C.T., Bro. Davis, to commemorate his birthday. Songs and recitations by members and friends. "Many happy returns of the day" sung by Sister Latright. Six initiated; Lodge progressing.

Richmond Road.—"John Hopkins." November 9. Second Degree conferred on seven candidates, and third on one; c.c. granted to Bro. Jackson, who is leaving for New South Wales.—November 10. Entertainment by Bro. W.C.T. in Lidoon and Garfield.—November 4. Two initiated; joined during quarter, 15; increase during quarter, 12. The officers installed by Bro. Coates, W.C.T., Bro. Inche, W.C.T.; Sister A. Newton, W.S.; W.V.T., Bro. Wm. South, W.S. Good attendance, November 11. Pleasant meeting; large attendance of members and visitors; three initiated; capital programme. "The Master's Mission." November 12. Officers installed by Bro. E. J. Shelton: H.D.W.C.T., Bro. G. W. Withen, etc.; W.V.T., W. Chisam; W.S., W. J. Foster. Kilburn.—"Hope of Kilburn." November 7. Two initiated. W.C.T. pro tem.; officers installed by Bro. Edwards, L.D.; W.C.T., Bro. Hardy; W.V.T., Sister Alexander; W.S., Bro. Goodman. Attendance good and Lodge prospering. Just concluded a week's Gospel Propagation Blue Ribbon Campaign. 74 signed the pledge and 25 took the Blue Ribbon. The incendency of the

weather somewhat hindered the work. Candidates are joining from the mission.

Long Acre.—"Whitefield." November 10. Two sisters and two brothers initiated. Lodge in prosperous condition. 72 members in good standing.

Dean Street.—"Mia End." November 4. Installation by Bro. Rev. J. Fletcher; W.C.T., Bro. F. Shelton; W.V.T., Sister Butcher. The reports of the Lodge are in a very pleasing and increasing finances in a good condition. A very pleasant evening. November 11. Public meeting; Chairman, the Rev. A. Hunt, vicar, who gave a very good sermon, followed by Bro. Rev. J. Fletcher who gave a speech on the claims of the Order; Bro. Rains, W.D.C., also gave a stirring speech. The choir, under Bro. Wootton, sang at intervals during the evening. Meeting well attended, and names given in for initiation.

Deptford.—"Havensborough." November 4. A large attendance of members and visitors. Officers installed by Bro. Gray, L.D., Sister Allen, W.C.T., Bro. Jacobs, W.Sec. Fraternal greetings exchanged with several Lodges.—November 11. Offered by the Royal Green-wood Lodge. Good attendance and membership progressing. Bro. Alwright and other visiting members gave a good entertainment, reading, singing, &c. Cambridge Street.—"Cambridge." November 11. Pongal night; proceeds (12s. and 8s. collection) sent to a sick and convalescing member of the Lodge. The Lodge has a large family to support. Sister Pryse and Cosky sang and Bro. Bower of Holloway, St. Stephen's Lodge, said a few words. Twenty-two visitors. Enjoyable session.

Leicester-square.—"Olive Branch." November 13. Question Box, which was taken up strongly. Questions on "Taking in the Watchword." Full session; enjoyable evening.

Aldersgate.—"City of London." November 13. Official visit of the J.T., who entertained the Lodge, with pianoforte solo, violin solo, songs, recitations, and a very interesting address by the J.T. The Lodge had a large number of visitors present, including Bro. T. C. Macrow, V.S.J.T., of the Temple.

King's Cross.—"Excision." November 8. Coffee social at St. Martin's. Detailed report of the Finance Committee, and a earnest address from Bro. Honeck.

Bloomsbury.—"Banner of Peace." November 13. Sacred songs and solos. Very encouraging session. Large attendance.

Crouch End.—"Harrington." November 8. Crowded and interesting session. One re-oligated. Songs, readings, and recitations, &c.

Exton.—"Leonor Ark of Safety." November 2. Installation and reports. A slight increase on the quarter.—November 9. Public meeting in connection with the Shorehill Sub District Mission. Chairman, Bro. J. H. S. Striding, L.D., assisted by Bro. J. H. S. Striding, L.D., and Bro. Rev. M. M. Puttock, vicar of St. Anne's; Bro. O. Hallaran, Legatus of the Cross, and others. Singing, recitation, &c., by the Bedford J. C. Sister M. A. Goodall, W.C.T., Bro. J. T. Large number of visitors present. Proposed by Bro. Milton, seconded by Mr. O. Hallaran, was unanimously carried. Copies of the same being forwarded to the Government. Pleasant meeting. Several promises to join the Lodge.

Hoxton.—"Hand of Friendship." November 6. Sermon St. Anne's Church, by Rev. Bro. S. Base, Vicar of Shorehill. Wet night, but well attended.—November 7. One initiated. Large attendance including Bro. Rev. Hines. Installation of officers. Bro. Rev. W. M. Puttock, Vicar of Exton, L.D. Lodge in very flourishing condition. Eighteen Watchwords sold.

Commercial-road.—"Fido of St. George's." November 8. Humorous readings humorously given. Good attendance.

Stratford.—"Beacon Light." November 8. Installation of officers by L.D. Bro. Thomas Haines. W.C.T., Bro. James E. Garwood; W.S., Bro. W. Skinner. Reported 34 members in good standing 19 on the quarter. Number in good standing, 60.

Thornton Heath.—"Beehive." November 11. First anniversary, tea and public meeting; about 50 to tea and 100 to meeting. Chairman, Bro. Rev. J. H. S. Striding. Addresses were given by Bro. Dimbleby, D.C.T., and Pinhorn, W.D.S.

Islington.—"Henry Ansell." November 14. Good attendance and programme. Several old members made up to 128. Several old members of the Lodge present, and were pleased at the prosperity of the Lodge.

Camberwell New Road.—"William Tweedie." November 11. One initiated; one on c.c.; 100 members. Songs and recitations by Sisters Pickett and Reed, and Bro. Robinson.

PROVINCIAL.

ROTHSCHILD.—"Fother." The Lodge has got permission to give an entertainment to the inmates of the Rotherham Workhouse on December 5. Interesting programme for this quarter adopted. One initiated. [No date given.]

Dorking.—"Star of Hope." November 8. Visited and ably entertained by members of Regate Lodge. Two admitted on c.c.; one proposed.

Ilfracombe.—"Fride of Ilfracombe." November 4. Large gathering of members and visitors, upwards of 300 being present. After the installation of officers, Bro. S. Sweet, P.W.C.T., presented to Bro. A. J. Batley and Bro. J. W. G. Smith, the members of the Lodge, the good wishes of the members of the Lodge, in token of their affection for their fellow workers. Bro. Batley and Sister Davey have for many years been hardworking members of the Order, and the good work intokened by the presentation were heartily appreciated.

Exeter.—"Abraham Lincoln." November 10. One initiated. Visit of Bro. Centifide, D.C.T.; devotional address by Bro. W.C.T., Bro. Trowards; address by D.C.T. Good meeting.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—"Equal Rights." November 9. Open Lodge; chairman, Mr. Gregory; songs, recitations, and readings by several brothers and sisters. Room full, pleasant evening.

GRAVESEND.—"Star of Gravesend." November 2. Lodge progressing; good reports from the officers for the past quarter. During the quarter, 10 initiated, 100 members in good standing.—November 3. Initiated seven; several proposed.

CHICHESTER.—"Giveld Lings." November 1. Officers installed by Bro. V. V. Vicks, L.D. Reports showed a very interesting and successful evening. The Lodge is in hand.—November 8. Recitation contest; prize awarded to Sister Osborn, W.V.T.—November 9. Public meetings; chairman, Mr. G. M. Merricks; speakers, Bro. C. C. Osborn, and Bro. H. H. Howard, D.C.T., West Coast. Some capital sessions were rendered by the Chichester Temperance Choir. Good attendance; several pledges taken.

BRACKNELL.—"Bracknell." November 9. Commencement of winter's work by an entertainment by the new officers; opening speech by the W.C.T., Sister Eales; readings by Bros. James, Williams, and Noyes; songs by Sisters Eales, Jun., Eadbone, and Bro. Radbone. Recitations by Bros. Cole, W.M., E. Spencer, and W. Spencer. Coffee, biscuits, and fruit provided. Pleasant evening spent, 30 present.

BRISTOL.—"Morning Star." November 3. Lecture by Mr. Bruce. Two young men signed the pledge.—November 9. Public tea and meeting; about 160 to tea; a crowded meeting at 7.30. Addressed by H. M. Smith, D.C.T., and C. G. Jones, D.C.T. A very interesting dialogue by Bros. J. E. Davis and E. Habb; recitation by Bro. F. Birch; address by Sister E. Clements. Bro. Holway presided. Tea arrangements ably carried out by Sisters Eales, Jun., and Eadbone. About 25 signed the pledge, 14 joined the Lodge.

TRAMER.—"Glean of Washetine." Net gain of 50 on the quarter; total number of members, 372. A Lodge in very flourishing condition. Reports of the officers. Sixteen public meetings held, and 1104 WATCHWORDS sold during quarter. Lodge in splendid condition.

BURTON.—"Morning Star." November 10. Speech of a very interesting nature by Bro. T. H. Jones, who gave a very select recitation by Bro. Thornton. Afterwards a devotional meeting, at which very earnest prayers were offered up for the welfare of, and Christian unanimity in, the Lodge. 10 members admitted on c.c. Present 39 members and nine visitors.

DARLINGTON.—"Edward Pease." Sale of Works; Bro. Peaseck officiated as auctioneer, proceeds for the funds of the Lodge. Bro. T. H. Jones, D.C.T., and Bro. Brother Smith was elected W.C.T., and Bro. Baxter, W.S. Programme for the ensuing quarter adopted.—November 7. Past officers report read; total number of members in good standing, 510; 100 Watchwords by L.D.; 322 WATCHWORDS sold by the agent, Bro. Jackson, during the quarter.

FOOT'S CLAY.—"Busy Bees." October 31. Report of the committee and admittance of the Election of Officers: W.C.T., Bro. G. Clarke; W.V.T., Sister A. Keen; W.Sec., Sister S. Alton (re-elected fourth time). November 7. One initiated, two proposed. Reports of past officers—W.Sec. reported 42 members in good standing and 10 initiated during the quarter. Bro. Francis, S.J.T., reported 37 members in the Beehive Temple. Officers installed by Bro. Hodder, senior, L.D. For the good of the Order, recitation and songs, two visitors from Maydon Lodge, Bexley, and interesting and humorous speech by Bro. T. Grey.

BRANDON.—"Monet Beulah." November 2. Officers elected: W.C.T., Bro. Simpson (re-elected); W.S. G. Worby; W.V.T., J. Simson. Good standing members on books, 107; being an increase of 18 for the quarter. Lodge still progressing favourably. A vote of sympathy expressed to the members of the Lodge who were on leave during the quarter. Bro. Francis, S.J.T., reported 37 members in the Beehive Temple. Officers installed by Bro. Hodder, senior, L.D. For the good of the Order, recitation and songs, two visitors from Maydon Lodge, Bexley, and interesting and humorous speech by Bro. T. Grey.

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CHIPPING NORTON.—"Chipping Norton." November 7. Bro. Albright, of Charlbury, installed the officers; Bro. E. H. Aldridge (re-elected); W.C.T., and Bro. J. G. Williams, L.D., W.S. Much useful work is expected. Capital session.

ST. HELENS.—"Great Heath." November 7. Two initiated, and one on c.c.; 100 members. L.D. Lodge progressing; 25 initiated last quarter. The J.T. also is progressing favourably.

HULL.—"Hops of Hull." November 7. Officers installed; 104 members in good standing and 10 initiated during the past term. Finances good. Lodge working well. Sessions well attended.

HALLIFAX.—"King Cross." November 7. Officers installed, and programme of the evening. Bro. D. H. J. H. J. H. D.L. Lodge progressing; 25 initiated last quarter. The J.T. also is progressing favourably.

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SALTSBURY.—"Hope of Saltsbury." November 9. Installation of officers by Bro. D. H. J. H. D.L. Lodge progressing; 25 initiated last quarter. The J.T. also is progressing favourably.



be provided refreshments. In the course of a few remarks he stated that he had been a total abstainer for 45 years, gratulations were received from Bro. Wood, F.D.C.T., Bro. Smith, D.S., and other members of the Lodge. Songs and recitations were read at intervals.

ENEMOBY.—"Unity." Highly satisfactory condition; best feeling prevails and all earnestly working in harmony. Past quarter shows increase, treasurer a good balance in hand. Some old members have come back, and there is animation that must end in victories for Temperance. Letter voted to the G.W.C.T., expressing sincere sympathy in his long and painful illness, and earnestly wishing for his early recovery and return to the work he loves so well.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Excel-lor." November 10. Report of officers. Officers installed by Bro. Isaac F. Cowd, I.D.; W.C.T., Bro. W. Alford; W.V.T. Sister Temperance, Sister C. B. Smith. Bro. Isaac F. Cowd entertained the Lodge with refreshments. A vote of thanks was given, and returned to by Bro. Cowd. Pleasant evening; finances good.

PLYMOUTH.—"Eliot." November 8. W.Sec. reported membership of 106. Balance in treasurer's hands, about £3. Officers installed by Bro. Hanley, I.D.; Bro. R. Slep, W.C.T.; Bro. E. Pallett, W.Sec. Visited by Bro. Leitch, Health Lodge, Bristol, who gave a good account of the work being done in that town. Excellent programme adopted for the quarter and good results are anticipated.

SHEFFIELD.—"Emblem of Charity." November 7. Report and installation of officers initiated during quarter. Total number of members, 50. Good balance in hand. Vote of thanks to retiring officers.

CLEDON. (Incar Sutherland).—"Hope of Cledon." November 8. Report of officers. Installation of G.T., Orphanage, Chairman, Rev. C. A. Worsfold.

IRELAND.

DELFEST.—October 21. Lecture by Bro. John Pyper, P.G.W.C.T., attendance about 350. Chairman, Mr. S. S. Fleming.

DELFEST.—"W. F. Lawlor." October 30. Officers elected. Address by Bro. John Pyper, D.C.T.—November 6. Officers installed by D.C.T. Several initiated and received on associate card. Encouraging address.

DELFEST.—"John Pyper." October 31. Address by D.C.T., November 7. Public meeting, crowded audience; lecturer, Bro. John Pyper, D.C.T., subject, "Disturbing the Peace of the Church." Chairman, Mr. G. Mitchell.

DELFEST.—"Bible Temperance." November 1. Officers installed by D.C.T.—November 8. Two initiated. Address by D.C.T.

DELFEST.—"Anchor." November 2. Three initiated. Good attendance of members and visitors. Address by Bro. John Pyper, D.C.T.

DELFEST.—"Extreme." November 11. Twelfth annual soiree. Attendance, about 300. Chairman, Bro. J. Pyper, D.C.T. Good programme, in which Bro. J. Staines, D.S.J.T., W. McEneaney, W.C.T.; W. Pyper, P.W.C.T., and Thornton, W.V.T., took part. Membership, 134.

BALLYKACKMORE.—November 12. Temperance sermon in Good Templar Hall by Bro. John Pyper, P.G.W.C.T.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—"Royal." November 7. Officers' report showed Lodge to be in a prosperous condition. Tax paid on 98 members and the list of officers for the quarter in good position satisfactory. Good programme adopted for next quarter; 200 are given away free. Fair attendance.

JUVENILE TEMPLE NEWS.

YORK.—"Fric of York." October 23. Presentation of prizes by Sister Glaiyer, D.D.M., to the successful writers of an essay on "Why I am a Teetotaler." The G.W.C.T. was judged and the list was awarded: 1st, Bro. W. H. C. Arridge, F.R.S.; 2nd, Bro. A. Reesh, C.T.; 3rd, Bro. Hoppis. Unsuccessful competitors were presented with books.

EASTWOOD.—"Reasub." November 11. Ninth annual Tea and entertainment. Bro. the Rev. Jas. Reid presided. An address was given by Sister Mrs. Walshaw of Halifax. Recitations, readings, a Sister and a Messrs were given by the judges. Sister Ed. Leitch, superintendent, conducting. Temple has 58 members; average attendance at each session, 68.

RYNORON.—"Path of Safety." November 8. Prizes consisted of 12 months' *Temple*, were presented to Sarah Perkins, Elizabeth Lee, and John Hosker, for best singing and reciting. A large number of visitors were present, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. Messrs. Stradford, Macmillan, and Bro. Evans (superintendent) were the judges. On the previous Wednesday Miss Aplin, organist of the Hutton-road Wesleyan Chapel, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Tobacco." Temp. progressing.

SUB-DISTRICTS, CONVENTIONS, & C.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Sub-district Conference has finished its day session on November 8 in the Temperance Hall, Nelson-street, many prominent members of the Order in the town being present. An address from Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C., was the chief feature. Bro. Scott was introduced by Bro. Brown, D.C.T., who expressed a hope that the visit would be productive of beneficial results to the Order in the town and district. The G.W.C. then occupied the chair, after which reports were received from 29 Lodges out of the 25 connected with the Conference. The discussion on the re-

ports was dispensed with in order to make way for Bro. Scott, who gave an effective and practical address on the "Goal of the Order." In the course of his remarks he dwelt on the necessity of throwing more energy into our work. He feared members did not fully recognise the necessity of attending their Lodges regularly, and urged on those present the advisability of improvement in that direction. Referring to weak Lodges he said they ought to take courage from the fact that the Order had increased 14,000 during the past year. The disputes in Lodges were often on matters of a trivial character, and by the exercise of a little tolerance might be avoided. The benefits accruing to a Lodge from having a good W.F.S. were pointed out; reading of Temperance literature was also recommended, whilst entertainments of a frivolous nature were condemned as tending to drive earnest Christian workers out of the Order. A hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Scott terminated the proceedings.

MIDDLESEX.—On November 9, at a demonstration of the No. 5 Sub-district, held in the Hoxton Academy, the chairman, Bro. Henry Brown, stated that the Middlesex District had increased 580 in the last quarter, and that an equal increase was almost certain in this quarter, the returns of which are now being made up. Four clergymen of the Church of England had lately joined our Lodge in No. 9 Sub-District. Bro. John Hilton moved, and Mr. A. O'Halloran seconded, a resolution strongly urging the Government to lose no time in bringing forward a measure giving the people local power to stop the liquor traffic. The Skeleton Army made some disturbance at the door for a time.

NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENT

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding items of news—

Address, Editor, **GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD**, 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 4.

As our space is limited we can only insert a few lines in reference to any meeting, and are compelled therefore to exclude unnecessary details of a local character; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notices will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender.

As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by Wednesday morning at the latest.

A.S.B.—We do not answer questions of law and order. J.G.W.—We really think the News of the Lodges does give the reports of progress you suggest.

E. C.—We cannot insert announcements of school prizes, &c.; they would be too numerous, or very partial.

F. G. C.—Mallin's "Shakespearean Birthday Calendar" is published at 2s. 6d. We know of no other Temperance Birthday Book.

J. W. (Edinburgh)—You can have the name and place of meeting of your Lodge inserted in our Visitors' Guide for 1s. per annum.

H.S. (Paris)—The correspondence on the badge was closed some weeks since. In sending again, please write only on one side of the paper.

W.A. to the KNIFE.—The writer of the verses published by us on September the 23, was Bro. Henry H. Spurling not Sparkling, as erroneously printed.

G.S.—We hardly like to recommend collecting card being sent to the Lodges in Bro. Thompson's case, though we should be glad to receive a little more help for him.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- Nov. 20.—Dorset Wimborne
- 20.—Northampton, S. Kingshorpe
- 20.—Northumberland St. James' School, New-castle-upon-Tyne
- 20.—Salop Oswestry
- 20.—Worcester Oldbury
- 21.—Hunts Stilton
- 21.—Kent Maidstone
- 21.—Surrey, E. & M. Land-st. Sch., Croydon, 7 p.m.
- 23.—Gloucester, E. P. M. Sch., Gloucester
- 27.—Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach
- 27.—Durham, N. Gateshead
- 27.—Lancs, S.W. City Concert Hall
- 27.—Warwick St. Saviour's School, Farm-street, Hockley, Birmingham
- 28.—Hampshire, S. Lymington
- 28.—Kent, M. Gravesend
- 29.—Somerset, E. Pill, near Bristol
- Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. & M. Victoria Hall, Finsbury, 8 p.m. Blackfriars, S.E.
- 11.—Nottingham Carlton
- 12.—Durham, S. Howden-le-Wear
- 14.—N.E. Lancashire Burnley

Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T. G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT LODGE, NO. 1.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Lodge will be held at **SOUTH PLACE CHAPEL, FINSBURY**, on Saturday, the 25th November, at 6 p.m. sharp.

(Signed), J. H. RETALLACK-MOONEY, Worthy District Secretary.

G.W.C.T.—**JOSEPH MALINS**, Grand Lodge Offices G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, 18, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.—**S. R. ROLFE**, 45, Paul-st., Camberwall, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—**JAMES RAE**, Market-place, Reading.

W.D.S.—**CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS**, 25, Laa-par, Lee, S.E.

D.S.J.T.—**J. BUTLER**, 39, Prince George-street, Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT.

D.C.T.—**HENRY ROBERTSON**, 13, Elizabeth-ocotage

D.S.J.T.—**Mrs. A. ROBERTSON**, J. Shooters Hill, S.E.

W.D.Sec.—**P. HAWTHORN**, 10, Whitbairn-p., London.

G.W.C.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

DORSET.—The W.D.S. Bro. R. A. Belt, has changed his residence from 38 to 9, Spring Gardens, Weymouth.

G.W. Secs. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The quarterly return sheets for November quarter, to be returned to the G.W. Sec., have been sent to every W. D. Secretary; other forms and documents have also accompanied them, to which attention is particularly requested.

Tax received during the week— £ s d
November 7.—Naval(Dist. of August quarter) 1 5 1
" 11.—Worcester (November quarter) 7 18 1 1/2

JAS. J. WOODS, (Hon.) G.W.Sec.

Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s reports for quarter ending November 1 have been received as follows—

November 8	...	Belgium
" 11	...	S. seven
" "	...	W. Somerset

NEW TEMPLES.

NAME.	PLACE.	DISTRICT.
Star of Hope	Hallow	W. Kent
Fride of London, Victoria	London	Middlesex

SAMUEL R. ROLFE, G.S.J.T.

45, Paul-st., London, S.E.

The Sheet Almanac for 1883 !!

The Best and Cheapest Memorial of the Pioneer Temperance Reformers.

THE JUBILEE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC, Ready November 27th, will contain Portraits and Biographies of—

JOSEPH LIVESEY, EDWARD GRUBE,
JAMES TEARE, HENRY ANDERTON,
RICHARD TURNER, J. DEARDEN,
Dr. F. R. LEES, Dr. R. B. GRINROD,
W. W. WATSON, THOMAS ALLEN SMITH.

Also an Engraving of the famous Meeting Place, THE PARSONS COCKET, London.

Extracts from Early Publications, and many other items of interest.

The Principal Events prior to 1840 will be registered in the Calendar.

Price 1s., or supplied in quantities, prepaid, carriage free, at 6s. per 100, or 50s. per 1,000. Societies ordering not less than 1,000 before the 23rd inst., can have their own name in the title of the Almanac for an extra charge of 5s., and local matter can also be inserted by arrangement.

LONDON :

THE PIONEER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 15, RUSSELL-street, Covent Garden, W.C.

PROF. ANDRE'S ALPINE CHOIR.

PERMANENT ADDRESS:—

10, WHITE LION STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

No. 1 COMPANY— Now on a tour in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

No. 2 COMPANY— Now on a tour in Scotland.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' MARCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 462.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

[as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

POLICY.—Broad, allowing Lodges to act according to locality, time, and circumstances.

BASIS.—Non-beneficiary, the object being to do

good, rather than receive benefit.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A small Entrance Fee and Quarterly Subscription.

ELIGIBILITY.—Both sexes are admitted, and are eligible for office.

GOOD TEMPLAR FESTIVAL AT COLSTON HALL, BRISTOL.

ADDRESSES BY THE CITY MEMBERS.

On the evening of Tuesday, November 14, in connection with the West Gloucester District Lodge, the quarterly Session of which being held in the afternoon, a monster gathering was held in the larger Colston Hall, and was crowded in every part. The members of the Order present were in regalia. A choir of 300 voices rendered several selections during the evening in a very creditable manner, conducted by Bro. A. T. Parry. Mr. S. Morley, M.P. (in the absence of Mr. Stafford Howard, M.P.) presided, and was supported by Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C., Sister C. Imprey, R.W.G.D.M., Bros. H. J. Brock, D.C.T., J. G. Thornton, W.D.C., Sister M. A. Price, W.D.V.T., Bros. E. Chapman, D.S.J.T., G. Calvert, D.E.D., E. Hodges, W.D.S. J. West, W.D.T., J. W. Padfield, W.B.Ch., H. O. Rowden, W.D.M. H. J. Osborne, (Sunday Closing Association), Rev. W. Mottram, Rev. T. B. Knight, Rev. C. J. Senior, M.A., Dr. Kennedy, Messrs. C. Naeb, J. P., J. T. Grace, F. V. Jacques, E. J. Ntals, W. S. Capper, W. Terratt, G. Jakes, &c.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. T. B. Knight,

Bro. H. J. Brock read a report which mentioned with regret that Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P., was prevented by his Parliamentary duties from being present; referred to last year's presidency of that gentleman; acknowledged in cordial terms the presence of Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., welcomed them as men anxious each in his own way to do their part to put an end to the misery arising from the use of alcohol, and tendered them the thanks of the West Gloucester Good Templars for their kind subscriptions to the mission fund; and to the employers of labour who had purchased tickets for their workpeople to attend the meeting, thus aiding the Order to raise a fund for carrying on aggressive work. The latter consists of help given to weak Lodges, printing bills for public meetings, and the labours of a recently engaged missionary, Bro. W. A. Bruce, in distributing Temperance literature, visiting house to house among non-attending members and the public, and holding public meetings. The 28 Lodges in West Gloucester, with about 2,000 members, which hold weekly sessions, were recommended to hold at least one public meeting a month. The report mentioned the platform of the Order as a safe one, being that of total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition by the State—a platform, it stated, well sustained by the two members for the city. Mr. Morley being a total abstainer of long standing, and Mr. Fry having recently tried to deal restrictively with "off" and grocers' licences, which the Order cordially recognised, being ready to take a very piece of legislation tending towards prohibition. The Order also rejoiced in the recent successes of all branches of the Temperance cause, and the splendid ingathering of pledge-signers following the visit of Bro. R. T. Booth who was welcomed and supported by no section of the Temperance community more than by the Good Templars of Bristol. The report also regretted that Bro. Booth was unable in consequence of illness, to be present that evening.

Mr. LEWIS FRY, who was heartily received, said he naturally felt some reluctance in preceeding upon a Temperance platform his honoured colleagues—old and valued a champion as he had proved himself to be of the Temperance cause. And he had to thank them for their kindness in allowing him to say at that early part of the proceeding; the few words which he should venture to address to them. He must be allowed to say, in the first place, that he felt perhaps some natural hesitation in appearing there that night, as he was not a member of the Good Templar body, and their secretary had put the matter very kindly in the report when he represented his colleague (Mr. Morley) as occupying one half of their platform, and himself as occupying the other half. (Laughter.) He could truly say that he wished that night to be regarded, if not actually as an effective member of their wing of the great Temperance movement, yet he would ask them to look upon him as a friendly ally. He was convinced more and more every day by his experience, and by the overwhelming testimony of those who were from their knowledge and position best able to judge, of the overwhelming importance and urgency of the Temperance question. (Hear, hear.) And he was free to declare that he felt it to be the very darkest spot in our social condition—(hear, hear)—and that he believed that, of all things which would effect a

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

in the social condition of this country, by far the greatest would be a change in the drinking habits and customs of the people. His friend Mr. Calvert, who first asked him to attend that meeting, told him that if he came he would be called upon to make a few remarks to the part which he took during the last year on the question to which their report adverted—namely, that were called "off licences." (Hear, hear.) Now he stood there before them and confessed himself to have been a very unsuccessul legislator. (Laughter.) His little attempt to pass a Bill through the House of Commons, speaking directly, came to nothing; but he thought it possible that indirectly it might have done some little work for the Temperance cause. (Cheers.) Of the many arduous operations which a man who aspired to any part in public life had to perform, there was none perhaps more difficult than that of attempting to pass a private Bill through the House of Commons, in the present condition of affairs in that House, in the face of any opposition. It was far otherwise with an unopposed measure, and the little Bill affecting licences which did actually pass into law got through all the various complicated processes of the House of Commons—of leave to introduce, first reading, second reading, committee, and third reading—that measure passed through all these stages in a short limit of one week—(hear, hear)—That above that, although Parliament was accused of being very dilatory, it could some-times make laws very speedily. His attention was first directed to the question of off licences by the strong feeling which he knew existed in the minds of the magistrates of Bristol in reference to them. They complained, and he thought complained very justly, that whilst the legislature entrusted them with a discretion as to the granting of other licences, all licences for the consumption of liquor off the pre-

mises were practically outside their control. They said the Legislature compelled them to hear the applications, but practically allowed them no discretion in granting them. That was a strange state of the law. The general course of legislation on the licensing question had been in the direction of extending discretionary control over licences in general, but a distinction was drawn, and for some time maintained, between licences for the consumption of liquor on and the consumption off the premises. He did not think that distinction well founded. (Hear, hear.) At any rate it was broken down some years ago, and in the Bill which he introduced he asked the Legislature to carry the thing somewhat further, and to give the magistrates the same discretion over all licences, whether indoor or out of door, as they had heretofore possessed over licences for the consumption of liquor on the premises. (Hear, hear.) He might say that there was a universal chorus of approbation at that proposed change from very large and important classes of the community, who could not be exclusively looked upon as Temperance reformers, but who were closely connected with the administration of justice. The chief constables of all the counties and of the larger boroughs, and a very large proportion of the various benches of magistrates, had from time to time sent up memorials to the Home office very strongly advocating that change; and there was scarcely any opposition or discordant note of opinion on the subject. When, however, he introduced his Bill he was met by that

MYSTERIOUS OPERATION

known as "blocking." (Hear, hear.) That blocking process was not put in operation in the interest of the grocers; for his opinion was that they did not care much about the question, but at the instance of certain firms largely interested in the trade carried on by grocers—(Hear, hear.) He believed that he was justified in saying that it was at the instance of some of those gentlemen a block was put upon his little measure. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Morley knew what putting a block on a private Bill meant. (Hear, hear.) It meant that he was never to be allowed to discuss his Bill at almost the only time he had a chance of bringing it in. He might bring it in after the late hour of half-past twelve at night, except it be on Wednesday night, when private members had a chance. However, the fates were against him in that matter, and he was squeezed out by one of those interminable Irish discussions from the only Wednesday upon which he had any chance, and that relegated his little Bill to obscurity for the session. (Hear, hear.) He observed that the importance of the matter was shown by the very large increase in that class of licences of late years. When he was preparing to bring the matter before the House he took care to collect statistics on the subject, and he moved for a Parliamentary return to show the increase in off licences, which some Temperance friends in the Metropolitan had been good enough to say was a very useful document. (Hear, hear.) To show the rapid growth which had taken place in that class of licence he would give them the figures. No doubt the increased stringency which benches of magistrates had exercised in the granting of ordinary licences had augmented the number anxious to get the off licences. In 1874 there were only 17,500 of

not in favour of monopoly as a rule, but if they were to create a monopoly, that that way it was only fair to say, to the owners of those houses which were left that they had been rendered doubly valuable in comparison with the position which they held before, and therefore should pay the compensation; but he would rather that the sole aim out of the Consolidated Fund than that they should not have the houses in (Cheer.) England, he believed, would be richer financially as well as morally for the change. (Hear, hear.) Having briefly spoken

IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. Morley referred to the question of Sunday Closing and said he should be perfectly willing that the houses should be open for an hour in the middle of the day and again in the evening, where persons might go and partake of their meals, but that there should be no consumption of drink upon the premises. (Hear, hear.) He would rather that that course should be pursued than that there should be such abrupt action as might lead to opposition, and perhaps to disturbance, and that was a compromise which, he thought, would be quite satisfactory for the class of men who frequented the evening, and in support of the measure for prohibiting the payment of wages in public-houses, he observed, in speaking of the opposition which had blocked that as well as other measures, that if they failed to carry out much-needed reforms in the future by reason of measures which were adopted, rather than direct himself of the honour of representing Bristol than he kept in a position of utter degradation owing to the conduct of a mere handful of men. (Hear, hear.) There was a district, he believed, in Germany which was on the French border—where there was a rule which directed there should be

LIST PUBLISHED OF THE DRUNKARDS

in every town—(cheers and laughter)—a very unsatisfactory thing for the class of men who frequented the evening. But the list was posted, and notices were given to the public warning them against supplying these men with drink—(hear, hear)—and he was told that this was perfectly successful. (Cheers.) He should be very much inclined to try something of the kind in this country. (Hear, hear.) He had known a friend told him some years ago—with great effect, and the publicans were made to feel that their dealing with men of a certain class would expose them to a penalty, and it made them especially careful as to the class of persons to whom they sold the drink. He pressed forward arrangements of that kind which would save the people from the temptation—the great temptation to which they were exposed, at a time when they unhappily were not themselves, owing to their having taken enough to make them, if not absolutely intoxicated, at least in a state of great excitement. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the importance of the work in which they were engaged should make them press forward with earnestness—but by courteous and gentle means—to reclaim the drunkard. Do not let the denunciations men become the sole functionaries, as they are quite as they did themselves. (Hear, hear.) Rather let them win them to their ranks, and they might depend upon it, they would do great service in rendering this old land of theirs greater and more happier than it had ever yet been. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Bro. D. Y. SCOTT, G.W. Co., in the course of an earnest address, said a member of Parliament in his own country had lately said that education was the cure for drunkenness; but they contended that, notwithstanding all that education had done and was capable of doing, education would never cure intemperance. (Cheers.) When they had educated the people to the point of believing that it was physically wrong to take intoxicating drinks, and that therefore it was morally wrong—(cheers)—and that being physically and morally wrong it was therefore politically wrong to legalise the sale of liquors as beverages, they would then have advanced somewhat towards the object they had in view. (Cheers.) They only intended to be satisfied with the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. (Loud cheers.) They argued that if the sale were right it should be free and not restricted, but if wrong it should be, not simply regulated and restricted, but prohibited altogether. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. A. CALVERT moved, and Bro. H. J. OSBORN second the following resolution:—That the chairman be requested to sign and forward petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of (a) a measure stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor during the week of Sunday; (b) a measure giving the magistrates discretion over the issue of grocers' licences; (c) stopping the payment of wages in public-houses. The motion was adopted.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—AMM received during the week ending November 18, 1882: I.O.G.T. Lodge, Champion, 108, G.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 25, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Adv.]

Bro. Rev. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now about to conduct *Good Templars' Meetings* in the Provinces.—Address, Colman House, Mouslow, W.—[Adv.]



ENNS.—On the 14th inst. Mr. J. Kenny (Paradise) was elected by 136 against 96 recorded for Mr. Carey Carey Reeves, L.S., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. L. Finnegan.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Right Hon. S. H. Walpole (C.) having resigned, a vacancy has taken place. The candidates are Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, (C.), and Professor James S. Rarr (L.)

LIVERPOOL.—By the death of the Earl of Howland, a vacancy is caused, in consequence of the elevation of Viscount Sinton (C.) to the peerage. Viscount Sinton voted against the Local Option resolution in 1881.

PRESTON.—Right Hon. H. C. Raikes (C.), having resigned (in order to contest Cambridge University), Messrs. R. W. Hanbury, (C) formerly M.P. for North Stafford, and Tomlinson (Independent C.) are the candidates.

SALISBURY.—Mr. W. H. Grenfell (L.) having accepted office under the Crown, vacated his seat and sought re-election. He was opposed by Mr. Kennard, who on November 20, was elected by 955 votes to 872 polled by Mr. Grenfell. Mr. Kennard offered to support Sunday Closing.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HOME SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

At the special G.L. Session held at St. George's Hall Liverpool, on October 30, a resolution was unanimously adopted appealing to the Government on behalf of an Imperial measure for the Sunday closing of public-houses during the present session of Parliament as well as for the power to veto the granting of licenses for the sale of alcoholic drinks. To this communication the following reply has been received:—

"White-hall, November 13, 1882.
To Jas. J. Woods, Esq.,
"Office of the G. W. Secretary,
"Congreve-street, Birmingham.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of copy of a resolution adopted by the Good Templars' Convention held at Liverpool, on the 30th ultimo, in favour of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.
"I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"GODFREY LUSHINGTON."

LINES

SUGGESTED BY MISS HAVERGAL'S CONSECRATION HYMS:—

"Take my lips, and let them be
Filled with messages from Thee."
—
"Take my lips"—and through them speak,
Bringing to Thee those who seek,
"Take my lips"—no angry word
Uttered for them shall be heard.
"Take my lips"—no ruffy word
Shall ever stain these lips of mine.
"Take my lips"—no fiery draught
Hell to brain and spirit-wrath.
"Take my lips"—ne'er smoked by me
Pipe or pipe-stem weed shall be.
"Take my lips, and let them be
EVER, ONLY, ALL for Thee." M. I. C.

SAD DEATH IN A MALTHOUSE.—On Saturday evening, November 11, a lad, named Osborne Chatworthy, a 24 1/2 year, was suffocated in loose grain at the malthouse of Messrs. Woodhams, brewers, Rochester, under various circumstances. He, with other boys, had ascended to the upper story of the premises unperceived by the workmen, and there commenced play by jumping into the heap of loose barley which was at the time being drawn slowly through a hopper into the basement for process of malting. The deceased had sprung into the centre of the heap, and was, notwithstanding the efforts of his companions, drawn into the hopper and suffocated.

Patent Californian Boxes. The best and purest article in the world for preserving food, purifying water, cooking vegetables, bleaching linen and disinfecting clothing. A household treasure, toilet delicacy, greenhouses requisite, and valuable for many other uses. Packets, 1d., 3d., 6d., sold everywhere. If any difficulty occurs, send two stamps to the Patent Box Works, Birmingham, and you will receive 1d. packet with directions, uses, recipes, &c.—[Adv.]

WHAT WE HEAR.

That the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 20th says that "the taverns and gin-palaces in the City of London are falling in price as rapidly as they rose 10 years ago."

That the *Friends' Review*—the chief organ of the Society of Friends in Great Britain—has said:—"Since Kansas has prohibited liquor its prisons are emptied, its State Penitentiary has been opened as a boarding-house, and the authorities offer to take convicts from Mexico to board for 1 dollar 40 cents a week."

That the *British Mail* of November says:—"Although we are fast approaching the Christmas period of festivity the wine trade is as sluggish at the beginning of November as it was on October 1. The following will show the falling off of shipment in litres from Spain during the first seven months of the present year as compared with that of 1881:—

1881	428,043
1882	428,043

That in Germany, where there is no restriction in the sale of liquor on Sunday, statistics show that 53 per cent. of murder and crimes are committed between Saturday and Monday.

That Dr. Tanner, the fast—as a test of the relative value of beer and water as nutriment—has challenged the brewers of London to place any amount of water in nothing but water; and he maintains that he would endure longer than the time of the others united.

That one of the most prominent of the Free churches in Edinburgh proposes introducing universal wine at the Communion.

That the colony of Victoria, Australia, has licensed houses to the number of 5,011—about one to every 290 of the population.

That at a meeting of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, on November 15, the Visiting and General Purposes Committee recommended "that as the port wine and brandy for the use of the sick poor had been found to be of an inferior quality, it be exchanged for something better." After some discussion as to the relative values of new brandy, new wine, old cognac, and port, the motion was carried.

That in 1881 the licences granted in the province of Ontario, Canada, numbered 4,078 and the gross revenue collected amounted to £117,797.0s.

That Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., speaking at the great meeting at Colston Hall, Bristol, in connection with the annual session of the D.L. of West Gloucester, said, referring to the I.O.G.T., "he could truly say he wished that evening to be regarded, if not actually an effective member of their wing of the great Temperance army, yet as a friend, and one, continuing," "he was convinced more and more every day of the overwhelming importance and urgency of the Temperance question."

That Mr. Samuel Morley, speaking at the same meeting, said "There was no man in Bristol worthier of the name than he, but he had been an abstinence for 23 years, and he had done his work with greater comfort, and he believed greater efficiency, though not taking intoxicants."

That in 1874 there were in England only 17,800 grocers' licences, while in 1881 they exceeded 29,000.

That at a public Temperance meeting at St. Aswell, Sir Charles W. Bart, said that at the last County Sessions every prisoner brought before the court over which he presided attributed his crime to the drink.

J. W. S.

THE P.G.W.C.T. IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Bro. A. E. Esdale, P.G.W.C.T., has been visiting the Isle of Man, attending various meetings, and giving help wherever he could. The Grand Lodge held its annual session at Castletown, and proved to be the best session held in the island. The public meeting at night was the best ever held in the Order was introduced. Bro. Esdale was a visitor from British Guiana, and was one of the speakers. The chief officer of the other branch of the Order also made an excellent speech.

Bro. Eccles attended at Laxey, and helped to restart a Lodge, and visited a Lodge session at Douglas. His session being the best one held for some years. On a subsequent night, a public meeting was held in Douglas, the speakers being Bros. J. Poolebury, G.W.C.T., G.W.C.H., G.W.C., Poulton, G.W.T., G.W.C.T., G.W.C.H., and A. E. Esdale, of the G.L. of England.

The Order has increased during last year in the island, and the members seem determined to carry on the work with renewed energy.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, and over the plea is rendered them soluble while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This can be easily detected, for if *Cocoon thickens in the cup it proves the addition of flour.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it never thickens three times in the cup. Cocoa, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—[Adv.]

CANON HELMORE ON "THE GOOD CREATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GOOD TEMPLERS' WATCHWORD."

Sir.—I beg to thank you for the copy of your paper containing a good-humoured notice of my accession from the Blue Ribbon mission in this city, which I should never have seen if you had not sent it and marked the article. I have never seen your paper before, and therefore have not had the advantage of studying your remarks on the subject of "Alcohol, a creature of God." I am delighted to find, however, that even such a thorough-going "abstainer" as the Good Templar will not venture in his sober moments to deny the statement that liquor containing alcohol is not the creature of God; though I can't say much for his sense if he puts good liquor in the same category with sour milk and rotten cabbage. I am quite willing that the very common belief I entertain on the subject should be judged by intelligent sober-minded men, and I have not the smallest doubt as to the wisdom of doing so. You, sir, have the same men of judgment as myself, or, let me say, as the writers for your paper. The very number you send me contains an article on the Biblical argument for teetotalism. I refer to it in order to direct your attention to the writer's second proposition—"The Bible does not order wine to be prohibited." Of that fact I suppose you will believe I am perfectly aware. But according to your principles I thought to have prohibited under all circumstances; whereby it would be just as wise for him, who God, who, get over it how you can, has nowise to excuse total abstinence, as necessary or even expedient for the generalty of persons, but actually ordered intoxicating drink to be solemnly offered to Him for a drink-offering (Levit. Number 23, 17). The meaning of this I leave to your own judgment, and am not of sufficiently quick comprehension to discover. There is something in it about my ability to promote God's glory. I can assure you that I endeavour by all means in my power to do this. And in order to do this I am an advocate for Temperance in all things; I do not hesitate to join with total abstinents in the crusade against drunkenness, as long as they are content to conduct it on right principles. But I must confess I fail to see how God can be glorified by the preaching of what is false and utterly untrue. You will have to find a new revelation, before you will be able to prove that all kinds of beverages containing alcohol are fit only to be thrown away like sour milk or rotten cabbage.—Am I, sir, yours faithfully,

FREDERICK J. O. HELMORE,

The Precincts, Canterbury.
November 20, 1882.

THE "MEDICAL EXAMINER" ON BREWERS AND BREWING.

"A general impression prevails that 'ignorance is bliss.' This manifests itself in the nature of the ignorance, and the nature of the bliss. For example, it rarely cannot be a blissful state to be acquainted with the following preparations that are advertised, and we presume used by town and country brewers: 'Barbarian hiter, 1lb, equal 64lbs, hops, adding to copper, or when racked,' 'Disulphite of lime, for the prevention of acetous fermentation of beer,' 'Double humulin (aroma), for flavouring mild, like pale ale, 1lb, equal 32 lbs of hops,' 'Buxton, water crystals, especially recommended for brewing, as it is more preservative, improving attenuation, dropping clearer, paler in colour, more sparkling.' The quotations we have given are from the advertisement sheet of a well-known and officially published class journal, and clearly show the ignorance produced at any rate in the beer-drinker, headache and stomach-ache that are the bliss that the poet wrote of. Now, if we could but restore the brewers of England to that condition of ignorance when they could only brew beer with malt and hops, we might fairly regard it as a case of what is called 'ignorance being bliss.' And it is, however, the science has produced brewers that are chemists, and wine merchants that are perfect masters in that mysterious department of knowledge which is euphemistically called 'blending.' We can scarcely complain of the danger that arises from this kind of knowledge; our trouble has clearly come from our drinkmakers knowing too much."

JERSEY.—The first of a series of weekly public meetings (to be held in turn by the various Lodges on the island) was held in the Templars' Hall on November 13, in connection with the Major Pierce Lodge, but owing to the very inclement state of the weather, but being attended by a Chairman, Bro. W. H. Henry, Bros. Rattenbury and Clarke, and Messrs. Marshall, sen., Bailly, Marshall, jun., and Clarke contributed to the programme. The Templar choir also sang several choruses in a creditable manner. Bro. Brunker, G.W.Cs., addressed the meeting

A SPECIAL MISSION AT BURNLEY. TEMPERANCE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A week's special mission has been held in this town by the combined Temperance societies located there. The first meeting was held on November 11, and throughout the week the gatherings were enthusiastic and successful. The Burnley and District Band of Hope Union held a conference on Saturday afternoon, at which Mr. G. Cooper read a paper on "The need of sound teaching in Bands of Hope." The paper was practical and interesting. She showed that the work was being done in 600 and 10,000 Band of Hope in existence with considerably more than a million of members. As showing the need of sound teaching in these Bands of Hope, she stated that in one of two houses of refuge there were 22 drunken mothers and 69 drunken fathers, 62 drunken mothers, and 69 fathers were 63 who were drunkards. In the second were 63 who were fatherless with drunken mothers, 57 mothers with drunken fathers, and 77 with both parents utterly worthless; so that more than two-thirds of these children had been driven to crime by the intemperance of their parents. To be sound, their teaching must go to the root of the matter, and show, as happily they could, that intoxicants were perfectly unnecessary, as food or fuel, to the body. The Band of Hope was held in the evening from the fact that these many believed in the strengthening property of intoxicants to mothers, and she feared that this showed they had been more anxious for the boys to be thoroughly well grounded than the girls, and to be highly enlisted by the Rev. J. Keen, and Messrs. Taylor, Catlow, L. Harwood, Atherton, Hudson, Hough, Witham and Jackson, a vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Cooper.—Later on a public meeting was held at Mechanics Institute. A choir of 200 voices attended and rendered good services, conducted by Mr. J. Standing, Councilor Altham, J.P., presided. There was a large audience.—On Sunday Temperance sermons were preached in the United Congregationalist, Primitive Methodist, and Unitarian Churches, and in the evening on Monday evening Dr. F. R. Lees, delivered a lecture upon "The Scientific Aspect of the Question" before a large gathering.—On Tuesday afternoon a conference was held and in the evening a great meeting, under the auspices of the U.K.A., when the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting appeals solemnly to the citizens of the United Kingdom, and especially to the electors in the various constituencies yet more earnestly to their political, social and political influence, to support their representatives in Parliament in securing immediate and effective legislation to suppress the traffic of intoxicating liquors, or to enact measures whereby the inhabitants of this country are prevented from obtaining such liquors—the main cause of that appalling flood of intemperance, the results of which are more calamitous and ruinous than the ravages and horrors of great pestilence, and famine combined."

On Wednesday a representative meeting was held. E. Fowler, Esq., presided, and was supported by Mr. Kirton, Messrs. J. Glaisher Sharples, Hy. Holden, Councilors Bleazard, Jno. Sutcliffe and Winter-Linton, Bro. J. Reid, Messrs. Gottridge, Whalley, and H. Holden represented the Sons of Temperance, Mr. Sharples, the I.O.R. Bro. J. Glaisher, G.W.T. represented the Order. During his remarks he said that he believed in the closing of publichouses on Sunday, but that was not his chief object. He believed in the closing of them every day. The society consisted of 100,000 members, and they had over 14,000 members who are reformed drunkards. (Cheers.) He urged all those who had abstained from the "Good Templars." Bro. Kirton, P.G.W. Sec., who was presided with cheers, said that the Order was the best. He illustrated amidst loud cheers the use of the Good Templar Lodge. The men asked a boy what were the letters on his box (I.O.G.T.F.) and the boy said "I only get twopenny." (Laughter.) The price is one shilling per quarter for males, and females but sixpence per quarter for the Independent Order of Good Templars. After making a few remarks he retired to his seat amid loud applause. In closing, he remarked that a man remarked that he would not be a teetotaler with drink or the drink traffic. One of the ladies then put the Women's Pledge Book before him, and he affixed his name to it amid cheers.

An ecclesiastical lawyer thus questioned a client: "So you, uncle, Dennis O'Flaherty, had no family?" "Not a bit of it," replied the client. "The lawyer made a memorandum of the reply and then continued, "Very good. And your father, Patrick O'Flaherty, did he have a child or child?"

The importance of excluding alcoholic liquors from our great North-West is very generally admitted. Many there, who have made free use of these stimulants for long years, till habit has become a second nature, are among the foremost to acknowledge that it is the right thing for the North-West under the present circumstances. With thousands of railway labourers, and thousands more of uncivilized Indians, what safety would there be for life or property, were alcoholic liquors easily procured? So it comes that the sentiment in favour of exclusion is almost universal beyond the limits of Manitoba. The present efforts made to exclude the same are attended with a large measure of success. Major Walsh and his mounted police are doing efficient service in preventing the open introduction and sale of intoxicant. The marvelous success which attended the efforts of the Synodists in the past year toward the construction of the Canada-Pacific Railway during the past summer, has been, to a considerable extent, due to this exclusion. The rapidity of construction has been unprecedented because the quietness, sobriety of the industry of the employes have been without precedent in railway building on this continent. There has been an almost total absence among the men of the quarrelling, fighting and ill-will that accompany the free use of spirits. This experience in constructing a railway with total abstinence (at least for the men attending on a powerful argument for the permanent exclusion of strong drink from the whole of the North-West, and a powerful argument, too, to sustain our contention regarding the injury which the traffic inflicts on the community. But our readers may be put forward in attending the effort to enforce the law excluding epirituous liquors from the whole of our North-West territories, what advantage has a Temperance colony over the rest of the country in this respect? It would benefit us if the present state of things could be permanently maintained. Temperance men should bestir themselves to secure that result. The prospect, however, is not reassuring. The influences at present combined to enforce the law are temporary. The Temperance Synodists and railway contractors have all a motive for combining and exercising an influence which will not exist when the railroad is finished. There is reason to fear that, as settlement progresses, the losing battle that has been fought in the Temperance barrier, broken over and over again, till the jangling flood of strong drink sweeps over the land, Temperance men will then better appreciate the importance of such a refuge as our colony affords, from this terrible scourge. If they are not present they will be at least in the future be thankful that there are 2,000,000 acres situated in the very heart of this territory, and of the richest lands in all the North-West, where the traffic or manufacture cannot be engaged in without forfeiture of the property so proscribed.—The Observer, Toronto.

OBITUARY.

Sister Lizzie Mann.—On Monday, the remains of this Sister were conveyed to their resting-place at Ilford Cemetery. Although only four months a member of "John Hopkins' Lodge she had, by her great affability and great variety of spirit, secured the respect and love of many of the members. She took her second degree at the earliest opportunity and would without doubt have proved a great accession to our noble Order. Being only 15 years of age, and her illness of only four months' duration, it was a most unusually painful event. About a dozen members of the lodge attended her funeral and sang a hymn at the close. F.T.M.

There is a wealthy brewer in Montreal who built a church and christened it: "This church was erected by Thomas Mott, Esq., at his sole expense. Hebrews, chap. xii." Some of the college wags got a ladder one night and altered the inscription so as to make it read: "This church was erected by Thomas Mott Esq. at his soul's expense. He brews (double) X."

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday, November 15, in the Good Templars' Hall, Low Spynemour, the members of the Sub-District met Bro. J. W. Sykes, W.D.Ch., South Durham, who is entering on the duties of a Wesleyan Circuit Missionary in South Devon. Bro. H. E. D. president and the presentation consisted of an illuminated album. Dr. Pope's Theology, and several other useful works. Sister Metcalfe, I.D., on behalf of the Juvenile Temple presented an address. Bro. Sykes has usefully served the Order for over 11 years with fidelity, ability, and industry. He has been elected as W.D. for the year ending last February and was elected W.D.Ch. Bro. E. Oliver, W.D. (res. pool), was also present, and said that all the members of the Executive Council felt sincere regret that Bro. Sykes was about to leave. We have no doubt that the South Durham W.D. will soon appreciate him as much as South Durham.

CORRESPONDENCE

Free Initiation.—If B. or H. bestowed will only read my letter he will find that I did not say that to admit a poor fellow because he is poor is any disgrace either to himself or to us. What I said and still maintain is that when a man ab-stains from the cursed drink his mind is, as it were, ruled, to nobler ideas, he becomes more free a man, and acts more wisely. Therefore we ought to be very careful not to hurt his feelings, because remember they are far more sensitive, and will be wounded by knowing that there is a fee which ought to be paid, and he is an exception to the rule. He would at once say, "No, I would rather not; what I saved yesterday from not drinking, will pay the small fee required, and shall feel that I am being admitted as an Independent Good Templar, whereas if you or your Lodge gave for me I am a dependent Good Templar." Bro. Horstead says he would rather be a poor die-out than have separate Lodges. Here let me say that if such were done, the Order, I believe, would be increased tenfold. But this I do not wish to see, and must take my brother again to my letter, and he will find what I said was "I for one should like to see the Order raised rather than lowered, and if such could be done (which I am sure can be if brothers will only follow our glorious Constitution and each work with a Christian spirit) with making separate Lodges for those who have the means of paying for one for those who have not, let the poor die out once by all means, and I will give my help to the poor ones." From the above I do not see that I expressed my desire to have such splits in our grand and noble Order; my opinion is quite the reverse. What I should like to see is unity, more widely, more free love to each other; and then, and not until then, will the Order be raised to the standard it ought to be.—**Geo. SMITH, P.W.C.T., City of London Lodge.**

Is it a Sin to Drink Wine?—I did not intend any unfairness towards Bro. Pyper in my omission of the adjective "poisonous," which, as a matter of course, was implied, though not expressed. Neither did I wish to use an offensive term in the word dogmatism, which I intended in its mildest form, viz., "positive assertion," "positiveness in opinion or in disposition," a term which, in my judgment, most appropriately defined the position assumed. We cannot say just what I did not mean. I should be glad should be involved in a theological controversy—a rather difficult position for a Layman to occupy when he has as an opponent one who has so diligently studied theology as Bro. Pyper. However, I must confess that I have long admired the title of his theology is incorrect. He "holds that every Christian on earth, that is,—violates the Divine Will every day." In other words, that it is impossible to live without sin. If so, what becomes of the general tenor of the Word of God, which consists of commands, exhortations, and incentives to holiness, perfection, and purity of heart and life? Are we not taught that "the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth from all sin"? And did not the Apostle Paul pray that the Thessalonian Church might be sanctified wholly, body, soul, and spirit, and preserved blameless until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ? And passages might be multiplied to prove that the great design of the Gospel is not only the salvation of man, but his purification from sin and his preservation to that purified state; and that the power to do this is in the Word of God. Bro. Pyper's views are not only erroneous and opposed to Scriptural teaching, but exceedingly dangerous; for if impossible to live a sinful life, why attempt it? For all efforts in this direction must be vain and futile. This appears to me to be the natural outcome of the acceptance of such doctrine. Surely our brother cannot intend this. I affirm most deliberately, yet most emphatically, that it is possible to live a holy and sinless life, and an assurance of this affirmation not only by Scriptural declaration, but also by confirmed examples. The poisonous wine transgresses the sixth commandment, and is therefore sinful." New, strange doctrine this; unsupported by the teaching of Scripture, therefore not accepted.

To the Law and to the Testimony, if it be speak not in contradiction to the word it is because there is no light in them. I do not dread the doctrine simply because it non-christianizes certain persons, but because it would non-christianize those whose lives testify that they are Christians: for those who live in holiness, that is, the fruits you shall know them, and so long as they live in holiness, so far as we can judge from external appearances, pure and holy, we have no right to label them sinners and treat them as such, simply because they drink wine. To do so would, in my opinion, be arrogating to ourselves a position which we do not lawfully belong to. Bro. Pyper views his question from a standpoint to which comparatively few have attained; and he must not make his standard the rule by which to judge other people. "Let not him

that eateth do us him that eateth not, and let not him which eateth not judge him that eateth, for God hath received him. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his mind." Romans xiv., 3, 4, 5.—**BENJAMIN OWEN Willenhall.**

JOSEPH SIEG, OR MODERN HEROISM.

(By Bro. J. OLIVER)

I sing not of the times when troubadour
Beneath the lattice of wood stiring the lute,
Or of the time when the hero's sword
By mortal combat settled their disputes,
My theme to show we've heres still as bold
In modern days as in the days of old.

One braved the billows of a boiling sea,
And that—Grace Darling's feat—we all admire;
While brave John Maynard perished at the wheel
Through leaping to the shore an aboriginal fire.

We link with these another hero's name—
"Brave Joseph Sieg—worthy of equal fame!"
A train upon the P.-and-V. line
Is dashing on with fast increasing speed
At rate of thirty-five good miles an hour;
It skirts by forest-shade and flowery mead,
Freighted with full six hundred precious souls.

The freeman opens wide the furnace door,
To feed the fire and generate the steam,
The black draught flows out the roaring flame,
And, like some nightmare or some horrid dream,
The locomotive car at once takes fire.

An engine sows the road a carpet of pyre,
Driver and fireman, scorched and driven back,
Leap from the tender to the car beyond;
The engine's speed increases with the flames,
Death threatens every soul, an ill delusion
Of reaching home again; for, see, the wind
Drives the flames upon the cars behind.

To leap from off that train is certain death,
While to remain is to be burnt alive,
A single course is open; that by which—
One man may die, but all the rest survive,
To stop the engine—face the fire—rush through it;
"Brave Joseph cries, "I'll perish, or I'll do it!"

Back, back, he sprang without a second's thought,
Over red-hot plates—back to the burning car,
Back to the engine, to the smoking chimney,
Of rushing flames and element of war.
The train is stopped, but at a dreadful cost,
For Joseph Sieg's brave life is well nigh lost.

Perish, his holy my; his name shall live,
To live to inspire brave deeds in days to be,
When round the world we fire-side there shall tell,
"That sternest son of God, who risked his life for all."
How they, like Joseph Sieg, may write their name,
In golden letters on the scroll of fame.

Intemperance like an uncontrolled train,
Is bearing on its victims to their doom;
The flames of peril with red burning tongues
Engulf both soul and body to consume.
Brethren, when we all deliberate on this,
Souls at stake,—let us stop the train.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE I.O.G.T.

Following up the correspondence in the *Clark Constitution*, by Bro. Cathness, which we quoted on November 13th, and reproducing further remarks which have appeared from our brother in the same paper, proceeding with his description of our Order, he writes:—

"I have already stated in my previous letter that the Order is strictly unsectarian, the only religious test being the profession of belief in the existence and power of Almighty God as the ruler and governor of all things. It is also strictly unpolitical, save and except in so far as regards the legislative oppression of the liquor traffic, for which it is bound to contend. The Independent Order of Good Templars, then, is a great organization of men and women banded together as a common brotherhood for the sole purpose of furthering the cause of Temperance reform."
"The organization is worked by means of Lodges, comprising Subordinate Lodges, District Lodges, Grand Lodges, and the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World. A subordinate Lodge can be formed in any place, a charter being granted by the Grand Lodge upon application by 10 or more persons. It is the duty by which the Order is entered, and every member of the Order, whatever their position may be, must be a member in good standing in their subordinate Lodge. It meets weekly for the admission of members, for dealing with visiting committees' reports, for the instruction of its members in Temperance truths through the medium of essays, debates, addresses, &c., and for deliberation upon matters affecting the good of the Order and the furtherance of the Temperance reforma-

tion. District Lodges are formed in any district where there are three or more subordinate Lodges, and is composed of representatives from the subordinate Lodges in its district. It has prescriptive jurisdiction, and exercises general supervision over the subordinate Lodges, holds its regular sessions quarterly, and special sessions as often as deemed necessary.

"Grand Lodges are formed in any state, territory, province, or country upon the petition to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of 10 or more subordinate Lodges. It is composed of representatives from the subordinate Lodges, meets annually, and exercises supervisory and authority over all district and subordinate Lodges in its jurisdiction, grants and revokes charters, and exercises general supervision over law, and usage. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World is composed of representatives from Grand Lodges, and meets annually. It is the supreme governing body of the Order throughout the world, enacts laws of general application to the Order, has the sole power of granting and revoking Grand Lodge Charters, and is the final court of appeal."

CHARITY FOR ALL

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Bro. Baker, Concord Lodge, Smartton, author of "Taking the Blue Ribbon: What does it mean?" has compiled the following for a mission tract:—

Wearers of the Blue Ribbon, you have promised to work

WITH CHARITY FOR ALL.

A full explanation of what this means is given by a man who had at one time been zealous in doing evil, but knew what it was to be successfully changed. "The Apostle Paul says," 1 Cor. xiii, 4 to 7 "Charity suffereth long, and is kind, charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself usefully, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, endureth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things," Gospel Temperance workers, Good Templars, having the motto "Faith, Hope, and Charity," this is to be your standard, act up to your pledges.

Remember—
"Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though the path be dark as night,
There's a star that guides the humble,
Trust in God and do the right."

It may not be easy all at once to fully carry out everything that is helpful but we make our resolution saying,

GOD HELPING ME,
and He has promised. (Is. xliii.) "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

REMEMBERING THIS, PERSEVERE.
Total abstinence will help you. Do not mind what anyone says,
"Cease from man and look upon you,
Trust in God and do the right."

It is very important for us to remember charity for all should begin at home. A good man who had shown much strength and courage in the management of large numbers of people said just before he died—(Is. xxix., 15), "As for me and my house we will ever be of the Lord." If we wish to do this Temperance will help us, but we must keep continually pressing on until we reach the standard of him who said

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the Heaven that shines above me,
And waits my coming;
For the wrongs which need resistance,
For the wrongs which need assistance,
For the glory in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

When we have attained to all this our motto may truly be said to be—

WITH MALICE TO NONE,
WITH CHARITY FOR ALL,
AND OUR EMBLEM,
FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY.

QUITE SO.—"My dear," said an Irish gentleman to his wife, "I would rather the children were kept in the nursery when I am at home, although I should not object to their noise if they'd only be quiet."

It is certain the **QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN, Dr. Fairbank,** has written strongly recommending **LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD.** It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes Soups, Porridge, Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, Kneadings, &c. Price 3d. per Bottle. Sold by 25, 30s.; 14th, 16s. Of all Chemists, Proprietor, H. J. Deacon, Beckenham, Kent.—[ADV.]

WORK FOR THE WINTER.

A paper read at a conference convened by the Lambeth Local Option and Alliance Union, in the South Metropolitan Hall,

By BRO. WM. WIGHTMAN.

About 100 delegates representing the various Temperance Societies in South London attended. Bro. John Mann, P.W.D., presided:—

The season immediately before us is fittest for special effort. When cold blows the wind, and we know it will blow, it is best to be on our feet with fearful vigilance upon the improvident, dissolute, and poor, then the public ear is more inclined to listen, and the heart more disposed to sympathize with efforts to wipe out the main cause of poverty and vice. This is the experience of our legislators. Property is not so much valued for the accomplishment of their object; famine and scarcity of employment not only lifted their efforts out of the category of so-called fanaticism into the range of practical politics, but transformed the leaders of their opposition into the staunchest of friends, the practical heralds of complete triumph. The anti-temperance agitators marked the times and seasons; so must we. They learnt that it was almost idle to talk of a dear loaf when money was fairly plentiful, because the teaching lost point in application. When, however, hungry people were on the streets, and a loaf might be obtained for the price of one, and just at the time their stomachs were pinched for a second loaf, then the duty was seen to be a hateful imposition, and a powerful impetus was given to the movement in favour of the abolition.

This course is open to us. The object of our attack is not a Customs duty, but a traffic legalised by the government of a professed Christian country. This traffic enhances the price of our loaf, it is true, but its dire effects are more manifest in the destruction of human life, in the waste of our money, and in the reckless waste of time, money, and energy; and in the creation of paper, criminal, and lunatic populations, sufficiently numerous to people many a large country of the world.

At the season when these things are remedied by human weal and prosperity, when human distress is pinched by outside appeals, is the opportunity for showing that these burdens are in the main self-imposed, that the nation might, if she would, shake her lumbered load, and cast them to the winds. No one who has any real sympathy has objection to the drink question, can fail to find abundant proof of the direct association of public sale and deplorable evils. No argument is required on that line. Public opinion is all but unanimous. Difficulties are met, and when the means of dealing with the abuse are proposed, our remedy should be disencumbered of the robes of expediency. The people suffer from what is ostensibly intended for the convenience of the people. We say, let the people decide. We have nothing to do with restrictions, licenses, and the like. The line of our attack is not the power of popular veto—the power of the people to protect themselves by prohibition of the traffic. This is our point, to be our test, and to enforce its necessity, social, political, and religious relations join hands in the support of the national public opinion, and the legal sanction turns to bring about an overwhelming preponderance of public opinion in favour of public prohibition, is the work for the winter. How shall it be done? The instruments of action are the tongue and the pen. Before we use them, our minds have a clear grip on what we want, and why we want it. We have no thought or antagonism to the desires of others in the same direction. Sunday Closing has our support, so has early closing on Saturday, and, indeed, every other effort to make the people suffer less from the traffic. It is our duty to be kept in view, that there is no diversion of energy. No red herring of long-deferred success must slacken our efforts. When Sunday brings relief to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, then our pen should be ready to invite a multiplicity of that relief by public prohibition, and, in the same manner, our pen should be brought to powerful or insignificant wherein to assure insertion. In all these exercises of pen power we must not expect recognition. Still, if we use the pen to multiply our copies, what fails to get into the paper may be sent to the homes of our friends, and our leaflets, and our leaflets of opinion, and be of immense service. The pen should never rest. A paragraph copied from a paper, news of prohibition across the ocean, the action of enlightened landlords at home, any striking effect of drink or drink-selling, should be made a paragraph in the paper, and the pen should be associated, until our country knows the evil no more.

Such an action comes within the scope of individual effort, and as individuals we may do much more. We all say to our neighbours, or give it in place of public resort when we have read it through. Then there are mutual improvement and debating societies, discussion classes, friendly society meetings, gatherings of teachers, and ministers, and family gatherings in the social circle, all of which afford

ample opportunity for spontaneous individual actions in the form of a short paper or speech, supplemented by a supply of literature suitable to the occasion. No one can estimate the value of this personal effort, nor the mighty impetus it would give to progress. Then, as members of societies, we may do much. The meetings of our societies, and the meetings of our members by special meetings; then we should invite members of different occupations to conferences to consider how the traffic affects their special interests. Guardians of the poor, vestrymen, ministers, and politicians should also have their opportunity in turn, and all these in discussion. We should do the best done when one of the members of either of these classes can be induced to allow the invitations to be issued in his name. This increases sectional interest, and makes a substantial addition to the aggregate of power. The social association with our own kind, and the opportunity to keep a supply of small slips posted conspicuously over the borough. These slips should be designed to further the object of writing to the papers, viz. the everlasting co-association of drinkshops, crime, &c. They might be:—
 "Drinkshops and 1,000,000 paupers;"
 "Drinkshops and bad trade;" "Drinkshops and heavy rates;" "Drinkshops and short times;" "Drinkshops and desolate homes;" "Drinkshops and short lives;" "Keep a publican and starve twenty farmers;" "Open public-houses and enlarge the gale;" "Short way to the poor-house is through a public-house;" "The liquor shop is the nearest way to the poor-house." A little money would secure thousands of these slips, which should be small, so as to be suitable for every odd corner, for leaving in railway carriages, or for general distribution.

Then it is our duty to set itself to work to systematically canvass the whole borough. To this end the borough should be mapped in blocks after the manner of the School Board. Where there are societies of any kind professing teetotalism, a direct intimation should be given that this block or that block of the borough is under their jurisdiction, and that literature at cost price will be supplied, which may be left at every house, or will be supplied if necessary, gratuitously. When the blocks immediately contiguous to such societies have been assigned these remaining should be divided for the central office of this union on some such scheme as this. Let the officials get the names of friends willing to give two hours a week. Choose, say, two blocks, one of well-to-do, the other of poor inhabitants. "Have a concise statement of the traffic's mischief-making with a clear list of names, and further, upon the names of their incidents suited to each class. Let copies be left for each lodger, with an intimation that the person leaving it will call in a few days for a register conviction on the matter, or for personal explanation. It might also be added that in the case of a refusal being inconvenient or unnecessary, a copy of the secretary will prevent it. Then at the end of May or March, a statement might be published of the blocks and those to whose care they were committed, with the result. This would enable us to see where our efforts are largest, and further upon the matter. It might depend for personal efforts. It may be said that this effort would be practicable in a small town, but here its stupendous character places it out of question. Nothing of the kind. Where Sir Robert Peel made a mistake, and the late Lord Buteon, the late Lord Buteon, on articles of food, Cobden set himself to secure greater efforts on the part of the League. In that excellent line of Cobden by John Morley, which may be had for ninepence, and the perusal of which would inspire everyone of you a quotation is given from a letter of Cobden to Edward Baines, formerly member for Leeds. Cobden was writing to Baines to urge him to stir up the men of the West Riding. Wrote Cobden:—"The scheme which we especially aim at carrying out is this: to make an attack upon every public house, and to send a copy of our paper to every borough, by sending to each a packet of publications embracing the whole argument as it affects both the agricultural and trading views of the question. We are procuring the copies of the registers for the purpose." "Cobden's aim was not to be accomplished except by the aid of the assistance of the enlightened and patriotic in all parts of the kingdom." Our object is practically the same. We have to educate our share of 30-odd millions. When that letter was written in 1842 paper and printing were almost luxuries and the only means of conveying the message to the people. Years have changed these things. Paper and printing are cheap, evidence is ample, and we can appeal to a nation which has at any rate mastered the mechanics of education. Our object is even more far-reaching than Cobden's, and the means quite as ample as those proposed to ring the knell of practical starva-

tion. Let us face the work upon these lines, especially the first. That probably is the least inviting, because public homage for a trinity will not attend it. Still it must be effective, for it brings the consideration of our question into every home. Consideration will beget a craving for information, and lead up to action. Then will come the opportunity for action, and, with a people thoroughly posted on our question, interests of persons will have yielded to the safety of the nation, and the cause of liquorism through its legalised centres become a stranger to a sober generation.

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

BOSTON.—Mr. Thomas Barker has been conducting a six days' mission in the Cora Exchange. The result has been 1,132 pledges.

COVENTRY.—The committee of the recent mission reports that 1,003 have taken the blue ribbon, 3,418 of which were new pledges.

LAMBETH.—The fortnight's mission conducted by the Rev. G. M. Murphy terminated last week. A "rejoicing meeting" was held on November 18, which was well attended and very enthusiastic. The total ribbons and pledges is 3,219 and 1,011 respectively.

MOSLEY.—A fortnight's mission, prepared for by a series of distribution meetings, has just concluded. Speakers, Mr. Richard Coad, Mr. Thomas Harly, and Mr. Macnight. Result, 2,719 new pledges. A weekly meeting to be held for some time, in continuation of the Mission.

CHELSEA.—On November 20 a meeting was held in connection with the West Metropolitan Degree Temple, at Sydney Hall, Chelsea. Addressed by Bro. Grigsby and Hill; Bro. Taylor presided. It was an earnest enthusiastic meeting, several signed the pledge and many took the ribbon. A second meeting was held on Tuesday in connection with the Marlborough Lodge, at the Marlborough Chapel School, Chelsea. Bro. Grigsby and Hill, Mr. Taylor spoke. Bro. W. Meelin presided; excellent meeting.

HULL.—On Sunday, November 19, 25 sermons were preached against intemperance, and at one place fifty signed the pledge, and a larger number took the ribbon. At the Fountain-road Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bro. the Rev. W. L. Spooner presided. On Monday a great meeting was held in the Public Rooms, Jamaica Road, Hull. Mr. Cunnell, Myers (formerly a P.D.C.T.), presided, and a choir of 120 voices was also in attendance, and rendered excellent service. These who took part were Rev. Mr. O'Dell, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Sharp, Wesleyan; and Rev. Mr. Smith, Presbyterian, and the Rev. G. Leach, of Birmingham, who gave powerful addresses. At the close 150 pledges were signed, and a total of 665 ribbons taken.

LINCOLN.—On November 16, the first of a series of united meetings to follow up the work of the recent mission held in this city, when 5,600 donned the blue, was held in connection with the Lindum and Ark of Safety Pledges. The Rev. G. Leach, of Birmingham, took with a sixpenny tea, the tables being presided at by Sisters Jackson, Paton, Barlow, Williamson, and others, and a large number were present notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. Tea over, Mr. Cunnell presided, and addresses bearing upon the Blue Ribbon movement were given by the Rev. G. P. Mackay, Baptist Minister, Mr. C. Horspool, ex-president of the Lincoln Temperance Society, and Bro. Levery, of the Lindum Lodge. During the evening sacred solos were sung by Miss Crosby and G. C. Leach, who gave in their names as those to become members at the close.

GRAVESEND.—A ten days' mission was commenced here on November 12. Temperance sermons were preached in several places of worship in the town on Tuesday 14, Mr. and Mrs. Noble were the speakers. The meetings have been well attended, the results for the first five nights being 600 new pledges, and 800 ribbons. The mission has been organised by the Gravesend Total Abstinence Society, and the "Probo Publican," "Friend of Man," "Wakeful Christian," "Mount Ararat," and "Star of Gravesend" Lodges.

CHRISTCHURCH.—At a meeting of the Good Templars held recently it was resolved to enlist the co-operation of the members of the Blue Ribbon Great Temperance Mission in Christchurch during the last week in November. On the following night a united and representative meeting was held at the Corporation-room, when it was agreed to hold nightly meetings at the Town Hall from November 26 to December 2, and the Rev. J. M. Montford (Wesleyan) was elected chairman, and Messrs. G. H. Marshall and J. H. Ashford, joint secretaries.

BRO. C. THOMPSON.—Received with thanks on behalf of Bro. C. Thompson:—Amounts previously acknowledged, £1 7s.; a brother of St. Stephen's Lodge (second donation), 2s. 6d.; Emmanuel Lodge, Linton, per. no., 2s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.; Sister Browne, V.D., Dolton, N., 2s.

DISP LAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures, Bazaars, &c., are placed in this the most prominent position in the paper, and are charged by space at the following rates:— For One insertion ... 4s. 0d. Any space ... 3s. 6d. (more or less ... 2s. 6d. Four and beyond ... 2s. 6d.) same rate. Including a reference to be inserted in the 'rithmicon Eveat's' column.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News. We can only publish such announcements as advertisements. We are, however, Special Publicity at very cheap rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional Six Words.

Nov. 26.—Shoreditch Good Templar Mission. A Sermon to terminate the Eastern Collection will be preached at St. Ann's Church, Hoxton, by Bro. the Rev. Mr. Patlock, at Seven o'clock p.m. Members are particularly requested to appear in regular.

SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

First twenty-four Words ... 6d. Every six Words additional ... 3d. Name and Address counting part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectfully connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not menial); she could keep a tradesman's books, and read, &c. 300, Sell's Advertising Offices, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE son of a Blacksmith, at present working with his father, desires a situation as Coachman's Striker; aged 17 years; four years a Templar.—W. WENN, Blacksmith, Upper Hardes, Canterbury.

A DEPUTY'S REGALIA wanted, in good condition. With scarlet collar preferred.—Particulars to W. MILTON, H. D., 52, Berrford-street, Camberwell, S.E.

TO THE BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a Situation as Manager or Sale-man; eight years' experience; first-class reference or testimonials; fourteen years G.T., P.L.D.—W. E. TRUFMAN, 88, Carr-street, Hebburn-on-Tyne.

WANTED, Re-engagement as Working House-keeper to Widower or Mother's Help; fond of children or lonely children; no objection.—AMY, care of Mr. Handley Over, St. Ives, Hunts.

WANTED, a Situation as Agent and Collector employment; first-class reference and testimonials. The Assistant; W.C.T., P.L.D.—W. E. TRUFMAN, 88, Carr-street, Hebburn-on-Tyne.

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ESTABLISHED 1835.

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Registered under the New Friendly Societies Act. THIS ORDER, having been established over 40 years, and extending throughout the British Islands and the Colonies, offers to Total Abstinence a safe investment. Men of sound constitution and good moral character, from 15 to 50 years of age, may become members, securing, in case of sickness, from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per week, and in case of death from 25 to £20. Contributions 1s. 6d. per week for each 15 to 20 years of age, and 5d. per quarter for each 45 to 50. This Order is the wealthiest, largest, and oldest Temperance Friendly Society, having over 32,000 paying members enrolled on its books. Every information for the opening of New Towns and former Districts may be had on application to the Secretary, E. HEWES, 3, Lancaster-avenue, Fenchurch-st., Manchester.

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Chief Offices—London Bridge, City, E.C. See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company. Wanted, additional Agents in all districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success. P. J. FOLLY, Manager.

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A Series of Reading Lessons for Schools and Families and intended for all who are willing to see the Total Abstinence side of the Alcohol Question fairly and faithfully stated in plain and simple words. By Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., L.D., F.R.S. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, 150 pp., Is. 6s. in three Parts, cloth limp, 4d. each. (Postage 2d.)

* This new work is specially recommended to the notice of Conductors of Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, Temperance Classes, and similar organizations. LONDON: WM. COLLINS, SONS, & CO., LIMITED, Brickwell-place, E.C.

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BLUE RIBBON MUSIC.—"WEARING THE BLUE JEANS," by Lie. Ridge, and "WAR TO THE KNIFE," Words by H. Sparling. Music by R. P. Graham, A.C.P. The two pieces upon one sheet in both notations, for One Half-penny; post free 1d. each, for 3d.; 12 for 6d., 25 for 10s., 100 for 2s., 500 for 15s., 1000 for 25s.; also on one sheet and at the same price, "PUT ON THE RIBBON BLUE," Words by W. Grant; Music by C. G. Green; and "THE BADGE OF BRIG," Words by C. G. Green; Music by H. Blyth. The four pieces above-named will make up a good selection for a Blue Ribbon meeting. They may be had assorted on the same terms. London: JOHN KEMSTER and Co., 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

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NOTTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old fair copies. Just the thing for advertising meetings, &c., and disseminating temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting printed on back, 10s. 6d.; 500, 1s. prepaid. Carriage Free.—W. WARD, F.D.S., 45, Carrington-street, Nottingham.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1882.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We shall endeavour to make the forthcoming Christmas Number of the WATCHWORD at least as attractive to our readers as its predecessors have been, and to give to its pages as wide and varied an interest as possible. We now invite contributions from its numerous readers; for which, by way of complimentary acknowledgment, we shall present

FIVE POUNDS IN BOOKS, AS PRIZES.

Contributions, to be eligible for prizes, and for insertion in the Christmas Number, must reach the editor NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6; and may include:—

- 1. Short Temperance stories, not exceeding one column—shorter preferred.
2. Short seasonable sketches, anecdotes, arguments, or appeals, on various phases of the Temperance question; not exceeding half a column—shorter preferred.
3. Short and seasonable Temperance poetry not exceeding forty lines—shorter preferred.
4. Acrostics, conundrums, factive, and tit-bits generally; short and sharp—shorter and sharper preferred.

IMPORTANT.—Intending competitors will please bear in mind to write only on one side of the paper, and in sending contributions not to mix puzzles with poetry, or anecdotes with conundrums, &c., but to send their several contributions on different sheets.

The Christmas Number will be double the usual size of the WATCHWORD, and will be charged Twopence. The co-operation of the entire membership is earnestly invited to give the Christmas WATCHWORD a wide circulation, and an impetus for the future that shall permanently increase its sale and usefulness.

THE REV. CANON HELMORE ON "THE GOOD CREATURE."

Our reference to Canon Helmore's remarks upon the alleged unscripturalness of total abstinence, and respecting alcohol as "a good creature of God," has called forth a friendly communication, which we have cheerfully inserted. It demands a few plain and friendly remarks in reply.

We must venture to suggest that Canon Helmore begs the question when he speaks of "good liquor." We admit that wine contains good liquor, but that the good liquor (water), and what there may be of grape juice, is, for purposes of drinking, spoiled in the process of fermentation or decay; and that alcohol, the product of fermentation, is worse than sour milk or rotten cabbages, because quite as dangerous in its effects and more seductive to the taste, containing in itself the element of excess which lures men on to their own damage no as no other drink or food does.

Canon Helmore's scriptural argument seems to us too far fetched. Will he prove that the "strong wine" offered in sacrifice was intoxicating? If it was, God did not come down and drink it; and those engaged in the sacrament were forbidden to drink it. It is not for us to shew a commandment from God not to drink wine; it is enough that we are shewn by the operation of God's natural laws that it is dangerous and mischievous to drink it; it is enough that we are satisfied that the drinking of it ministers to unnatural craving, and leads to mere sensual indulgence, at the risk of terrible consequences to the drinker, and to those who look to him as an example. If Canon Helmore wants a specific command not to drink wine, he might as well ask for a

specific command not to fire a pistol down a crowded street, or not to set loose a dangerous dog, or not to jump out of a railway train when in motion, or a thousand other things wrong and dangerous in themselves. If Canon Helmore's religion is only to be so formal as to find all its details regulated by Levitical laws and ceremonies, we would not give much for it.

If hundreds of thousands of perishing victims of alcohol are not to him as God's voice to abstain from and to warn men from the agency that destroys them, then it would seem he would require an angel to interpret God's laws, and a series of judgments to enforce them. This voice has been heard by many, though the revelation has not come to Canon Helmore. God spare him, the loss of a wife and child, though even that might be a necessary judgment if his religious influence is to teach those about him to drink. For only a proportion of those upon whom he enjoins the moderate use (as he may call it) of alcoholic drinks can remain moderate drinkers; he cannot foretell how many will become drunkards and perish eternally.

As to the meaning of the last sentence in our recent article, others of our readers hardly need enlightening. We think, to put it plainly, that Canon Helmore has the capacity and the desire to promote God's glory, but that he holds false views in regard to this drink question which may lead him to do the very opposite of what he desires; and that, though a minister of Christ, if his influence is on the side of "moderate drinking," he unwittingly becomes an agent of the devil; and so, by the misuse of his capacity, and the misapplication of his powers, he illustrates by analogy the absurdity of his own conclusions that because alcohol is a natural product, it ought therefore to be poured down men's throats.

We trust Canon Helmore will pardon this somewhat personal way of dealing with the subject. We know that his views are held in common by many learned and good men, and amongst them we would cheerfully classify our correspondent. Many such are, however, daily seeing new light, and we may yet hope that Canon Helmore may further study this subject, not merely as one of literal revelation, although in this matter the reading of "The Bible Temperance Commentary" might be useful to him, but by the aid of that larger commentary which God has given him, in the homes alike of the rich and the poor, in the gaol, the workhouse, and the lunatic asylum of his own neighbourhood, and in the public-houses which abound near the "precincts" of that venerable pile wherein he officiates as an honoured minister of Christ. If Canon Helmore will prayerfully present this study, with a desire to learn and do God's will, we doubt not a special revelation will come to him, as it has to many others who have sought it.

BOYCOTTING NOT DEAD YET.

We happen to have been somewhat afflicted of late by a few exceptionally narrow-minded clergymen. We are bound to speak of them as exceptions, because our own contact with Church clergymen, as a rule, has been of a nature to cultivate the greatest respect and the kindest feeling towards them as a body. And, apart from all sectarian considerations, we always feel the importance of cultivating feelings of regard and reverence for men whose lives are specially set apart for Christian work, in the preaching of the Gospel and the pastoral oversight of men in their spiritual relationships. With these feelings of reverence it is always painful to us when we

come into contact with men in holy orders who appear to have no sense of the importance of cultivating generous sympathies towards all classes of their neighbours and those over whom they should ever seek to exercise that influence which would reflect the spirit of the Master.

The case we recently noted, of the Rector in Norfolk who "boycotted" a brother clergyman because he was a Good Templar, was a singular instance of shortsighted impolicy, to say nothing of its uncharitableness. The effect of such conduct is not to damage but to help any good cause against which it is directed, and to injure those who seek to injure others. This is as it should be, and therefore we do not speak so much in commiseration for the wrong-doers as in warning against wrong-doing. But we do sincerely deplore the result of such conduct when its effect is to weaken and to discredit the office of the Christian minister. There have been bishops whose wisdom and gentleness and charity, as well as their eloquence and power, have made men of all creeds and classes reverence their high office and the Church itself of which they have been such distinguished ornaments. And we have known of clergymen, not a few, whose power in their own parishes, and wherever they have been known, has been of this same beneficent nature. What an influence for good such men always exert!—a melting power that softens down unkindness, and makes it almost a pain even to differ from them in opinion.

The recent revival of Temperance effort in the Church of England would seem to afford a fitting opportunity for men of all religious sections to cultivate this genial influence amongst their fellows; and in the majority of cases we hope and believe it is becoming instrumental in broadening and deepening men's religious sympathies.

A clergyman in a country parish not very far from London was recently in correspondence with our good brother John Bowen, with a view to his addressing a Temperance meeting in his parish. Bro. Bowen's fame for special aptness in speaking to working men on this question is well known wherever he has been; and such fame naturally spreads. Moreover, Bro. Bowen has the good sense to adapt himself to circumstances and surroundings, without yielding his principles or alcoholising his advocacy. We presume that our brother wished to make it clear to the good vicar who wrote him that he advocated total abstinence, so as not to disappoint any section of his audience that might be convened for any other purpose; for the letter from the vicar, which is before us, says: "I shall be quite content for you to confine yourself to the Total Abstinence, but I need hardly say that no slur must be cast on those who belong to the General Section."

Doubtless Bro. Bowen would assent to this condition, and be quite content to let the "General Section" under his advocacy of total abstinence do their own reflecting upon themselves; but Bro. Bowen lost his chance; he wrote upon paper bearing the Stamp of our Order, and so, two days after the date of the letter we have quoted, there came another saying:—"I regret so much to have to say that there are special circumstances that render it impossible for me to avail myself of the services of a 'Good Templar' to address our meeting. And as I gather, by the stamp on the paper and envelope of the letter received by me on my return from town last night, that you are a 'Good Templar,' I am reluctantly compelled to withdraw my request for your aid." We are bound to add that the letter concluded with the following redeeming expression of good-will:—"I beg to thank you cordially for your willingness to help us, and, wishing you all good success in your efforts in this important cause," &c.

Now this looks to us very much like trying

to do an un-Christian act in as Christian a manner as possible. We can make some allowance for the writer of this letter; and we do not charge him with all that his letter would imply in the estimation of many; but we do think it is just one of those unwise acts which go far to lower the estimation in which good men should be regarded, particularly by the working classes.

Now suppose the vicar had received the Good Templar with all the kind expressions contained in the last sentence of his letter, and suppose he had said to him, "We do not wish you to advocate Good Templar, but we welcome you as a fellow worker in the good cause and shall be glad to learn all you can teach us as to the remedy for the evils of intemperance;" the effect would have been all in the vicar's favour, and some Good Templars—working men, it may be, in his parish or neighbourhood—who might before have formed some uncharitable conclusions, would have said—"Why, the vicar has invited Bro. Bowen to speak! Let's get them up a good meeting. The vicar is not such a narrow minded bigot after all as we took him for. What's the odds who does it so long as the good work is done?" And the vicar would have gone up in their estimation just as much as by this other course he has gone down. Would that great men were always wise.

THE PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS contained in Bro. Wrightman's valuable paper, printed in another column, should be read and acted upon by Temperance workers everywhere.

"THE HOLLY BOUGH."—The *Christian Herald* annual for Christmas, 1882, is just out. It is again edited by the Rev. Jackson Wray, and looks as bright and cheerful as its predecessors; the pictures are pleasing, and the tales—we will try to read them and then finish our notice.

A NOTE TO WATCHMEN.—The *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* prints so extract from a letter from Mr. Sims Reeves, in which our great friend says—"From my own experience I can safely affirm that stimulants are totally unnecessary, and cigars generally are much better without them."

BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T., is about the same in health as when he left Bristol. He has not yet started for the South. We hope he will before any relapse takes place. He must necessarily require great care, and the best climatic conditions available; without these, early and steady progress can hardly be looked for.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—We hope in our next issue to state the date when our Christmas Double Number will be published, and in order that the supply may not fall short of the demand, early application to the newsgents should be made for extra quantities. We will endeavour to make the edition worthy of ourselves and of our readers, and trust that the additional labour and expense may not go unrecognised.

THE NEGRO MISSION BAZAAR is to be held on Wednesday next, 29th inst., and two following days, at Colston Hall, Bristol. Mr. Lewis Fyfe, M.P., has consented to open it. We earnestly hope that the event will yield good results. On the Monday previous a meeting is to be held to advocate the claims of coloured races, over which Mr. F. Jacques will preside and it is to be addressed by several leading Bristolites.

PEOPLE WHO ARE FOND OF CHILDREN and of pictures have a good choice of productions to select from at this season of the year. The art of colour printing has so developed that the works of the best masters are now produced by the printing press almost at the perfection of the original, and though the first cost of engraving a large number of blocks is enormous to produce the varied colours and tints, yet in hundreds of thousands of impressions are printed by steam power the cost of a single picture becomes comparatively trifling. This is the secret of producing such a marvellously cheap publication as "Yule Tide," adver-

tised in our columns this week. The book and accompanying picture are all that they are announced, and for a single shilling the purchaser obtains a facsimile of a painting that would be cheap at 50 guineas.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A disastrous fire broke out on the 15th inst. in a spinning mill at Blackburn. Damages amounted to 27,000.

A premium of £500 has been offered by Mr. Ellis Lever to any person who will invent the best portable electric lamp.

The first snow fall of the season in London was on the 15th inst. On the same day there was a heavy fall of snow in Bristol.

Rev. D. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, died on the 15th inst., in his 82nd year. He was appointed in 1828.

The City Press states that upwards of 1,500 students are now industriously pursuing their studies in the Guildhall School of Music.

Mr. Erney, M.P., took his seat for Ennis on the 17th inst. as the youngest member in the House. It is stated that he is 21 years of age.

The surplus of the Windsor Fund for entertaining the troops returning from Egypt will be devoted to the relief of the families of the killed and wounded.

The Times' correspondent telegraphs from Darbu:—We have just heard from Zululand, that a popular rising has broken out against the contract to notify his return.

Mr. David Wingate, a Lanarkshire poet, has been recommended by Mr. Gladstone for a pension of £50 on the Civil List. It is stated that he did not do this until he had first read Mr. Wingate's poems.

A fine display of the Aurora Borealis took place on the 17th inst., continuing until the following morning. An electric storm sent the comet to the west of the United States, on the 15th inst., greatly interfering with the transmission of telegraphic messages.

Ugah Grant, who was convicted at the recent Assizes for Cumberland of the murder of his infant daughter, has been respited. The prisoner had previously written a touching letter to his parents, in which he besought them to abstain from drink, which he declared had been his absolute ruin.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a correspondent who recently asked whether he did not think more working men should occupy seats in Parliament, says, through his secretary—Bygone days of labour should confer more numerous in Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone hopes that upon every practicable opportunity working men will be brought forward as candidates for seats in Parliament.

A public meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was held in London on the 15th inst., urging the Government to take steps for the abolition of slavery in Egypt. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. Mr. W. E. Foster, M.P., Cardinal Manning, and others were present. Mr. Foster said that if we did not make use of the power we had acquired in Egypt, the abolition of slavery we should fail in our historic policy.

WANTED TO KNOW—"The exact length of a rope used when a man is 'kidd' to 'time'."

Who are the best physicians?—Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

THROUGH AT ALL EVENTS.—It is reported that a member of the Peace Society is such a non-resistist that he will not even strike a light.

A good old lady from the country, on seeing soda water for the first time, declared that she "couldn't make out how they ever poured it into the bottle so as to make it stay till they could get the cork in."

CAUTION OFFER AVERTS DANGER.—A man who heard burglars in the house the other night, woke up his wife, and then sent her down stairs for a drink of water, and then crawled under the bed, and wasn't injured in the least.

"Mr. son," said Mr. Jones, kindly to his youthful heir, "ascertain yourself to be polite to the footman, the parlour-maid, the coachman, to all thy servants; thus you will come in time to be courteous to all people, even to your parson."

RELENTLESS.—Cousin Lamb (an old man at the time) told Erskine in the height of his reputation) was a man of timid manners and nervous disposition, and usually prefaced his pleadings by an apology to that effect. On one occasion when opposed to Erskine, he happened to remark that "he felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older."—"No, Erskine," replied the witty but relentless barrister; "everybody knows the older a lamb grows, the more sheepish he becomes."

A short time since the leading members of the Liberal party at Liverpool, in connection with Gladstone's party, in commemoration of the right hon. gentleman's fiftieth year of Parliamentary service. A reply has been received from the Premier, in which he reluctantly declines the honours which the Liverpool ladies desire to bestow, owing to the pressure of his Parliamentary duties and the uncertainty as to the date of prorogation of Parliament.



A SINGULAR FACT.—To-day will be yesterday tomorrow.

"Will you do me something?" asked Yoop, to a friend while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Well, den, let us dake a walk."

A north country fishwife went to buy a dress— "None of your gaudy colours for me," she said to the shopman at the counter; "give me plain red and yaller."

Mistress.—"Well, Jessie, I'm going into Nairn, and will see your mother; can I give her any message from you?" Jessie (her first "place")—"Oo, mme, ye can just say I'm unco well pleased wi' ye."

A "three-year old" recently discovered the neighbour's hens in her yard scratching, and in a most impatient tone she reported to her mother that "Mrs. Smith's hens were wiping their feet on our grass."

"ONLY THE BOILER."—"Are you the chief engineer of this concern?" asked an excited individual of the sub-editor. "No, sir; I'm not the engineer; I'm the boiler."—"And he proceeded to 'boil down' six sheets of manifold into a note of six lines."

"Mother," said little Ned, one morning, after falling out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." "Musing a little while as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added,—"No, that's not the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Bown, as she surveyed with evident pleasure her little parlour sideboard, covered with oilcans and decorated with highly-coloured tithon. "Mr. B. remarked last night that it was becoming quite an atheist; and the old lady's countenance fairly beamed with delight as her eyes rested on a 10-cent Japanese teapot.

A boy walked into an office recently with a pocket-book in his hand, and inquired if Mr. Blank was in. "That's my name, sir," said one of the gentlemen. "Well, here's a wallet with your name in it." "Yes, I lost it this morning." He received it, and the boy started down stairs, but was halted by the call. "Say, boy, what's your name?" "That's all right," replied the boy, as he backed down. "Well, here's your egg. I'm an honest boy, and offering me a penny for my trouble, for there was only half a crown in the wallet, and mother used to say that to buy some soap and a new clothes-line."

The teacher of a country school once purchased Artemus Ward's book as a prize to be awarded in the school. The pupils who received it was a young man, who then turned round and said that if he wished some other book he could exchange it. A few days afterwards the youth came to the store and asked to have it exchanged. "Don't you like it?" asked the store-keeper. "Well," said he, "the readin' is tolerably good, but it's *not* *right*."

Scene, exterior of Scotch flower shop. Two gardeners returning home talk about a rose named "Lady Flora." An old lady listens wonderingly and is much exercised as to who and what she is. First gardener: "Maan Jennie, 'Lady Flora' loo-ik braw the lady! Hoo did ye get her, intas sic fine bloom?" Second gardener: "Weel, Tam, I've had an unco facht wi' her. We've had her in the house no' out the house, in this bed an' syne in that bed, but somehow she's lookit awfully saely; an' it wus only when I took her down among the shrubbery an' happit her weel up wi' dead leaves that she rook sic fine bloom."

A cruce old farmer living on the line of one of the recent railway surveys, and who is owner of a barn of large dimensions, with huge swinging doors on both sides, observed a posse of surveyors busily driving a row of stakes through his premises that extended to the very centre of his big barn. He addressed the men of the gang as follows:—"Layin' out another railroad?"—"Surveying for one," was the reply. "Goin' threw my barn?" "Dont see how we can avoid it." "Wall, now, mister, I calculate I've got something to say bout that. I want you lawd to be staid that I've got something to say dew besides ravin' out tew open and shet them doors every time a train wus to go threw."

Two FUNNY THINGS.—"It is such a funny thing," said an old lady of experience, "to see a doctor try to look solemn when he is told there is a deal of illness about. The only thing that beats it is to hear a lawyer talk with regret about people going to law."

As the family of a very orthodox divine were gravely discussing the baby was so naughty, a twelve-year-old boy had just commenced to study the steam-engine, who as the catechism, asked, "Papa, as we all inherit the sin of Adam, and the baby is such a little fellow, isn't there a greater pressure of sin to the square inch in the baby than in any of the rest of us?"

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

BUCKINGHAM.—Bro. J.M. Skinner, G.M. assisted by Sister Downing and other friends from Stony Stratford reconstituted the Buckingham Lodge, which has been asleep for four years, on the 15th inst. Eight joined by initiation, and five by e.c. Rev. W. H. Walford was elected W.C.T. and Rev. Hollowell, L.D. It was decided to meet on Thursday evenings at 7.30. Several others are expected to join at once, and the members are hopeful of doing a good work in the town.

CURRAGH (Ireland).—A public meeting in connection with the "Slasher's Oath" Lodge, No. 14, was held in the Royal Engineers' Library, on November 15, P.O. Lawlor, W.C.T., and Bro. W. S. Scott, W.S. Grand, were present, and a special attendant from Dublin and the former presided. There was a very fair attendance, although the weather was extremely bad. Spirited addresses were given by Bros. Lawlor and Gathness; and at the conclusion it was announced that the "Slasher's Oath" Lodge would open in the future in a permanent Lodge at this station, and would be known as the Curragh Garrison Lodge, No. 14. The meeting was also addressed by Bro. V. Baird, W.C.T., and Bro. Pashley, L.D. The meeting over, the Lodge was opened, and two received on e.c., and three initiated. The Lodge initiated during the past two months. Bro. Starr, G. W. Conn., was prevented from attending at the last moment through urgent business.

MORPETH.—Notwithstanding the cayenne pepper burnt by some imp of mischief, our Morpeth brethren had a very successful gathering on Friday, the 10th inst. Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C., and a George Deane, were announced to speak, but the latter was prevented from being present by domestic affliction. Bro. O. Scott, however, proved a "host in himself," and managed very successfully to keep up the interest of the meeting under rather awkward circumstances. Mr. James Butler, who had been a successful Temperance candidate at the recent municipal election, presided, and opened the meeting in a characteristically short speech. Bro. Scott spoke with his accustomed humour, pathos, and force, and was very graphic in the benefits of Temperance, Prohibition, and Good Templary. It was unfortunate, however, that the cayenne pepper dodge just took place at the "beginning of the end" of his address, and so the large audience was prevented from hearing the climax. However, as Bro. Scott, like a wise speaker, had not left all his points till the last, but had put them very forcibly all the way through, the people would be benefited, and our cause in Morpeth would receive a considerable impetus from his very able and well-aimed address. Bro. Deane, had also kindly brought several of his celebrated (and justly so) Tonic-sol-fa Association to assist the Morpeth friends, and the way in which they rendered some part-songs, notably "The Skylark and the Ye Banks and Grass," was charming. At the close of the meeting Bro. Scott gave a most fitting address to the Lodge members and a few friends, and won golden opinions by his happy and forcible way of putting things.

You may wish to get a wife without a falling; but what if the lady, after you find her, happens to be in want of a husband of the same character?

A wit and fool in company are like a crab and an oyster—the one watches till the other opens his mouth, that he may catch him by it.

A great philosopher says: "In the economy of nature nothing is lost. The inside of an orange may refresh one man, while the outside of the same fruit may serve as a medium for breaking another man's leg."

A gentleman prescribing to a friend who an annual concert had just passed off, dwelt upon the size and elegance of a piano that was used on the occasion.—"My boy," said he, "it was a splendid instrument, and large. By Jove, you could have lived in it!"—"No doubt," observed his friend, "it was a cottage."

COURTESY, BREVETED.—"Well, my boy," said a father to his son, "what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?"—"I gave a poor boy a penny," replied young Hopeful.—"Ah, ha, that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?"—"I didn't stop to ask," replied the son; "I just took the money for liking a boy who called me names."

A young man home from college wishing to inspire his little sister with awe for his learning, pointed to a star, and said: "Sis, do you see that bright little luminary? It's bigger than this whole world!"—"No, I don't," said the sister, "I've never seen it before."—"Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder.

GETTING ON.—Some time ago an organ was introduced in a parish church in the north of Scotland, whereat some of the members took offence and left. One of these soon after met another member, and inquired "hoo the organ was gettin' on?"—"Oh, fine," was the answer, "jist blawin' awa' the chaff an' keepin' the corn."



NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding items of news—Address, Editor, Good Templars' Watchword 3, Ball-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

As our space is limited we can only insert a few lines in reference to any article, and are compelled therefore to exclude unnecessary details, and matters of merely local interest; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notice will be given to any communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender.

As our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by Wednesday morning of the week.

G.R.W.—We have sent your letter and enclosure on to the D. E. D.

F.L.M.—The badge is meant to be worn by all—irrespective of the degree attained.

J.V.—So badly written, and so much smudged, we hardly like to trouble our printers with it.

S.J.—Somewhat too personal and local to be of general interest, though a good testimony to industrial merit, of which we have so many hundreds of examples in our Order.

C.G.—We do not, as a rule, acknowledge the receipt of rejected poetry. That just to band is good in conception but bad in poetry. The lines are out of metre and the grammar occasionally at fault.

F.T.—Any minister who could talk so in his sermon would be so devoid of good sense that we should hardly value his opinion. If the members were it perfect, he was not the man to improve them. One object of the Order is to bring together brethren who are imperfect, like ourselves, and to try by kindness and wisdom to improve one another. The minister who preaches down people's little failings from the pulpit has at least one great failing of his own—he is not wise.

We think your letter scarcely throws any new light on the subject, and that all are agreed as to the importance of keeping up the tone of our Lodge-room work and recreation.

BRO G. H. GRAHAM, D.C.T., Mid-Kent, is a candidate for the Maidstone School Board. Our members at Maidstone will see to it that he is elected.

LINCOLNSHIRE FEATHER BEDS.

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All orders must be accompanied by cheque or P.O. made payable to the above. NEWHAM & Co., Feather Purifiers, 71, Fydehill-street, Boston, Lincolnshire, which, to insure safe delivery of goods, may be post-dated ten days.

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GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS. NEW PRODUCTIONS.

Temperance Lessons for the Young. By Rev. F. WAGSTAFF, F.R.H.S. This work, which the author has had in prospect for some years, contains a complete course of lessons, and is admirably adapted for all teachers of the young. 3d. each, or 3s. per doz., post free.

The Temperance Movement: its Origin and Development. By JOSEPH MALINS, G.W.C.T. This contains portraits of Liversay, Lawson, Bowly, and various illustrations. 13d. each or 1s. per dozen, post free.

Duties of Deputies and other Officers. New and enlarged edition. 11d. each or 1s. per dozen, post free.

New Music. "There is Somebody's Darling in Danger," and "Gather the dear little we ones," by J. Edwyn Pugh. Each sheet contains the music in both notations. 1s. per dozen, post free.

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NAVAL DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—JAMES RAE, Market-place, Reading.
W.D.S.—CAPT. W. H. PHIPPS, 25, Leo-park, Lee, S.E.
D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 39, Prince George-street, Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT.
D.C.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, } 3, Elizabeth-cottages
D.S.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, } Shooters Hill, S.E.
W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, } Whitehall-pk., London.

G.W. Sec.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The twelve copies of Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, a gift to the Lodges by the P.G.W.C.T., can be had on application to the G.W. Sec. The District Secretaries have, in a few instances, been supplied for their own Lodges.

In applying, Lodge Deputies should give the names and numbers of the Lodges.

The new edition of "Duties of Deputies and other Officers" is ready, as can be seen by the advertisement in another column.

W. District Secretaries are requested to send, without delay, their Return Sheets and Tax for the quarter ending November 1.

Tax for the quarter ending November 1, received during the week:—

Nov. 21.—Surrey, W. £ s. d.
" 21.—Hants. 3 19 1
Jas. J. Woods, (Hon.) G.W. Sec.

G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

Nov. 27.—Cheshire, E. & M. Sandbach, Row, Godalming.
" 27.—Durham, N. Gateshead.
" 27.—Lancs., S.W. City Concert Hall, Liverpool.

" 27.—Warwick St. Saviour's School, Farm-street, Huckley, Birmingham.

" 27.—Surrey, W. Mission Room, Mead Row, Godalming.
" 28.—Hampshire, S. Lynton.
" 29.—Kent, M. Gravesend.
" 29.—Somerset, E. Pill, near Bristol.

Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. and M. Victoria Hall, Friar-ch., Blackfriars, S.E.
" 11.—Nottingham Carlton.
" 12.—Durham, S. Howden-le-Wear.
" 14.—N. E. Lancashire Burnley.

Communications and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T. G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

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THE SOLDIER'S STORY, "A Twelve Miles Wade," by Capt. Mayne Reid.

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Concerning this book, which contains 172 pages, the late eminent author, Sheridan Knowles, observed:—"It will be an invaluable boon to every person who can read and think."

All friends of Temperance should read page 21 of this Book.

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WATCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 463.

[Registered at
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[as a
Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

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THE RED DRAGON.

A PROHIBITION SERMON.

By REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

"Behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his head. And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven."—Revelation xii. 3, 4.

Some commentators think that this red dragon of the text means one thing, and other commentators think it means something else, and there is such a wide difference of opinion that I feel at liberty to think that it may be suggestive of the great monster of intemperance, fiery and all devouring, with at least ten horns hooking and lacerating society, and by taking possession of so many governments, may be said to wear seven crowns, and by dragging down kings and queens, and orators and poets, and so many illustrious men and women from their firmament of power, that it may be said to draw the third part of the stars of heaven after it. Alcoholism is the worst of all red dragons.

Last Sabbath, in my discourse, I represented the degradation of

THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES

of this day, and suggested that as probably they might have fulfilled their mission, the loss of both of them would not be a very great loss. The Republican party was organized to kill slavery. Well, slavery is dead. The Republican party having accomplished its object, if it should pass out of existence it could see no very great loss. The Democratic party was formed by Thomas Jefferson to oppose the law of primogeniture, by which all the inheritance came to the oldest child, and to drive out from this country all foreign titles, and to give equal rights to all classes of people. These things have been achieved, if that party should pass off the face of the earth, it would not be a very great damage. I said to you last Sabbath there needed to be in this country some great party with God-given, sublime ideas. I said to you that the first principle of that party ought to be the recognition of the Eternal God in the affairs of men and governments. I went on, also, to show you that such a party ought to be antagonistic to all national wastefulness, and the friend of all national economy.

This morning I take a step farther, and say that such a party ought not only to whisper, but to thunder against the curse of curses, the abomination of abominations, the infernalism of infernalisms—the intemperance of this country—and that with national prohibition it ought to go forth to slay this red dragon of the text. If you have any idea, my friends, that the prohibition victory in Kansas and in Iowa is a fanatical paroxysm, you have made a very great mistake. In six years

THE PROHIBITION PARTY

will hold the balance of power in every State of the American Union. It may not have a majority of the votes, but it will hold the balance of power; so that no man can be governor, or lieutenant-governor, or secretary of state, or hold any important position in the State until he is a pronounced prohibitionist, and in years it will have its president in the White House.

No party has ever risen into power so rapidly as the Prohibition party is now rising. The anti-slavery party came out from under the mountain of scorn and contempt to take the presidential chair and both Houses of Congress; but the Prohibition party, if you will watch the statistics, is coming with four times the celerity. American slavery was a pet lamb as compared with this red dragon. All the families which have been robbed of fathers and brothers and sons by the rum traffic; all the States of the Union that have been despoiled of their mightiest men; and all the churches of Jesus Christ which find the chief obstacle to the advancement of religion in the appetite for strong drinks; and all the intelligences, and all the patriotisms, and all the enthusiasms of the land will yet pack itself into an avalanche that will come crushing down upon this, the worst evil that ever afflicted a nation. I give fair notice to all politicians in America of what is coming. Better lead off than follow in afterwards as stragglers. Many of the strongest men in both political parties, north and south, see the rising tide of this reformation, and they are preparing to fight the red dragon. There may be many defeats before we get the final victory, but victory will come as surely as there is a God in heaven, and that this nation was not intended for one great drunkenery. I nominate for president and vice-president of the United States, in 1884—carriage not which is the first or which is the second named on the ticket, although one is a Republican and the other a Democrat, and the one a western man and the other a southern man, but both pronounced Prohibitionists—Governor St. John, of Kansas, and Governor Colquitt, of Georgia. The Far West ought to have by this time a man in the White House, and now that the war is over, let us prove that it is over, and that we realize that it is over, by nominating to the highest, or next to the highest, office the illustrious Georgian.

Oh! what a country this would be with no dram-shops.

NO DRAM-SHOPS!

Then no poor-houses, no penitentiaries, fewer broken hearts, and fewer dissolute homes. No woman brought up in luxury, afterwards married to a man who sets her, with her shrivelled arm and hollow eye, and pallid cheek and consuming lung, to fight back the wolf that thrusts its nostrils through the broken window-pane, snuffing for the blood of her helpless babe. Let the contention between the great Temperance societies of America cease, and the 70,000 men belonging to the Temperance societies of the State of New York join hands with the hundreds of thousands of Temperance men in other States, and the millions of men who belong to no Temperance society, but who are anxious for the sobriety and the disenfranchisement of this country, and the work will be done, and done in less time than I tell you.

First of all we want an amendment to the constitution of the United States ratified by three-fourths of the States—an amendment prohibiting the manufacture and the sale of alcoholic liquors in all the States and territories, except for medicinal, artistic, mechanical, and scientific purposes, and a prohibition of the importation of foreign alcoholic liquor except for the same purposes. We want

A GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION

this year, or next year, or the year after, to demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States for national prohibition, and to nominate men for the higher positions, and I invite such convention to come to Brooklyn, and as on this platform, in this house, last winter, Governor St. John, of Kansas, and Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, stood side by side in a Temperance meeting, I ask that national convention to hold their session in this house of God.

The mere prohibition of the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors in a State, perhaps, may only drive that intoxication and that alcoholic liquor into another State; but let us have national prohibition, and then one-half the iniquity tumbles off into the Atlantic Ocean and the other half of the iniquity tumbles off into the Pacific Ocean—drowned in two oceans of cold water!

Let there be not from the Canadas to the Gulf room enough for this red dragon to put one of his feet. That State Legislatures have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was established by the opinion of Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, and by Judge Waterbury, and by Judge Grier, and by Judge Daniel, and by Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and by Chief Justice Harrington, of Delaware, and by Chief Justice Mason, of Nebraska, and in that memorable case where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate made the argument, and Judge Taney, of the Supreme Court, supported by all his associate judges, declared that there was nothing in the Federal Constitution or the laws of Congress to hinder any State Legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. But while it is established as a State right, we want also the boldness, and the courage, and the aggregate force of all the good people of this country to come together and demand that it be a national prohibition.

WE WANT A NATIONAL MOVEMENT,

so that the stronger States in the matter can help the weaker States, and so that the country districts can help the dissipated cities. We want a national movement. "Oh!" says some one, "the United States Government gets so much tax from the liquor traffic; the liquor traffic pays the United States Government millions of dollars a year as tax, and we can't afford to let that tax go." I tell you, where the liquor traffic pays the United States Government one dollar, it steals 10 in the property destroyed, in the criminal trials that are necessary, in the poorhouses, the almshouses, the penitentiaries that are required to take care of the victims. The United States Government makes as much out of the rum traffic as you would make as a merchant if you sold a man a knife for one dollar, and after he had paid you the one dollar for the knife he should thrust the blade through your son's heart—as much as if you sold a box of matches, and after the customer had paid you for the matches he opened the box and with the first match struck set fire to your dwelling.

One million drunkards in the United States to-day, sixty thousand of them annually dying in the United States; one hundred thousand men and women thrust into prison as a result of the liquor traffic; two hundred thousand children by this infamy thrown help-

less on the world or gathered up in the institutions of charity; thirty thousand inmates in the United States as a result of the rum traffic, while England pays annually 400,000 dollars to support the alcoholic insane paupers. Twenty-eight thousand prisoners in Canada, and twenty-one thousand of them the victims of rum.

George Allison, of Philadelphia, whom I know very well as a man who gives honest statistics, says that four-fifths of the crime in the United States is chargeable to the rum traffic. Mrs. Comstock, the Quaker missionary, says that out of 115,000 prisoners 105,000 were victims of the rum traffic. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the children of America kept out of school, the children of drunks! A statistic was made some time ago, when the evil was not as great as it is now, that the cost of and ruin by rum in the United States annually is twelve hundred millions of dollars.

Oh, they talk about crooked whisky, by which they mean that which escapes the tax of Government; but I tell you all whisky is crooked, because it makes a man's path crooked, and his disposition crooked, and his business crooked, and his fortune crooked, and his example crooked, and his destiny crooked. Crooked whisky, crooked gin, crooked wine, crooked cognac, crooked schnapps, crooked everything that intoxicates.

IT IS ALL CROOKED.

We talk against this evil and heed is done, but the work will not be done until there is a national prohibition.

In Edwards County, Illinois, 57 years ago they resolved they would have no rum in the county, and for 25 years, for a quarter of a century, there was but one man sent from that county to the State prison, and he committed his crime under intoxication from rum, and he went to a neighboring county. The county jail for the most part empty. Only two or three paupers in the whole county. Taxes 32 per cent. less than in the neighboring counties, although the roll of the taxes showed there was more valuable property in that county than in any other county of the same size in the State. Good citizens of America, I do not know how you feel, but I confess that I am tired of paying taxes to fix up the work of these infernal grog shops that are tossing tens of thousands of people into crime and suffering, that will them from Brooklyn! Out with them from the United States! I have proclaimed and now proclaim war for the rest of my life against the abomination, State prohibition, National prohibition, "Oh," says some one, "if a law of that kind were passed, it would not be executed in this country." I have executed Rhode Island, in parts of Massachusetts, in parts of Rhode Island, in parts of Maryland, in parts of Iowa, in parts of Kansas, and in some of those States throughout and throughout.

GIVE US SUCH A LAW

in these Atlantic cities, and if the authorities did not execute it, we would do as the "Forty-niners" did in California, and we would form a vigilance committee, and we would get them from Brooklyn! Out with them! Give us such a law of prohibition in Brooklyn, and if the authorities did not execute it, I would marshal a battalion of strong-armed men, and we would go out and in the name of our homes, and in the name of the Lord God Almighty, we would march on the streets of Brooklyn. There can be done, and it will be done; but it will not be done until the whole nation wakes up. State prohibition will not accomplish it. It must be national prohibition. You say, "Who would join such a party?" I will tell you. In that place, but tens of thousands of drunkards who, unable to endure the temptation, wish that these allurances were taken out of their sight. These poor tempted men cannot run the gauntlet of the bar-rooms and the wine cellars. From morning until night they can not get out of their minds the temptation. They are before them, but they are, on either side of them, an all-encompassing fire of demonic bombardment. Give them a chance, and make it possible for them to walk the whole length of Fulton-street, Atlantic-street, and Broadway, and East-street, and Chestnut-street, and Fort-street, and Avenue, without the inhalation of alcoholic malodors.

Let a petition to the Congress of the United States asking for national prohibition be circulated throughout this country, and you will find on the petition the striking signatures of hands trembling with indignation, which have fought an unsuccessful war against these dissipations for a long while; signatures, if it were necessary, made with lips like those of the Scotch God-fathers, dipped in the blood of their own veins. If that could be done, the signature to the petition more important than a name.

AN EXCISING SCENE

last Tuesday when a madman, with a sharp compass, rushed through the crowd on Broadway and Fort-street, striking right and left, and stabbing men, women, and children, until the city ambulances were filled with the wounded. It was well done when a stout man grasped the demonic and threw him to the earth and others rushed to disarm him. But I have to tell you that there is a thousand-armed maniac of nicholism rushing through the streets of all our cities, striking right

and left, slaying many homes to the hearts, stabbing the State to the heart, stabbing the American Union to the heart. Who will rise up and help the United States Government throb the demonic? Who will pull the wounded out from under the paw and the tooth of the red dragon? Who will bring the United States party will be the physicians of the United States. I have the names of 123 prominent physicians of New York and Brooklyn who petition for State and national prohibition, the confining of alcoholic liquors to medicinal, mechanical, and artistic purposes, and that petition which was made some years ago, parried through this country, would get nine hundred and ninety-nine out of the thousand of all the doctors. These gentlemen know the ravages of this red dragon. They have not only gone to bind up the wounds of the set tumbled in by the red dragon, but they have, in some of the brightest and the most beautiful, and the wealthiest homes of your great cities, gone in among masterpiece pictures and under gorgeous canopy to help hold down an embroiled fellow, the victims of a delirium tremens, into whose imagination all the angles of the tropics have seemed to pour their reptiles, and all prdition to have poured its devil. The physicians of this country, than whom there is no more self-sacrificing class of men, will all be on the same side of prohibition. Yes, they will be on the same side. "Oh," says one, "that makes no difference, they can't vote." They can and they do. Are you not willing to acknowledge that

THE WIVES AND THE MOTHERS

of America are the mightiest power extant? The women carried Iowa and Kansas for State prohibition, and the women will carry the United States for national prohibition. Every man with a wife who has a child, or a mother who has a child, or a business man wants business advice he goes to a business man, but if he wants moral advice he asks his wife, unless he is resolved on immorality, and then he asks no one. Women understands the ravages of this drug, and she has seen on her face, and she has seen on another foot in the wardrobe, and another foot in the empty bread-tray, and the other foot saturated with the tears and blood of a desolate home. Women knows what rum does by its fiery wake. Charles Dickens laughs at the punch-bowl, and poets realize the wine-cup, and many an impenetrator has made audacious roars with mirth at the step of the drunkard; and a woman sees but little fun in that dramatization. She locks beyond the foot-lights of the comedian and she sees the child and the daughter, by destitution, turned into a life of infamy, and the gasb across the wife's temples from the edges of a decanter, and a wild, disheveled man standing mid-floor, uttering a halloo that makes the children shriek and the wife drop on her knees. That music, with our fist dashed to pieces the mirror at which his bride once arranged her tresses white with the other he throws the family Bible, with the marriage record, into the flames, and with crooked lips, and with a look that would melt the heart of His children, though His judgments tarry long. There is not much fun in all that for a woman. Oh! we shall have in this country a million Deborahs ready to help the *Burrows* in this conflict, and we will go to the rescue of the United States Government national prohibition. Yes, my friends,

THE CHURCHES OF GOD

will come in solidly on the subject. The world may scoff at Christian people as insignificant, but banded together for any great moral movement, they can carry anything at the ballot-box and in congressional assembly. The Temple is the great world center. The rum-drinking professors of religion will get out of her and go closer over to the devil, who was them now from hat to heel, and the Methodist church, and the Baptist church, and the Congregational church, and the Episcopal church, and the Presbytery church, led on by some Dr. Guthrie, and the Catholic church, led on by some Father Mathew, will come in on this cause, and then the question will be so thoroughly settled, and the work will be so thoroughly finished, that they, you and I, are dead and gone, and far on in the future, in a museum in this country, there will be standing on the same shelf the lachrymatory of an ancient tomb and the demi-john of a modern wine-cellar, both alike coriories, and the antiquarian in his lectures, will explain to his students how one of them was a receptacle of tears for the dead, and the other was a fountain of tears for the living. There will arise some man in the Senate of the United States or the House of Representatives, ordained by the laying on of the hands of all the righteous people of America who will demand that the right arm of the American Government be raised to stop this plague, and into his speech he will intone the plaint of hundreds of thousands of children and mothers and fathers and fathers, reaching from ocean to ocean and from earth to heaven. While that Senator shall stand before the national legislators making his plea, those legislators will see

A VISION OF TWO LAKES

—a lake of tears and a lake of blood—and a vision of two scrolls, one scroll like that which Ezekiel saw written within and without with lamentation and mourning and a great woe, and the other scroll containing the proclamation of emancipation, being more slaves from worse bondage, and declaring that under the swords and the hedges and the heels of an indignant American nation shall go down the red dragon which has so long been hok-ing with the ten horns and reigning with the seven crowns. Arrogant the thirteenth day of the state of heaven after it. Yes, all the patriots in both parties will come forth, the men who are tired of building asylums and penitentiaries and poor-houses, the men who want nothing themselves but who want to have the land saved from the red dragon, and to become a nation for comfort, and a properly—domestic, social, national, for the Church of God, for all patriots, for all good women as well as all good men, let the battle cry for the next 25 years be,

"DOWN WITH THE RUM TRAFFIC! NATIONAL PROHIBITION! NO QUARTER FOR THE DRUG SYSTEM! EREWEAR, EXCEPT FROM THE WINE BOTTLES! DEATH TO THE RED DRAGON!"

I take the sword of the Lord of Gibeon, and I thrust the old grizzly monster through and through and through, and stamp on the execrable carcass, and I cry with the angel that St. John saw standing in the sun at the time the beast was slain, saying to all the souls that lay in the midst of Heaven,

"COME AND GATHER YOURSELVES TOGETHER TO THE SUPPER OF THE GREAT GOD."

VISIT OF THE G. W. COUNSELLOR TO ESSEX.

Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.O., paid his first visit to Essex on November 30 to 24 inclusive, and commenced by holding a conference of Lodge members at the Temperance Restaurant.

HARVARD.—This was followed by a public meeting at Dovercourt. Bro. Rev. J. Demps, D.D., presided, and addresses were delivered by Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.O., and Sister M. E. Dowra, G.W.V.T.

CHELMSFORD was visited on the 21st ult., a largely attended conference of Lodge members being held at 2.30 p.m. at the Co-operative Stores Assembly Room. A public meeting was held at the Rev. J. N. Nairne, sec. of the local branch of the New Public Hall, and at 8 o'clock a crowded public meeting was held in the ball-room of the Shire Hall (kindly granted by the magistrates). Amongst an audience of some 800 were the Rev. H. Fresh Johnson, rector, and the Rev. J. N. Nairne, sec. of the Temperance Society. Bro. J. Kempter, G.E.S., presided, and concisely explained the principles and working of the Order. Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.O., delivered an admirable speech. Sister M. E. Dowra, G.W.V.T., and Mr. J. Stacy were also present at the meeting; at the close of which a special Lodge Session was held, and six initiated members of the Order.

GRAYS was visited on the 22nd ult., a conference of Lodge members being held in the U. M. Free Church, followed by a public meeting in the same building. Bro. W. G. Thompson presided, and much satisfaction was expressed with the meeting.

STRATFORD.—On the 23rd ult. three meetings were held at the Town Hall, Stratford, commencing at 8 o'clock by a conference of total abstainers, who had taken part in a recent Temperance mission. A paper by Sister M. E. Dowra, G.W.V.T., was read by Bro. Latimer Crow, W.D.C.O., and Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.O., gave an admirable address upon the working and principles of the I.O.G.T. Rev. R. P. Pelly, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, presided, and was supported by seven waters in the Blue Ribbon movement. At 8 o'clock a crowded meeting of Lodge members was held when all listened with deep interest to the welcome counsel of the G.W.C.O. At 8 o'clock a demonstration in deed and word took place, over 1,200 again visiting the Town Hall. Rev. H. P. Pelly, M.A., again presided, and an elaborate and interesting report was given, promising to give his consideration as to joining the Templar ranks. Powerful addresses were delivered by Bro. Rev. Septimus Bass, M.A., D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.O., and J. Kempter, G.E.S., at the close of which 61 signed the Blue Ribbon pledge, and most intimate their intention of joining the Order.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA was visited on the 24th, a well-attended conference of Lodge members being held at the British School-room at 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a crowded public meeting was held in the Public Hall, under the presidency of Bro. E. W. Brooks, Esq., of Grays. Rev. F. D. Hooper, M.A., presided, and Mr. Atwell opened the meeting with prayer. Bro. D. Y. Scott delivered a telling and earnest address to an appreciative audience. Rev. H. W. Childs and Mr. George Ling, of London, also took part. Several addresses were taken at the close,

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER AT BIRMINGHAM.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Order, was commemorated by a public meeting at the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on November 20. Bro. Edmund Glover, D.O.T. president, and was supported by the following officers and sisters—Bro. the Rev. H. D. Scammell, D.O.T., West Staffs. Co. Gage, W. T. Griffiths, P.D.D. Bro. W. Waite, C.D. for Rugby. Bro. W. Bingham, V.D.; and Sister Miss M. A. Goyne, Bro. J. P. Griffiths, D.S.J.T.; and Bro. Walter J. Glover, D.E.D. There were also among those present—Mrs. J. E. Poulter, sister of T. Thorne, P.D.D.; J. T. Griffiths, W.D.M. and C.D. for Birmingham; W. Woodcock, P.D.D.; Miss H. E. Youag, P.G.S.J.T.; and Sister Mrs. Townsend, W.D.V.T. The orchestra was filled by the Birmingham contingent of the Crystal Palace Choir, who gave a selection of music at intervals, under the direction of Miss Youag.

Rev. H. D. Scammell, having offered up prayer, THE CHAIRMAN said they had met to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the Order of Good Templars. (Applause.) In years past it had been the custom to hold the meeting in the Town Hall, but this year the regular assembly had been held in London. They felt, however, that they ought not to let the opportunity pass of recognising the fact that this movement first took root in Birmingham, and therefore those present had been invited to celebrate with them the 14th anniversary. No doubt many of those present had heard from the lips of Bro. W. T. Griffiths a description of its origin, and he was not going to recall any part of the history of the Order in connection with its introduction to this country, but to ask their attention to the fact of its practical success in their midst, for the advancement of the Temperance cause, and to ask them for their cooperation to help it forward, if they did not already belong to it. They knew that in Birmingham their existence a strong prejudice against the Order. And their are a number of cases, many objections raised to its principle method of carrying on the work. But the principle one was that it went farther than most Temperance organisations were generally known to go. That the question was one in which every Englishman and woman was deeply interested in there would be scarcely an exaggeration. It was in Birmingham in its success were deeply interested in its non-success, in support of which, they had had to-day several explanations; a publican himself that day had declared that "this Blue Ribbon movement was revolutionizing the temperance cause in this country." He said that the Good Templars for years past had been preparing the ground from which the Blue Ribbon movement was reaping so much fruit. There was no doubt that the Temperance movement was advancing to the south and westward, and when the Order of Good Templars and when the Blue Ribbon movement had finished its work, the Order of Good Templars would remain to gather in and to strengthen those the movement had awakened. (Applause.) He thought by objects which they might have been met on the side by the speeches of the evening, that they would sign the pledge or join one of the Lodges of our Order. (Applause.)

The Choir sang, "He that hath a pleasant face," after which Bro. Rev. H. D. SCAMMELL, D.O.T., addressed the meeting saying, he had remembered reading that every publican would have to pass through three stages. It had been the same with Good Templars. First, it was ridiculed, and people said it was absurd to sign the pledge. Next, people began to look at it and wonder what was the people had been looking at Good Templars for the last few years. Then, they said they had come to the third stage, and that they were convinced it was a useful or desirable agency. He was prepared to endorse what the chairman had said, that our movement was getting wonderfully popular. In his own country he had seen the same thing very successful. Referring to their own town Staffs, he said that in that town the publicans openly said that if the movement known as the Blue Ribbon was not stopped they would be obliged to come up their backs. (Applause.) He remembered the time when people were saying they would apologise at a banquet for not drinking the same coloured liquid as those with whom they were dining. But to-day no apology was necessary, and some who drank were ready to apologise, and to tell you that they once were abstainers and kept the pledge, and were never better in their lives, and the times was not far distant when he who drank would blush for so doing, and England would awake to the fact that the drinking customs of society were becoming a curse. Dealing with the religious aspect of the Temperance question he asked how many of us it that a little was done to spread Christianity among the heathens, and answered it was because of the beneficial effects of temperance. Speaking of the use of intoxicating wine at the Lord's Supper, he said he had seen a man who had saved his life by his temperate habits, and had found peace in Christ and on presenting himself at the Communion-table had been offered in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ the intoxicating wine, and on drinking fell away again, and that same Communion service was made the theme of his grief that night in the public-house, demons rejoicing over that day's work, and the dear Christian minister had gone to the grave fearing that that brother was irreversibly lost. The intoxicating cup must be removed from the table of the Lord. It was his hope that the result could be accomplished in the sight of you to say, "Now you can drink and not fall, because this cup has been blessed in the name of the Lord." As a proof that the intoxicating cup was not even beneficial in sickness he urged them to compare the results achieved at the London Temperance Convention, and at the same would be the same factory and the death-rate much lower than in any other similar institution. (Loud applause.)

Choir followed and sang "The Temperance Man."

Miss M. A. GOYNE said she was not going to wish the Order "many happy returns of the day," because she felt certain it would never die till the Temperance victory had been won.

Sister Mrs. KENNERLEY sang as a solo, "Water from the Spring," the choir accompanying and taking up the chorus.

After which Bro. W. Waite and Bingham had directed the meeting, and the proceedings closed with singing by the choir.

GRAND LODGE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

The seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge was held on November 22, at Castletown. The session was opened at 11 a.m., in the usual form by the G.W.C.T. Bro. Pendlebury. The minutes of the last session having been read and confirmed, Bro. Eccles, G.W.C.T. England, was called on by the Grand Lodge of the Isle of Man, and was represented by delegates. The first business of the session was the reading of one receiving a set of officers' and members' regalia which the Memorial Lodge had presented to the Grand Lodge. The next business of the day was the G.W.C.T. showed the untiring diligence with which he had worked to advance the cause of Temperance during his term of office. The report was received and adopted unanimously. The G.W.C.T. Bro. Jolley, submitted his report, showing an increase of two Lodges and a large increase of members. The G.W. Tr. Bro. Proctor, next submitted his report, which showed that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge was very satisfactory. The G.S.T. Sister Kelly presented her report, showing the state of the Juvenile branch of the Order on the island. A very interesting discussion ensued upon the use of the Order. Many suggestions were made, and several openings for Bro. Durra's report. The report was read and discussed during this debate angur well for the future of Good Templary on the island. The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following being elected:—Bro. Pendlebury, G.W.C.T. (re-elected), Bro. G. G. Thompson, G.W.C.T., Sister M. Carine, G.W.C.T., Bro. Goldsmith, G.W.S. Bro. William Proctor, G.W.T.M.; Bro. T. Goldsmith, G.W.C.T.; Bro. J. Clague, G.W.S.; Sister Kelly, G.S.J.T.; Bro. Kelly, P.G.W.C.T.; Bro. Caroe, G.G.; Bro. W. Davis, G.S.T.; Bro. Bindell, G.S.T.; Bro. W. G. D. G. Qualtrough, G.D.M.; Sister Cuthbertson, G.S.T. The officers were installed by Bro. Eccles, Bro. Cuthbertson's report of the R.W.G.L. session was received with thanks. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on nine brethren. Votes of thanks to the Grand Lodge of England for appointing Bro. Eccles to visit the Isle of Man, and to Bro. Eccles for coming, were carried with great enthusiasm.—In connection with the Grand Lodge, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The audience filled the hall, and was very large. Bro. W. T. Griffiths, Pendlebury, presided. A very interesting programme was presented, and the whole of the proceedings passed off very pleasantly. The choir being thoroughly efficient, rendered very excellent service during the evening.

The chairman made an address, urging that Good Templars was the best organisation for the promotion of Temperance reform. Bro. Proctor, of Douglas, also addressed the meeting. He dwelt on the many advantages accruing to Good Templars, and urged all present to make some effort in behalf of the Temperance cause. Bro. A. E. Eccles acted upon the people that the laws of nature being God's laws, any violation of them brought retribution. He denounced the use of narcotic poisons whether in the form of alcohol, tobacco, or opium, as contrary to nature and reason, and as a source of evil, and invited the audience to discontinue their use in every shape and form. Bro. T. Goldsmith earnestly and forcibly asked attention and sympathy and co-operation to secure the triumph of Temperance reform. Bro. Baxendell, from London, deplored that temperance reform was not being more widely known, and some interesting news as to the means that were being adopted there to abate this dreadful curse. Bro. Cuthbertson, with his usual earnest and engaging style, advised all to become Good Templars. The usual order of business was now carried out. Bro. A. E. Eccles and Douglas, meetings were also held in connection with the Grand Lodge session, which was the most successful yet held on the island.

CITY CLUB CONVERSATION.

Nearly 500 ladies and gentlemen, members and friends, were present on the evening of November 23, at the first conversation of the City Club, Lodge-rooms. This club, which was established two years ago by Mr. John M. Cook (the great excursionist), was organized for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the Temperance principle; and the first meeting was held on the evening of November 23, already numbers over 700 members, many of whom are connected with the Press. The institution has naturally met with great success, for although town membership is secured by the annual payment of only £1 2s., the members for the country are only £1 1s. In the whole of the large building at the bottom of Fleet-street on the north side, above the mezzanine floor, is devoted to the purposes of the Club, in which is to be found every accommodation in the way of newspapers, magazines, refreshments, billiards, games, &c. The rooms were decorated with flowers, ferns, pictures, paintings, &c., and the large reading-room was converted into a concert-room, in which throughout the evening a numerous company were entertained with vocal and instrumental music, and dancing. The evening was a most successful one, many of the members taking part therein. The visitors were received by Bro. John Kempter, G.E.S. chairman, Mr. Judd, C.C., deputy-chairman, Mr. Bredall, hon. secretary, and other members of the committee. There were also present, Mr. G. G. Thompson, G.W.C.T., and other specimens of Egyptian antiquities, Japanese bronzes, collections of china, and other objects lent by Mr. Cook. Amongst the miscellaneous exhibits of that gentleman were the late Charles Dickens' review "Grip" by "Fraser's Budget" notices of the original edition of Captain Cook's Voyages Round the World, interwoven and interlined by Captain King, who took charge of the expedition at the death of Captain Cook. Some of the Egyptian antiquities, which excited great interest, were estimated to be worth £100,000. There were also many other interesting objects of interest exhibited were musical boxes by Mr. Wales and Mr. Yabsley, the latter also exhibiting a mechanical singing bird and some musical moving models; phonograph, microscope, and singing bird by Mr. Shuter, &c. &c. A new edition of the Bible, by Mr. Huggill; articles of Indian, Algerian, and Continental manufacture, by the hon. secretary, Mr. Bredall, and by Mr. Spiller; selections from Admiral Beke's collection, by Mr. T. A. Reed; autographs, by Mr. Scherer and Mr. Wright; engravings and coloured plates by Mr. Cook, Mr. A. B. Cooke, and others; microscopes, stereoscopes, and other optical instruments, by Messrs. Negretti and Zamboni, Messrs. Newton and Co. Mr. Durra's collection of electrical apparatus, by Mr. Kempter, junr., who showed a continuous stream of visitors with a powerful coil and battery, and Messrs. Orms and Co.; Beane's brass work, by Mr. Hudson; telephones, by Mr. Chaloner and Mr. F. Villiers St. John; type writers, by Messrs. Bannington and Co.; pictures and engravings by Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Son; Mr. J. P. Murdoch, Mr. J. G. Wilson, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Murby, Mr. Blennerhasset, and Messrs. Cook and Son; imitation stained glass, by Messrs. Perry and Co.

The evening was devoted to dining purposes a large audience assembled at intervals to enjoy an informal programme, to which Mr. MacKenzie contributed, and created much amusement by his "Ten Minutes with Favourite Actors," his representations of "Dondrachs," Mr. Irving, and "Arthur Sketchley" being excellent. Mr. Blennerhasset gave an amusing sketch entitled "The Eyes of the Poets of the other Senses," and recitations were delivered by Messrs. Winks and Huggill.

After the proceedings closed Mr. A. O. Charles, ex-chairman, of the City Club, who had been obliged to leave, expressed the regret of the members that the duties of Mr. Cook, in Egypt, prevented his being present, and thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to the success of the evening.

OBITUARY.

Bro. H. M. C. Lewis died at Barbadoes, on October 12, aged 23 years. Deceased was a zealous member of the Order ever since its introduction to the island, and had filled almost every office in the Alliance Lodge, No. 1, St. Vincent, including that of W.G.T., for several seasons, and marked his distinction. He was a man of high position, and his death was a loss and esteem of the members of the Lodge, and his early death is deeply felt and regretted. Much sympathy is felt for his widowed mother and other members of his family. Deceased was brother to George Lewis, whose early death was noticed in the WATCHWORD only 10 months ago.

The reason why so many are unable to taste Cocoa is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, and that the starch renders the Cocoa unwholesome, while rendering them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it is over the addition of starch. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is the only one that is free from starch. The strength of these Coconas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—ADVT.

A PAIR OF "EDUCATED" DRUNKARDS.

It was our pleasure a short time since to listen to an excellent speech, at the Great Central Hall, Ditchgate, delivered by that good man and engaging speaker, the Rev. George Wilson McCreer. The subject of the address was "London," of which the rev. gentleman said he was never tired of speaking, and which was always giving him something to talk about. The limits of space will not allow us to reproduce the whole of the speech in these columns, so we must content ourselves, and our readers will please be contented with a couple of choice samples therefrom. An average of nine accidents, said the speaker, occurred every day in the London streets, which were, in the aggregate, 7,000 miles long. The editor of the *Daily Earthquake*—so-called in his neighbourhood because of a special correspondent—a master of six languages, and a mathematician, a splendid journalist—on Contantipole, that he might send home intelligence upon which the people of England were to base their opinions upon the course of foreign politics. Drunk laid hold of him, and he was sent to the hospital. His friends obtained another situation for him, but that he soon lost by drinking. Another engagement was followed by another dismissal. He became possessed of £200, but quickly squandered the whole of the amount. He then received £20 from his wife, but she had been deceived by that the speaker could not say. One day in a street near St. Bartolomew's the same-time journalist—D.T.T., drunken, and of course untidy—fell down in the roadway, was run over, had his skull fractured, was picked up, removed to the hospital, where he died. Yet upon the matter of the Rev. George Wilson McCreer's debate upon Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Local Option resolution, (he the speaker) would be bound to say that the *Earthquake* would contain an article urging that if men were "educated" forsooth drunkenness would cease! He would have liked to have seen the editor of that newspaper look for an answer to your argument to what occurred to one of your own staff. There were, we went on to say, 25,000 persons living (I) in common lodging-houses in London. He went on one occasion to a common lodging-house in Drury-lane. On one of five beds near the window of a small room of an upper story lay a man of 40 (thereabouts, the son of a pious father and a praying mother. That man was once in receipt of £500 a year! He could speak in a gentlemanly way, was familiar with Greek, Latin, French, and English; could read, and write, and speak, and write, and do, almost any act; but his face wore a haggard look, his eyes were bloodshot, his linen dirty, and he stank! In his mouth was a filthy, black pipe. He (Mr. McCreer) resolved to help the degraded man, having paid for a pipe and a tin of snuff, and a tin of soap, and a clean linen, a necktie, &c., then inquired of the landlady how much her lodger was in debt, and although she "put it on," he paid her charges. If once he got hold of a man he did not relinquish his grip if he could possibly avoid so doing. One day he bought him a pair of Dodley-street, Seven Dials, and bought him a suit of clothes, "almost as good as these" (stroking his left sleeve affectionately, "but not quite, for these are new." When annoyed, the man said, "McCreer, you're a jolly brick; but you've done nothing more than buy dirt. Give me fivepence for an ounce of tobacco." This he refused, but offered to buy him a loaf. "I don't want your bread; good morning," said the man (!) as he strode off. "He (ha, ha) got the best of you," laughed a young man who stood by. "You're a Christian!" said the man. He did not see the man he had tried to benefit for the space of two years, when happening to be in Paternoster-row he saw him crawling along in a filthy condition, and broken down with rheumatism. Up to that time the quest had been to do good, to help the best of him. A twelvemonth elapsed, and walking through St. Giles's one wet day, he saw the man again. He was living a homeless life, picking up a living by the aid of street singing. He asked him what he sang. "The Light of Other days," he sang, "I have not the best of him." The light had not faded with him! He decided again to try and help the ungrateful fellow. His (the man's) sister, a governess, called at his house, and said, "Dear Mr. McCreer" (that was the way people—especially ladies—"good round" him), "I hear you are about to get your best of him, his brother again. Here is half a sovereign, which please send, but don't, for my sake, tell him where I am, as he would be sure to come in his rage and fith and send in his name, which would have the effect of getting me disgraced." The man afterwards, but learned that he died in a workhouse, and was taken to a pauper's grave. He told that history to a meeting in Suffolk, when somebody called out "Name!" An elderly Quaker rose, and said, "I know George McCreer well, and he is a name." Bible says, "The memory of the wicked shall rot!"



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS. BY BRO. D.Y. SCOTT, G.W.C.O.

GETTING UP PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Getting up public meetings is quite an art, and there are some points at it, but the ordinary run of mortals do not seem to understand the business. Putting out even a big bill, the catch line of which is, Mr. Stranger will deliver a lecture in Out-of-the-Way School-room, or Mr. Nobly-knows who will address a meeting in the Nobly-goes-to-Chapel, is not enough.

If you are expecting a Gongby, a Lawson, or a Booth it may do, though even then you don't do the men, or the cause they advocate, justice.

I am referring more particularly, however, to cases where you know the friend about to visit you is a thorough good speaker, but he has not a world-wide reputation, and is not known to the public generally in your neighbourhood. Then you must take some means to impart the information which you possess to others. You should, if possible, excite their curiosity. You may do this by simply advertising the man's name, or even his title.

H. C. R., for instance, may be very suggestive letters to a Reachable, but they mean very little to the uninitiated. High Chief Ruler is better, but even that does not convey any very distinctive idea as to the position which the speaker holds in relation to the position of his name, or even his title. They require to be told in language much more explicit that he is at the head of that important organisation, and is a capital speaker.

It is desirable to excite the people's curiosity. No one can lay down any absolute rule as to how this can best be done.

The mode of doing it will differ with the circumstances. That which might answer very well in one place, might not do so in another. It is a town or country, and a different character. To stick to the illustration given above—good might often be done, by putting out advance bills, such as the following: "Expected visit of the Chief Officer of the Independent Order of Rebeebies," "Robert Jones is coming," or "Go and hear such remarks as the following: 'Ah I never did know a good meeting in this place.' 'I wish we had gone in for such-and-such a hall,' &c., &c. But it is too late now—that should have been thought of before, and an attempt at everything of the kind should be carefully considered before the making of the arrangements are handed over to those, it may be, who for want of experience are not capable of looking all round about the subject.

If a speaker is worth hearing at all, it pays to advertise in a proper and to secure a room which will go far to guarantee the success of the meeting.

ADVICE TO SECRETARIES.

When you invite a person to speak, give him a choice of dates if possible, and also explain what the character of the meeting is to be. As soon as convenient it is well to give him clearly to understand what he is invited to do—whether, for instance, he is to talk for fifteen minutes or an hour.

Also be careful to give him the time and place of meeting, and as soon as convenient let him know by whom he is to be entertained.

Remember, when saying you will meet the train. He may miss it, or you may at the last moment be prevented from meeting it. Besides which he wants to know where to have his letters addressed. These and other little matters may seem of little importance to those who seldom travel, but to those who are to make their "home from home," attention to or neglect of them just means the difference between comfort and discomfort.

THE TRAVELLERS' NATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION is an excellent association doing a vast amount of good, and located at York. On Sunday, November 26, a tea meeting was held in connection with the York Martinmas 'Liquor fair, at which the showmen and their wives and families were invited. About 200 attended. After tea excellent addresses were delivered by the ex-Lord Mayor (Alderman Agar), Miss Billington, Mr. W. Yorrell (who presided), Miss Gier, Mr. G. W. Stewart, Mr. G. W. Stewart, Mr. G. W. Stewart, Mr. Featherstone, Mr. Osborne (an ex-showman) and by members of the profession. Sister E. Burt, D.V.T., after a deal of persuasion, pinned the blue on the breast of one of the "two giants" who had signed the pledge, having to reach her arms up at full length to do so, as her convert was 7ft. 4 inches in height.

session was spent in prayer to Almighty God for the speedy recovery of Bro. Hinton. A public meeting was held in the Opera Exchange in the evening, Bro. Dr. Crespi presiding. Addressed by Miss Wingfield Daby and Rev. J. Burns, M.A. Next place of meeting Weymouth.

MID-SOMERSET.—Wells. November 21. About 50 members and officers were present during the day, and Bro. Rev. E. Davy, of Weymouth, attended by special invitation. The returns showed a decrease of 29 members during the quarter, but a gain of 90 during the year. Considerable discussion took place on the juvenile work, and it was decided to hold conferences from the end of January. Arrangements were reported as in progress for considerable mission work in the district, including help from Bro. Tom Horrocks, who is working in Somersetshire, through the Rev. W. J. D. G. of Wells. An essay sent in for competition for the G.L. prizes was read and ordered to be sent to the adjudicators for their decision. The evening meeting was addressed by Bro. W. S. Clark, of Rev. W. W. D. of Weymouth, and J. Mansel, also by Sister Helen B. Clark, and Rev. Mr. Shrimpton, an old Good Templar.

TEMPERANCE.—Annual session, Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock, October 30. Bro. Elias Davies, D.C.T., opened the Lodge at 7 p.m. The meeting was held in the evening. After business had been disposed of the D.C.T. proceeded to the election of officers for the next term, with the following result:—Bro. D. Jenkins, D.C.T.; Bro. J. Jenkins, W.D.C.O., recorder; Bro. J. Edwards, D.V.T.; Bro. J. Edwards, D.V.T.; Bro. W.D.S.; Bro. Barnikel, W.D.T.; Bro. Richards, D.V.T.; Bro. Lathouse, D.S.J.T.; Bro. E. Davies, P.D.C.T.; Bro. E. Griffiths, D.M.T.; Bro. Martin, D.V.T.; Bro. S. J. Edwards, D.V.T.; Sister Lloyd, D.D.M.; Bro. Adams, D.R.H.S.; Sister Gavitt, D.L.H.S. Bro. Rev. Thomas Evans, G.W.C.T. of the English Grand Lodge of all the installed officers were present, and Bro. T. Gunter, P.D.A.S., acting as G.W.S., and Bro. Curtis, P.D.T., as G.W.M. Next place of meeting, Milford. Addresses were delivered during the hearing on the captioned case by Bro. J. Edwards, D.V.T.; Bro. Barnikel, Richards, Lathouse, J. Jenkins, and Warlow. It seemed to be the opinion of those present that it was much too high and the cause of leakage in the Order. The G.W.C.T. replied.

PUBLIC WORK OF THE ORDER.

SHROEDITCH.—On November 25 the Good Templars concluded their three months' mission in the Shroeditch area with a "people's free entertainment" at St. Anne's Mission Hall, Hoxton, where Temperance and evangelistic songs were sung by Bro. W. W. T., Hand of Friendship Lodge, presided; and besides a very agreeable programme of song, recitation, and speech, a very touching testimony was given by a convert of the mission, who had had a university training for the ministry, and whose course had been the drink, and who had now determined to lead a reformed life with hope of usefulness. A brewer's drayman was amongst the other converts present. Bro. Browne, hon. sec. of the mission, stated that during the three months 50 meetings had been held, with an aggregate attendance of 13,000 persons asking Government to aid the passage of the English Beer and Closing Bill; from an open-air gathering of 250 working people to a like effect, and from a third meeting in favour of Local Option,—both Mr. Gladstone and the Home Secretary having respectfully acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions. Besides a large amount of useful visitation work at the homes of the people, undertaken by the Good Templar sisters, 250,000 pages of Temperance literature had been distributed all over the area, exclusive of 35,000 tracts circulated by Bro. J. Edwards, and 100,000 copies of the English Bible among the inhabitants of Hoxton. Four Shroeditch clergymen—the Rev. S. Buss, W. M. Puttock, St. Leger, and Downman—were now members of the Order; and the moral good effected by the mission, which had been carried on in a most judicious and practical manner, could not be calculated in mere statistics and figures. The president of the mission, Sister Browne, tendered the thanks of the committee to the earnest band of organised workers, who had rendered aid to the movement. On the following evening the Rev. St. Anne's, the Good Templars attended in great numbers, attired in regalia, and afterwards walking in procession to the mission-hall to inaugurate a series of winter Sunday evening meetings in furtherance of Gospel Temperance.

HOMERTON.—On November 17 a new Lodge, Clayton Park, was instituted at the Mission Hall, Brooklyns-walk, by Bro. E. A. Gibson, D.V.T., and assisted by Bro. J. Edwards, D.V.T. Twelve were admitted into the Lodge. After the installation, Bro. Tugwell, the newly elected W.O.T., presented the Lodge with two dozen regalia. The meeting was very cheering.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 35, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Adv.]

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anniversaries, Annual or Public Meetings, Lectures Bazaars, &c., are placed in this the most prominent position in the paper, and are charged by space at the following rates:—

Table with 3 columns: For (One insertion, Two insertions, Three insertions, Four and beyond), One space, Two spaces, Three spaces, Four and beyond, Any space, More or less, Same ratio.

Including a reference to be Event in the "Prize Column" column.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News. We can only publish such announcements as advertisements. We offer, however, Special Facility at very Cheap Rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional Six Words.

December 2.—A meeting for Presentation of Medals and Certificates from G. W. of India, will be held in the Lodge-room of the "Cleric and Guild" Lodge, Winchester, at Six p.m.

December 2.—Stockwell's Hope, Institute, Stockwell Green.—Grand military night and welcome home to Good Templar soldiers from Egypt. All military brothers in London and neighbourhood cordially invited. Free from all parts to Stockwell Green, November Eight, 1882, precisely.

Dec. 5.—Marlborough Lodge, Marlborough Square, London, Aggregate Meeting of No. 3 Sub-district. Bro. W. Watson, D.C., will preside.

SITUATIONS

WANTED AND VACANT.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

First twenty-four Words.....6d. Every six Words additional.....3d.

Name and Address constituting part of the Advertisement

A LADY most respectably connected, is anxious to obtain a situation in a Christian and Temperance family, where, for a small salary, she would give her services in any capacity (not menial); could keep a tradesman's books.—Address, E. 809, Sell's Advertising Offices, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE son of a Blacksmith, at present working with his father, desires a situation as Coalsmith's Striker; aged 17 years; four years a Templar.—W. Weun, Blacksmith, Upper Hards, Canterbury.

WANTED, a Situation as Engineman or Firing Boilers, by a young man, four years a Good Templar; good reference; age 21.—R. T. SLATER, 48, Tesdale-street South, Stockton-on-Tees.

PRINTERS.—Wanted a Situation, after Christmas, by a young man, aged 20, as News and Jobbing Hand; served six years; good worker; I.O.G.T.—F. A., 3, Mowbray-terrace, Brighthelm Quay, Yorks.

AGENCIES.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF REOBIATHES SALFORD UNITY.

Registered under the New Friendly Societies Act. THIS ORDER, having been established over 40 years, and extending throughout the British Islands and the Colonies, offers to Total Abstinents a safe investment. Men of sound constitution and good moral character, from 15 to 50 years of age, may become members, securing, in case of sickness, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week, and in old age from 2s. to £20. Contributions 1d. per week for each 2s. 6d. per week in sickness, and 5d. per quarter for each 2s. at death. This Order is the wealthiest, largest, and oldest Temperance Friendly Society, having over 52,000 paying members enrolled in its books. Every Information for the opening of new Towns and forming Districts may be had on application to the Secretary, B. HOBBS, 8, Lancaster-avenue, Finsbury-st., Manchester.

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Chief Offices—London Bridge, City, E.C. See Report, and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress of the Company. Wishes to attract agents in all districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

P. J. FOLEY, Manager.

A GIFT. Free. Post paid. Prof. Brown's Shakesperian Almanac (Illustrated) for 1883. It fairly glows with quotations and illustrations from the "Bard of Avon." I shall print three million copies, and will send ten copies free, prepaid to any one who will indelicately distribute them in their locality.—Address, FREDK. W. HALE, 61, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, London.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE, MARION PARK, SEASIDE, TORQUAY.—For necessities Orphan Children of Total Abstinents. Contributions earnestly solicited. Catalogue Cards and any information may be obtained from the Secretary, EDW. WOOD, 9, King-down-village, Wandsworth Common, W.

NOTTINGHAM TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—The old-fashioned, just the thing for advertising medicine, &c., and disseminating temperance truths. Price, with notice of meeting printed on back, 1869, 1s. 6d.; 200, 7s. 1 pre-paid, Carriage Free.—W. WARD, F.D.S., 15, Christington-street, Nottingham.

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In FINEY COVER, price 6d.; post free, 7d.

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DRINK AND STRONG DRINK.

A Series of Reading Lessons for Schools and Families, and intended for all who are willing to see the Total Abstinence side of the Alcohol Question fairly and faithfully stated in plain and simple words. By Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, 150 pp. 1s. or 6s. in 6 Parts, cloth limp, 4d. each. (Postage 2d.)

* * * This new work is specially recommended to the notice of Conductors of Danks of Hope, Temperance Societies, Temperance Classes, and similar organisations. LONDON: WM. COLLINS, SON, & CO., LIMITED, Bridewell-place, E.C.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

With the Excess of Fat Extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "The most nutritious perfectly digestible Beverages for BRUERS, LEICHTERS, or STRIPPERS, and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children."

HIGHLY COMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PRESS. Being without sugar, spice, or other admixtures it suits all palates, keeps good years in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoa thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, and in reality cheaper than such Mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a Half-penny. COCOATINA possesses remarkable sustaining properties, and is the most easily adapted for early Breakfast. Sold by Chemists and Grocers, in tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 6d., &c. H. SCHWITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C.

BLUE RIBBON MUSIC.—"WEARING THE BLUE" FOR JESUS, by Dr. Ridge, and "WAR TO THE KINGS" Words by H. Sprague; Music by H. T. Graham, A.C.P. The two pieces upon one sheet in both notations, for One Half-penny; post free, 1d. each, 6d. for 3d., 1s. for 6d., 2s. for 1s., or 4s. for 2s. Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a Half-penny. Price; "PUT ON THE BLUE RIBBON" Words by W. Grant; Music by C. G. Green; and "THE FABRIC OF LIFE" Words by C. G. Green; Made by H. T. Graham. The four pieces above-named will make up a good selection for a Blue Ribbon meeting. They may be had assorted on the same terms. LONDON: JOHN KEMPFER and Co., 2, Folt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended for the Christmas Number of the Watchword, which will be issued on the 18th of December, should be sent to us as early as possible.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

(Fully Illustrated).

Will contain several complete Stories (with Illustrations), and other interesting Contributions, Anecdotes, Epigrams, Comedians, Music, &c., &c., thereby ensuring a large extra Sale for the Special Number, besides the advantage of its being handed from friend to friend during the re-unions of the festive season.

OFFICE OF

"The Good Templars' Watchword,"

3, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE

GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We shall endeavour to make the forthcoming Christmas Number of the Watchword at least as attractive to our readers as its predecessors have been, and to give to its pages as wide and varied an interest as possible. We now invite contributions from its numerous readers; for which, by way of complimentary acknowledgment, we shall present

FIVE POUNDS IN BOOKS, AS PRIZES.

Contributions, to be eligible for prizes, and for insertion in the Christmas Number, must reach the editor NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, and may include:—

- 1. Short Temperance stories, not exceeding one column—shorter preferred.
2. Short reasonable sketches, anecdotes, arguments, or appeals, on various phases of the Temperance question; not exceeding half a column—shorter preferred.
3. Short and sensible Temperance poetry not exceeding forty lines—shorter preferred.
4. Acrostics, comedians, facetiae, and tit-bits generally; short and sharp—shorter and sharper preferred.

IMPORTANT.—Intending competitors will please bear in mind to write only on one side of the paper, and in sending contributions not to mix puzzles with poetry, or anecdotes with comedians, &c., but to send their several contributions on different sheets.

The Christmas Number will be double the usual size of the Watchword, and will be charged Twopence. The co-operation of the entire membership is earnestly invited to give the Christmas Watchword a wide circulation, and an impetus for the future that shall permanently increase its sale and usefulness.

KEEP THE AIM CLEAR.

We could not help feeling when we read the two able and earnest speeches of the two members for Bristol, Messrs. Morley and Fry, which were published in last week's Watchword, how important it is that we should continue to keep a clear aim in all our political Temperance work. We are not disposed to reflect disparagingly upon the speeches of these two excellent gentlemen, both of whom are true Temperance reformers, and have obviously given a closer attention to the details of the various aspects of the Temperance movement than is customary with most of so high a position. There is always a tendency, however, with legislators to advocate compromises, and rather to register the growth of public opinion than to guide and stimulate it. They rather mark the progress of the gain than play it; and there is always a danger lest their recommendations or proposals should

draw off some of the energy and determination required for pressing forward the true principles upon which alone the advocacy of great moral reforms can safely be based.

It is no small thing for Bristol to be able to boast of two such members as Messrs. Morley and Fry: both of them men of high religious principle, and avowedly opposed to all forms of vice and corruption. They can only hold their position by the support of good and true men; and, apart from all party considerations, we trust they will continue to have such support as will raise them above the danger of attack from inferior beings. Both of them are promoters of Temperance legislation in Parliament. Mr. Fry has sought to bring "off licences" under magisterial control, and has in part succeeded; and Mr. Morley has in charge Earl Stanhope's Bill to prohibit the payment of wages in public-houses. Beyond all this, both of them vote with Sir Wilfrid Lawson for Local Option.

But we cannot recognise in either of these gentlemen those political views and aims which would qualify them, say, for seats upon our Grand Lodge Political Action Committee. Very few members of Parliament come up to that standard. Neither would they, strictly speaking, be qualified for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Total and Immediate Suppression of the Liqueur Traffic. But they are both excellent skirmishers in the Temperance army; and when the grand assault shall come, they are neither of them likely, should God preserve their lives, to be in the rear of the conflict. Their position, however, is clearly distinct from that of the leaders of the fight, they are rather amongst those who are registering the achievements of the day, than those who are planning the campaign for the final overthrow of the great power of liquor-don.

For example, Mr. Fry's legislative efforts are rather in the direction of changing the licensing authority than of putting down the entire licensing system. We heartily endorse and support his work, and feel grateful to him for it; but our work is something beyond all that, and one not so easy of accomplishment, viz., the greater work of obtaining for the people that absolute power to prohibit the liquor traffic which Mr. Fry but too vaguely described when he said "he had no doubt that legislation in the future would be in the direction of giving the people of this country some power over these and other similar questions." These are the words of a cautious man, and are doubtless kindly meant, from his high and responsible position, to commend the great principle of local option, and to encourage our efforts in that direction. But let us distinguish between Mr. Fry's position and ours. It is ours to say that the people have a right to absolute and immediate control, and that we will do all in our power to obtain it for them.

Again, with respect to Mr. Morley. Nothing could be stronger or sounder than the starting point of Mr. Morley's political creed, when he said, "He believed in his conscience that drink was doing more to keep people down—socially, politically, and above all, religiously—than all other causes put together." A stronger case than this, for demanding power for the people to put down the drink traffic, could hardly be imagined. Standing upon such a platform it is hardly sufficient to advocate a reduction of the evil agency by one-half; or the payment of compensation to the money-makers at present licensed to put the people down. Has any one man, or have any number of men, the prescriptive right to go on putting and keeping the people down, "socially, politically, and above all, religiously," because they make money by the operation? That they have been unrighteously licensed to do this for one year "and no

longer" by those in power who do not represent the people, is neither a technical nor a moral reason why they should be allowed to maintain this "privilege," nor why they should be bought out of their mis-called vested interests.

And, further, when Mr. Morley recommends that the drinkshops should be reduced by one half, we find it difficult to discuss upon what principle this can be advocated. If one-half of the traffic buy out the other half, we presume the remaining half will expect to retain the good-will they pay for, and so to extend their operations as to secure the results that will compensate their outlay. The fallacy underlying this proposal, as it seems to us, is that to one-half, the richer half, of the liquor interest, would be conceded the moral right to put down the people. And having purchased that right—who is to buy them out? True, Mr. Morley said, "he would rather pay the whole sum out of the Consolidated Fund than they should not have the houses closed"—meaning, we presume, half the houses; but we should prefer to hold on to the plea that they have no right to the compensation; and Mr. Morley's creed as to the oppressive and injurious nature of the traffic is the ground on which we would seek its absolute and unconditional overthrow. The rich brewers and publicans have made money by impoverishing and brutalising the people. That is a reason why they should disgorge; not why they should be compensated. The poor in the traffic had better find a more lucrative employment; they can have no claim for compensation. That compensation will be demanded by the traffic may naturally be expected; but in such a case one would rather so good a man as Mr. Morley were counsel for the people, who, he so truly says, have so long been kept down.

As Good Templars, while thankful for such men as Messrs. Morley and Fry, we should remember that their position and ours are not quite the same. In going the length they do they sacrifice friends and supporters; and in going the length they would, they would probably sacrifice their positions as legislators. Depend upon it they will go the length they can, consistently with their honour and the maintenance of their representative power; and we honour them greatly. It is our duty, however, as Good Templars, to educate public opinion far ahead of the immediate possibilities of Messrs. Morley and Fry, and good men like them, and ever to keep before us the one great aim and purpose of our existence, the total overthrow of the liquor traffic, and the moral and political enfranchisement of our country and the world from its destructive and deadly power.

BAO, MALINS, G.W.C.T., has made the journey to Bourne-mouth, with considerable discomfort, and has taken a slight cold. He is pleased with his new quarters here, and though still deficient in walking power, has become bodily strength, and hopes soon to report progress.

THE ADMIRABLE SKETCH—"CHRISTMAS NIGHT IN A GERMAN FAMILY"—printed in this paper, is just published also in pamphlet form. Only a small edition is printed, to test its acceptableness. Price 2d. each, obtainable of the booksellers, or post free from our office.

THE SYMPATHY AND PRAYERS of our Grand Lodge members and of very many others in the far North, will not be wanting for Bro. Rev. J. and Mrs. MacKezie, in their present grief, through the loss of their eldest daughter, at the age of nearly seven years. Great as is the grief of the parents, they know with thankful submission that "it is well with this child."

OUR CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER is preparing for publication on December 18, and will, we trust, be worthy of the best efforts of our membership to increase the circulation and widen the influence of this paper. Tales, sketches, poetry, puzzles, and all that tend to make a Christmas night in the Lodge-room, or at home pass pleasantly will be found in its page,—alike instructive and amusing.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT
IN A
GERMAN FAMILY.

A FANCY SKETCH FOR SEVEN.
BY DAWSON ROGERS.

[In many parts of Germany it is a custom for some grown-up member or friend of the family, or person engaged for the purpose, to enter each house on Christmas night, dressed up in a strange disguise, and distribute presents to the children. Of all the saints in the Calendar St. Nicholas is, perhaps, the most popular, being especially considered a friend of the children, and, therefore, although as a matter of fact St. Nicholas' Day is three weeks before Christmas, the author has taken the liberty, in his little sketch of a German Christmas night, of making one of his characters assume the part of this kindly saint. The sketch is intended for performance at Band of Hope meetings or any similar entertainments, and may be given on Boxing Night or any other evening between Christmas and the New Year.]

CHARACTERS:

HERB CARL ZUM BAUM.
FRAC ZUM BAUM
and
their children
{ JULIUS ... A young soldier, aged about 20,
{ GRETTCHEN aged 14,
{ FRITZ " 13,
{ HANS " 8,
{ FREGA " 7 or 8.

SCENE.—A German interior. Window at back; also table, with Christmas tree, lighted with wax candles, standing on it. Chair by table, also tea chairs on each side of room. Boy's cap and a soldier's shako hanging upon a right wall. On white paper, hearth, in foreground, some boys blazing merrily with red-tinted flames.

Enter FRAC.

FRAC: (sitting himself by table) The blessed Christmas time is here once more. A stormy night! Hark how the wind doth roar! (Sound of wind outside. Rises and looks through window)

I see a faint light gleam across the snow,
'Tis from the fuel shed, where Carl, I know,
Is busy dressing up in merry guise,
To give the little folks a gay surprise.

Here comes my brood!
Enter CHILDREN from left stage door, youngest first.
HANS and FREGA: A Merry Christmas, mother!

FRAC: Merry to you, my chicks! Not so to all, I fear.

A bitter night for homeless folk.
GRET: Mother, it's cold; let's gather round the fire.

FRITZ: Agreed!
JULIUS: Hear, hear!

HANS: Hear, hear!
(They cut themselves in a semi-circle in the foreground thus:—)

FRITZ, GRETTCHEN, FRAC, JULIUS, HANS.
FREGA
under
lap.

FRAC: This day is told again the precious story
How, years ago, the Lord of life and glory
Came to this earth, was born in Bethlehem's manger.

To save us all from misery, sin, and danger,
I hope my little people won't overlook
The wants of others. In the Blessed Book
This writ that what we give unto the poor
We lend unto the Lord. Oh, shame 'twould be

If in our joy the needy we forgot!
What have we in the money-box?

(FREGA fishes it from table and shakes it.)
JULIUS: That sounds like a good sum!

FRAC: (Having opened it, reclains with pleasure)
Oh, what a lot!

Children, your generous kindness makes me glad.
GRET: Mother, I'm sure Fritz is a generous lad.

Last night, through the thin wall between our rooms, I heard him telling Julius that with his pocket-money and the help of others he had bought for Widow Busch a thick, warm blanket, and

FRITZ: (pulling her own) Hush, sister, hush!
GRETTCHEN: But mother, ought to know!

And best of all, he said, the poor old dame had no idea from whom the present came.

FRAC: (admiringly) My thoughtful boy!
HANS: (pointing to FREGA) Oh, look at Fritz's cheeks, all glowing red!

FRITZ: Be quiet, rattlepate!

(Looks at the fire, and exclaims suddenly)
The hearth, I do declare, is almost bare. I must go fetch more fuel from the shed.

(Picks up his cap off rack, and rushes out.)

FRAT: Stop, Fritz! Ah, 'tis too late! *(Aside.)* I hope he'll not find out.

FREDA: What a funny Fritz was in! Mother, what made him rush out so?

FRAT: Our Fritz is one of those whose single aim makes them go by stealth and blinch to find it game.

GRETCHEN: I wonder whether Julius blushes. He has grown famous since he's been away.

HANS: Yes. Tell us the story—Julius, of how you won promotion.

FRAT: Do, my son!

JULIUS: 'Tis not much of a story, mother.

(Rings and comes forward. FRAY moves to chair more to right of stage (that is, left of audience) and sits looking up at JULIUS. GRETCHEN puts the other two chairs on that side back against the wall, and comes and stands behind her mother. FREDA having fetched JULIUS his shako, which he puts on, crosses and sits on the right of HANS on same chair, brother and sister-fashion.)

JULIUS:—

In a narrow glen, hemmed in on either hand by rocks whose rugged sides white in the moonlight gleamed, I stood one night on guard.

For hours no sound disturbed the stillness round me. Then I heard the faint tramp of a horse—hoofs, and from the darkness, ghost-like, came in view—

Booted and spurred; his form erect and tall, wrapped in a long grey cloak.

A solitary rider on a coal-black steed.

I thought, "HALT!" and "WHO GOES THERE?" but forward still he rode unheeding.

On my carbine gun I closed my fingers with a firmer grip, and as he nearer drew levelled it by his breast, and once more bade him "HALT."

Checked by the tightened rein the charger stood, and through the night air keen came back, in deep majestic tones, the stern demand, "Who bars my path?"

"A sentry," I replied, "with orders strict to turn back any, whose'er he is, that travelleth this road. Another step I fire."

The stranger gravely stroked his chin awhile. "Soldier," he said, "I cannot partley here. My business brooks not of delay. Give me free passage; I'll repay thee ere I'm gone!"

"Ingrat!" I exclaimed, "And thinkest thou then to gain me by a bribe? Perish thy money with thee. If thou but stir

Thou dost so at thy peril!"

His courtly manner changed to wrathful fire. "Know thou, rebellious slave," he cried, in voice of thine own King, thy master, claims from thee a subject's fealty.

"Obey me. Let me pass!" My breath came thick and fast, and "Sire," with trembling lips I cried, "I am not less, a loyal subject but the more, for being steadfast to my soldier's vows. I may not let thee pass."

A moment's pause ensued, then silently He turned his horse's head and rode away.

Next morning, resting in camp after my cold night's vigil, a hurried summons came:—

"Julius zum Baum, thou'rt wanted at headquarters."

Following the messenger, soon I found myself within the tent of our good general, by whose side there sat—who thinkst thou, mother! Who but the King himself!

He whom I saw o'er-night!

In kindly, reassuring tones, he asked where I was born and bred. I told him "Bingen—Bingen on the Rhine."

"Ha!" he exclaimed with thoughtful mien. Then, turning to the general, he said, "A town that rears such noble, fearless sons deserves my better knowledge,—then to me

—Young man, thou art promoted. From private thou hast leaped to sergeant."

I tried to speak. He stopped my stammered thoughts with easy smile and gentle wave of hand:—

"Fret not, that will do," he said, "Go now! But let thy friends at Bingen know how Frederick values faithfulness to duty."

Mother, 'twas thus I won these stripes upon my arm, and now *(taking off his cap)* a cheer for the King! *(All cheer.)*

HANS: *(busily)* When I'm a man, I'll be a soldier too, and fight for my king and fatherland!

FRAT: I hope not, my little boy, for war is a dreadful thing; you might be more likely to get shot than promoted; but how dreadful is the business of killing other people. *(Noise at the door.)* What's that? 'Tis Fritz returned. Run, Gretchen, let him in!

© This story is founded on an anecdote related of Napoleon Bonaparte

GRETCHEN goes and opens right door. *(A gust of white-paper snow flies in, followed by FRITZ, wearing a big top on his shoulder. He shakes snow off his cap, and then carries long dove centre and deposits it on the fire, which immediately blazes up, owing to his turning to advance a side of the log on which some red tinsel has been glued. GRETCHEN, after shutting the door, goes over to JULIUS's right, takes hold of his arm to examine the stripes, and holds dumb conversation with him about that.)*

FRAT: *(on FRITZ stepping back from fire.)* Why, Fritz, my boy, what makes you look so white?

FRITZ: Oh, nothing, mother, but a little fright. When I went out just now I saw a lantern ray shine through the window of the shed. As I approached it disappeared, and in the door there stood a reverend old man with flowing beard. He walked towards me. I crouched behind a bush, and, as he passed, I felt his long cloak brush across my face. Who is he, mother?

(Deep voice from right door) Peace rest upon this household!

All except FRAY start round and see an old man standing just within the room. He is habited in a monk's dress with coal over his head, and has a long, white beard. In his right hand he carries a lantern, and in his left a long staff or pole twisted with holly.

FRITZ: *(catching his mother's arm and pointing to stranger.)* See, there he is!

FRAT: *(starting round with pretended astonishment.)* Why, 'isst, Nicholas!

(Crosses with Fritz to back of stage, and then turns to face ST. NICHOLAS. FRITZ takes position on the right of GRETCHEN.)

FRITZ: *(entrancing)* Good evening, good St. Nicholas! THE BEST: *(advancing)* Good St. Nicholas *(girls curtsy; boys bow.)*

ST. NICHOLAS. FRAT. FRITZ. GRETCHEN. JULIUS. FREDA. HANS.

ST. NICHOLAS: *(glancing inclining his head.)* I wish you all good evening, in return. *(To FRAT.)* Are these your children, worthy dame?

FRAT: Yes, venerable sir; and good bairns all they be!

ST. NICHOLAS: Hmm! Oh, indeed, that you must leave to me.

Where are my spectacles by which I view The words and acts of children through and through!

(produces and puts on immense pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and takes a good look at each, beginning at FRITZ.)

HANS: *(advancing behind FREDA)* Oh, what a long white beard! I am afraid!

ST. NICHOLAS: *(turning)* brought his gaze opposite FRAT. Ha, very good. *(Suddenly.)* Where's Hans!

FREDA: Oh Hans, you silly boy!

ST. NICHOLAS: Come hither, little man, *(JULIUS and FREDA push him with difficulty forward)* and don't be shy. He'll be a fine brave fellow, by-and-by. What have we here? *(produces little box and reads inscription on it.)*

"A toy for a brave boy!"

Why that can't be for you?

HANS: *(cautiously)* Oh yes!

ST. NICHOLAS: Well, here it is *(gives toy to HANS.)*

HANS: Thanks, kind St. Nicholas.

(Each in turn on receiving present will go and deposit it in a box which stands on a table in place between GRETCHEN and JULIUS.)

ST. NICHOLAS: Hans can be brave, when of a prize assured. Brave must all be who'd gain the great reward!

Something for bright eyes! *(reads his head of FREDA and reads inscription on parcel.)*

"To make a reader Of little Freda." *(recense this rhyme.)*

FREDA: *(on receiving the parcel looks at it for a moment, then holds up her finger, and hands out retched to ST. NICHOLAS.)* A kiss, St. Nicholas!

ST. NICHOLAS: Ach! Why, what a bold request! Well, well, my pet. A kiss you shall have—only not just yet!

(FREDA takes place on left of GRETCHEN)

ST. NICHOLAS: *(reads)*

"To improve the wits Of staidous Fritz."

FRITZ: O thank you, St. Nicholas.

(takes place on immediate right of JULIUS)

ST. NICHOLAS: *(reads)*

"A modest little maid, her mother's help,"

(to GRETCHEN.) Why, that's for you!

GRET. Thanks, kind St. Nicholas.

(retires to her place still to the right of FREDA)

ST. NICHOLAS: One for the soldier lad, *(reads)*

"Sound me in danger's hour, O warrior true." *(JULIUS resumes his position to left of FRITZ)*

ST. NICHOLAS: Here's something heavy, *(reads)* "A chest of fine tea For worthy Frau B."

FRAT: *(with delighted emphasis)* Oh thank you, good St. Nicholas!

ST. NICHOLAS: Has a most unaccountable fit of laughter.

ST. NICHOLAS: Ha, ha! Ho, ho! A right good joke!! *(recesses himself.)*

Well, I must go. St. Nicholas has other calls to make—Visits to pay to many little folk. But first a carol he would like to hear. Can you all sing!

FRAT: Of course we can!

FRITZ: With voices loud and clear. *(At the word of command, "Left Wheel, March" from JULIUS, the family, who are now in this order—)*

FRAT. GRETCHEN. FREDA. HANS. FRITZ. JULIUS.

(wheel to the left on JULIUS as the pivot till they face audience. They sing a carol, "The King of Wonders" would be as suitable as any.) ST. NICHOLAS meanwhile seated in chair at right. They then wheel back to their former positions.

ST. NICHOLAS: *(rising)* St. Nicholas thanks you, dears; Your sweet young voices, ringing in his ears, Will cheer him on his way. *(advances to middle)*

Farewell!

GRETCHEN, FRITZ, HANS and FREDA reaking forward, take each other's hands and dance in a circle round ST. NICHOLAS, singing,

"Oh no, no, no! We cannot let our good St. Nicholas go!"

(ST. NICHOLAS suddenly scatters nuts or sweetmeats round him. The children, instantly go on their hands and knees to pick up the treasures. The saint then quietly steps to the door, takes his lantern from chair at side, and goes out, turning round for a moment in the doorway to lift his hand in blessing. The children then sing, "The King of Wonders" and ST. NICHOLAS goes, and makes a rush for the still open door. A blast of snow flies in their faces and the door slams with a bang before they can reach it. FRAT then comes forward.)

FRAT: St. Nicholas has gone. You cannot find him you'd better see what he has left behind him.

(FRAT takes chair near door and sits knitting and humming refrain of carol while children go to table and busy themselves opening parcels. They come to her one by one holding up presents.)

HANS: Here is a top, just look!

GRETCHEN: Mine is a workcase, mother!

FRITZ: Mine is a handsome book!

FREDA: And mine's another!

JULIUS: *(Discontentedly.)* 'Tis just my lock.

FRAT: Why, what's the matter?

JULIUS: Well, as they say, "if I don't like it, I must hum it."

He's given me—

All: *(Gathering round him)* What, Julius, what!

JULIUS: *(Holding it up)* A penny trumpet!

(All laugh. HANS making signs for trumpet. JULIUS gives it him, and he puts on JULIUS's soldier's cap and struts about, pretending to blow trumpet.)

(Children clap their hands. Meanwhile the HERR enters unseen.)

HERR: *(to FRAT.)* The storm has ceased, the moon shines bright overhead.

(addresses children with pretended astonishment.)

Hallo! How's this! You children not in bed!

FREDA: Papa, St. Nicholas has been. See what he's brought for me!

THE OTHERS: And me! And me! And me! And me! *(holding up presents)*

HERR: And has he nothing brought for me?

CULDERY: Why no!

HERR: Ach! That's too bad. Well, never mind! *(taking up FREDA in his arms)*

I've better gifts by far, sent from above. This little housekeeper *(places one hand for a moment on GRETCHEN's head.)* My noble boys! My darling Freda! Eh, but it's a fine gift.

(sets down FREDA with a kiss. GRETCHEN notices this, and whispers to FRITZ.)

GRETCHEN: *(aside to HERR.)* You dear papa, I know 'twas you.



"Female barbers," said Snodgrass, repeating a paragraph I announced he had just read in the paper. "I don't believe in 'em." "Why not?" we asked. "Because I remember what trouble Samson got into by letting a woman cut his hair."

At a crowded concert the other evening a young lady standing at the door of the hall was addressed by an honest Hibernian, who was in attendance on the occasion. "Tudadeamus," said he, "I should be glad to give you a taste, but the empty ones are full."

A mischief-maker of Port Jackson His grandfather's cushion put tacks on; Then feigned great surprise At seeing him rise, And bearing his fierce Anglo-Saxon.

"Well, Patrick," asked the doctor, "how do you feel to-day?" "Och, doctor, dear! I enjoy very poor health indeed. This rheumatism is very distressin', indeed; when I go to sleep I lay awake all night, and my toes is swilled as large as a goose hen's egg, so that when I stand up I fall down imm-jatelly."

A celebrated actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favoured the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as sixteen in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterwards called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

A great many Chinamen are employed in America as servants, especially as cooks. They are easily taught their duties and are very industrious. Of this latter quality the following amusing story is told. An American lady taught a Chinaman to cook; she showed him how to make coffee for breakfast, clarifying the coffee with an egg. The first egg she broke was a bad one, so she threw it away and went on with the next. She learnt three months afterwards that her imitative cook regularly threw away the first egg and only used the second.

NOTICE TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to notice the following instructions in forwarding them news—

Address, Editor, GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

As our space is limited we cannot insert a *fee line* in reference to any meeting, and are compelled therefore to exclude unnecessary details, and matters of mere local interest; names should be used sparingly, and written plainly.

No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the sender. All our "News" columns are made up on Wednesdays, all matters intended for publication in the current number should reach this office by *Wednesday morning at the latest*.

W. S. W. (VIRGINIA).—The subscription to the WATCHWORD for the year is now closed.

G. I. L.—The first Bill for partial closing was introduced in 1829; for total closing, in 1862.

W. Y.—Your letter is far too long. You would had it easy to say all it contains in half the space. We are obliged to discard such letters, although good ideas and sound opinions are embodied in them.

J. M.—The portrait is of more recent date than the article; at least the paper containing it is. We cannot explain the discrepancy, but those who know more than we do have their own way of accounting for it.

A. C. S.—"Quinine wine contains usually about 12 parts of alcohol in the hundred. It is, therefore, decidedly alcoholic, and a pint of this wine will contain about 20 grains of quinine. The reply is an extract from a little book, entitled "What will you Take to Drink?" Price 2d., to be had from our office.

W. T.—We cannot publish the name, &c., of every impostor who tries to dupe the members. Where they succeed it is a warning, and sometimes a necessary warning. If the Lodges would only refrain from giving money in all such cases not recommended by their own District or Lodge officials, the dupers and the dupes would die a natural death.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

- Dec. 9.—Surrey, E. and M. ... Victoria Hall, Friars-st., Blackfriars, S.E.
" 11.—Nottingham ... Carlton.
" 12.—Durham, S. ... Howden-la-Wear.
" 14.—N.E. Lancashire ... Burnley.
Corrections and additions should be sent to G.W.C.T. G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

BRO. QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT HAWTHORN, W.D.S., having medals and certificates for the undermentioned would be glad to know of their whereabouts.—Bros. Adams, Long, Steptoe, Waselen, Rogers, and Blackburn, all late of the 9-60th Rifles. Also Bros. Woolley, Blake and Flowers, of A.B. R.H. Artillery. Address—10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

Special Notice for Christmas!

We would remind our numerous advertisers and friends that they would do well to forward their Advertisements intended for the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE WATCHWORD

as early in the ensuing week as possible

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS. NEW PRODUCTIONS.

Temperance Lessons for the Young. By Rev. F. WASTON, F.R.H.S. This work, which the author has had in prospect for some years, contains a complete course of lessons, and is admirably adapted for all teachers of the young. 3d. each, or 3s. per doz., post free.

The Temperance Movement: its Origin and Development. By JOSEPH MALINS, G.W.C.T. This contains portraits of Livesey, Lawson, Bowly, and various illustrations. 1jd. each or 1s. per dozen, post free.

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New Music. "There is Somebody's Darling in Danger," and "Gather the dear little wee ones," by J. Edwyn Pugh. Each sheet contains the music in both notations. 1s. per dozen, post free.

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NAVAL DISTRICT. D.O.T.—JAMES RAE, Market-place, Reading. W.D.S.—CAPT. SHEPFIELD, 2, Elsworth-terrace, Primrose Hill, N. D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 39, Prince George-street, Portsea

MILITARY DISTRICT. D.O.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, 3, Elizabeth-cottages D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, Shooters Hill, S.E. W.D. Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-pl., London.

G.W. Sec.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The twelve copies of Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, a gift to the Lodges by the P.G.W.C.T., can be had on application to the G.W. Sec. The District Secretaries have, in a few instances, been supplied for the Lodges in their districts.

In applying, Lodge Deputies should give the names and numbers of the Lodges.

The new edition of "Duties of Deputies and other Officers" is ready, as can be seen by the advertisement in another column.

W. District Secretaries are requested to send, without delay, their Return Sheets and Tax for the quarter ending November 1.

Tax for the quarter ending November 1, received during the week:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Hunts (118 6d), Cheshire, E. & M. (5 8 11/2), Lancashire, S.W. (15 0), Somerset, Mid. (4 15 10), Port of Hamburg (0 6 4).

G.L. Office, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s reports for quarter ending November 1, have been received as follows:—Nov. 16, Hunts; Nov. 20, W. Gloucester, N. Stafford; Nov. 23, W. Kent, N. Hants, N. Northampton; Nov. 24, Berks; Nov. 27, M. Somerset, E. and M. Cheshire; Nov. 28, Northumberland.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, PLACE, DISTRICT. Includes Ark of Safety (Ipswich), opp of Shields (Newcastle-on-Tyne), site of Redfield (N.W. Yorks), etc.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the following rates:—Twenty words 6d.; every six words additional, 3d. Two initials count as one word, whether prefixed or affixed to the name.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR.—On November 24, at 6, Great Pulteney-street, the wife of Bro. G. B. Taylor, Orange Branch Lodge,

DEATHS.

HUME.—On November 23, at Belfast, Joseph Love Hume aged 123 years, Sac. and P.O.T. Erin's First Rosebud Juvenile Temperance Society, son of Bro. and Sister Hume, James of Dublin, England. MACKENZIE.—At Logan Terrace, South Shields, on the 24th inst., Maggie, eldest daughter of Bro. Rev. James and Annie D. Mackenzie, aged 6 years and 10 months,

VISITORS' GUIDE.

PRE-PAID NOTES FOR INSERTION.

Quarter One Line 1s. 6d. Two Lines 2s. 0d. Half-Year 3s. 0d. One Year 6s. 0d.

Subscribers may commence any date and may be pre-paid Post Office Orders payable to JAMES KEMPNER, at "Lodge-keepers' office."

Correspondents should always state on what night the Lodge meets. When no hour is stated—the Lodge meets at 8 p.m.

METROPOLITAN LODGES.

MONDAY.

Ark of Safety, St. John's School, 100, Whitehall, Jar. Ten. 4. Banner of Peace, Industrial Ex., Clark's Bldg., Broad-st., Bloomsbury, 8 1/2. Belgrave, Finsbury Rooms, Warwick-st., Finsbury, N.W. ...

TUESDAY.

Albert Bond of Brotherhood, St. James's School, n. Rathem. Down, Peckham, Greenway, 100, Upper Chapel, St. George's, 8 1/2. Ten Virke (the Baptist), Mission, Old-rd., Lev. Norwood ...

WEDNESDAY.

British Queen, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Kennington. Victoria, St. Andrew's, 100, Upper Chapel, St. George's, 8 1/2. Crown of Surrey, Welcome Hall, Westwood-st., Upper Norwood ...

THURSDAY.

Astart, Working Men's Club, 100, Whitehall, Jar. Ten. 4. Albert, 47, Institute, Wilkin-street, Kennington, N.W. General Garrison, Paradise-road, Clapham, Clapham ...

FRIDAY.

Bedford, Friends Institute, Wheeler Street, Spitalfields. Beacon, Whiteley Lecture Hall, Wilton-street, Bethnal Green. Coverdale, Edinburgh Castle Coffee Palace, Rhodes-st., E. Grosvenor ...

SATURDAY.

Cambridge, St. John's Lecture Hall, Cambridge-st., Golden-N. W. Corner Stone, 53, High-street, Poplar, E. Dove, Mission Hall, Devon-road, Finsbury-road, Hackney-road, 4 1/2. ...

PROVINCIAL LODGES.

MONDAY.

BANEGAT—Wood Green Temperance Hall. BRADFORD—Alston, White Abbey Tavern, 1780. BRISTOL—Garton Union, Lecture Hall, Mission Hill, 8 1/2. ...

TUESDAY.

BIRMINGHAM—Salford Model, St. Saviour's Sch., Farm-st. 7 1/2. BIRMINGHAM—Highgate House, Sussex-st., Mission Hill, 8 1/2. ...

GREAT YARMOUTH—Good Hope, Bethel, Railway-road, 7 1/2. GUILDFORD—Stephen Fryer, Ward Street Hall, 8 1/2. ...

WEDNESDAY.

ALDERBURY—Dhill-Khasha, Mrs. Saviour's School, Albert-rd., 7 1/2. ACTON—Singer-Lane, Ashton's Lodge, Tem. Hill, Chiswick, 7 1/2. ...

THURSDAY.

ADDINGTON—Faldeth and Fair, Co-operative Hall, Downing-st., 7 1/2. BATH—Weston, Good Hope Hall, 7 1/2. ...

FRIDAY.

BIRMINGHAM—Central, Albert School, Paradise-street, 8 1/2. BRISTOL—Advance Guard, Concl. Ch. Sch., n. Lewes-rd., 7 1/2. ...

SATURDAY.

BARNUM-WINTERB—Hope of Barr, W. Temp. Hall, Green-gate, 7. BIRMINGHAM—E. Hill-street, Richmond's Inn, Farm-st., 7 1/2. ...

SUNDAY.

BIRMINGHAM—E. Hill-street, Richmond's Inn, Farm-st., 7 1/2. BELFAST—Renead, Rediffon-street, Shirley, near Croxson. ...

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS—Primrose, Austral Street, Market-place, Thursday. ...

QUEENSLAND.

TOWNSVILLE—Northern Star, No. 5, Masonic Hall, Monday, 7 30. AFRICA (SOUTH). CAPE TOWN—Excelsior, Temper Hall, Wednesday, at 7 30. ...

MILITARY AND NAVAL LODGES.

ALDERBURY—Royal Blue, F. 22, M. T. Sch., E. R. A. Street, 7 30. ...



PRESIDENT.—On the 23rd ult. Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson (G.), was elected by 653 votes, against 4,167 voted by Mr. B. W. Hubbard (G.) to fill the vacancy by the Right Hon. H. C. Craik (R.) retirement.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The poll closed on the 28th ult., resulting in the return of the Right Hon. H. C. Craik (R.), by 3,191 votes to 1,301 received by Professor Stuart (L.)

NOTES FROM WALES.

A still larger increase was reported at the Denbighshire L.L. held at Wrexham. Bro. E. Edwards (Bertham), was chosen D.C.T., and Bro. J. Vaughan (Moss), Dis. Sec.

The Pembrokehire D.L. held its annual session at Penrct Dock, Bro. D. Jenkins was chosen D.C.T. and Bro. J. Davies, Dis. Sec. During the session the G.W.C.T. was introduced and received a most hearty welcome.

The Order is lianely continues to hold its own if rightly judged from the accounts published in the local newspapers. Bro. H. W. Joseph J. Cooper, the G.L. Lecturer last year, held a successful week's mission in the Llancilly district.

The D.L. for Radnorshire, which recently met at Gwystere, selected Bro. E. V. Whit as D.C.T., and Bro. D. L. Williams as Dis. Sec. It was resolved to invite the G.L. to meet at Landrindor in 1883. An increase of 100 members was reported to membership.

Alpha Lodge, at Treleger, is looking up. An increase in membership is reported, and the sessions are better attended. The programme for the past quarter included initiations, essays, conversations, a curiosity exhibition, cross firing and entertainments.

Queenshead Lodge, Brynmawr, is going ahead in the right direction. The members are enthusiastic in their determination to make the G.L. at Brynmawr a grand success in 1883, and they are paving the way by making their Lodge a success first.

The Lodges in Newtown have arranged an excellent programme for their New Year's Entertainment. Sister Mrs. Evans R. W. G. V. will, it is hoped, attract prizes to the successful competitors. Glynrd Lodge has a membership of 205, and Nil Derparndd, 236.

At Pen-y-lan, in Radnorshire, was most successful. Temperance demonstration was recently held including procession, teary and public meeting. The Rev. S. Roberts presided over the latter, which was addressed by Bro. W. Thomas P. D. C. T., Rev. H. V. Thomas, and D. C. Davies, G. S. J. T.

A very large number were present at another at Corwen. The Rev. H. E. V. Lewis, a rising minister in North Wales, has joined the former, and the G.L. owes its existence to the Rev. J. J. Cooper, the latter who was recently "recognised" as "Pastor of the Congregational Church, Corwen."

QUILL PEN recently held at two Lodge Sessions at Mold, when he was glad to see that the fruit of the G.L. Session remains. Twelve publications are to be let in Mold. On Monday next, Bro. the Rev. T. Evans, G. W. C. T., is to visit Mold, and on the following day to preside at the D.L. for Flintshire.

QUILL PEN.

BRO. C. THOMPSON.—Received with thanks on behalf of Bro. Thompson, Treasurer of the G. L. of C. 114; Life Degree Lodge, Isle of Man, per Bro. D. P. Catherine, 2s. 6d.; Bro. J. Sprague, 1s.; Friendly Aid Society, per Bro. F. W. Rhodes, 2s. 6d.; Victoria Park Lodge, per Bro. J. Butler, 3s. 6d.

CLERICAL SCANDAL.—An advertising wine-merchant recently announced to the press on the ground that many of the highest dignitaries of the Church were drinking it. It is to be hoped this fashion will not spread, for we should lament to see a letter dated from a bishop's palace, and presenting a bishop's complimentary recognition of some wine-merchant, with dozens of bottles of that particular wine, which has diffused so much satisfaction throughout the bishop's family. We should regret if even a mere archdeacon were to be advertised as reading for another gallon of that delicious dew from the top of Bro. Nevins' which had been highly relished as the foundation for a good sound body by several of the archdeacon's many friends and acquaintances! It is to be feared that in the present temper of society this would be considered a very grave clerical scandal indeed.—Liverpool Liberal.

WHAT CAME OF CURIOUSITY.—Some officers of a British ship were dining with a mandarin in Canton. One of the guests wished for a second help of a saucy stew, which he thought was some sort of duck. Not knowing a word of Chinese, he held his pipe to the host, saying, with smiling approval: "I wish highly to thank you for the excellent soup which I have just tasted." The mandarin, who was in the habit of pointing to the dish, responded: "How, wow, wow!"

DR. ROOKE'S

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All who wish to preserve health, and thus prolong life, should read Dr. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET, the HANDBY GUIDE TO DOMESTIC MEDICINE, which can be had GRATIS from any Chemist, or POST FREE from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough.

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All friends of Temperance should read page 21 of this Book.

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WATCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

VOL. IX. No. 464.

[Registered at
the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882.

[As a
Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

I.O.G.T.

PRINCIPLES.—Total abstinence, by life-long pledges, and the absolute

prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

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SPEECH

BY THE

LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

On laying the Memorial Stone of a Temperance Hall at Paignton.

Our brethren of East Devon have been very energetic in procuring the boon of a Temperance Hall for Paignton, the memorial stone of which was laid on Saturday, November 25, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and they are much to be praised for their laudable exertions. The building is to be a two-story one, in the Gothic style, and the exterior walls are to be of red sandstone, with stuccoed quoins and rusticated in front. Beside the large hall, which will hold about 500 persons, there are to be recreation and reading rooms. The cost of the building will be about £400.

The proceedings of the day commenced with a procession of Societies to the site. Bro. F. H. Trivittick, Chairman of the Building Committee, and of the School Board, introduced the Bishop, and Bro. Castellife, D.C.T., gave out the hymns. "Bear on the Temperance banner" having been sung, the Vicar of Paignton read a portion of Scripture, which had been selected by the Bishop for the occasion—the 14th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans—in a clear voice and most impressive manner, after which the Rev. M. Godman offered prayer. Then was sung a second hymn, "Onward! friends of Temperance," and

The BISHOP, who was received with hearty applause, next delivered an address. His lordship said he was very glad indeed to be able to come there that day, and particularly glad because the purpose of their assembling was to encourage a number of workmen to do what in the long run could only be done by themselves; for in the Temperance cause, as they well knew, there were different arguments to be addressed in some respects to different classes of society. He should say one thing if he were speaking to a man who worked with his hands; another thing if he were speaking to a man who worked with his brains; and another thing if he were speaking to a man who, for whatever reason, did not find it necessary to work at all, because he was already provided with everything that he needed.

IN ALL CASES HE BELIEVED

that all those who investigated the truth would come to the same conclusion in regard to this matter. In all cases he was quite sure that men would find that the promotion of Temperance was one of the most important causes that could be taken up by any man who loved his fellow-creatures. But in speaking to the working-man, he always felt that, although it was his duty whenever he had the opportunity to give them every countenance and support that he could possibly give them, yet the main arguments which ought to be addressed to them were those which must come from their own experience, and therefore must mainly be used by men of their own class. He himself was a working man, but he had mostly to work with the brain and voice. There were yet others who had to work with their hands. Well, if he said anything to men who had to work at their

hobby labour through long hours of the day; if he urged upon them that it would be better for them that they should give up the use of intoxicating liquors altogether—as he should not hesitate to say to every man he ever met with—yet he should always be liable to the answer, "What can you know about the matter? You don't work with your own hands. You don't know what it is to sweat with the hard labour which is necessary for us to earn our bread; you have not to stand out in all sorts of weather, and bear all kinds of exposure. You don't know what is the desire which we working-men feel for something to comfort us in such circumstances; nor can you tell how a glass of liquor may sometimes spirit us up to do what we are bound to do in the discharge of our duty in the work that God has assigned to us. How can you come here and argue with us, and say that it is better for us to give up beer and to give up the comforting glass of spirits when you yourself have no personal experience of what it is that we have to bear?" He felt that, and therefore it was that he always rejoiced when he saw working-men taking up the cause themselves, and showing by their own personal conduct, by the argument that came to their own lips, that they knew better than he could tell them what was really good for them, and what was their true need. (Applause.) Working men who had tried it had found out sooner or later—they were quite sure to find it out—that these intoxicating liquors, so far from being a real help to them in their daily toil, were in reality

A CONSTANT HINDRANCE.

They found that it was possible to do a good day's work, and to do it well, and yet all the time to reproduce entirely the support that intoxicating liquors were supposed to give. They were able to bear witness that strong liquors, instead of making people strong, made them weak. Instead of really protecting them against exposure, and making them better able to bear cold and wet, they found by personal acquaintance with the fact that the comfort and support which these liquors could give was but a passing thing, and that, if a man would only have the courage to stand up against them, he was able to work harder, to bear up longer, and to maintain a stout and cheerful spirit, far better than one who endeavoured to obtain the fictitious support which these intoxicating liquors seemed to bestow. (Applause.) He was delighted to find working men taking up these things for themselves, and the working-women too. Why when a working-woman, hard at work all day long standing, perhaps, over the wash-tub, or perhaps scrubbing, or perhaps hard at household work—if in the course of the day she began to feel, that she would like something to support her, and that intoxicating liquor would give her that support, who was he that he should say,

"I KNOW BETTER THAN YOU?"

No; she would answer that she knew better than him, and it was a real satisfaction to find that there were so many women who had tried it for themselves, and who knew that this course was not needed, and was hurtful, and was not capable of really upholding human strength under the severe pressure of human toil. (Applause.) He felt all this, and he felt, too, that there was another thing to be said about this Temperance cause which could always be

said better by the working-men themselves than by those whose work was of a different kind, and who could not always enter precisely into their position. The truth was that in a great many of their occupations, of whatever kind they may be, they were so bound up one with another that it was impossible for any man to separate himself from his fellow man; and it was not true, as it was sometimes said, that a man who indulged in intoxicating liquors was "nobody's enemy but his own." How often did they find that he was the enemy of those whom he was pledged to love—the enemy of his wife, the enemy of his dear little children, the enemy of those whom God had put into his hands, and the trust of whom he had been betraying, in order that he might gratify his own natural—*nay*, he should rather say his unnatural appetite? (Applause.) Was it not the case everywhere that they were bound to see that it was impossible for a man to go far wrong without finding that all his fellows on every side were suffering because of the wrong that was done. He (the Bishop) knew of trades that were quitting England simply because it was not possible to secure a sufficient proportion of sober men to carry on the business that had to be done. There were trades in which one drunkard would spoil the work of ten sober men; and, where a sufficient proportion of sober men could not be secured, the trade in 1847 necessarily got abroad, where, unhappily for this country, liberty was so not profited as to enable one man to be the ruin of his fellows. It was so, and it was easy to find instances of this if they chose to search for them. Those present knew the force of all that he had said, and he only came there to say

HOW HEARTILY HE SYMPATHISED

with the undertaking they had in hand, and how truly and from his heart he prayed God to bless it and to bless them in the doing of it; how firmly he trusted and believed that what they were doing would not only be a blessing to themselves and to the present generation, but that it would save many from falling into that terrible abyss in which so large a number of their fellow-countrymen were day by day sinking down, and that it would save many that were yet unborn from the curse which their fathers had been bringing upon them. He hoped with all his heart that there would be no lack of enthusiasm in this cause; that one and all would join together to convince their fellow-men of the truth which they had found out for themselves; and that every Temperance advocate would succeed in bringing many others to join in the same cause with himself, and in his turn be a missionary to the working men wherever he met with them, to convince them that it was in reality God's own cause that they were supporting, that it was in His honour that they undertook what they were undertaking, and that it was to Him that they looked for the blessings which they hoped to follow. (Applause.) He had said what he had to express the

FEELINGS OF HIS HEART.

on coming there, and his great satisfaction at seeing that large and most important meeting in the town of Paignton, and he hoped that what had been said would be accepted in the spirit in which it was uttered. He trusted that they would understand that he did not come there to lecture them, so if he knew more about

CANON HELMORE ON THE "GOOD CREATURE."

To the Editor of the GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD.

SIR.—I feel flattered at the amount of space you have accorded me in your last week's issue. May I add for the last time for a little more. I may be asked the dull question, "What are the Good Templars doing the duty of the customary "gigantic gooseberry" or the "winter swallow." But be this as it may, I cannot but feeling a certain amount of gratification at having been the means of eliciting from you and the Blue Ribboners here one important truth, viz., that the "good liquor" is not the "good creature" of God, a fact which the platform language of (so-called) Temperance reformers seems to deny.

The question remains, however,—Is *good liquor* containing alcohol fit for use as a beverage? I adhere to the spirit of that "good," and apply it in the same sense as in its former setting, in order to distinguish between genuine liquor and the shamefully adulterated and concocted stuff, which, as I, in common with many others, believe does nine-tenths of the mischief. It seems to me perfectly absurd to make a distinction between the Bachelor's champagne (for instance, and all the cheap nastiness in the market that has a champagne label upon it, or to condemn with equal severity pure ale, brewed from malt and hops; and the doctored filth that finds its way down the throats of so many unsuspecting mechanics. This, I think, is a reasonable position, and in stating my views you will say, I have already answered the question for myself in the affirmative. Certainly I have, and I maintain that I have a threefold authority in my favour, to get over which I must confess thoroughly good abstinence exercise no small amount of indignity.

The "threefold authority" of which I speak, as you saw it, I should fancy was a striking instance of it. The threefold authority in favour of the moderate use of good liquor containing alcohol is—the general consensus of medical men—the custom of society in all ages, and the Bible. Upon the last-named authority, you will, I trust, suggest a few of your articles. And, first, let me remark that it is impertinent for you who support the Blue Ribbon (founded on Numbers xv. 38) to speak of the details of my religion as being repudiated by Levitical laws and ceremonies.

I only appeal to the Book of Leviticus, because you will not receive the teaching of the New Testament on the subject. I have no need to go beyond the pages of the latter to find many passages in which the moderate use of alcoholic liquor is certainly far from being censured. These, with the other authorities of the Bible Temperance Commentary, you endeavour to explain away; but will you be so kind as to give a good and sufficient reason why warnings against the moderate use of liquor are not coupled with those against the sin of drunkenness? The "strong wine" referred to by me in Numbers xxviii. 7, is the same word as that which is over and over again translated "strong drink." It (sheehar) was the generic term for drinks not made from the fruit of the vine, and undoubtedly intoxicating, as the passages which are now cited in your article amply prove. I admire your way in describing God's acceptance or non-acceptance of the offering. "He did not come down and drink it." Such a mode of speech, to my mind, argues either a shocking irreverence bordering on blasphemy, or an utter ignorance of the nature and properties of Almighty God.

As to the "larger commentary" you request me to study, I recognise in it two facts, first, that a great deal of bad liquor is consumed, and secondly, that many suffer from the effects of bad, adulterated, and concocted liquor. Reformation, as I have already stated, is not necessarily the abolition of all alcoholic liquors. In conclusion let me say, I pray God that my wife and children may be spared to me for many a year to come, but according to your "larger commentary," I ought to add that the same prayer is equally applicable to those who are doomed in the world by the abuse of men's powers of generation, though, perhaps, not so potent, being equal, if not more, than those produced by the abuse of intoxicating drink. It would be well, I think, to pause and consider this, before making such unparliamentary charges against me as are to be seen in your commentary, or expecting new or "special revelations" to result from the "prayerful study" of it.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, FREDERICK J. O. HELM, Ed. Minor Canon. Canterbury, November 29, 1892.

On the above, we remark:

1. That Canon Helm here is easily pleased if he can derive any satisfaction from our assent to the statement that alcohol is a creature of God. His knowledge of the Temperance platform is small indeed if he thinks such a proposition was ever denied. Alcohol is a creature of God, as are the elements of the atmosphere and sewer gas, and fire-damp, and fever malarial, and the "wretched and concocted stuff" which Canon Helm here condemns as unfit for use.

2. Of course the whole question is as to the fitness of alcohol for use as a beverage; and the Canon strangely fails to see that this question is concerned by fermentation, at the expense of the creature of

God really fit for use, is eradicated of incalculably more evil than the adulterations he ascribes to brewers and publicans. Alcohol is a narcotic acrid poison, and remains so when mixed with water and a small portion of solid matter, whether the compound be called wine or beer. If Canon Helm wants to stop the adulterating process, he must begin by having more control over the distillation of spirits with drug, alcohol, as food for dietary consumption as a beverage as leadum, or arsenic, or wormwood, all of which are daily consumed by not a few misguided persons.

3. Canon Helm here, of his opinion of the Temperance Bible Commentary will probably, not greatly disturb its authors, seeing he owns that he never saw it. He only "fancies" something to its disparagement.

4. The "threefold authority" of which Canon Helm here speaks, is very unbecoming. Two out of the three strands of this three-fold cord are only names, and as one of them is false in fact, and the other false in principle, the "authority" is at once considerably weakened. Canon Helm ought to know that his "consensus of medical men" in favour of alcoholic liquors is purely imaginary; that 37 years ago (2,000) medical men signed a certificate in favour of total abstinence; that no medical certificate in favour of moderate drinking has ever been signed, and that many of the most distinguished medical men of the present day have expressed themselves strongly in favour of total abstinence.

As to the "custom of society,"—is Canon Helm prepared to accept as right whatever has been customary in civilised society? To say nothing of such legalised customs as polygamy, slavery, cruel sports, lotteries, &c., what does the Canon think about the sensuality and immorality, ritual, and profanity of the same, not excepting our own? The principle of respecting the will and custom of the majority as right, is about the most anti-Scriptural that could be enunciated. In science, morality, and theology, it is as false as false can be. Society is just, and if it will never learn how to live the highest and purest life.

5. The appeal to Scripture by the Canon is of the kind common to the opponents of total abstinence, which may be described as taking for granted what should be proved, and as deriving from undisputed premises the most unwarrantable conclusions.

(1.) We do not take Numbers xv. 38, as any authority for wearing the Blue Ribbon. It is useful in answering objections by a merely ritual and profane interesting analogy. The Blue Ribbon justifies itself as the simple but significant sign of good cause, and as an encouragement to fidelity in well-doing.

(2.) Appeals to the Old or New Testament are always welcome to us when intelligently made. Canon Helm, in the exercise of the charity which thinketh no evil, is entirely right in assuming that when we criticise his interpretations of the passages he adduces. From his canon law he will allow no appeal!

(3.) He asks why warnings against moderate drinking are not coupled with those against the sin of drunkenness? To which we reply, the authority of the Book of Proverbs he will find intoxicating liquor reprobed by name, with the injunction not to "look upon it;" (b) the cases in which total abstinence was sanctioned and enjoined for purposes of special work and purity of service, sufficiently indicate the dangerous nature of strong drink, and the superiority of abstinence to the use of any intoxicating drink; (c) that the apostolic warnings against particular sins, apart from warnings against the customs connected with them, cannot be applied to the case of moderate drinking. St. Paul writes against impurity; does he sanction all the customs conducive to that impurity because he does not war against them? He condemns cruelty to slaves; does he sanction the system of slavery against which not a word or warning is uttered, or calls it impurity, or a custom to be avoided, but by laying down of general principles, in the plan usually adopted in the New Testament; and the advantage of this is found in the ever-enlarging application of general principles to all the circumstances of human life, many of which could not have been even anticipated in Apostolic times. (d) It is strange that a minister of religion should be so light in this connection of the regulating principle of all true religion,—that love to God and man, which moves the heart, without any direct reference to the remuneration of whatever is opposed to the realisation of the will of God and the good of man. Let it be seen, as it may be seen, that the action as a beverage of alcohol is opposed to the Divine will and human welfare, and the highest sanction of Scripture and religion is given to the cause of abstinence.

(4.) If Canon Helm here will look more carefully into the matter, he will find that the Hebrew word for a covenant in the Hebrew was the *shevet* juice of other plants than the vine; and that any command concerning it might be fulfilled by the offering of such juice in its natural and wholesome state, before a part of its sweetness had been changed into the drink and fermented. The Jewish offering of fruits, &c., were intended as an acknowledgment of the Divine bounty

in the provision of these very things; and as the fruit or juice in its natural state contains no alcohol, the most perfect compliance with the Law must have been the offering of *yayin* (grape juice) and *shekar* (sweet drink) in their unadulterated state. Whether they were offered in a deteriorated (alcoholic) state is not a question of practical importance.

6.—Canon Helm here denounces what he calls "bad liquor," the effects of which, he thinks, are widely injurious. Does he not know that all attempts to shew the extensive adulteration of beer by articles that are more potent than the "good liquor" of the law, as distinctive from alcoholic liquor, which is bad enough for all the purposes of rational temperance, criminality, purperism, and degradation? He strains at the gnat of adulteration, and swallows the camel of alcohol.

7.—The concluding argument of Canon Helm here is a deterioration of the spirit of the law, and of his, but of his cause. When he can shew that the use of drink is necessary to the perpetuation of the human race; that it is the root of all family life and love, and that its benefits immeasurably exceed its evils, he will have taken the first step to establish a moral ally, which, if point of view is the most illusory that ever entered into the brain of man. And here we must leave the Canon to the reader's best wishes, and to his wiser and ripper reflections.

LOOKING BACK.

Bro. Henry Ansell, of Islington, following Bro. J. W. Kirtton, P.G.W.Sec., in speaking at the Great Eastern Hall, discharges a debt of gratitude to some pleasant recollections of a thirty years' experience as a total abstinence and of his connection with the Wheatheat Yard Temperance Society, with which his friend, Bro. Kirtton, too, had been associated. The Wheatheat Society, he remarked, had not so long been a meeting place as the Central and Eastern Association. Their meetings used to be held in a loft in close, and not too pleasant, proximity to a stable. These were the days when Islington Green was not a green, except in name, and when things harder and more destructive than bags of flour—for instance, pebbles and stones—were thrown at them. They must all rejoice that their grand "movement" was spreading all over "the wide, wide world." He was a thorough going teetotaler, not half-and-half, three-fourths, or seven-eighths of an abstainer. He once visited on a doctor of a young man at a request that he would preside at a Temperance meeting. The rev. gentleman could not see his way clear, not being a pledged abstainer. "But you are a teetotaler?" queried the speaker. "Well,—yes—except when my doctor recommends me to take a little." Was the answer. How often people liked to have the doctor's recommendation to drink! He was not a born with a silver spoon in his mouth, for he was the poor drunkard's child. He was never drunk in his life, only nearly so once. Drunkards' wives and children could tell of the horrors of drink. He had great pleasure in his wife's company, and she was a noble man, and he (the speaker) admired him especially as a financier, but his (Mr. Ansell's) mother beat the Premier Chancellor of the Exchequer in matters of domestic finance. (Laughter.) Fifteenpence gratuity, and a request that he would preside at a half-quarter loaf, the careful carving up of the same would be watched by eight pairs of hungry eyes. How the small quantity of butter was made to go over the large number of slices he could never understand. His share of the "bread and scrap" was usually a slice of butter. When on his way to school he saw a jelly looking "fat boy" with three well-battered slices in his chubbly hands; he felt inclined to slip off his coat and fight the fat boy for his butter and bread. His first speech was a failure. He wrote a note, was refused, and corrected, and entrusted it to his "memory" for future use. Bro. Kirtton, he would be bound to say, did not expend half the time and labour upon the production of the manuscript of "Buy your own Cherries" as he gave to the writing of the speech on "The Fruit of the Tree to recite it, to be spoken on the platform, and clinging to the mahogany rail, splatted-out. "Ladies and gentlemen—(pause)—I have been a teetotaler six months—(another interval)—I like teetotalism as commonly well—(long pause for breath, &c.)—I hope to see and do it all before long. (Encouragement, and full stop.) That was all he could get out then; but he had never ceased to do something, as opportunity presented, to further the growing cause of Temperance. (Cheers.) M.

A new horror has been added to the cigarette in California. "Leprosy," says a San Francisco physician, "is revealed to be the result of inhaling the smoke of those smoke cigarettes made by the Chinese." The disease, though fatal, is slow in giving tokens of its approach. "No less than 170 cases of infection by cigarette smoking had come under the physician's notice."—*American Paper*.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL, having retired from Business, his new address is 20, Park View, 55, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Advt.]



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS. BY BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G. W. CO.

"A FEW WORDS TO HONORARY DEPUTIES."
I have just stumbled upon a circular under the above heading written by Bro. Malina, G.W.C.T., in May, 1881. Possibly some of those to whom it was addressed have by this time forgotten its contents; at any rate, none of those holding H.D.'s commissions now who would not see it then, and there are others to whom the good advice equally applies.

"Honorary Commissioners are usually issued to those of our Members who have not only had a practical experience of the Order, but are deemed especially able to publicly advocate its claims, and are prepared to render such service as honorary representatives of the Grand Lodge. These, therefore, who hold such commissions should be ready, whenever practicable, to accept invitations for platform work, let members should be discouraged by repeated failure to secure such aid, and of public work should suffer in consequence. Invitations may be many or few. Honorary Deputies who are never seen at a meeting, except when specially invited, cannot well retain a foremost place in the memories of the membership. Of course there are some worthy brethren whose business claims or uncertain health may now render frequent service impossible; yet their past earnest labours and their ability to still render occasional service make it most desirable to retain them on our roll of commissioned officers. It is, however, far better that in some of these cases those most adapted for platform work are inclined to forget the especial value of the Lodge sessions, and to regard the interior work of the Order as of minor importance. Such members should be more deeply interested in the work that they find that our most important victories have been achieved in the Lodge itself, and that the Order prospers most and the cause benefits most where the machinery of the Lodge is fully worked. It is good to lecture to a public meeting; but in many a case a speech may do more permanent good than addresses to a smaller company of brothers and sisters in session, for there the appeal may be put more directly, and although outsiders do not hear the speaker, yet those inside are not only strengthened by what they hear, but are enabled to go forth and to do what they have heard of others as to secure new recruits. The main verdict of the recent Annual Session of Grand Lodge was that it is essential to the vitality and increased usefulness of the Order that the most thoughtful and cultured members should make every possible effort to attend their Lodge sessions; that, when there, they should aid in the preparation of the programme of future sessions; should serve in office, if required; and by brief speeches and pointed readings help to entertain and instruct their fellow members. A Lodge should designate a period for each of their brain power which absent members could supply."

NOTIONS VERSUS IDEAS.

"Notions may be imported by books from abroad; ideas must be gotten from home by thought."

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

The following is an appeal which might with advantage be made in every District. The CARD referred to contains numerous instructions as to how to make the Sub-Lodge interesting and profitable and their issue in the District referred to as a result of the interest of the members being excited and revived, and good Temperance and Templar work being done. Will others go and do likewise?"

"URGENT AND IMPORTANT.

"Your Executive have been, and are doing what they can to promote the interests of our Order in the county. We are thankful to say that we have to some extent succeeded. Our cause is making progress. But all has not been done that might be, and must be done. The Grand Lodge offers a Challenge Shield to the District showing the largest proportionate increase during the year. This District can, and should win the trophy. The intrinsic value of the Shield is considered in the honor of winning it great, but the greater incentive than either of these considerations should be the fact that obtaining it means making many homes happy, and preventing not a few from becoming miserable.

Our District has done great things in the past, don't let us be surpassed now. Do you ask, How can it be done? By individual effort. By you doing your duty. There is at least one in your neighbourhood over whom you have an influence,—one you can induce to join your Lodge, and, if so, surely it is yours to do it, and at once."

"You are also acquainted with at least one who was a member, and who would now return if requested by you to do so. Will you give that person the privilege by asking him before next Lodge night? Please accord

the enclosed card—carry it in your pocket—and make a point of reading its contents, at least once a week.

"With best wishes and fraternal greetings,
"We are, Fraternally yours,
"(Here follow the names of the District Executive officers.)

"N.B.—The accompanying Proposition Form is for your use, and you are earnestly entreated not to allow our Lodge Session to pass without using it.

"To the W.C.T. Officers, and Members of.....Lodge, No.....

"I have pleasure in proposing as a fit and proper person to become a member of this Lodge.

"Name
"Occupation
"Age
"Signed.....

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Prospect Mill, Longwood, near Hinderersfield, belonging to Mr. Hoyle, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Damages estimated at £20,000.

Miss Sarah Apted, a native of Reigate, now living at Redhill, reached her hundredth birthday on the 2nd inst. She was one of the three persons who started the first Sunday School in Reigate.

The trial of Arabi Pasha concluded on the 3rd inst. He was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted by the Khedive to perpetual banishment from Egypt and its dependencies.

Mr. Andrew Pritchard, F.R.S.E., one of the oldest members of the Royal Institution, has recently died in his 78th year. His chief work was "A History of the Infusoria."

The Rev. Thomas Crossley, M.A., has been appointed to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace, in the room of the Rev. Q. C. Wodehouse, resigned.

Archbishop Tait, after a long illness, died at his residence, Addington Park, on the 3rd inst. The Archbishop had held the office of Primate for 14 years, and for 12 years previously he had filled the See of London.

The proposed cathedral for the Archdiocese of Westminster will be commenced early in the spring. It will cost, it is said, upward of £250,000. The site is in the Vauxhall Bridge-road, adjoining Cardinal Manning's house.

The death is announced of the Rev. F. J. Valpy, M.A., formerly the head master of Reading Grammar School, in his 86th year. He was the author of the well-known Latin and Greek Grammars and other school books.

In acknowledging a resolution from the Accrington Liberal Association in favour of household enfranchise in counties, and expressing a hope that the Government will deal with the question next session, Mr. Bright will vote in favour of the Government, and remarks that "the recognition was a great one, and can only be compared to that many years since, when the Queen made the memorable journey to St. Paul's on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales." The dignity of an Earl had been conferred upon the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majesty.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 1st, waited on the Ambassadors from the Queen of Madagascar. The Ambassadors were shown copies of the new Malagasy Bible, sold by the society in Madagascar for 1s. twenty thousand copies have been sold. The first Ambassador spoke of the gratitude of his country for all the Bible Society had done for it.

The new Law Courts were opened by her Majesty, at 12 o'clock on the 4th inst. The Evening Standard writes: "The reception was a great one, and can only be compared to that many years since, when the Queen made the memorable journey to St. Paul's on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales." The dignity of an Earl had been conferred upon the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majesty.

GOOD TEMPLARS TO THE FRONT.

BRO. GUNNER J. DAVIES, W.C.T. of the Patriotic Lodge, was presented with a silver watch, as a prize for drill, at the distribution of prizes to the 7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, on the 4th inst.

ALL TRUE WORK is sacred; in all true Work, were it but true-hand-labour, there is something of divineness.—Cardyle.

It is certified the QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN Dr. Fairbank, writes: "I strongly recommend LENTILLO, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures Indigestion, Heartburn, Constipation, Liver and Stomach Complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties, as Iron, Potash, Purge, Purgings, Custards, Biscuits, &c. Tins, 10s. 6d.; 6d.; 3d.; 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; 5s. 6d.; 6s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 8s. 6d.; 9s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; 11s. 6d.; 12s. 6d.; 13s. 6d.; 14s. 6d.; 15s. 6d.; 16s. 6d.; 17s. 6d.; 18s. 6d.; 19s. 6d.; 20s. 6d.; 21s. 6d.; 22s. 6d.; 23s. 6d.; 24s. 6d.; 25s. 6d.; 26s. 6d.; 27s. 6d.; 28s. 6d.; 29s. 6d.; 30s. 6d.; 31s. 6d.; 32s. 6d.; 33s. 6d.; 34s. 6d.; 35s. 6d.; 36s. 6d.; 37s. 6d.; 38s. 6d.; 39s. 6d.; 40s. 6d.; 41s. 6d.; 42s. 6d.; 43s. 6d.; 44s. 6d.; 45s. 6d.; 46s. 6d.; 47s. 6d.; 48s. 6d.; 49s. 6d.; 50s. 6d.; 51s. 6d.; 52s. 6d.; 53s. 6d.; 54s. 6d.; 55s. 6d.; 56s. 6d.; 57s. 6d.; 58s. 6d.; 59s. 6d.; 60s. 6d.; 61s. 6d.; 62s. 6d.; 63s. 6d.; 64s. 6d.; 65s. 6d.; 66s. 6d.; 67s. 6d.; 68s. 6d.; 69s. 6d.; 70s. 6d.; 71s. 6d.; 72s. 6d.; 73s. 6d.; 74s. 6d.; 75s. 6d.; 76s. 6d.; 77s. 6d.; 78s. 6d.; 79s. 6d.; 80s. 6d.; 81s. 6d.; 82s. 6d.; 83s. 6d.; 84s. 6d.; 85s. 6d.; 86s. 6d.; 87s. 6d.; 88s. 6d.; 89s. 6d.; 90s. 6d.; 91s. 6d.; 92s. 6d.; 93s. 6d.; 94s. 6d.; 95s. 6d.; 96s. 6d.; 97s. 6d.; 98s. 6d.; 99s. 6d.; 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919s. 6d.; 920s. 6d.; 921s. 6d.; 922s. 6d.; 923s. 6d.; 924s. 6d.; 925s. 6d.; 926s. 6d.; 927s. 6d.; 92

CORRESPONDENCE

Getting up Public Meetings.—Please let me say how much I appreciate the admirable notes on this subject which you have just published. Though very busy in many ways, I sometimes address three or four public meetings a week, and on one time, struck by the miserably bad arrangements that are made, and the consequent comparative failure, and at another time, perhaps in the very same town, I am delighted by the perfection of the arrangements and the glorious success. For instance, the month ago, at Malvern, where a meeting had been got up, and as far as I could judge, little had been done to make it successful; indeed, the promoter himself candidly admitted that little had been done; well, that meeting was a melancholy failure. Now, this week there has been in the same town a mission organised by those earnest large-hearted generous fellows—Mr. S. Knell and Mr. W. Bingham—and the attendance and results have been magnificent. In getting up meetings plenty of time is necessary; a good list of speakers is important; and nice room and abundance of intelligent advertising are not to be overlooked; moreover, another matter that must be remembered is that money must be got somehow to carry out the requisite preparations; indeed money is perhaps the chief necessity, though unless spent wisely and well, it, by itself, is far from doing good. With much more to be said, I am, I trust, glad to have made a success.—Yours fraternally, AN OLD OXONIAN, December 2, 1882.

Free Initiations.—I have read with great interest the correspondence on this subject, and think the plan adopted by our Lodge will be of assistance to some of the Lodges. We have a box placed on the W.C.T.'s table in which any members can put an odd shilling or two, but we have collected in carrying out the plan, and the fund thus realised, together with the occasional contributions, enables us to pay the initiation fee of any candidate not able to do so. Candidates replace the amount by small instalments—an account of which is kept by the W.C.T. in every congregation, causes the candidates are excused repayment. The system has been extended to quarterly contributions, and works well in both cases. We have admitted several persons during the six months, and have at present only sixpence out-standing, and that an odd of three or four shillings. P.L.D., Lord Clive Lodge, Market Drayton.

Our Invalid Members.—Whilst regretting, but not regretting the one without hope, at the protracted and painful illness of our dear Brother Malins, our esteemed G.W.C.T. it is a pleasure to find, week after week, the very kind and sympathetic allusions in reference thereto in the columns of our official organ. It is an joy of ours, that all that we can do for any man on earth, needs to be grateful for favours granted—one of those "brands" rescued by the agency of our Bro. Malins—therefore it is but natural that my humble prayers and heartfelt sympathy should be accorded on behalf of our dear brother aforesaid. And I also rejoice to find that he has the sympathy of the entire membership of our Order, and the warm expressions of sentiment of pure and unobligated love as expressed by such members as our Bro. Hilton, Margreaves, and all others, go to prove I became a member of the Order, viz., that Bro. Malins had been ordained as a special messenger of Temperance and Truth by Him whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all His paths are peace, and who has the widest and most mysterious, marvellous and loving; and who are the selection of His means and agencies of bringing back the stray sheep to His fold. Now, whilst I candidly admit that our prayers and good wishes for Bro. Malins' recovery and well-to-do income be the uttermost. I trust that we as a body are not neglecting the claims of our more humble members who may be suffering and in distress, but that our prayers may include all alike in our common supplication before the Throne of Grace, and that our prayers will not be acceptable. Special prayers for special individuals or circumstances may be, and no doubt are, graciously accepted as such, provid-d that in our anxiety for the case in question we do not lose sight of minor cases. Trusting that the blessing of God will be upon all who are G.W.C.T. and all afflicted in mind, body, or estate, a happy issue in his own good time from all his sufferings, is the humble prayer of Yours in Faith, Hope, and Charity.—J. M. FINLISON. Rowrah, November 23, 1882.

Is it a Sin to Drink Wine?—No one can answer this question correctly unless he knows first what sin is, and, secondly, that there is wholesome wine, to drink which is right *per se*, and poisonous wine, to drink which is wrong *per se*. On this account, in my article which called forth Bro. Owen's stric-

tures, I gave the Scriptural definition of sin, and pointed out this essential difference between the character of the wine which may be slesily drunk, and the wine which cannot be so drunk, and briefly repeated the same in my short rejoinder to Bro. Owen. To know and proclaim charitably, but at the same time to be able to defend the truth, are of incalculable importance to us as Christian Temperance advocates; for the drink system, which it is our mission to destroy, will last as long as Christian people believe it to be no sin to inhale alcoholic liquor. Hence the importance of discussing this matter in its true connection, and not in mere speculation, but as a Temperance question. To ascertain the truth on the point, we must have distinctly in view what sin is. Whatever is morally wrong in God's sight is sin, whether it be wrong in the sight of men, of Christians, or not. Whatever is displeasing to God is sin, and whatever is sin is displeasing to God, whether it be displeasing to men, even to Christians, or not. There is nothing displeasing to God but sin, and for any rational being, even any Christian, to do what is displeasing to God is sin. It is therefore to Him displeasing to do what is morally right, against light and conscience, is grand sin; to do the same ignorantly is minor sin, if there have been no means of getting the needed light (Luke xii, 47, 48). The manufacture and use of alcoholic drinks are displeasing to Him, and are, therefore, sin, not only in the eyes of Him, but in the eyes of the men, even of the Christians, that manufacture and use them. It is displeasing to Him, and, therefore, sin to convert the grain and fruit which in His bountiful Providence He supplies in such abundance for the good of mankind, into the cause of unwholesome and evil in the race, no matter what men, even Christians think or do. It is displeasing to Him and, therefore sin to drink, or encourage others by example to drink, health-destroying, life-shortening liquor, no matter what men, even Christians may think or do. It is displeasing to Him and, therefore, sin to encourage others by example to get up and engage in liquor traffic. It is displeasing to Him, and therefore sin to countenance or promote in any way the drinking customs and liquor traffic, which are doing upon earth the devil's will as it is done in hell, instead of His will, as it is done in Heaven. It is displeasing to Him, intoxicating, poisoning wine, is displeasing to Him in all these respects, and is therefore sin, whether the drinkers, Christians or non-Christians, so it be so or not. This sin, because it is transgression of the mind, (1 John 1, 8) is sin, because it might it is not right, is unrighteous: "All unrighteousness is sin" (1 John v. 17). The drinking of alcoholic liquor violates the sixth commandment by injuring the health and shortening the life, as has been often proved in the case of our dear Brother Owen. He who drinks Owen can accept the truth or not. The eating of wholesome food, like that referred to by the Apostle in the text which Bro. Owen quotes, does not violate the sixth commandment, and is, therefore, no parallel to the drinking of poisonous wine. It is the nature of an action in itself indifferent, but the drinking of body- and soul-destroying liquor is not such an act. Will Bro. Owen add other readers kindly keep in mind this fundamental distinction, and it may help some to perceive more clearly the truth on the point at issue? Whatever is in its nature displeasing to God, or contrary to His law, mind, or will, is sinful, and whatever is not so is not sinful, altogether irrespective of the opinions of men, even of Christians. The drink system is in its nature a sinful system, and the drinking of it is, therefore, a sinful alcoholic liquor, under the name of wine or any other name, is sin, entirely irrespective of the opinions of men, even of Christians. This is my view of sin and of the nature of the drink system plainly though briefly stated. Bro. Owen has not stated plainly his own view of the one or the other. When he does so we shall perhaps understand each other better. At present I can only infer what his idea of sin is. It seems to me that he does not hold sin in its nature to be definite and fixed, and to be tested by the standard of God's law, but that he holds it to be definite and variable, and to be tested by the varied and changeable minds, wills, and practices of Christians. It would be hard to say what is sin according to this rule. But if this be not Bro. Owen's view of sin, I for one shall be glad to see his definition of it. In the meantime, I feel quite sure that the drinking of intoxicating wine can be easily demonstrated to be a sin, in the light of any Scriptural definition of sin.—JOHN PYPER, P.G.W.C.T., Ireland.

The Negro Mission Fund Bazaar.—The thanks of our membership are certainly due to all who have taken an interest in the success of the National Bazaar for the Negro Mission Fund, which has just taken place in Bristol. Universal difficulties have attended this first enterprise of the kind, and the measure of success with which it has been rewarded is undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm of the workers who loaded the stalls

with beautiful things, and to those who came from long distances to preside at them; but chiefly to the unwaried labors of Bro. and Sister Osborne, and other members of the Bristol committee whose arrangements, both for the display of the goods and the comfort of visitors, were beyond all praise.—A VISITOR.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That the liquor dealers of Antigua having presented to the Legislative Council a petition praying for their hour of closing to be extended to 9 p.m. instead of 6, as formerly, the brethren there are getting up a counter petition and a public meeting, which they hope to hold in the course of a few days.

That the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The Temperance movement seems to be telling at last; even in London, the proportion of apprehensions per 1,000 of population for the last four years being:—1878, 7,809; 1879, 7,345; 1880, 6,345; 1881, 5,698.

That the *Hind* and *North British*, in enumerating the five crimes entailing the highest degree of guilt, place "drinking intoxicating liquor" in the second place.

That the members of the Gleem of Sunshine Lodge of Truroe take weekly 108 WATCHWORDS.

That the membership of the Town of Poole has been held for six times consecutively by total abstainers.

That the total amount expended in the United Kingdom for the relief and management of the poor in 1846 was £7,151,620, which in 1880 increased to £17,165,220.

That Dr. J. Edmunds, M.R.C.P. London, senior physician to the London Temperance Hospital, speaking on "The Scientific Aspect of the Temperance Question," said, "there were as many drunkards in the prison of Gloucester as in any other 458 men they could pick out; thus drinking was not confined to any particular class."

That at a Blue Ribbon meeting at Burnley on Sunday it was stated that a deputation sent out by the publicans to secure support to the Grocer's License Amendment Bill, canvassed Burnley, Bury, Blackburn, and Bolton, and had not even realised travelling expenses!

That the ancestral mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey, Plas Newydd, will shortly be opened as a home for opium-smoking.

That the *Spectator* says: "Opposition to drugs will soon have to be included in the Temperance programme."

That at the London Temperance Hospital the physicians are at liberty, if they think necessary, to administer the medicinal use of opium to 1,500 patients who have passed through, it has not been necessary to use a single dose.

That the *Times* has recently said, referring to the Temperance movement:—"We have not a word to say against the movement, its advocates, and its aims. We wish all success to it, and we are quite sure that it is on the high road to success."

That owing to the partial failure of the hop crops, drugs used in the manufacture of bitter beer have advanced rapidly in price, in some cases 300 to 400 per cent.

That the *Burnley Gazette* of November 25, in a leading article, referring to the desertion of clergymen and "great guns" from the annual dinners of the licensed victuallers, says, "This is a very detrimental state of things. Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. James Lowther, and the Prince of Wales, &c., used to lend the light of their countenances to the great cause of justice and freedom" and the public-house; but "statesmen are beginning to turn away, M.P.'s to shun the conspicuous tarring tail, and clergymen to shun the perturbation of sin, and" "Bishops and clergymen of the Established Church" are found "on the same platform with teetotal and dissenting ministers."

That the meetings in "opposition" to the Sunday closing of shops and in the sale of Wigs have been complete failures.

That Rev. W. Broad, the circuit minister, London-road, Chapel, Venator, has intimated to his congregation that in future unfermented wine only would be used at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The authority upon which I last week stated Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, had donned the blue ribbon, has proved unreliable. It appears to be the permanent head of the Post Office, Mr. A. Blackwood, C.B., Secretary of the General Post Office, and President of the Society of Good Templars, who wears it, and not Mr. Fawcett; but an objection having been taken to a postman wearing it, Mr. Fawcett, on being appealed to, said "he would be extremely glad for them not only only to wear the blue ribbon, but also the colors of the rainbow, so that they were kept from drink."—J.W.S.

The reason why so many are unable to take Coccol is that the article is commonly sold with starch under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for, if *Coccol thickens in the cup* it is the starch, and not the Coccol Essence; if it thickens three times the strength of these Coccol, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—ADVT.

DISTRICT LOGDES.

"It is most important that the reports appearing in the official organ should be accurate and impartial. As we must rely upon voluntary aid in furnishing these reports, we trust the Secretaries who, of course, are always in possession of accurate and full information, will forward us reports as early as possible after the meeting at which they were made, and will be enabled to do this District and other Lodges will be possible should be acquainted to such work to undertake the duty. Reports should be as brief as possible, consistent with efficiency.

SOUTH HANTS.—Literary Institute Hall, Lynton, November 28. Opened by Bro. T. W. Glover, D.C.T. The third degree was conferred upon eight, and twenty-five Lodges were represented by 67, and 1,250. Thirteen names were elected D.L. members. The report of the D.C.T. and W.D.S. showed an increase of six. All the weak Lodges, numbering more than 50, had been visited by the District Executive. D.L.s had also visited all the Lodges. The D.S.J.T., Sister Marshall, having removed to London, sent her report, which was read by the W.D.S., and tendered her resignation, which latter was not accepted in consequence of her great services in the past, for which it was wished she should retire with the full honours of her office. The increase of Juveniles was 40. Some Temples had ceased to be during the quarter. The D.L. reported a decrease. The W.D.S. reported 2,320 members. The W.D.T. reported a balance of £26 6s. 9d. in the General Fund, which the Finance Committee's report was followed by the D.C.T. The D.L. reported the Fund had a balance of £14 11s. 11d., and the Mission Fund had received £17 2s. 2d. from the General Fund to meet its liabilities, beside £5 given from the General Fund to the Good for Evil Lodge. The D.C.T. reported the report of the J.E.D. showed slow progress at Southampton, but great activity at Portsmouth, where four county and 15 borough votes had been claimed in the recent Revision. County and borough votes were but one of the latter, were sustained. An active part had been taken in the recent municipal elections, and out of six candidates recommended by the D.L. five had succeeded, one of them being the other candidate in the whole of the 14 wards, and it was notified by Bro. W. J. Simmons that two sisters had greatly aided in the election. The D.L. reported that work was rapidly progressing, and efforts were being made by the Constitution Committee to obtain a Good Templar candidate. All these reports were adopted. After the motion of Bro. Glover, a resolution of sympathy with the G.W.C.T. was passed. A resolution was adopted that in future the D.L. appointed officers' expenses should be paid as the elected officers are from the General Fund, and not from the Milage. Motions to raise the Milage Tax to 1s. per member per quarter, and to reconsider the vote of last session, laying the question of the division of the D.L. into two districts, were carried. The D.L. also was motioned that the Good for Evil Lodge, Portsmouth, be removed from the jurisdiction of a Degree Temple, and allowed to confer degrees. An motion from that Lodge that the R.W.G.L. Lodge, Portsmouth, G.L. to hold special sessions for conferring its Degree, and to reduce the fee for the same," was carried. Bro. Haddington, D.E.D., read a paper on the question, "Ought our Mutual Aid Societies to be consecrated to our Temperance work and principles without respect to political parties, in so far as to refuse votes to them in the election of members?" The question was decided in the affirmative. Bro. Haddington also read a paper on the subject of the Liquor Traffic. Short discussion ensued. Sister Agnes reported that not very much had been sent for the Negro Mission Bazaar, and a collection was made for the Supplement to the Bazaar. The D.L. reported a resolution was urged for the next place of meeting. A motion, urging Mr. Gladstone and the Government to take speedy action relative to Local Option, was passed, and a useful hall was again in disambling the Juvenile work, resulting in 30s. being voted from the D.L. funds towards the same, for the resuscitation of Temples, or aiding those that are weak. A good tea was given and Bro. Glover afterwards addressed, public meeting.

EAST KENT.—Congressional School-room, Ashford, November 16. Bro. R. H. Campbell, D.C.T., presided, and during the morning session nearly all the officers were elected. The report of the D.C.T. showed that the D.C.T. reported a quarter's work performed in almost unbroken harmony, but with a result the reverse of what it ought to be, considering the great progress of Temperance in this district, notwithstanding the fact that the success of Blue Ribbon missions, in which the Good Temples took a foremost part, the numbers for the quarter showed a decrease. He urged the members to be diligent during the quarter, and to endeavour to take a secondary place and to languish, whilst they were doing all in their power for the cause of Temperance in other directions. The D.C.T., Sister G. M. S3 for the quarter. Bro. Sergeant J. Butterworth, D.S.J.T. reported a total juvenile membership of 1,307, being an increase of 13. Only two papers had been presented for a committee for the quarter. The D.C.T. and G. Lodge, and although well written, the adjudicators, Sister Downer, of Essex, G.W.W.T., Sister Randall, G.D.M., and Bro. H. G. H. reported that the subject named for competition, and not the D.L. after some discussion decided to give no prizes in the present case, but to leave the competition open for the next quarter. The D.C.T. reported that the dinner at Strington was fixed on the next place of meeting. Dinner was served at the Whitefield Hall, and the afternoon session was of a most pleasant and profitable nature, and the singing works, and a splendidly illuminated and framed address were presented by Bro. S. C. Weston, on behalf of the D. Lodge to Bro. Rev. C. Harrison,

P.D.Chap., recently removed from the district. Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C., was received most heartily, and presided over the remainder of the session. Bro. Scott's practical address was enjoyed by all, and will not be forgotten by those privileged to attend. A capital deputation from the Brook Cherth Juvale Temple was brought in during a recess by Bro. and Sister W. R. King. An address of welcome, read by a number of our members, was received with interest and ability by Bro. Butterworth, Scott, and Campbell. Several resolutions upon the digest were discussed, but not carried. It was resolved to recommend for the quarter, the D.L. Executive to purchase books, prepared by a brother from Dover, in place of the present unsatisfactory books supplied to the Lodges. In the evening a successful public meeting was held, and by the D.C.T., Bro. E. M. M. M., G.W.C., G. W. H. Campbell, Rev. C. Harrison, and others.

NORTHERMBERLAND.—St. James' Congregational School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 20. 10.40 a.m. Bro. James Brown, D.C.T., presided. A total of 100 Lodges reported the attendance of 490 representatives, and a total of 66 present. The D.C.T.'s report stated that out of 45 Lodges returned, 22 showed an increase of 125; 16 Lodges reported decrease of 117; average decrease 17; same number of members. The number of public meetings held during the quarter had been 53 in connection with 33 Lodges, and two sermons. Twenty-five Lodges had been visited by the D.C.T. and D.L. The D.C.T. referred to the recent visit to Northumberland of the G.W.C. Bro. D. Y. Scott. The thanks of the D.L. were also tendered to Bro. John Branley, P.D.T., who was kindly invited to visit the D.L. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. therefor a District Mission work, the D.C.T. recommended the Lodges in the district to make an annual collection at their first session in January of each year, a New York Order of the G.W.C. was adopted by the D.C.T. was adopted. The W.D.S. reported the present number of members was 2,914, a decrease of 45, and one Lodge had surrendered its Charter. The returns to hand showed that the D.C.T. had turned out with a decrease of an increase, with better prospects for the future. The P.S.J.T. reported an increase of 62. One Temple had surrendered, one instituted, and two new Temples were instituted. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. Snowdon, D.S.J.T. the other in North Shields by Bro. W. W. Brewis, S.J.T. The W.D.T.'s report, with regard to the Temperance Reform, showed that the D.C.T. Balance in favour of the Lodge, £55, 0s. 4d., also balance in milage fund of £13 9s. 5d. The D.E.D. reported the number of voting members in the district from Lodges who had sent in returns, 62 county and 262 borough votes. The District Executive presented their report, which referred to work done during the quarter, and specially noticed the efforts of the Executive of the Newcastle sub-district, which had been successful in procuring the D.C.T. renounced in his report, had by their kindly assistance saved several Lodges from surrendering their Charters. The report referred to the special Executive of the D.C.T. which was held at the D.C.T. on the 20th of the quarter. On this matter the District Executive reported, on the motion of Bro. Rev. H. Vian Williams, P.D. Conn. That this Lodge membership of the Grand Lodge, England and Scotland to allow the Lodges in dispute to elect under which Grand Lodge they will work. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. had been elected for the benefit of this District Lodge, and if the D.C.T. in general, the officers should be elected at the November session, and installed at the February session. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. shall be first presented to the Executive, and shall by them be considered, summarised, and incorporated into one report, for presentation to the District Lodge. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. and it was carried unanimously, "That this District Lodge under a sense of the Divine blessing would acknowledge the abundant success which has marked the progress of the Temperance Reformation throughout the world during the past 50 years of its history, and while it reviews with satisfaction the present generation and its aspects of the cause deems this a fitting opportunity to express its appreciation of the efforts of the D.C.T. in the promotion of a fraternal co-operation in sentiments and sympathy in the prosecution of the varied projects of this great enterprise. The D.L. decided that in future all returns and reports should be sent to the D.C.T. by the D.C.T. on the working days before D.L. meets, or in default be referred to the D.C.T. The D.C.T. was requested to recommend the D.C.T. to cancel the D.C.T. The D.C.T. was not out report for two quarters. Bro. Tho. Watson, W.D.S. presented the report from the Wooler deputation consisting of Bro. Rev. Joseph Simons, W.D.M. D.C.T., Bro. W. W. Brewis, D.C.T., Bro. W. W. Brewis, P.D.D., and Thomas Watson, W.D.S. Bro. Dodds, in an earnest address, stated how glad the Wooler friends were to receive the deputation from the District Lodge, and that the D.C.T. had been very successful in their work, and arranged, over 400 being present at the public meeting in the evening, after the conference with the members, favoured very much the step the D.L. had taken, and that the D.C.T. had been very successful in their efforts of the district where help is needed. Amongst the visitors present were Rev. T. W. P. Taylor, W. D. Chaps, and W. H. Richardson, W.D.S. North Durham District Lodge, and Bro. W. W. Brewis, D.C.T. The session in Newcastle-on-Tyne, District Lodge closed at 5.50.

WEST CHESHIRE.—No. 9 Classroom, Mechanic's Institute, Crewe, November 29. The Lodge was opened by Bro. W. D. Clarke, D.C.T., presided. The report of Bro. W. D. Clarke, W.D.S., showed an increase of 45 during the quarter; the present membership being 1,192. A new Lodge opened at Higher Bebbington on the 29th of the quarter. The D.C.T. reported that Bro. Donnard, presented a very encouraging report, again showing an increase. The W.D.T.'s (Bro. Litson) report was also adopted. The D.C.T., in his address, dealt

with the prospects of the Order in the district, and urged each member to do his and her duty, and fight shoulder to shoulder in the great and noble cause. The Degree of Master was conferred by the D.C.T. on six members of the District Lodge members. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That a vote of condolence be sent to Bro. Mahins, our beloved G.W.C.T., in his practical address, and that the D.C.T. be requested to inform the Lodge that G.M. may specify restore him to health and strength." The Lodge adjourned for tea at 5 p.m., re-assembled at 5.30, when the discussion of the motions on the Digest was continued with vigour, and six were read at 7 p.m. After the closure of Lodge public meeting was held, his Worship the Mayor of Crewe being on the platform. The meeting was very forcibly addressed by the D.C.T., who also took part in the discussion, and in a most touching manner, earnestly requested every male and female present to avoid the accused, non-temperance drinking, and concluded by expressing the D.C.T.'s willingness to become a life member of the Order.

EAST SOMERSET.—Fill, November 29. Bro. J. S. Sturges, W.C.T., presided. There was a good number of representatives and visitors present. The W.D.S., Bro. A. R. Bolwell, presented an encouraging report, which showed an increase of 50, the total membership being 1,187. The D.S.J.T., Bro. R. Hogg, also reported an increase, each report being adopted with acclamation. The Juvenile members of the D.C.T. were introduced by their superintendent, Bro. Andrews. They numbered about 50, and sang and recited very nicely. Their superintendent, Bro. Andrews, D.C.T., D. Chap., and D.S.J.T., thanked the young members, who then retired. Business being resumed, the resolutions on the Digest were warmly discussed, and the D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. and report respecting the advisability of starting a Lodge Guide. The second resolution was lost. In the evening a public tea and meeting were held in the Village Hall. Addresses were given by the D.C.T., Bro. J. S. Sturges, P.D.C.T.; Bro. F. Fisher, Bath Temperance Agent; and Bro. Brock, D.C.T. of West Gloucester; Bro. Hartly Dunn, D.E.D., proposed resolutions to be sent to our members with regard to the D.C.T. The D.C.T. reported the Pill Lodge had rendered several pieces of capital style. It is hoped that much good may arise from this, the first, visit to Pill.

WARRICKSHIRE.—St. Saviour's Schools, Farm-street, Hockley, November 27. Bro. Edmund Glover presided, and urged the D.C.T. to be diligent in their efforts to do what they could to bring about the destruction of the powerful agency in their midst that was bringing about the destruction of their Order. The report of the D.S.J.T. showed that this branch of the Order in the district to be in a healthy state, though the statistical returns show a slight decrease in the number of members. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. reported that some of the Lodges were doing well and increasing, especially in Coventry. Bro. C. A. Gray, W.D.T. reported a small balance in favour of the D.C.T. The D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. report of work done during the past quarter in the district, specially referring to action taken during the Brewster Sessions and at the time of the municipal election, and further, that such conference as the "Sunday Closing Committee" appointed to consider the question of a bill for the county, a report recommending the District Lodge to empower the committee to attend to the question, and to be the subject, such conference to consist of representatives from all Temperance Societies, Good Templar Lodges, Rechabites Tents, and kindred societies engaged in the cause of Temperance, and that a public conference be held in Coventry. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. A report from the secretary of Birmingham, was read by Sister Agnes (Bro. W. H. Hays) showed that good work was being done in Birmingham to promote the success of the Lodges. Next place of meeting Birmingham. Throughout the day a large attendance of representatives and members was present from all parts of the county.

EAST AND MID-CHESHIRE.—Literary Institute, Sandbach, November 27. Bro. James, D.C.T., presided. After the opening ceremonies, Bro. Barrow, Pawkos, Yates, Dale, Wallford, Sergeant, and Sister Burrows and Sister Burrows, were introduced and gave reports of the accounts of the Lodges visited. Bro. Eccles, P.G.W.C.T., and Bro. Wishaw, D.S.J.T., were announced as visitors, and received with due honour. The report of the D.C.T. was read, and the D.C.T. reported that the D.C.T. transferred to the S.E. Lancashire District, and yet there was an increase of 50 during the quarter, the membership now being 1,023. He suggested that conversations should be had in the district, and that the D.C.T. should be added to the D.L. funds to enable the Executive to carry on aggressive work. He very strongly recommended the W.A.T.C.W.D. to the members of the D.C.T. to be diligent in their efforts, and that he had received tax and returns from 21 Lodges—an increase of 50 during the quarter, and the increase since November 1881, was 207. Bro. Wallford, W.D.T., reported a balance in favour of the D.C.T. of £2 11s. 8d. Sister Burrows, D.S.J.T., reported an increase of 50 juveniles in six Lodges, and Temple at Congleton had been opened with 12 members. The total membership of 81, and a membership of 384. At the District Council on November 16, it was proposed to establish a special fund for the juvenile work. Bro. Mason, D.E.D., reported that the D.C.T. had been very successful in their efforts, which had been on the whole favourable to the cause. The above reports being disposed of, Bro. Eccles, P.G.W.C.T., addressed the Lodge in a very interesting and practical manner, which was loudly applauded, and Bro. Wishaw, D.S.J.T., also gave a brief address. On resuming after luncheon, Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.W.C., was introduced, and presided. Three resolutions on the

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent as News, or on only public notices, and are not considered as advertisements. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very Cheap rates, charging only 6d. for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional Six Words.

December 11.—United Kingdom Alliance. Anniversary Soiree and Public Meeting. Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. (See Adv.)

SITUATIONS

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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS

intended for our next issue, the

Christmas Double Number,

should be

SENT IMMEDIATELY.

Small Advertisements will be taken up to the usual hour, 9 a.m., on Wednesday morning, the 13th, but the insertion of lengthy Advertisements cannot be guaranteed if received later than Tuesday morning, the 12th inst.

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READY DECEMBER 16TH.

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THE

GOOD TEMPLARS’ WATCHWORD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The Christmas Double Number of the WATCHWORD will be ready next week. It will comprise thirty-two pages of good reading, well illustrated, and its price will be two-pence. We would earnestly beg our readers to ensure for it a wide circulation. Orders for extra supplies should be given early, to prevent disappointment. We have already received an enormous quantity of contributions from which to select, and we doubt not the forthcoming Special Number will be as interesting as its predecessors. The number and value of the competitions afford striking testimony, not only to the talent of the membership of our Order, but to their great interest in, and hearty appreciation of, our principles.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

A VERY well-intentioned effort has been sustained for years past to introduce the teaching of Temperance principles to the young into Board and other elementary schools. We have often felt misgivings as to the suitability of some of the means employed to this end, but have hesitated to say so lest we might be misunderstood. The line of effort has been in the direction of obtaining the sanction of boards or committees for the introduction of certain class books, such as Dr. Richardson’s, and, of late, the more simple work, “The Temperance Primer,” by Bro. Dr. Ridge, both of them admirable books, each having distinct merits of its own. But in very many cases, we fear, these efforts have not resulted in much good. The books have been bought and paid for; but have they been read and studied? In many cases, we fear not. And we fear, further, that, as a rule, the teaching of Temperance from text-books in day schools is not likely to have just the beneficial influence that many have anticipated. Who of us ever learned Temperance from a text book? We first were won to its adoption by the experiences of

life, or by the individual influence and teaching of someone we respected and trusted; and having become interested in the subject, we then began to read, and to furnish our minds with facts, statistics and arguments, that would enable us to give intelligent reasons for our faith and practice, and arm and fortify us for the warfare against intemperance. And we are but children of an older growth.

But we are not going to underrate text books. They are essential to the progress of the cause. What is wanted, however, in addition to the text book, is the earnest, loving, living voice of the teacher, to expound and illustrate it, and to make the subject pleasing as well as instructive to the youthful mind. In schools where the teachers drink, we have but little faith in the effects of Temperance text books. And although we rejoice to know there are many teachers on the right side, we fear that a very large proportion are in the ranks of the moderate drinkers. Hard as it may seem, we do not think that a moderate drinker is so well qualified for the task of instructing the young as an abstainer; and, other things being equal, if we were concerned in the appointment of teachers in any public schools, we should decidedly give the preference to a total abstainer.

Many of our readers will remember that Mr. Mundella, the Vice-President of the Education Department, ventured to express an adverse opinion as to the compulsory teaching of Temperance in the schools, on the ground that it would lead to great political opposition from the trade: one of the shallowest and most insupportable pleas ever urged against a much needed moral reform. But there is no doubt the want of courage so frankly avowed by the Minister of State is in some measure shared by others connected with education, even to school committees, and in many cases to school teachers: Beer and Gin are strongly represented on the London School Board. A Duxton fills the chair, and a Currie represents a large constituency. How many besides are connected with the traffic we cannot say. The same rule holds good with respect to many a school committee and board in the provinces; and too pronounced a Temperance teacher in the school would be an annoyance and a reproach to the munificent donor who rides to the board, or committee, or to the school examination, in a grand equipage purchased out of the "fools' pence." The wealth of the brewers and distillers and publicans largely represents the wasteful expenditure and profligacy which have rendered School Boards necessary. The lesson is obvious. We want Temperance teachers, and we also want Temperance managers, committees, and boards, to take charge of our national education.

And more than all these, we want Temperance inspectors. But here we are unable to exercise control. The inspectors are appointed by Government. They do not rise up from the people; they are put over the people; not grown, but made. They are usually of families possessing some political influence, as well as university graduates; many of them knowing but little experimentally of the art of teaching, still less of the class whose instruction they have to test. But this is a subject beside the one we are treating, and perhaps not fairly debatable in these columns. We only refer to it to show that as Temperance men we have no local option in this matter; and that a Temperance teacher may be subjected to unpleasant results through the appointment over him of the scion of an old family with whose traditions trusted port may be inseparably mingled. We want Temperance inspectors, then, if Temperance teaching is to be successful in our elementary schools. The information given by a correspondent in another column may suffice to impress this fact on our minds.

But we may press this subject still further.

Parliament creates and governs the Education Department; so we want a Temperance Parliament. The people make the Parliament; we want a Temperance people. We can only press on, urging our principles in all directions, and especially striving to register progress by recording all the strength we can rally, whenever the ballot-box is open to receive our votes. The great Temperance party is the political wall of the age. Let us all belong to it, and keep the ball a rolling.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It is some ground for congratulation, both for the Government and the country, but particularly for Temperance Reformers, that the following passage occurred in the Queen's Speech, delivered on the prorogation of Parliament on the 2nd inst., viz.:—"The growth of the revenue, however, is sensibly retarded by a cause which must in itself be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution in the receipts of the Exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors."

It has been remarked that when, upon a previous occasion, satisfaction upon this ground was expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech, he spoke with a face arranged for the occasion. However that might be, the expression now inserted in the Queen's Speech must be regarded as the serious and deliberate conviction of the Government.

We must not, however, set too high a value upon this utterance. "Soft words butter no parsnips," and expressions of satisfaction go a very little way towards enacting good laws. We must beware lest the Government obtains support by sympathetic words, and then leaves unfulfilled its promises to provide a remedy. Things are going so well, they may say, why take legislative action? And so a new lease and a fresh impetus may be given to the engine of destruction. While the Queen's Speech gives a sign of progress, let us beware lest it be used as a pretext for delay and obstruction.

THE HEALTH OF BRO. MALINS, G.W.C.T., still shows some slight improvement.

CANON HELMORE comes "up to the scratch" again, shewing all the pluck of one who does not know when he is beaten, and demonstrating how some men of learning, and of training as thinkers and logicians, are "mocked" and "deceived" by the "creators" whose special province it has been to make pieciful, stable and cause wise men to fall.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the London United Kingdom Alliance Auxiliary is announced in our advertising columns for this (Monday) evening. Mr. George Livesey, C.E., is to preside, and amongst the speakers are the new rector of Marylebone, the Rev. W. Barker, M.A., the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., Mr. Pope, Q.C., and Mr. Raper. We doubt not that our friends will be present in considerable numbers.

LIMITED PHILANTHROPY.—Sister Foreyth, G.W.S. of the G.L. of Massachusetts, U.S.A., gives us a very useful piece of good advice in the letter we publish this week. That is a very narrow philanthropy which is limited by place and surroundings. It would seem to us that the names and destinations of members going abroad ought to be communicated to the R.W.G.S., and forwarded to the nearest official abroad. Much may often depend upon emigrants being interviewed immediately on arrival in a foreign land. We are none of us any the worse for being looked after.

BRO. C. THOMPSON.—Received with thanks on behalf of Bro. Thompson.—Amounts previously acknowledged, £2 3s. 6d.; James McCurroy Lodge, per Bro. Ballad, ss.

WIGAN.—On the 2nd inst. Mr. Algernon Euston (C) was returned by 2,861 votes, as against 2,243 poll by Mr. Walter Wren (L). The vacancy was created by the unseating on petition, of Mr. F. S. Powell (C) in 1860, since which date the writ has been suspended.

LIMITED PHILANTHROPY.

Dear Sir and Brother.—In looking through the columns of the ever-welcome WATCHWORD I frequently see the notice of some brother or sister being about to leave England to find a home in some far off land, and the wonder often occurs to me why it is that so many of these dear people who have no doubt that they will find a better home in some far off land, have so little regard for a part of the last clause of our Obligation "that you do all in your power to promote the good of *this* Order." I am led to speak of this from a consideration of the fact that although since the separation on this "open question" there have been placed there must have been numbers of Good Templars settled in this part of the United States, so very, very few of them ever seek us out and give their influence to our cause here. Worse than this, I am sorry to say that some who do seek us out, as soon as for some time, has become impatient at our little struggling body will go over to the Hickmanites, saying that they can do better work for Temperance by joining a flourishing organisation than by attaching themselves to an unpopular party. I meet with so many instances of unfaithfulness to our obligation (that we ought to do) that I sometimes feel inclined to be ashamed of my country people and to believe of them as one of the Hickmanite party said of them, "It is all very well for them to cry for 'equal rights' for the negro when they are 3,000 miles away, but if they had only been here to live, next door to him they would be just as ready to shut him out of their Lodges as we are." I could mention several instances which have come to my own knowledge, but will confine myself to two. One is a brother, who, after remaining with us for some time, has become impatient at our slow growth and gone over to the enemy, saying that he could not see any reason for there being two Orders, and yet this same brother saw the reason very plainly while he was in England. Another is a brother who, having some influence in the town in which he is settled, was appealed to for assistance in organising a Lodge in that town, but declined to give any help or countenance to the effort on the ground that to be associated with us would injure his usefulness in the temperance cause. This brother, on meeting Mr. Brown, Bro. G. H. Pea, and myself lately, remarked that it was the first time he had had the pleasure of meeting with members of the Order since he left England. Considering that he has been living within 10 miles of Boston for about 20 years, and that he has had time that he might have enjoyed the pleasure much sooner if he had been so minded. Our Order is a noble one as it is, but if our members were only faithful to the whole of the obligation; if they would only be ready to stand with us through all our hard and good reproofs; what a power we might become everywhere. Of all poor reasons for deserting a cause, the excuse that it is not popular is the poorest. If our Order is worth believing to at all, it is worth suffering something for. Once in a while I receive a letter from some part of the United States, written by a Good Templar newly arrived from England, and requesting information as to the whereabouts of the nearest Lodge. I always reply to these communications, and if there is no Lodge to which I can direct my correspondent, that I am sorry to do so unfortunately for the case.) I enclose an application form and request the brother or sister to make an effort to start a Lodge in the place where he or she may be residing. I am sorry to say I seldom hear from that member again. In many cases our English brethren, when they make inquiries for a Good Templar Lodge will be directed to one of the Hickmanite Lodges, and when they discover their mistake they will allow themselves to be persuaded to join it, thus swelling the ranks of our opponents. The proverb about "doing as Rome does" may be applied to our case. If it were good one in its way, but may be carried too far. If an English Protestant were to find himself in a place where there was no church save a Roman Catholic one, he would not feel himself obliged to join that church rather than to remain an Unitarian; that we have just as great a principle involved. A member of our section of the I.O.G.T. is unfaithful to his obligation if he joins hands with the other side just because he happens to be in a place where they are the strongest. I think, Sir, that some of our English brethren do tend to prevent this desertion on the part of so many of our members, if the W.C.T. of a Lodge when called upon to grant a clearance card to a member going abroad, would impress upon him the necessity for adding by *our own plea in every respect*, and see that he is properly instructed with regard to the difference between us and the Hickmanites. I cannot but think that ignorance is at the bottom of the indifference displayed by so many. For surely no member who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts of our case, and who is so to the other. Therefore, I say educate the members, make them know *where* we stand, and *why*, particularly those who are going abroad, that their influence may indeed be "with us" and FOR US.—With fraternal regards, I am yours in F. H. and C.

JESIE FORSYTH, G.W.Sec.



We gladly welcome contributions of Lodge News or other matter suitable for insertion, but they must be on separate sheets, WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE ONLY of the paper, and duly authenticated with the name and address of the writer.

The "News of the Lodges" should constitute a public record of the important events in connection with ordinary Lodge Sessions, Public Meetings, Anniversaries, &c., in connection with the Order. It should refer, not to matters of mere local interest to the everyday occurrence of ordinary Lodge Sessions, but to such matters as are of national importance, interesting alike to all classes of readers, stimulating some, encouraging others, and rejoicing all. For this purpose it should make mention of Essays and Papers read, of competitions in Reciting, Reading, and Singing, Temperance Bees, Question Box, and such like. And, ONCE A QUARTER, the total number initiated or admitted by a c., the total of membership, &c., may be given. Singing, Reciting, &c., at ordinary Lodge Sessions should not be reported, as the names of singers, readers, &c., occur week after week, and such news can only be of limited local interest. When, however, a Public Anniversary, or other Meeting or Demonstration in connection with the Order takes place, the names may be given of the chairman and of those taking part, and to save space these should be classified thus: Chairman, Songs by—, Recitations by—, &c., &c.

Lodge news should be sent as early as possible, and cannot be received after Tuesday morning for insertion in the following issue, except from Lodges meeting on Tuesday night, in which reports can be taken up to 10 A.M. on Wednesday.

METROPOLITAN.

Chelsea.—"James McCurry," November 23. Blue ribbon meeting. Speakers, Bro. Stallwood, L.D., Hubbard, and Bro. Walker, of Hoxton. Bro. J. W. H. G. T. presiding. Good meeting. November 20. POUND NIGHT. Bro. J. Taylor chairman; and seven initiated. Bro. Stallwood again urged the claims of Bro. Thomson on the members: a collection of 8s. was made for him, and Sister J. Kemper, Good, pleasant, and profitable session.

LaVerder Hill.—"Shilaberry Park," November 20. Most cleverly managed Lodge, who are a capital entertainment. Very pleasing evening. Good attendance. Lodge steadily progressing.

Commercial Road.—"Mile End," December 2. Good meeting several songs and recitations rendered by the members. One initiated. The Lodge shows great improvement both in numbers and attendance.

Richmond.—"Star of Richmond Hill," November 27. Sister's night. Sister Finhorn, W.C.T., gave a brief address. Sister Dimbleby and others sang and recited. Several new members proposed. Four c.s.'s granted to members about to assist in forming a new Lodge at Richmond.—December 4. Two initiated. Resolved to support recommendations in District Executive's report. Open Lodge at nine p.m. Several excellent short addresses given.

Deptford.—"John Bowen," December 1. Offered by members of Ivanhoe Lodge, Woolwich. Short and able speech by Bro. Gurney. Songs and recitations. Short speech by Bro. E. M. Taylor. Good attendance.

Clapton.—"Clapton Lodge," November 27. From the Honorary's Hope Lodge. Sisters Lowell and Gibson made up a neat set of officers' regalia for the benefit of the Lodge, and the L.D., Bro. Wrigley, his handsomely framed charter, and Sister Gribble presented some very pretty water jugs and glasses; other members seemed especially desirous of adding their assistance and support. Open meeting after business. Bro. Tugwell Large and profitable session.

Holborn.—"Lincoln and Garfield," The meetings during the month of November have been very well attended, and of a most pleasant nature.—November 20. Entertainment by Whitfield Lodge.—December 2. Open session. Pleasant evening. Hall crowded.

King's Cross.—"Excelsior," November 30. Report on the condition of Juvenile Temple and pound night. Pleasant session.

Stockwell.—"Stockwell's Hope," December 2. Grand military night and welcome home to Good Templar brethren, recently returned from Egypt. Lodge beautifully decorated with flags, mottoes, and evergreens in their honour. Speeches were delivered during the evening by Bro. E. W. Handley, W.C.T., Bros. Brewster, and the 60th Rifles. Marched into the District of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and I. Cox, Royal Engineers, which were interspersed with songs and recitations by the volunteer brethren. Refreshments provided by the members of the Lodge. About 110 present. Two initiated, and one proposed.

Chiswick.—"Chiswick," November 27. Entertainment by the Royal Criterion Singers. Chief Wain-banquet presided. Bro. G. G. G. presided. The meeting largely attended, and very successful. The Lodge has about 100 members; average attendance one half.

Twickenham.—"Sun of Twickenham," November 23. Tenth anniversary tea, 120 sat down, after which a successful entertainment was given. Bro. Sallows, W.T., presiding. Addresses by Bro. Matthews, W.C.T., presiding, recitations, songs, &c.; 11 applied for membership; good prospects.

Bermoynd Square.—"Gladstone," November 23. Visited Albert Bond of Brothwood Lodge; novel entertainment by the members. Several papers and paper cuttings by Bro. Denny, L.D.; two initiated.—November 20. Visited Trinity Lodge; hearty reception, pleasant evening.

Commercial Road.—"Fruit of St. George's," November 23. Public meeting; Bro. John Hinton, W.D.T., presiding, and Bro. H. Taylor, P.V.D., and J. Trevelyan, del. veree addresses. Vocal and instrumental music given, including "Evening." Several papers taken.

Horseley Road.—"Albany," November 24. Harrington Lodge paid a visit. Bro. T. G. Jones presided. Songs and recitations. Pleasant and interesting session. Long Arc.—"Whitefield," December 1. Harmonious songs and readings, humorously given by Bros. Whitlaw, Smith, Noble, Sister Barzey, and several others. Two proposed.

Trinity.—"Harrington," November 22. Large attendance of members and visitors; several propositions; offered and entertained by new members; Bro. Dunn presided; and songs and readings given by others. Glastonbury.—"St. Michael's," November 23. Very pleasant session; brothers' surprise; two initiated and one proposed.—December 4. Visit from Golden Sister Lodge; pond night; Lodge ably entertained by visitors; one proposed.

Trinity.—"Gresham," November 27. Bro. C. Newman, W.C.T., presided; one initiated. A handsome entertainment was given, presented by Sister Matthews, who was heartily thanked for the refreshments which she had prepared. The Blue Ribbon meetings in the adjoining lecture hall.—December 4. Whitlaw.—"Whitefield," December 1. Good reading selections from Longfield's poems. Bro. Jones and others recited.

Leicester Square.—"Orange Branch," December 4. Offered and entertained by the Refuge of Peace Lodge; good meeting. Several papers taken. Waterloo Bridge-road.—"South London," December 3 and 4. Eleventh anniversary sermon by B. G. Koolington, P.D.C.T. Tea and meeting.

Trinity.—"Liberty Bells," December 4. A paper by Bro. Keene, subject, "Does the Bible prove that we should all be abstainers?" A lively discussion ensued. Pleasant evening. Good attendance.

Trinity.—"Liberty Bells," December 5. Good session; well attended. Sacred songs and choruses, visitors heartily assisted. Happy evening.

Trinity.—"Fossilium," December 1. Visit of Trinity Lodge. Discussion on L.L. guest deferred until next session. Entertainment by visitors. Drixton.—"Penitential," December 4. Lecture by Bro. G. G. G. T. presiding. London to Niagara and Back. A Record of Personal Faith. November 27. Which lasted over an hour, was listened to with great attention. W. H. Newell, Esq., presided. Cordial votes of thanks were given to the chairman were accorded. Pleasant and profitable meeting.

Holmsbury.—"Banner of Peace," December 3. Useful things made by the sisters and bought by the brothers, the same given to the Lodge fund. Acton.—"Acton's Hope," December 4. Pleasant session; reading proposed. Paper by Bro. A. E. Hoestead on "Decision. Surprise visit from Lord Clyde and wife. Several letters from Hope of Kensal Lodge. Thirty WATCHWORDS sold.

City Road.—"Freedom of London," December 5. Good session; well attended. One initiated by officers of the Lodge. The same were on the bill. The bill voted towards the Sborditch Good Templar Mission Fund. Bro. Bowden, of Mount Edgecumbe Lodge, Stonehouse, solicited for assistance. A communication having been received from the D.C.T., the case was dismissed. Entertained by the Dove Lodge; a pleasant evening.

St. John's.—November 5. Annual sermon by Bro. Rev. W. Higman on "Abstinence as Prescribed by the Bible. Members of the two Lodges in the town in regalia.—November 22. Two initiated.—November 29. C. D. G. T. presiding. Good meeting. Several songs and recitations. Address by Bro. W. Higman. Expression of sympathy by the whole Lodge for our G.W.C.T.—(The name of the town was not sent.)

PROVINCIAL.

Liverpool.—"Arkwright," December 1. Paper by Bro. J. L. Bell, on "Weariness and Work," which was very interesting. After a very warm discussion a vote of thanks was passed to him for same. Two brothers initiated. Attendance good.

Exeter.—"Victoria Harbour of Refuge," November 20. One initiated. Bro. McGuire installed as P.V.C.T. in place of Bro. Longworth. Splendid evening given by the Sisters. Linsey, S. and M. Worsley giving good services. November 23. Entertainment by Bro. Goodwin and McGuire, P.V.C.T. Members in good standing. 26. Lodge rising quickly.

Trinity.—"Pioneer," November 10. Entertainment by new officers, which was initiated. November 17. Question Box by Sisters answered by Brothers. Questions on Juvenile Templary. November 24. C. D. G. T. presiding. Good meeting. Several papers, songs, &c. Reports read of Manchester Lodge from Bro. Hodges; pleasant evening.—December 1. Coffee supper and pond night. Songs, recitations, &c. Open Meeting at Clapton Lodge. November 4. NOTTINGHAM.—"Rose of Radford," November 4. Visit of Bro. D. Y. Scott, G.W.C.T.—November 11. Coffee supper.—November 18. Visit of J. J. who gave a satisfactory report on the condition of the Lodge. Executive Council; Sister Burns, D.S.J.T., presided.

KING'S LYNN.—"Hope to Prosper," November 24. Coffee supper and fruit banquet; upwards of 66 members and friends present. Attractive program of reading, recitations and music rendered. The W.C.T. and Bro. J. L. Frost, presided.—December 1. Lodge drill, &c. by the L.L. The W.C.T. presided. The W.C.T. and Bro. W. E. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions in favour of Sunday Closing, &c. Glastonbury.—"St. Luke's Heart and Hand." November 27. Good meeting. Several papers taken. Enjoyable evening. Six gave in their names to join the Lodge.

REYNOLDS.—"Hope of Kincross," December 1. Interesting entertainment arranged by the Right Worthy. The Lodge has a membership of 60, and others for initiation.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Britain's Pride," Three initiated and four proposed. Coffee and cake given. Bro. J. Babb forth, W.C.T., it being his seventh year in the Lodge, pleasant evening. Over 80 present.

ROCHESTER.—"Essexmakers' L.S.S.," November 27. Paper by Bro. W. G. T. on the subject of the Disposal of the Order in the District. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks accorded. Lodge steadily increasing.

BATH.—"Gottlieb," November 28. An official visit to the Keynsham Lodge, an agreeable visit. Entertainment. November 23. Five members were initiated. Bro. J. W. Holbrook gave a short account of D.L. Bro. W. Bryant recited, "The Lament of a Trinitarian," by G. G. T. Singer. Bro. W. G. T. presided. Bro. J. G. G. T. presided and entertained by Sisters. Sister Dimbleby, presided. Sister Dimbleby and Sister Finhorn spoke for the good of the Order. Five propositions, two initiated, and one proposed. Songs and recitations. Pleasant evening. Seventy-five members present and six visitors.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—"Pearson Home," November 28. Paper reading, recitations, and L.L. D. Unit. Temperance; Bro. H. Wilson, L.D., presided, addressed by Bro. James Elphinstone, Smith, and others; melodies and recitations by Bros. Eleaner, Maddison, Turnbull, West, Allison, Sister Eleanor Watson, &c.; enjoyable evening.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Equal Rights," November 23. Offered and entertained by the Refuge of Peace Lodge; good meeting. Several papers taken. November 30. Question box, or impromptu speaking, several very good questions were asked.

NEW BROMPTON.—"Energy," November 30. Lodge meeting attended by several reports of District Lodge sessions read by Sister D. Stewart; addresses by Bro. H. Parkhurst, and Bro. Deeks, V.D.; one initiated; good attendance.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Morning Star," December 1. Interesting and instructive paper on "The Duty of Good Templars," by Bro. Doggett, which elicited sharp discussion; amongst the critics were Bros. Deeks, Ferry, Murphy, &c. The D.C.T. was present and stated that the Lodge had earned the "certificate of merit" and hoped we should continue to prosper and progress, and always be able to retain it. One admission, one proposed.

LEEDS.—"New Dawn," November 2. Officers' report given showing a net increase of five members, and good financial position.—November 9. Installation of Officers. Two W.C.T. members present. December 10. November 16. One initiated. Open meeting and entertainment; service of song was rendered by the Leeds Blue Ribbon Choir. Enjoyable evening.—November 23. Entertainment by Bro. James B. Boyes, W.T., and family. A good attendance and excellent session.

SPRINGWOOD.—"Triumph of Hope," November 29. One initiated. Entertainment by Bro. G. G. T. presiding. Several members. Interesting session.—December 3. Temperance sermon in New Connexion Chapel by Bro. J. R. Oliver, W.C.T., from Proverbs xxxii, 31, 32. This was the first series of sermons arranged to be preached in the town.

MANCHESTER.—"Good Samaritan," November 28. Surprise night. Sisters responsible. Two brothers initiated. Sisters presided. Sister Witton as W.C.T. Refreshments served. Songs, readings, recitations, &c. A collection, among sisters only, defrayed expenses and surplus of 2s. 7d., to the Lodge funds. Enjoyable evening.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—"Grace Darling Lighthouse," November 28. Coffee supper; largely attended. C. D. G. T. presiding. Several papers taken. Several members of Temperance societies, including L.L. D. Unit. "Our Order," &c., responded to by Messrs. W. J. Slater, T. W. Thomson, J. F. Hall, W. Barber, R. Shuller, A. &c. Bro. W. G. T. presided. A musical entertainment followed. Several proposed to join.

ABERDEEN.—"Robert Moffat," November 28. Coffee supper; members bringing one friend each; very successful evening. Recitations, readings, and songs. Enjoyable meeting.

NORTH SHIELDS.—"Priory," November 29. Sister Brown, W.C.T., presiding. Sisters' entertainment. Coffee and cake given. Several papers taken. C. D. G. T. Bro. James Brown. Harmonious session. Lodge working well. Three to initiate next session.

NORTH SHIELDS.—"Olive Branch," November 28. Bro. William Wilson, W.C.T., presiding. Several initiated. Several proposed. Question box. Lodge increasing.

BIRMINGHAM.—"Refuge of Peace," December 2. Brother's surprise night; each sister presented with a bunch of flowers and a card. Several papers taken. Addresses, readings, and recitations, and songs. Pleasant session.—December 1. Public entertainment by the three town Lodges at the Henbury Schoolroom. Councillor E. Smith presided. The W.C.T. signed the pledge, and adopted the blue ribbon badge.

TORQUAY.—"Excelsior," December 1. Open Lodge. Addresses by Bro. Narracott; songs, recitations, &c. by members and visitors. November 24. LIVERPOOL.—"Crammer," November 30; Good meeting four initiated; two proposed. Paper read by Bro. J. Oliver, W.C.T., subject, "Man's Duty and Destiny," was well received.

TOW LAW.—"Beacon of Hope," November 22. Five

initiated. A short entertainment of songs, recitations, readings, and anecdotes. Givd and well attended session. November 29. Organized: arrears committee appointed. Fifty Christmas numbers of the Watchword made for gratuitous distribution, six copies to be worn medals for three months. Arrangements to present numbers to increase their interest, and one copy to be left every week at the Mechanics Institute Reading-room, Wrentham, Colfax, Spang's enjoyable session.

NEWHAVEN.—"Guiding Star." Installation. Reports read and adopted. Trustees elected.—November 13. One initiated. Reading and recitation.—November 22. A vote of thanks accorded Bro. and Sister Carter for past services on their leaving the town. November 29. One re-initiated. Pious night. Bro. J. Bennett acted as musician. Profits to funds.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Emancipator." November 30. Enquiry how to give Sir George Grey's address. Report by Bro. Sibley, of the District Lodge. A small collection made for the International Negro Bazaar.

ESTRICK.—"Underlight." December 4. Two proposed. Bro. E. Herbert and M. Brown read their prize essays on "How best to promote the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." The essayists were loudly applauded. Bro. Herb. H. gained first prize. Good attendance.

BRISTOL.—"The Banner." November 29. Mission sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bywood; room crowded.—November 30. Visit of Carlton Union Lodge, who entertained. Three initiated and four proposed. Pleasant session.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.—"Cyrus." November 28. Good attendance. Three initiated, and one admitted by a. c. Prize consisting of a book value \$2.64, given for the best recitation of three verses of the scriptures. The brothers competed. Bros. Skilton, W.D.S., Atterbury, and R. Norths officiated as adjudicators. The prize was given to Bro. P. Lowry.

BRISTOL.—"The Banner." November 29. Good attendance. Sisters' surprise night; the social cup won after which Bro. C. Foster, W.C.T., presented a third degree regalia to Bro. E. Todd, P.W., which had been proposed. A collection was taken to thank the sisters and brother for the present in feeling terms. Bro. Tomlinson, on behalf of the sisters, responded to a vote of thanks.

JUVENILE TEMPLE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Flower of St. Mary's." November 30. Pleasant and instructive session; good programme carried out by the members. Bro. J. A. Walste, W.C.T., gave an address. Bro. W. Flower offered a prize of a book the number that brought most candidates to join the Temple. This Temple took part in the Mass Meeting held at the Circus during the Mission week.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Alpha." December 1. Good meeting. Four initiated. Singing of Gospel Temperance hymns by the members. The Temple decided to follow the interests of the late Bro. Rockett, who took an active part in the Temple.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SOUTH DURHAM.—Temperance Hall, Hartlepool. December 2. Bro. J. E. Robson, D.S.J.T., president. A number of Temple and Visiting Superintendents present. Report was given to the state of the Order in their Temples and Districts, upon which an interesting discussion ensued. The difficulty of retaining the senior members was much felt, and many earnest hopes expressed that some scheme would be devised to prevent the loss of so many youths at a critical period of their lives. The great factor in violations in this class of members was smoking. It was suggested that a greater prominence be given to the tobacco question in the Senior Temples especially with a view to counteract this tendency. The D.S.J.T. complained that so many Temples were unreported, that the figures given gave no actual information as to the membership. Bro. Fleming, D.C. T. prevented the financial statement which was satisfactory. As previously intimated the circular convening the session, the D.S.J.T. Bro. Robson ordered his resignation. Bro. T. W. Smyth, D.C. Secretary, was unanimously chosen to fill this post. Bro. Fleming being elected D.S.P. and Bro. W. Weatherall, D.C. T. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Bro. J. E. Robson for his past services, commencing with the introduction of Juvenile Templary into South Durham—upon which reporting stated that his best services would still be given in the cause. New places of meeting low Spenny Moor. A substantial tea was partaken of by the superintendents and delegates.

SUB-DISTRICTS, CONVENTIONS, &c.

HACKNEY.—Nos. 6 and 7. Sub-District Committee inaugurated two public Good Templar Mission meetings, at the Evangelical Hall, Hornerton, on the 23 and 29 ult. Several addresses were delivered by John J. Bro. J. E. Robson, D.S.J.T., P.D.C.T., D.C. T., Mr. Morgan, Esq., Chairman Hackney Band of Hope, Bro. Hanlon, Twiggell, and Gibson, also Bro. J. H. R. Maloney, W.D.S., Bro. Wilde, Secretary Hackney Liberal Association, Bro. Vicary, and Thomas, P.D.C.T. Several pledges were taken, and some proposed for initiation. Aggregate session of No. 23 Sub-District, was held at Abbey, Dec. 11. Bro. Winton, D.C.T., presiding. About 100 members present. Total strength of Sub-District, including Degree Temple and Juvenile Temple, 656. Report of Bro. Mitchell Jones, V.D., showed very harmonious and successful working.

TOSS AND TIM.

From the Liverpool Liberal Review.
"Twas a wild day in October, when the rain with fury fell,
On two ragged, wretched archbishops in a busy city street,
Vending "lights" and "papers" were they, but their harsh an dismal cry
On that wild day in October tempted few to stop and buy

Up and down that street they strive, when the wind
Blows a gusty blow,
With a gust the rain drops drenching now these archbishops through;
One brief pause and off they darted, some retreat intent to gain,
Which awhile would yield them shelter from the chilling wind and rain.

Close beside them tower'd a building with a massive front and door,
So a bound or two ensconced them on its damp but sheltering floor.
"Gosh, but Toss," cries one, "it's awful; I'm drownded through and through,
And by gosh—oh, curses on this lot! me lights is wetted, too."

'Tis a school-house, and within it can be heard the busy hum,
And the sounds of merry prattle to these squalid archbishops come!
With his stock-in-trade part ruined to Tim's pain is said and said,
But those notices want to him bring some measure of relief.

"Aye, but Toss, I wib't poor beggars, of the likes of you an' me,
"Would be tuk in the e yer places; but we ain't like them, you see,
"As 'is spect'ible—lad's working—an' as 'is gets the brass an' the grif—
"But the likes of you an' me, Toss, w'y, they'd kick us right a'way."

"They may send their bloomin' 'uttens," but he mids just where he goes,
"An' 'is kides as he looks arter, don't want nuffin, sich as clothes,"
"Cats 'at 'ow down old Feecey's cellar—why, he doesn't know on no count—
"No, by gosh; the likes of us, Toss, ain't just those of 'uttens' sort."

Scarcely those words the boy has uttered, when above the driving storm,
Rise the sounds of joyous music from that school-room sung and waid,
And the sweet thrill of rapture through the hearts of Toss and Tim,
The 'tis but the scholars joining in their happy closing hymn.

Breathless there they crouch and listen till the last sweet verse is sung,
Who, without a moment's warning, open wide the door in a trice,
And our archbishops stand confronted by one of the school "P.T.s."

Who reels, as from a viper, when the dripping waifs he sees,
"Now, you dirty beggars, scatter, or I'll fetch the hobly—smart.
Come to the length his kind injunction to our heroes to part;
And these "dirty beggars" scatter, for they rush away again
From that school-house porch in terror, heedless both of wind and rain.

"Told you so," gasps Tim; "them oiksuns ain't for us to be seen in;
"But they might 'is lot us shelder! What's the harm as we should do?
"Don't I wish't that eave as run as know'd a bit of what we feel,
"When on days like this we're starvin', and no trade to fetch a meal."

With the m'row went forth "battons" on his customary round,
But those purliens scarce he entered, where the city wags he found,
Not in haunts of deepest squalor, with their wretchedness and sin,
So did he ply his avocation, bringing outcast archbishops to and woe.

In their wretchedness and latters, still these gutter children go;
And our lavish "boards" intended, first the lost ones raise their costly piles around us—leave the evil men to do.

J. M. V.

Bro. Rosborth is now open for engagements.—Ash-ton-road, Edge-green, Colborne, Lancashire.—[Advs.]

AFGHAN DECORATIONS.

A man in connection with the members of the Coleridge and Lodge was held in the afternoon at the White-street, Dec. 2, for the purpose of presenting the "Afghan Decoration" to those brothers who had gone through the campaigns as Good Templars and remained true to their pledge up to the time of receiving the medal. About 80 sat down to tea. The room having been prepared for the occasion, Bro. G. H. G. presided. The meeting was opened at 7 1/2 p.m., by the singing of the "Templar's Lullaby." The Chairman explained to the meeting the reasons for having been met together that evening, and hoped that those present who were not "total abstainers" would in some way assist in leaving the premises of a few who would speak to them that night.

Bro. Ifawthorn, W.D.S., who was present for the purpose of presenting the decorations was then introduced by the chairman. He said, previous to making the presentations he would call their attention to the presence of the Challenge Sign, which the Military District had won last year for having gained the highest increase of members during the year. It was to be the property of whatever district gained the highest increase for three years, stating that it was the determination of the Military District to bestow the medal on that shield. Bro. Ifawthorn then called upon Bro. H. H. D. G. W. C. T., Hooper, P.W.C.T., and Parker, P.W.V.T., who, upon making their appearance on the platform, were loudly cheered. Bro. Ifawthorn having fully explained to those present the stipulations upon which the medal was granted, said nothing gave him greater pleasure than to be present that evening to present the medals to those brothers who had so nobly earned them. He considered it an honour to be the instrument through whom the decorations were to be presented to the brothers on behalf of the Military District. He only regretted that one of those brothers who should have been present was delayed on a very painful duty, that of attending the funeral of his father, but would have his decoration to be presented in open Lodge when he returned. Presenting to each brother the medal and certificate, he hoped that they would continue in the good work, and live long to wear the decoration with credit to themselves and honour to the Order.

Bro. Hendley, of 16 years' army service, 15 of which were spent abroad, and six at a half as Good Templar, in acknowledging the presentation, gave a short account of his service in the C.T.O.V. Bro. Hooper, 16 years' army service, 15 abroad, six years a total abstainer, four of which have been spent in the ranks of God Temple, explained why he had joined the Order, and it was his intention to remain in it. God helping him, until his life lasted.

Bro. Parker, of 18 years' army service, 15 abroad, six of which he has been a Good Templar, bowed his acknowledgment upon receiving his decorations, for no doubt his heart was too full to say anything. Bro. Gibb gave an interesting account of his life and its doings since its initiation. The following brothers and sisters sang and recited at intervals during the evening: Sisters Moran, Moody, Goodyear, Hobbs (from Southampton), Bro. Russell, Fryer, Hawthorn, Tyler, Gravely, Hobbs (from Southampton), A. Smith, Eaton, Dean, and Farnham. The following brothers sang to a chorus by singing "God save the Queen," after spending a very pleasant evening. Thanks are due to those brothers and sisters of the Eden Valley Lodge who assisted in the programme.

A CONNECTION.—Is Bro. Sergeant Dempster, L.D., of Assaye Lodge A. T., that fell at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and met Bro. Sergeant Ferguson.

TEMPERANCE IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD."
SIR,—I am a Good Templar and also an elementary school teacher, and in both these capacities I feel myself aggrieved.

My school was examined to-day and great was my surprise to find that on several arithmetic cards which were given, out of four sums two related to pipes, butts, hog-heads, paunchons, and sundry other names of vessels.

I had taught the boys calculation of liquid measure as far as gallons, thinking that I was fulfilling all the requirements of the Education Code, which specifies liquid measure as one of the rules to be taught. I believe that I am right in saying that barrels, runlets, &c., are not standard measures at all. The gallon is the standard measure of capacity both for dry goods, (corn, &c.) and for liquids. Special names are employed in wine and beer measurements, but these are rather names of casks than standard measures, for by the Act of 1824, the contents are to be given in gallons. (1 lb. Cornwall and Fitch, Science of Arithmetic, p. 334.) There has been a good deal of talk about Temperance teaching in elementary schools, but how are we to give the instruction if we have to waste our time in teaching the children the names of brewers' tubs and casks? I wish that you could ventilate the subject and thereby oblige.—Yours faithfully, ANTI BUTT, &c.

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THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Vol. IX. No. 465.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1882.

[as a Newspaper.]

TWOPENCE.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER.

THREE CHRISTMAS EVES. A GOOD TEMPLAR STORY,

Some few years ago, as the "Good of the Order"

Committee of the Lipscombe Pioneer Lodge of Good Templars were drawing up their programme for the November quarter, they decided to recommend to the Lodge the holding upon Christmas Eve of a social entertainment, or Christmas party, which suggestion was heartily adopted, and in due time a strong committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. That Sister Pattie Roberts should be on the committee was no wonder; indeed, it would have been incomplete without her. She was undoubtedly the first favourite in the Lodge, possessing an attractive, pleasing appearance, with winning manners, being amiable and kind to a degree, having a lively, cheerful temperament withal. No wonder she was so much beloved by her fellow-members, and seeing that she was very talented, could sing and play charmingly, also possessed what may be termed executive ability, for her to have been omitted from the committee would have been a great mistake. Pattie had been brought up in a comfortable, if not luxurious home, her parents being well-to-do middle-class people, and occupied a nice semi-detached villa in the centre of the pretty little town of Lipscombe. Her father was an intelligent man, taking a lead in all good movements in the locality, and was Lodge Deputy for the Lipscombe Pioneer Good Templar Lodge.

They had residing next door to them a Mr. Holland, a good neighbour, with whom they were on the most

friendly terms, the views of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Holland coinciding in almost every particular; only on the Temperance question were they at variance. On this, however, there was not the slightest agreement, Mr.

ced in his opposition than his father. Many a warm conversation took place upon the question between Harry and Pattie, he scarcely being able to restrain himself, even in her presence, in expressing his hostility towards teetotalism in general and Good Templary in particular, always concluding with the assertion that the first time he overstepped the bounds of moderation he would become an abstainer at once.

Although there did not seem much danger of this, still Harry did not know upon what slippery ground he stood. He was a warm-hearted, genial, high-spirited, young fellow, and naturally sought the companionship of such. Consequently among those with whom he associated there were some whose social, jovial dispositions led them at times into excess. Especially was this the case with one who seemed to wield more than ordinary influence over Harry—a lively, good-natured, not to say gay, young man, named Herbert Brooks, whose widowed mother was much grieved by the condition in which he occasionally found his way home. Harry's mother felt secretly a little anxious, lest Herbert's influence should have any ill effect upon her son, and especially was she the more so, because this companionship of the two young men seemed to be paving the way for something more than mere friendship between Herbert and her beloved daughter, Harry's sister, Hettie.

As Christmas approached the committee diligently worked to make the coming party a success, and it was anticipated with considerable pleasure, by all the Lodge membership.

On the evening previous, those appointed met at t



"SISTER PATTIE ROBERTS."

Holland looking upon teetotalism with considerable contempt. His views had also been endorsed, much to his satisfaction, by a grown-up son and daughter, his only children, his son Harry being even more pronoun-

Lodge-room, to set it in order, and suitably decorate it with ivy, holly, mistletoe, and seasonable mottoes, and under the skilful treatment of Pattie and her coadjutors, the room began to assume a fairy-like appearance, they working hard until a late hour to secure the desired result.

On that very evening, Harry Holland had been at a party of young fellows at the house of one of his lively friends, and under the influence of mirth and gaiety, and more especially led on by his home companion Herbert, he drank more freely than usual, so that for the first time in his life he became tipsy. About eleven o'clock he was persuaded to go home, but would hear of no one accompanying or assisting him, and started onsteadily to walk the distance. On his way he tried to pass the Templar Hall and seeing it lighted up, he drank hard at the door, and in a moment of impulsivity, he madly decided to enter and see what was going on. The young people had nearly completed their work, and most of them were busy putting on finishing touches at the further end of the room. Pattie, assisted by a sister of the Lodge, was, however, standing upon some short steps, engaged in fastening up holly round a motto of welcome near the door. Harry staggered in, white from head to foot with the snow that was falling heavily, and seeing a device near, with the words "Welcome to the Mocker," worked on it, he rushed madly at it, and in a moment of mad folly, he fell upon his panion, seeing him in this state, gave a shrill scream of alarm, causing Pattie to look sharply round, when she sighted her so startled, he had over-balancing herself, she fell heavily from the steps, on to the edge of a desk near, and in a few minutes she was lying senseless away. Instantly all was confusion, everyone being anxious to assist the injured sister, and amidst the excitement, Harry, half-sobered and instinctively feeling it would be best for him in his condition to retire, with a few drops of champagne, his exit made at once.

Pattie was carried tenderly to her home, and a medical man called in, who stated that her arm had been badly fractured below the shoulder, and a severe shock given to the system.

Her arm was cast in plaster, entirely and cold, and the entertainment as arranged was held. Of course the sad disaster of the previous evening could not fail to cast a shade of sadness over the festivities, but Mr. Roberts, who had been previously selected to preside over the proceedings, was present, having been specially requested to give his consent by Pattie, who had sent a loving message, expressing the hope that her mishap would not in any way diminish the evening's pleasure. And as it is not in the nature of things for young people to be despondent for long, especially at a festive time, and as his engagement by Pattie was limited into three parts, first a tea, which was largely attended, next a short entertainment of songs, recitations, and glees, followed by Christmas games of various kinds, were entered into almost as heartily as could be desired. Mr. Roberts presided at the entertainment, and had just risen to make a short concluding speech, when he, in common with others who noticed, were surprised to see Harry Holland enter the room. His presence did not deter Mr. Roberts from referring, in a kindly manner, to the disaster of the previous evening, and pointing out the reasons even to those who had never themselves touched the accused drink, had frequently to suffer through the intemperance of others. When he had finished Harry stood up, and respectfully requested to be permitted to say a few words, and Mr. Roberts, arising, and Mr. Roberts, who had ascended evidently feeling the keenest remorse.

He wished, he said, to make a public apology for last evening's sad affair, and expressed himself greatly ashamed that his conduct had resulted so disastrously. He said that he was a young man, and his future was so great that he felt more deeply than he could express, as he thought of one so amiable and kind, who was at that moment suffering through his misconduct. He had often told Miss Pattie that the first time he overstepped the bounds of moderation, he would become an abject profligate, and he was then to fulfil his duty, and wishing to make reparation to the fullest extent of his power, both to the injured friends and society, he would gladly join their Order if they would have him.

The speech, evidently spoken with deep emotion, moved the profound sympathy of the young people, and amidst the cheers of those present, that they would all join, and he was then to fulfil his duty, and wishing to make reparation to the fullest extent of his power, both to the injured friends and society, he would gladly join their Order if they would have him.

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In due time Harry initiated and received into the Lodge, and a zealous, earnest worker he proved. He had no little to contend against at home, his father and sister, instead of encouraging him, did all they could to persuade him to at least give up his connection with the Good Templars. His greatest difficulty was his great tempter, however, he was through his old companion and friend, Herbert Brooks. This young man had become engaged to Harry's sister, Hettie, consequently was frequently in his company, and such is the power of companionship, that Harry found it hard to resist the temptations of his old friend, and he was not for his own sake but for his sister's, he did his best to persuade Herbert to take the pledge too. And knowing he was frequently the worse for drink, no wonder he pleaded so earnestly, even to the extent of "almost persuading" him to give it up, but after all the most he could do was to repeat

the oft-broken vow, that he would not go beyond the bounds of moderation.

Pattie Roberts soon began to recover, and with skilful treatment and careful nursing was ere long convalescent, and great was the joy of the Lipscombe Pioneer members, to welcome her once more among them.

Harry, who had seen Pattie as soon as ever he was allowed, and had humbly and sincerely apologized and had been freely forgiven, was among the first to welcome her return, and as the weeks and months went by, and they worked side by side in the good cause, it became more and more that a strong attachment was springing up between them, that promised in the ordinary course to develop into a true love.

A year has passed away, and the Lipscombe Pioneers are arranging for another Christmas party, and not only is Pattie, but also Harry on the committee of management. The appointed day arrived, and the arrangements were successfully carried out, there being nothing occurring this year to mar the proceedings. After the party, Harry and Pattie journey on home together. Snow had fallen heavily during the evening, but now by clouds were scattered, and a glorious full moon shone clear and bright with beautiful effect upon the newly fallen, unsoftened snow, while the air was keen and frosty. As they walked along, conversing the while, Harry called to mind the napoleon-act of the last year's festivities, and said it had proved the turning point in his life. He told Pattie how her influence had helped him to maintain his principles amidst much opposition, how that she had grown in his estimation, until he found that he loved her with all his heart, and feeling that to be the one thing needed to fill his cup of joy to the brim, he asked her if she would marry him, and there and then, Pattie with all the confidence of her trusting heart unhesitatingly gave her consent, and as they sealed the compact with the first kiss of love, a joyful part burst forth from the old church tower close by, welcoming in the glad Christmas morn.

On their way home they had to pass the house in which Herbert Brooks lived, and as they did so, they were started by a deep groan, which appeared to come from the little garden in front. Again they listened and again came the sound, which seemed to emanate from a snow covered mound near the gate. Harry quickly jumped over, and was horrified-struck to find the mound to be a snow covered man, and more still, to find that man to be none other than his friend, Herbert Brooks. He was at once carried into the house, medical aid called in, and all done that could be to restore life and animation. It was the old story, and the evening taken freely of the intoxicating cup, had become overpowered by it, and even when upon the very doorstep of his home, had fallen down in the snowstorm, a deadly torpor seizing him, that but for the timely discovery must have had fatal results. As it was he lived, but a fearful spell of fever followed, for weeks he tossed about in raving delirium, always having to be watched and nursed, more than once it appeared to all his end had come.

Pattie, and Harry's sister Hettie, rendered assistance to the widowed mother of Herbert, and they did all that good nursing could do to bring him through. But it was several weeks before that he began to mend, and spring had almost advanced into summer before he had really recovered. But how changed he was; how sorry for past misdeeds; how thankful for present mercies, and under the loving guidance of a pious mother he gave himself up to the change of life, and he would ever again thank the intoxicating tow, and in this he had the happiness of being joined by his beloved Hettie. Her father also, seeing now how dangerous a thing is the drink, which her mother joined in causing the loss of his son Harry, with Pattie, indeed all, greatly to rejoice.

Some little time after Herbert had begun to recover strength, he wished Pattie, his betrothed Hettie, and Harry to be present with him, and when all together, taking Hettie's hand by the hand, he said he had a declaration to make. It was that he was not only decided never again to touch the intoxicating cup, but to join Pattie and Harry, and he hoped Hettie and her parents, in Good Templar work, but that he had given his heart to God, and his one desire was that they all

would in that room, consecrate themselves to the Lord; and then under the influence of the Divine Spirit, the impressions made during the solemn hours of Herbert's serious illness were forcibly renewed, and unreservedly these young souls gave themselves up to their Saviour, and not only was there peace and gladness in their hearts in consequence of his aid, but in the presence of the angels of God because of sinners repenting.

Another year has passed, and the Lipscombe Pioneer Lodge again held a Christmas festival. This time neither Pattie nor Harry were on the arrangements committee, for just a month previous, they, and also Herbert and Hettie, were united in the bond of holy matrimony, the church being filled by deeply interested friends. They were all expected home from the wedding tour on Christmas Eve, and the members of the Pioneer prepared to give them a cordial welcome. Besides the members of the Lodge and the guests of the newly-wedded young couple, there had also been invited a number of others who were not members of the Order, and the room was comfortably filled by the friends of the expected guests.

Harry and Pattie Holland, as also Herbert and Hettie Brooks, were overcome by the amount of kindly feeling and love manifested towards them, for in touching speeches a hearty welcome with valuable presentations were given them, to which Harry and Herbert feebly responded; and above all sincere thanks were tendered to the friends who had so kindly and cheerfully brought out of what appeared a dark and mysterious so much of real joy and happiness.

"Thou knowest the way I take, O God,
Make me content the devious way to tread,
Pursue the path I love, and I will follow,
Lead me still, Father, as Thou hast led me."
—JOHN H. MUSK.

TEMPLAR TIT-BITS.

A MAD DOG.—In my wanderings up and down this summer, I have read the great stirring placards which our condemned corporation officials place upon the walls at the commencement of every summer. Perhaps most of you can guess by this what I mean; it is those notices which inform all decent people who have a fancy for dogs, that they must be confined during the hot months of the year, lest they should bite someone or other of her Majesty's subjects. "Ah! I thought I, as I said and this is my mandate: "I wonder how many dogs do go mad in one year, and how many persons they bite?" Say a thousand—and they bite, say fifteen hundred (which is rather improbable). Well, how is it that our City Patrons solemnly and rigidly enforce this rule upon poor, defenceless dumb animals just because they are very few (often from neglect and cruelty) bite a human being. Yet they let a monstrous mad dog like the public-house go on from year's end to year's end, biting more or less all who venture near to it. This mad dog bites and kills more in one week than all the domestic canines in Britain do in a whole year. And I suppose I must wonder!

THE TAP-ROOM DOOR.—Every day on my way to business I pass a great and handsome public-house with massive brass plates placed across the doors. As I pass there is always an ancient dame busily engaged in polishing the brass, and as she has done and gathers up her polishing utensils with a flourish of air, they look so bright that you can see your counterfeit presentation on their surfaces. Often-times I pass again in the evening, late, and to the brightness is gone, and the bars that flash so bright in the morning are now as dull as any common bar of iron! This often sets me musing. I think, "How many fair, bright, and pure souls there are who enter through those brilliantly barred doors, in the morning of their lives, who come back, in the evening, dull, and as dull as any common bar of iron! May God be pleased to soon close those doors forever!"

COMING IT TOO STRONG.—A number of my peculiar little ways is stated for a few minutes at the window in any concert room in connection with the many large "puffs" that are given. It is very often that I gain many good hints which tell plainly enough, which way the wind is blowing. For instance, the other evening I was passing one of these singing rooms, as a "vocalist" was singing and as customary I stopped and listened. He was singing in the usual public-house style, i.e., through a "mouth" or "buzzer" man who was sentenced to "a month" for taking a small loaf, which as the chorus had it, was "Coming it rather too strong." A very feeble clap or two by way of applause followed, then came the verse, and in it, I saw the words "The Salvation Army and their funny ways. Religion, he sang was all right in its way, but he thought they were "Coming it too strong!" Quite a storm of applause followed this verse. This, to my mind, was a great proof of the good that is done by the Army in this way. For the cause, as this is not the first time, and I have often heard of which is sung with great success in public-houses. If the Army did no harm the publican, and his customers could afford to laugh and leave them, but he sees his customers going and his trade decreasing, he is bound to think that they are "coming it rather too strong."

ERNEST GEORGE, Manchester.

FOUND DROWNED;

ON
FACTS OF TODAY.

CHAPTER I.—1860.

Joseph Haylor was a prosperous man; he had been a captain in the merchant service, but after being shipwrecked and suffered other adventures, he decided to seek some less hazardous calling on land; so he took the Black Lion, the chief public-house in Long Lutton, a market town not a dozen miles from his native village, and to the Black Lion he had brought, his neat, comely little wife. Everything augured well for the future;—he was a strong, robust man; she was a sprightly, busy little body.

On market days they did a capital trade, and every evening, as her husband had his regular visitors. Every one said Joseph Haylor was a prosperous, happy man, and, judging things by the £. s. d. principle, there was no question about it. But "that money does not bring happiness" is a very old adage, and you may take my word for it, such is not his. The very means by which they acquired their wealth became the cause of their troubles. Mrs. Haylor had great faith in port wine and brandy, so whenever she felt poorly or fatigued, or anything went amiss, she had recourse at once to spirits to give her more spirit for her daily duties; so also when anything was the matter with her (and there were two), from the toothache to a sprained ankle or a bruise with a cricket ball, there was nothing so good as a little spirit and water. Mr. Haylor being a jovial, good-natured man, let his wife have her own way mostly well, did not interfere with her matters, but heided himself in the purchase of land and cottages. Sometimes he too, took pretty freely of his own liquors, but he was a shrewd business man, and generally knew when he had had enough. So things went on for years. He grew richer as time passed. The Black Lion was transformed into the Railway Inn; he became one of the great men of the town, a member of the Local Board, trustee of several societies, was looked up to, and considered a happy man, but—*had no happiness in his own home.*

CHAPTER II.—1882.

Years have passed since Mr. and Mrs. Haylor came to reside at Long Lutton; years which have not been unproductive of results, and those results, alas! of a terrible kind. As the evening fell at the bar-parlour of the Railway Inn would some kindly recognise in that manly, half-blessed woman the once happy Mrs. Haylor. Two seizures of paralysis have left her in a most pitiable condition, and as she drags herself about amongst her mugs, bottles, and decanters she holds herself to the drink which renders her speech still more unintelligible. Mr. Haylor, too, has grown more fond of his good (?) liquors; he boasts of having some "rare stuff," which rare stuff brings on such pains in his head that he often seems like any man in his great wealth may now be; he is very wretched, and family quarrels are very frequent.

One morning in July the inhabitants of Long Lutton were thrown into a state of excitement by the rumour that Mr. Joseph Haylor had been drowned in a pond at the back of his house. It was too true. He had got up early in the morning; in fact the pains in his head almost robbed him of any sleep, and had gone to bathe, thinking it might ease them. At the inquest the medical gentleman who attended him said he suffered from severe neuralgia, affecting the nerves; this rendered him liable to sudden seizures of dizziness. No doubt such a fit had happened whilst he was in the water, and he could not extricate himself. The jury after five minutes' deliberation returned a verdict,

"FOUND DROWNED."

Sorely a month had elapsed since Joseph Haylor's funeral, and the men are again at work removing the earth from his grave.

His widow had striven to drown her sorrow (?) by means of drink, which had brought on another attack of paralysis, in which she had died. Thus both her parents have passed away, leaving their two sons, one, she is imputed in intelligence; the son, Joseph Haylor, has left money and land for them to inherit, but "what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and—?" But stay; far be it from us to judge.

We trust, most sincerely we trust, that the "less hazardous" employment with Joseph Haylor chose to follow when he gave up the sea has not proved both to him and his wife the means by which they shall not enter into rest, and we hope and pray the sons, seeing the sad havoc caused by drink, may no longer have any connection with the traffic which is the chief source of sorrow and suffering in the land.

THOMAS H. LEWIS.

In a country newspaper appears the following announcement—"A number of deaths unaccountably postponed."

AS I SAT IN MY PARLOUR SO SING.

As I sit in my parlour so snug,
(Although his exceedingly small)
The lute from the wall I have strung,
Sends a bright cheerful glow all round.
As I think on events of the day,
Its tremors and bustle, and strife,
Vexatious because of delay,
Incidental to business life;
As I think both of profit and loss,
Of rises and falls in the stocks,
How Wiltkin my purpose did cross,
How fate all my efforts still woos;
As I think of the angry and coarse
Whom I kindest words fail to appease,
Whom I stand and only brute force,
I feel grateful for quiet and ease,
Thus I feel
As I sit in my parlour so snug.
As I sit in my parlour so snug,
Surrounded by pictures and prints;
On the value of drink I think
On the evening arrangement of tints,
Though living where bricks most abound,
To my walls, if I just turn my eyes,
I behold smiling life all around,
And look on the bluest of skies,
Before me the ocean's spread out,
Though never have seen the great sea;
On my left is a marble bust,
For the scholars from school are set free.
When the portrait I view of my friend,
Whom long since has gone to the grave—
My thoughts do to Heaven ascend,
That such a great blessing ere gave,
Thus I think
As I sit in my parlour so snug.

As I sit in my parlour so snug,
I think of an' a bookcase with pride,
"Octavo" and "Quarto" and "Twelve."
Each in order are ranged side by side.
The bindings of some are quite smart,
I wish others laid in all around;
These a light kind of food do impart,
The writers of these are more sage.
There at rest, by the aid of my books,
Of the world's wide wisdom I can roam,
Scale the Alps, or explore some deep mine,
Without having once left my home.
As I pore over each work with delight,
And ever instruction still find,
I rejoice in the glory of Thought,
And sing in high praise of the mind.

Thus I muse,
As I sit in my parlour so snug,
As I sit in my parlour so snug,
I turn over the Sacred Pages,
The guide of our footsteps in youth,
Our comfort and solace in age.
So simply profound are the render's words,
That our inmost emotions they stir;
Yet so heauteous and simple are they,
The foolish wayfarer can't rule,
Of the world's wide wisdom I can roam,
There the best of all counsel will gain;
It reveals this great truth to the world:
"The best may salvation obtain."
O Lord, when I read thy blessed Word,
Do Thou open the eyes of my mind;
A lamp to my feet may it prove,
Wondrous things may I ever there find.

As I sit in my parlour so snug,
As I sit in my parlour so snug,
I recall many bright sunny morn'g
When my room was with clouds overcast.
But remembrance of bounties enjoyed,
Constrains me to utter this praise,
"Thy goodness and mercy, O Lord!
Thou hast showed me thy love many days.
All creatures are cared for by Thee;
E'en young lions their meat do receive;
Thy mercies are new every morn',
They give wisdom and strength to my eye.
Our stress is burst out with new wine,
Our bars too with plenty are stored;
Surrounded by war, we're at peace—"
"Let all that in truth praise the Lord,"
Thus I sing
As I sit in my parlour so snug.

WILLIAM SMITH, Northampton.

A SONNET TO CHRISTMAS.

King Christmas comes on throne of ice,
And in his train are all things nice,
His breast is white with winter's snow,
His hair has turned to the mildest red,
His cheeks are as his berries-red,
And hoar frost silvers o'er his head,
There's mirth and laughter in his eye,
He never yet has known to sigh,
And though he's many centuries seen,
He still is young, and fresh, and green.
His whippersnappers their paunches fill,
He comes to his part also to him fill;
With laughter I my sides would shake,
Could I him a Good Templar make.

WILLIAM SMITH, Northampton.

* * * * *
"O! Bless be the art that can immortalise."—Cowper.

THE BEGGAR'S CHRISTMAS.

It was Christmas Eve; a cold winter's evening, and snowing hard. The streets nevertheless were full of people, and the shops and the stalls were gaily decorated, and everything seemed to tell of Christmas, happy Christmas.

Busy housewives, heavily laden with good things that were to do their share in making the morrow happy and bright, were hurrying homewards. The tradesmen were reaping their harvest, and the publican's bar was full, and also was his till, and the increased demand for his liquors, more than he could depend on, so over the bar could be seen a huge placard which told his customers that "Only glasses served to-night." But his customers murmured not, and the glasses tinkled, and with many a "Merry Christmas," was washed down with beer and stout.

Just outside one of these glaring gin palaces, in the cold and the snow, stood a poor old beggar. His hair was grey and his back was bent, and in one hand he held a few boxes of matches, while in the other he clutched an old stick which supported his tottering frame. There were few who noticed him amongst those who passed him as he stood there. There was the rich merchant hurrying home to his snug retreat, with his purse full of gold, but not a spot to spare, not even for a beggar. There was the publican, too, in his clerical coat and his bag, but he thought first of fixed upon earthly things, so he saw not the out-stretched hand of the shivering mortal in the gutter, a kieg for help. There came by also a young swell fresh from his club, in a thick, warm coat, buttoned to the chin, and as he passed his eye caught a sight of the poverty worn features of the beggar, and he thought how cold it must be to be standing there, and he muttered "Poor devil!" and that was all.

Once, and once only, did a gentleman stop and look at the poor man before him. It was the same who every evening as he passed him placed a penny in his hand; but to-night he stopped.

"It is a cold night, my friend," the gentleman said in a kindly manner, "for you to be standing here, take this, and rest to-morrow." Saying which he placed a small packet in the beggar's hand, and without waiting for a "thank you" hurried on.

Taking the packet to the light the beggar carefully unfolded it, and there to his surprise and joy he found a two shilling piece and a slip of paper, on which was written, "A Happy Christmas." "A Happy Christmas" of the beggar, muttered, as he clutched the coin in his hand, "God bless him and may he never miss it," and then he began to hobble away, but he stopped after he had gone a few yards, and turning round he looked at the glowing lights of the public-house, and "A Merry Christmas!" he muttered again, "cursus you, and your damn'ng set. It is you your drink that has robbed me of my Christmas. It is you that has made me what I am—a beggar." "Thank God," he said, as he turned again once more, "that I am what I am. No money means no drink, and that has saved me from a drunkard's grave."

That night the beggar did not go to bed in hunger. For round a covey fire placed in an old pall on two bricks, he sat eating his supper—bread and cheese. The money the stranger had given him had given him a piece of his garment and bought him food; and now he sat contented. When he had finished his supper he took from his pocket the slip of paper, and read and re-read these words upon it—"A Happy Christmas." They called up memories of the past almost forgotten; of a wife and dear child—gone, *dead*, of a snug wasted life, and too late, alas, to regain the path he had first trod. All these, and more, came back to him as a retrospect of the past. Tears stood in his eyes, and he clasped his hands together, and prayed—prayed to be forgiven.

That night the beggar slept peacefully, and the angels in Heaven rejoiced over a sheep returned to the fold and the Shepherd.

Next morning, when the old landlady went to arouse her lodger, she knocked at his door, but no one came. When the door was broken open, the beggar was found lying on his straw-bed—*dead*. The fumes from the coke fire had sufficed him as he slept, and with the dawn of Christmas Day the spirit of the poor beggar had fled to spend it on a brighter and happier shore—

"Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest."

The papers told how, on that Christmas morning, an old man, supposed to be a beggar, was found dead in a garret; and how, clutched in his hand, was found a piece of paper, upon which was written in bold letters, "A Happy Christmas."

CHARLES GAY.

PRESIDENT GREY AND HIS COFFEE.—The President of the French Republic is an epicure in coffee. "Have you any chicory?" said he to the man of the house. "Yes, sir." "Bring me some." The proprietor returned with a small can of chicory. "Is that all you have?" he asked. "Yes, sir." "Bring me some more." "Bring me the rest." When he came again with another can of chicory, M. Grévy said, "You have no more?" "No, sir." "Very well; now go and make me a cup of coffee."

RAISE THE TEMPERANCE CHORUS—continued.

cres.

is laid low. Work in earnest, Temperance men; Raise the stand-ard, sound the watch-word,

cres.

is laid low. Work in earnest, Temperance men; Raise the stand-ard, sound the watch-word,

cres.

Fight till vic-tory's cry be heard! Raise the stand-ard, sound the watch-word, Fight till vic-tory's cry be heard!

cres.

Fight till vic-tory's cry be heard! Raise the stand-ard, sound the watch-word, Fight till vic-tory's cry be heard!

Fixt. pp.

cry be heard! 3. Hark! the wi-dow's aw-ful moan; Hark! the chil-dren's

Fixt. pp.

cry be heard! 3. Hark! the vi-dow's aw-ful moan; Hark! the chil-dren's

D.S.

dy-ing groan; Tear Old Ben-ches from his throne—Let him be no longer known,

D.S.

dy-ing groan; Tear Old Ben-ches from his throne—Let him be no longer known,

Raise the Temperance Chorus.

Words Adapted and Music Composed by R. P. GRAHAM, A.C.P. (V.D. Sec. of West Cumberland).

Boldly.

1. Raise the Temperance cho-rus high, Sound it loud through earth and sky; Raise the na-tion-
2. Be in earnest, Temperance men; Fight a-gain, and yet a-gain; Vic-tr'y soon our

Key C. Boldly.

1. Raise the Temperance cho-rus high, Sound it loud through earth and sky; Raise the na-tion-
2. Be in earnest, Temperance men; Fight a-gain, and yet a-gain; Vic-tr'y soon our

S. mf.

let her know This great cause of want and woe } Then shall all this ba-ter cease,
cry shall be, When Old Eng-land will be free, }

S. mf.

let her know This great cause of want and woe } Then shall all this ba-ter cease,
cry shall be, When Old Eng-land will be free, }

S. mf.

Then shall boms be filled with peace, Then shall we true free-dom know—When the drink enso

S. mf.

Then shall boms be filled with peace, Then shall we true free-dom know—When the drink enso

THROUGH THE FIRE;
ON,
THE TWO CLERKS.

It was late on Christmas Eve. The one principal street in the county town of Cleoborough was all ablaze with the bright lights of the shopkeepers' windows, and was thronged with a bustling, merry crowd of customers, all apparently on the look out for presents and other things which all good English folks ought to get for this coming Christmas feasting.

In the centre of this street there is a large warehouse, some grander and more imposing than any other building in the Cleoborough townpeople. It is known far and wide as the great Murray Bros.' establishment, supplying the whole district for many miles around with chemicals with which the dyers were made, this being the staple trade of the inhabitants of Cleoborough.

It was just past the usual time for closing the place, yet the office was still lit up, and two of the clerks were wearily poring over their ledgers. They were two young men about twenty-three years old, and it was not unusual for them to chafe under this confinement, on Christmas Eve. But, grumble as they might, it would not do the work, and the head man of the firm was waiting in his cosy office at the back for the various accounts the clerks were making out for him. The tallest and most fashionable of the two was Fred, who had a fine, well-cut nose, and a pair of eyes that would give utterance to some growling remark to his fellow, who, however, just nodded, and plodded on with his accounts.

There was a great contrast between the two young men; the one, Fred was a lively, dissipated spark, who spent his whole time at the theatre, ball, and other places, while Albert was a plain, unassuming fellow whose mother was a widow) tried to earn a little extra for her parent by giving music lessons in the evening. She was very poor and Albert was her only support; he could earn but little herself, for her eyes were so dim she could scarcely see them and then she was nearly always unavailing. So while Fred was fretting and fuming at staying late and thinking how jolly it would be at the ball that night at the Blue Room, Albert was wondering how his poor widowed mother would so anxiously wait for his return. At last Fred (whose patience was at an end) called out, "I say, Albert, I am nearly dropping for a drink, so I'll just slip round the corner; I won't be a minute; and 'so gover' comes in, tell him I shan't be a second," so with that he seized his hat and rushed out.

It had been some time since Albert thought he could detect a strange powerful odour, and going to the door, to his terror and astonishment, he was nearly blinded by a thick cloud of smoke which rushed up the staircase. No time was to be lost, as the fire was the only call from the building, and the place being full of chemicals, would burn like tinder. So Albert hurried to Mr. Murray's room, and as the old gentleman was dozing, it was some time ere Albert could make him understand. Seizing a few papers around him he followed the clerk down the stairs, and though the air was heavily laden with the fumes of the burning chemicals, they managed to stumble down the stairs and into the street. A crowd had already collected at the door, and Albert was sent off to give the alarm at the fire-station. He soon returned, hot and breathless, and a number of willing on-lookers had been busily engaged saving what little they could ere the fire gained too strong a hold on the building. Up to now, both Albert and Mr. Murray had in their excitement forgotten all about the other clerk but at last Mr. Murray enquired of Albert where he was. Albert of course gave an evasive answer, not wishing to get Fred into trouble, for he was a kind and good tempered young fellow enough.

The fire engine soon came, and already the flames were ascending into the upper stories, darting out great lurid tongues of flame, much to the alarm of the opposite shopkeepers, although the street was extremely wide.

All at once Mr. Murray turned round to Albert and in an excited manner called to him saying, "I have forgotten a most valuable document in my office, it will be ruined, and I shall be a ruined man!" and he wrung his hands piteously. Albert looked at the old man with compassion, and after a moment's hesitation he said, "Well, sir, let me try and get it for you, if I can get through; the stairs are not very high, and the by-standers tried to persuade him to give up such a wild idea, but he, knowing no time was to be lost, threw off his coat and dashed through the flames and blinding smoke!

One, two—three minutes passed and the on-lookers were watching with bated breath, when some one saw a white, scarred face at the third storey window. "The stairs were on fire!" and he had no way of escape if he must leap down or else be burned alive!" He turned, and shuddered as he saw the flames nearly reaching the top of the stairs, and giving a good spring he fell upon a few mattresses some of the by-standers had placed there, and fainted. They carried him into a neighbour's house, and there he lay white and apparently lifeless, and his head tightly placed over his vest pocket. Mr. Murray (trembling like a leaf) stood near the

inanimate form of his clerk, and forgetting everything else, he grasped at the document which Albert held so tightly in his breast.

But he could not move the delicate white hand from its position, so finally was the faint into which poor Albert had fallen. So poor Mr. Murray had to stand and gaze upon the sigid hair and blackened features of the young man. After some time the various remedies which were tried to bring back consciousness proved successful, and Albert opened his eyes, and as soon as they caught those of Mr. Murray, his bewildered look passed away and a sudden intelligence took its place. Taking the little pocket out of his pocket he tried to raise himself up to give it to Mr. Murray, but the precious packet fell from his nerveless hands, and he sank into another swoon!

After some hours the fire was extinguished with but little damage to the surrounding buildings, although Mr. Murray's building was gutted from attic to cellar.

Next day was Christmas Day; the chimes were ringing merrily and the air was laden with the joyous notes of the carol singers, as they sped on from door to door. Albert's mother was full of concern when her son was brought home early on Christmas Day, but when she saw that he was but slightly hurt, she forgot all her fears, and she told her what a noble deed he had done for his master, and when Albert informed her that when Mr. Murray re-opened his establishment again he had promised to make him the manager of the whole concern, you can imagine with what joy and thankfulness they partook of their humble Christmas dinner. And in after years, when Albert was arich, important man of position, and his mother (no longer poor) lived in a handsome house with every luxury, they did not forget to thank God for so turning a seeming evil into great good, and blessing them with such precious gifts.

From that memorable Christmas Eve, when Mr. Murray's place was burnt down, Fred, knowing that 'twas he who had caused the fire (as he lit his pipe going down stairs, and threw the match upon some goods on the stairs) was never heard of or seen at Frederick's, and the people of Cleoborough will have it to this day that he was barred to death in endeavouring to obtain an entrance to the burning building "A fitting end for such as he!" the self-righteous ones may say, but it is not so thick of the less of such Christmas diners. And in after years, when Albert was in such an awful way! May his sad fate stimulate you and me to greater efforts to overthrow the cause, and its dread effects will soon disappear.

ENNEST GEORGE, Manchester.

WELCOME! MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Welcome! merry Christmas,
Coping ones a year ago,
I have hearts to gladden
With thy festive cheer.

Merrily the joy bells
Utter in the morn,
For a Prince and Saviour
"Unto us is born."

Music, Heaven-born music,
Heralded His birth,
When the white robes angels
Sung "Peace on earth."

"Glorious the Highest,"
Sing, like stars, the King,
And our praises offer
To the new-born King.

Welcome! Father Christmas,
Well thy step we know,
Coming in the winter,
Thro' the frost and snow.

Mistletoe and holly,
Have we in the hall;
O! and young respondents
To the festive call.

Mirth, and joy, and gladness,
Follow in thy train;
Merry! Merry Christmas,
Welcome once again.

But strong drink is rampant
In our midst to-day,
Saviour, drive the plague spot
From our shores, we pray!

Haste the "good time coming,"
When o'er the land and sea,
From the cursed traffic
Britain shall be free.

When all round the world wide,
Joyful anthems ring,
"Peace on earth," and "Good will,"
Glory to our King.

WILLIAM GLANT, Newport, Monmouthshire. 1862.

HOW HARRY TURNER BECAME A GOOD TEMPLAR.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

One Christmas Eve, when all the earth was wrapped in a mantle of snow, Harry Turner, a hard-working young joiner, who had been detained beyond his usual time to finish some work that was urgently wanted, was hurrying home to his wife. He had been married but a few months, and this was to be his first Christmas Eve at his own home. Having promised his wife that he would come home early, he did not heed the invitation of his mate to turn in at the Nag's Head, as he was sometimes in the habit of doing, but he hurried on, and at last, after a long and tastelessly-furnished little house on the outskirts of the town, than the door was flung open revealing a neatly-attired young woman, who eagerly questioned him about the cause of his delay. This he readily explained, and was soon told that all his wife's anxiety for the companionship of his wife, and the enjoyment of the hearty meal her loving hands had prepared for him. Whilst getting his tea his wife told him she had heard an old friend of his, Dick Goodfellow, who had been abroad for several years, was to be home that night. These two had been school-fellows together, and though they had not kept up a regular correspondence were still much attached to each other, and the news added to the enjoyment of the usually happy time.

Harry Turner had in his earlier days been a member of a Band of Hope, and he had often thought that he ought to drink a little. His wife was a life-long abstainer, and had often wished her husband to give up tampering with the intoxicating cup. James Williams, a Good Templar friend, had also tried many times to get him to join the band, but he would not encourage him to do so, and would give him no encouragement to hope that he would ever become an abstainer. He had a will of his own and would not be persuaded against that will.

After he had finished his tea, he turned his chair to the fire and had been very soon fast asleep. He had not been asleep long before he heard the door open and in walked Dick Goodfellow, who, after shaking hands and talking over a few matters invited him to take a stroll. His wife pleaded against it, but he kissed her and gently pushing her aside, said, "I will not be long away. Dessie dear, but I have not seen Dick for so many years, I must spend a little time with him."

They went out, but he did not come far when Dick asked Harry if he was still a teetotaler, and on hearing that he was, he invited him to have a glass at the Rose and Crown, which they were just passing. Here they met several who had known Dick before he went away, and as it was Christmas Eve, and the publicans had been granted an extra hour's license, they started a jolly time in drinking each other's health. They did not separate until closing time, when Harry, having partaken rather freely of the tempting liquors, found himself unable to walk straight, but went reeling home in a half-conscious state. He found his wife anxiously awaiting his return, fearing that something had befallen him. Dick at heart she helped him to bed where he lay in a drunken slumber until far into the next day. That was an unhappy Christmas Day. Harry was filled with remorse for his conduct, and from that time he grew careless and soon lost his situation through his irregular habits, had to give up his comfortable home and remove what was left of his furniture to two rooms in a poor part of the town. At last the anniversary of their wedding day came round and Harry, having had a little work to do, promised to come home early and spend the evening with his wife. He did not, however, go straight home, but called at the Nag's Head, for just one glass, and once there he stayed until far into the night. He returned home, and as he opened the door for him, struck her a blow which knocked her senseless to the floor. In all his drunken fits he had never struck her before, and when he saw what he had done it partially sobered him. He stopped over her, and tried to arouse her, but to no purpose. He then called a carry her to the bed, but in his condition this was more than he could manage, and he stumbled and fell.

He was surprised to find himself on the floor of his own little room, and his wife laughing at him for falling off his chair, and at the ludicrous expression on his face.

"Why, Harry, how frightened you look; you have been asleep over a hour, and have been scoring dreadfully."

It was all a dream! His friend Dick Goodfellow, did not call till next day, but he was not the one to tempt anyone to drink, for he was a Good Templar. When Harry told his dream to his two friends (for James Williams had called in at the same time) they laughed heartily, especially when Dessie described how comically she had been aroused in the morning when she awoke.

Harry took the lesson to heart, and James and Dick had the pleasure of welcoming him and Dessie as Bro. and Sister Turner in the Good Templar Order on the first meeting night in the New Year.

E. DOLBY SHERLOCK, Manchester.

THE SISTER OF MERCY'S STORY.

In the Sisterhood of which I am a humble member, there are many spheres of labor, all, as we believe, carrying on the work Christ deputed to his followers...

When declared past medical skill, dying in fact, we take them and tenderly minister to their needs...

Many of these last sisters, when first brought to us, are violent or morose; the sinful chain which has so long bound them fast, galls and chafes...

And we learn with their moans, talk, read, and pray with them, and in many cases have the inestimable joy of turning their eyes heavenward...

About a month before Christmas of the year 1876, a young woman entered our hospital who gave her name as Lucy Spencer. She was fast dying of consumption...

Her jet-black eyes shone with feverish brilliancy, while her bright golden hair gleamed like the sun...

Proper nourishment and uterine attention revived Lucy for a time; the feeble flame in her lamp of life flickered up, her cough yielded somewhat...

Her father, who was a well-to-do man, was able to break down the icy barrier. She learned to love me, yielded completely to my affectionate advances...

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Proper nourishment and uterine attention revived Lucy for a time; the feeble flame in her lamp of life flickered up, her cough yielded somewhat...

To expect more purity from England's sons as well as England's daughters, remembering its great Exemplar "The Son of Man."

MARGARET BUCKINGHAM.

A MODEL SERMON.

Suggested to the author by the well-known game of "Push the business on."

WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY TO-NIGHT?

"Go, seek for my wandering boy to-night, and look for him where you will, but bring him to me with all his might, and tell him I love him still."

Hardly had the singer taken her seat after giving the necessary password and looking song from which we have quoted an extract, when there was a knock at the end of the room, and a man pushed his way up to the table and said, "Will you let me take your pledge?"

"Certainly, with pleasure," was the reply, and the card was handed out and the bit of blue plumed cap. "What address please?" asked the clerk, as the man hastily dashed the pen across the card, affixing his signature with that business-like style that at once told of a better position than his present appearance seemed to imply.

It would be too long to relate in detail the whole of the career of this young man—for young man he still was, although he had the haggard, care-worn look of a man who had seen much trouble. He was the son of a respectable parent—a father having been the same Mayor of one of our Midland towns, and his brother being at the present time a Town Councillor.

After leaving school he was apprenticed to the printing trade, but before his time was served he ran away, and enlisted as a soldier. He was only in the service for 50 days, however, and then traded him and bought him out. He was taken back to complete his apprenticeship, at the expiration of which his father put him into a business which cost £600 to furnish. Being a sharp, intelligent workman, for a time he got on well, but, alas! he was not to be told, of which the first chapter is drink, and the last is also drink!

Enticed by profligate companions, the young tradesman soon began to pay more attention to the billiard table with its tempting prizes, than to his work, and the inevitable result followed—business was ruined, and the tradesman made a bankrupt. His father, to give him one more chance, offered him a sum of money to emigrate, thinking that if he got clear away from his temptations he might get on better and leave the drink alone. This offer was gladly accepted, and the young man started for Australia, determined to try his hand in the gold fields.

As long as his money lasted, he got on fairly well, but as the gold did not come in so freely as he had expected, he was obliged to work at his trade in one of the large towns, and having saved a large sum of money, determined to try a new field of labour. Accordingly he went to India, where he was successively a policeman, guard on a railway, printer, and, in fact, almost everything—his father's appetite for drink being his ruin in everything he undertook. It must not be supposed that these failures were not followed by attempts at reform. Several times the young man tried to break himself of his propensity for drink, but, treading in his own strength, he fell again and again.

At last, like the prodigal son, he determined to arise and seek his father's home, beg forgiveness, and make another trial in his native land. He had no money to pay for his passage, so he worked hard by day to earn a common sailor. His father received him kindly; but his mother's welcome almost broke his heart. She had not forgotten her boy, but had prayed and wept over him many times. She trusted that now her prayers would be answered, and her boy restored to her again. But he was not to be just what she had hoped for. He obtained work, and for a time went on steadily, but alas! that it should be so, the many traps so nicely baited were too many, and again he fell. Still the mother prayed and prayed; but her boy sank lower and lower, until he had almost given up the ghost. At last a common tramp upon the road, seeking for a job of work, utterly broken down, and the picture of misery and wretchedness. Yes, he was "eating of the husks" now. Was it chance which directed him to the Gospel Dispensary, waiting for the night?

At last a common tramp upon the road, seeking for a job of work, utterly broken down, and the picture of misery and wretchedness. Yes, he was "eating of the husks" now. Was it chance which directed him to the Gospel Dispensary, waiting for the night? He had the patient and continued prayers of a mother were being answered by Him who orders all things well. The beautiful song of "Where is my wandering boy to-night?" touched him as he had never been touched before, and he resolved to sign the pledge and send his mother the joyful news. He had loved his mother, but had almost broken. This is but a bare, unvarnished outline of the life hitherto wasted, but oh, how much of misery lies under it, and what lessons we may learn if we will. Will he be true to his mother? Alas! He had tried before, in his own strength, but now it is "God helping me," and we know that He is ever ready to help those who ask Him. Let us try and reach out our hands to ease such from falling again into the same snare. Let us be true to our wandering boys in our midst to-day. Let us circle them about with the bonds of our better Order, and placing their feet firmly upon the rock of Good Templary, help them to look to that higher and better life which knows no ending.

G. LAYNE, D. COND., Devizes.

I bought a horse and stole a pig, that all the world might have a jig, and I'll do all I can to push the business on—to push the business on—Puffin's Game.

What a there have we before us for our mature consideration, my brothers and sisters! One that is known at Somerset, Street, Charlton, Easton, Kenton, and elsewhere. One that had been chronicled in the pages of the *Hobart Gazette*, and even is not unknown to the readers of *The Freeman's Journal*. We know not how we can do the whole of it justice, but we will try and draw some lessons from it, which may, I trust, leave a deep and lasting impression on our minds.

We could spend time in conjecturing as to who was the famous "I" that all this history was written out for, but we will save a waste of time; it does not of this individual life; the name is not to be known. We might also spend some time in discussing if it is a wise or unwise thing to push, but we must leave these matters altogether to those who have the teaching in them, and at once, without further note or comment, come to practical lessons. Firstly, then "I bought."

The "I," whoever he or she may be, teaches us a practical lesson, that of doing something. May we, we wish to-night, to do something more, to do something. We cannot all do the same things. We cannot all do great things, or we cannot all do something. We all have the same opportunity of doing something, and when, like this "I," our name has been so long removed from the Lodge roll as to be even unknown to those who have the teaching in them, we will remember that "actions speak louder than words," may we have it recorded of us, I bought, I bought—but what? We may buy that which is foolish, useless, and unenjoyable, but we learn from our story, that we must do something more. Lesson No. 2, I bought "a horse." This noble individual had an eye to useful business, not spending money or time in that which would do harm, but a far more grand, a far more noble, a far more powerful purchase—a horse, or I bought a horse and stole a pig."

How faithfully do these words represent both sides of a character. No matter how high an individual may have risen, how far he may have got on, it may be possible for him to fall, and we will look closely to our story we shall see that our next motto is, "I bought a horse, and stole a pig." We will charitably suppose that the words, and stole a pig, are introduced for the sake of effect, and to bring out more fully the truths. "I bought"—do something—"a horse"—something useful. Thirdly, we may also learn a lesson from the words, and stole a pig, lessons from was not an aimless wanderer, or one who could do something, and something useful, but he could do more; he could do it, and give a reason why he did it—that all the world might have a jig.

And I'll do all I can to push the business on. We are told that he did not concentrate greatly on his wife and children, but he put his whole energy upon himself, his horse, or his district, or the Order to which he belonged; he sought to benefit the whole world—he or she was an individual of a large mind, large ideas, great enterprise, and all this lively, seeking to live, to push the business on, to push the business on, or to push the business on, in seeking for them all "to have a jig." May not, is not, I trust, cannot be our mission to seek that all the world should have a jig, for some at least would look singular, would look remarkable—might be said to be indulging in that which was not their own; might be recommended to take more of their partners; but all may draw a lesson in a figurative sense, and take home to themselves the idea that it is their duty as far as in them lies to make their fellow creatures, and all this, heavily on their shoulders, and to push the business on, to push the business on, or to push the business on, in seeking for them all "to have a jig."

"And I'll do all I can to push the business on." When I hear these words repeated I feel almost inclined to say, "Remember your obligation." Do we not frequently say, "I'll do all that I can to push the business on, but do we all go to it? I fear many of us do not, and we have no other reason than that it is left for us, to continually repeat over and over again, until it is up before us, and we feel we must think, we must ask ourselves, and we must act up to our promise, to push the business on." If we push the business on, but do not act up to it, we shall will never come, when we shall not say the joyful words, and I'll do all I can to push the business on, or to push the business on, in seeking for them all "to have a jig." And I'll do all I can to push the business on, or to push the business on, in seeking for them all "to have a jig."

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THOS. BAKER, Somerset.

SAVED BY THE BELLS.



THERE never was such a drinker as Gideon Browne within the ken of the oldest inhabitant of Fallowbridge. The landlord of the Feathers, a most reliable authority, asserted that Gideon spent more money in drink in a week than any other man in the parish that day. He could not see how the landlord's fable, if not elegant, language—take it by the bucket-fail.

One Christmas Eve Gideon had been passing a quiet hour or two with a few friends (?) at the Feathers, and had been so very energetic in proping everybody's good health, that he gradually subsided into that state that is technically known as "half-asleep," and was with great reluctance removed from the bar-parlor. His movements homeward were somewhat serpentine, so much so indeed that he managed to mistake the road, and wandered off in the direction of St. Maurice's Church, where, by the way, he had a door stood open. Now it happened that Mr. Brown's sleeping apartment was reached by means of a wooden ladder, and that worthy being a bachelor with no encombrance save an antiquated dog, that looked, if anything, a trifle seedier than his master, usually retired to rest without a light, and very often without even taking off his boots. Groping his way into the belfry, Gideon reached the ladder, up which he scrambled, under an impression that he was going to bed. "Bless me," exclaimed Mr. Brown, as he plodded on, "what a heap of stairs to be sure; but here's another landing; well, I never saw that sort before—I suppose the weather's kinder dazed me somehow. Up I go, anyhow." And up he did go, and finally finding himself at the top, he divested himself of his boots and coat, and lay down upon the floor, where Morpheus or perhaps Bacchus would be sure the mark—came to his aid, and sent him into the land of Nod.

Just before 12 the ringers arrived, and took up their positions below preparatory to treating the good folks of Fallowbridge to a Triple Bob Major, which would commence at the clock stroke of the hour. Evidently they omitted quite an amount of the sleeper upstairs, who slept soundly and snoringly. "Tong!" went the first stroke of 12, and with one accord crashed the bells with a deafening peal. With a shriek of terror up sprang Gideon Browne, and with his hair literally standing on end, with his hands on his head, he dashed for the door, and went crashing through the trap into the midst of the astonished ringers below. These worthies, evidently taking this apparition for a fetch or something worse, made a wild dash for the stairs, and went flustering over one another, until their homes as fast as their trembling legs could carry them. Poor Gideon lay there like a log, perfectly unconscious of the scare he had caused, and possibly might have died in that lonely spot had not the sexton, astonished at the sudden ceasing of the bells, come in to inquire into the matter, when he stumbled over the unfortunate man. Help was soon forthcoming, and poor Gideon, with a broken collar-bone, was carried to the infirmary, where he was well treated, and finally recovered—a wiser and a better man.

The Feathers never saw him now, and the landlord deploras his loss; but the Good Templars of the village hailed him with delight, and gave him—as indeed they always do to the erring—a hearty welcome, and he soon became one of their best workers. He never passes St. Maurice's Church now without a prayer, but he blesses those bells, for he always says that but for them, he would ere this have been lying uncorred for and forgotten in a drunkard's grave.

CHARLES H. BOLT.

ARABIAN HUNOUR.—A story is told of El Mehdi, another of the Absidiads, that being out hunting one day he came upon the hut of an Arab, who set some simple fare before him, but supplemented it with a bottle of wine. The Caliph drank a glass and said, "O brother of the Arabs! do you know who I am?" and by Allah he was the prophet!" "I am one of the personal attendants of the commander of the Faithful." "I congratulate you on your post," said the other. Tossing off another glass, El Mehdi repeated the question, and the Arab reminded him that he had just told him that he was one of the Caliph's said "O my!" "I wish you joy!" said the Arab. After a third glass, the Caliph again began, "O brother of the Arabs! do you know who I am?" "You say that you are one of the personal attendants of the Faithful?" "Not so," said El Mehdi, "I am the commander of the Faithful himself!" The Arab, on hearing this, removed the bottle with the sententious remark, "If you were to drink another glass you would declare that you were the prophet himself!"—*Temple Bar*.

TEMPLARS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The knights of old were brave and bold,
True gallant men of war;
They chivalry—to fight, or die,
To guard the Sepulchre.
They slept not on a Baldwin couch,
But on the desert sand—
Near to pilgrim, and right direct,
The weary pilgrim band.
* * * * *
A thousand fights our modern knights
Have fought—by night and day—
To save from drink, and from the brink
Of death—oh! hear the cry!
Ah, yes—we hear, can we forbear
A helping hand to lend?
The weak we'll help, the falling catch,
And aid the savage fend.
* * * * *
"WITCHWOOD" pass, come, friends, on music
Our standard rally round;
Come rickards bold, tri-colour too,
And fight or keep the ground.
As valiant as our ancient knights,
As faithful to the cause,
So that'er long our Temperance song
Shall ring with victory.

CHARLES HENDERSON, London.

A SUPPLICATION.

O Father, from Thy throne above,
Look down on us and bless;
Help us to reacue many souls
From sin and drunkenness.
We know that of our many strength
We oftentimes should fail,
But when Thou reachest forth Thy hand
Thine enemies shall quail.
* * * * *
Oh! I hear us now, we pray of Thee,
And give of Thy relief,
That the lowly hath suffered sore—
Our noble-hearted child.
And, Father, if it seemeth good,
Oh, bring him back, we pray;
And give him health, and grace and strength,
That he may live his day.
Then hear us as we cry to Thee,
O Father and our Friend;
So may we love and serve Thee well,
Enduring to the end.
E. LAYNE, Devizes.

HELP THE YOUNG.

Bend the twig when the sap is running,
Aim at truth and not at when manning,
Then, I trust, perhaps you are but turning,
You extract juice from cunning.
Have a love for all the graces,
Bless the children's happy faces,
Get them "Ourselves" in places,
Engaged in work that ours prefaces,
To help to work and win.
Then in Faith you sow a blessing,
Which by Hope is kept progressing,
Till you who think it worth confessing
That Charity is worth professing.
Now until the nights grow lighter,
Buckle on your armour tighter,
Take our future prospe brightner,
"Trust" in Him to make you whiter than snow,
And to work and pray.

Train the rising generation
In the paths of reformation
By our fourfold obligation,
Then we'll have a sober nation.
Come then, Sisters, come then, Brothers,
Leave not this our work for others,
But leave your carts and woots and botthers,
Which your consciences only smother,
And come, revive the work.
And ere I close this feeble scribble,
The fisher when he gets a nibble,
Whether in Dee, or Don, or Ribble,
Or the kind he does not quibble,
But plies until the fish is caught,
And on dry land is safely brought,
As every careful fisher ought,
And if he finds it but a sport,
Why, is mercy let it live.
So wishing you all a happy season,
I close the rhyme, you know the reason,
Written in love by a poor Pilgric,
And rather savours of the "Men of Harlech."
J. M. FINLSON, Roumsh.

Every man has two educations—that which is given to him, and the other that which he gives himself. The first of these is that by far the most valuable. Indeed, all that is most worthy in a man he must work out and conquer for himself. It is this that constitutes our real and best nourishment. What we are merely taught seldom nourishes the mind like that which we teach ourselves.—*Ipsman*.

* Knights Templars' oak' their name from an apartment in the Palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem.
*Mort, young fish not to be destroyed.

NOT ANY MORE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

It only seems like yesterday that we had our Christmas party at the Somerset Concert. Lady L had was a fine time; nearly all the brothers and sisters did what they could to make the evening pass pleasantly, and right pleasantly did it pass, and most of the members are looking forward to the next—which will soon be here—but not all. All do not look forward to it with so much pleasure as last year, as there are those who think it has been truly said—

"There is no life to never watched and lauded,
But one dead limb is there;
There is no freiside house'er defended,
But has none vacant chair."

When our Christmas party again comes round; when all the creature comfort: have been dispensed; when the songs and more sober amusements have been finished; when the game of the year, "I do all that ever I can to push the business on," comes on; when the fun is fast and furious, however much you ask me to join in, I shall feel my duty—and Good Templars must do their duty to—say, "Not any more." I shall not be able to "push the business on," and I'll tell you why.

Last year I made an engagement to play with a charming sister, one whom I have always much admired; and when the game was called, true to my obligation, I had this sister as my partner; but the game went so fast and furious that my charming sister felt she needed a rest, and it soon got known that Bro. Baker chose a more youthful partner. I thought no more noticed, but evidently there was someone on the watch, for in the course of a few posts I had a card bearing the following inscription in a disguised hand:—

*Bro. Baker pushes the business on
with a more youthful partner while
Sister — is resting!*

The other side of the card was illustrated with a picture of a very pretty girl, while near her was my first partner, resting, and well suited to my venerable age. This card made me think, and made me remember that I had promised never to wrong a Good Templar for a new one wronged; and to cast off an old friend or see one was certainly deserting of esteem. I was so much annoyed, that I asked me to play "I shall say," "Not any more."

THOMAS BAKER, Somerset, Somerset.

I'M BUT A LITTLE ONE.

I'm but a little one, 'tis true,
And little plaps that I can do,
Yet little drops make up the showers,
And minutes form the hours.
Although I'm but a little one,
Still I can play my part;
Succumb vict'ries may be won
By little ones if brave at heart.
Nigh helpless by myself I stand,
Yet I can help to swell the band
That by God's help resolve to be
From strong drink free for ever free.
Daniel was but one, you know,
Yet by example he did shew
What one by standing firm can do;
And so, my little friends, can you,
No soldier by himself would go
Forth to conflict with the foe,
Only when they all unite;
Can they force us to flight;
A brick, you know, has little weight,
But numbers make a building great;
Of boys and girls 'tis true
If they but try to do much to do;
Then I for one will do the best,
And to the cause stand firm and true,
And if I can do very much,
I never will alcohol touch.
C. G. FRANKMER.

An insurance agent applied to a woman to induce her to get her husband's life insured. "Will I be sure to get the money if the ladies right off?" "Certainly, madame." "But will you give me an assurance that he will die right off?" "No, madame, we cannot do that." "Well, then, what good will it be to me to get his life insured if he don't die?" "I knew there was some catch in this insurance business."

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.—*The Colonies and India* reports an extraordinary fatality from British Guiana, where an experienced traveller having, as is the custom in tropical countries, taken a refreshing draught from the stem of one of the many nice-looking plants, which they call "nip," and the juice of which coagulates and is called "nip" of rum. Shortly afterwards he died in excruciating agony, and a post-mortem examination showed that his internal organs were literally sealed up with india-rubber. He had imbibed the sap of the *Himantococcus delata*, the juice of which coagulates and hardens in the stomach, and the rum had had its usual effect in the poor man's stomach, with necessarily fatal results.

OUR COUNTRY'S CURSE.

A SHORT TALE IN THREE CHAPTERS.

Drink! What thoughts does not this name bring to our minds—thoughts of ruined homes, of blighted hopes and of ruined intellects! In the very mention of the name causes us to shudder, and to wish that the accursed drink were deep, deep down at the bottom of the sea! Even in our own families, have not some of us seen the wretchedness and misery caused by this drink, and witnessing these effects, have we not often resolved to strive with all our powers to do away with this "drink." There are now many great and noble men in the world—men of fortune, family, and fame—who are doing their utmost to drive the drink, and all the traffic connected with it, from our land. Let us hope that the good time may come, and come speedily, when our beloved land shall be free from this blight on its prosperity and happiness.

I have tried to describe in the following story one of the many instances of ruin and misery caused by a drink.

I.

A little girl of not more than nine years of age, named Annie Marks, is sitting in the back room of a dirty house situated in one of the alleys of the East of London. It is now half-past ten o'clock p.m., a time at which we might expect to find her in the midst of her lessons at school. But if we listen to the words she mutters as she hears the water pattering in the cause of her being awake now, "Oh father," she is saying, "when will you come home to your Annie? You were not like this before mother was ill, but when she was taken ill you began to go to those horrid public-houses, and when she came home late, I promised mother before she died to wait until you came home every night, and I am trying to keep my promise—but I am so tired." As the little one says this, her young head droops wearily down, but she makes an effort to keep herself awake. At length, after an hour of patient watching, heavy, steady footsteps are heard on the creaking stair, and a big burly man—plainly revealing by his manner the sad state he is in—pushes open the door of the room and enters. "Father," says the little girl going towards him, "father, I am so glad that you have come." But the man—no—not fit to be called by the name of "father"—rolls past his daughter, and throws himself down on the so-called bed, and is soon sleeping the sleep of the drunken. Night after night little Annie witnesses the same occurrences, no notice being taken of her.

In the morning, John Marks, the father, proceeds to his work, muttering before he goes a few words of blame—never praise—if his breakfast is not to his taste. Little Annie almost forgets the name of her once pleasant visitor. She is often tempted to run away, but still adheres to the promise made to her dead mother, to watch for the nightly home coming of her now depraved, but once loving father.

II.

Some weeks after the night described in the previous chapter—a night which was the type of almost all other nights—an event occurred which entirely changed the course of patient, hard-working Annie's life. It was Sunday morning, little Annie went out as usual—to her work, as Annie thought. But about two hours after he had left the house the hard-drinking landlady entered the room in which Annie was sitting and told her that her father had left the town and was going to his native place of S— on the tramp.

Poor Annie almost fainted on hearing the news, and murmured to herself—

"Oh, mother, how shall I keep my promise to you now? Oh, why did father leave me?"

Then she burst into a flood of tears. The hard-hearted landlady did not give her much time for crying, but told her that she had better go out of the house at once, John Marks having sold what little furniture he possessed to her—the landlady. Weeping bitterly, having been thus left in the particulars of Annie Mark's history, was pleased to hear that Mrs. Hunter would adopt the little girl, and provide a comfortable home for her. He then took his leave, feeling assured that Annie was now very well provided for.

III.

Mr. Lewis, the City missionary, took little Annie Marks, who was almost a stranger, to the house of a kind lady, named Mrs. Hunter, who lived in a retired street in Hackney. She was a widow lady of moderate means, but she did a great amount of good amongst the sick and destitute round about her home. The missionary, having seen the kind and particular care of Annie Mark's history, was pleased to hear that Mrs. Hunter would adopt the little girl, and provide a comfortable home for her. He then took his leave, feeling assured that Annie was now very well provided for.

We must now pass over some years of Annie's life. For nine long years she has lived with Mrs. Hunter, whom she now loves as a mother. Her life has been very useful, for besides being a companion to the good

old lady, she has accompanied her when visiting the sick and destitute, and has gone herself when Mrs. Hunter has been too weak to go. Mr. Lewis had caused inquiries to be made at S— for John Marks, but with no results, probably because Annie's father had assumed a false name.

Annie had started one evening to visit a sick girl, to whom she was in the habit of taking some little luxury now and again. As she proceeds along the path, she becomes aware of a commotion in the street at a short distance from her. She hastens on to see what has happened to disturb the usual quietness of the street at this hour—about seven in the evening. Making her way through the crowd, she gets to the centre and sees a man lying prone on the ground. He is this—very thin—and poorly, almost miserably clad. After making a few inquiries, she learnt from the bystanders that the man had been knocked down by a wagon, while attempting to get a little child from under the feet of a horse. As a bystander turned him over to ascertain whether or not the man was alive, Annie obtained a full view of his face, and at once cried out, "Father!" and fainted away. Yes, it is indeed her poor, broken-down, hard-drinking father returned at last—but to die! A sad spectacle! A once powerful man, respected man, and by his family and looked up to by his friends, knocked down and killed while in a state of semi-intoxication, brought on by several days' continuous drinking. He had made no preparation for Eternity, and was unexpectedly hurried into the presence of his Maker. This note to Annie, together with the weak state of her health at the time, brought on an attack of brain fever. She recovered, but alas! her intellect was impaired for ever. Mrs. Hunter's days were also considerably shortened by this sad affair. Mr. Lewis, the brave City missionary, still pursued with unflinching energy his work among the poor and drink-degraded population of London. May he be rewarded hereafter, if not here!

Reader, do you think for one moment that the accursed drink, which causes so much ruin and despair, should be allowed to remain in this enlightened and Christian country? We say "No," most emphatically, "No!" Will you then do what you can to hasten the time when "drink" shall no longer have a place in our midst? If we work to the utmost of our powers, and pray to God for the result, this good time will surely, if slowly, come. God grant that it may come to us speedily! Amen.

GEORGE BURBRIDGE, Tottenham.

OUR JOSEPH.

To our beloved and now suffering brother Joseph Main, the Noble Hero of our Watchword, the following lines are respectfully dedicated, with the prayer that he is in accordance with the Divine Will, he may be speedily restored to health and activity—

Who was it crossed the foaming wave,
With spirit and purpose, his work among the brave,
Bright with the future promise gave?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who was it, in that etherial land,
Met with a new fraternal band,
That Temperance men bound heart and hand?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who was it saw 'twas just the thing
Of Drindom's plumes to dip the wing,
And finally its knell to ring?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who soon returned to British ground
To tell the news of what he'd found
In words of no uncertain sound?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who travelled many hundred miles
To plant our Order in these islands,
Regarding neither seas nor smiles?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who urged in Court Supreme the cause
Of equal rights, for us and those
Excluded by unrighteous laws?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who steadfastly maintained the fight—
That black with white had equal right—
And struggled on with main and might?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who unto principle held true,
And followed by a faithful few,
From wrong complexity withdrew?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who victory won, and what is more
The wide array of his noble deeds,
And blessings spread unknown before?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who caused our flag to be unfurled
In every province of the world,
That Bacchus might be downward hurled?

OUR JOSEPH.

Who is it now is laid aside
By sore affliction's lily white tide?
'Tis he in whom our hopes abide,

OUR JOSEPH.

'Tis he who needs our earnest prayers
That he may still, if mercy spare,
Resume the helm of our affairs,

OUR JOSEPH.

JAMES OLIVER, Liverpool.

STICK TO YOUR COLOURS.

Are we sure we never allow an opportunity pass of showing the stand we take on the teetotal question? Do we never hold our peace when a word is seasonably brought in, which might be a means of doing much good for our cause? It is not at all necessary that we should flap our flag in the faces of all to tease and annoy them, neither is it the right place for us to drag it behind us as Irishmen are supposed to do their coats when children are crying for "a top on the tail of my coat." These things bring our flag into bad repute, making ourselves an annoyance to our neighbours and casting unnecessary mire upon the name of Temperance. Let our flag be placed on high, and let us march on to the highest of all, where it may be seen and known of all men, and yet be out of the reach of their spite and vengeance. Nail your colours up so that they cannot be lowered, then should anyone, friend or foe, fellow-workman, acquaintance or stranger, take offence at it, shrink not to defend it and its principles against all comers. Bravery does not consist in annoying others, but oftentimes in bearing up under renewed defeats; sticking fast in difficulties many boasting, false teetotalers, who in company with teetotalers speak out as though they were a match for a world of opposition, are the veriest cowards in the hour of real trial, and would hide their colours anywhere sooner than defend them. Let us who have taken the obligation of Good Templars emulate the example of the British drummer boy, captured and brought before Napoleon in one of the French wars. When asked by the Emperor to sound a retreat on his drum, he boldly told his Majesty there was no such thing as a retreat known in the British Army. I wish it were so in the Good Templar Army.

E. DOLLY SHELTON, Manchester.

A HINT TO

WORTHY CHIEF TEMPLARS.

At initiations our W.C.T.'s ought to be very careful in giving the candidates the password, while avoiding whispering too loud so as to contradict the injunction that the password is only given in a whisper, &c. It ought to be given as slowly and as impressively as possible, for I do "well remember"—not an apothecary—but a password (and it would be well for our members and our Order if our passwords were better remembered, not only once we've it, but all the week through). One quarter it was, "Down with the grogshops."

A candidate was duly initiated into a Lodge in the West Cumberland district, whose meetings were held in a Co-operative Hall, almost immediately above the shop where the candidate was initiated. He had evidently put his foot into it, not into the store—it would not have been such a bad fit, if he had but he hadn't given the password distinctly enough to the candidate, for the candidate never returned again, and upon being waited upon as an absentee, his excuse to the brother who called upon him was as follows, in the Cumberland dialect, "Diets think as a gaun book yonder agian; 'n' yella com an' whispert an' tall ma' t' gas down intail olog shop."

W.C.T.'s, beware, mind your p's and q's, lest we work and play.

J. H. FINLSONS, Rowrah.

"WEEPING MAY ENDURE FOR A NIGHT BUT JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING."

The night is so dark and the clouds are so heavy,
Despair and deep sorrow walk earth hand in hand;
Poor children are crying, folk and of hunger,
The walls of their mothers resound through the land.
Oh! what is the cause of these loud lamentations?
What makes their hearts so miserably kind?
Ah! hear it re-echoed from garret and aisle,
"The cause of our sorrow is Drink—the vile drink."

Rejoice, oh! rejoice, the glad morning is breaking,
Arise! ye poor mourners, arising from your woe;
Behold, the bright rays of the sun of true Temperance
Is gliding the clouds which overshadow you so,
Yes, see, they are coming, the messengers of true men—
They hold out their hands, and they'll help you to
break ye;
Oh! break ye the bonds of the demon of passion,
Be sober, be holy, and life you shall part.

For earth is so benighted, the flowers are bloming,
The rivers are singing as they flow, safely,
The birds and the bees are all joyous and merry,
Then why, friends, ah, why should not man happy be?
For they have their reason and all their grand powers,
To think and to give to God and to His word,
But sin doth debase them and scars their fine feelings,
And delights with despair both their nights and their days.

Arise, oh! arise, be ye valiant and noble,
And conquer the passions which blast and destroy;
In goodness there's no loss, no loss of safety,
And life then shall yield you sweet pleasure and joy,
Each morn and each night in your thankfulness bending
You'll pray to your God for His ample and His love;
You'll live to die, and give to God and to His word,
You'll die to receive the glad welcome home.

THOS. H. LEWIS.

THE OLD MILL.

"Taking a sketch of the old mill, are you, sir? Yes no doubt it will make a very pretty picture; but you cannot put into your picture all the ruin and misery that old pile of buildings represent. Like to hear the story, would you, sir? Well, perhaps it is not very exciting, but those of us who live in the village and who can remember the circumstances, never look at the old mill without a shake of the head, and a sigh at the remembrance of the sin and misery wrought there by the cursed drink. I don't know, sir, whether you are a total abstainer or not; I am, and have been ever since the occurrences I am about to tell you of, and I do not think there are many who hear the story of the old mill, but who are led to think not only of the folly but the danger of the intoxicating cup. When I first knew the mill it was a bright and happy place. The busy wheel was always going, and in the daytime there always seemed to be teams at the door. The miller was a bright, genial man, with a kind word and a

smile for everybody. All his lads used to be constantly about the place, for the river which you see winding away through the meadows abounded with fish, and we used to like to catch these, and to watch the moor-hens diving about. I think some of the happiest and most innocent hours of my life have been spent in the neighbourhood of the old mill. And the miller had a daughter, too; and I can tell you she was just one of those whom everybody seems to fall in love with as first sight. There wasn't one of us youths but what would have done anything to please the miller's daughter. So the years rolled on, and she grew up to womanhood. None of us could dare to aspire to winning her affections, but we loved her at a distance, as the saying goes. One day a young painter came to the village, and of course began to sketch the mill as you are doing now. The miller's daughter would come out and lean over the half-door of the cottage there, and I can assure you, sir, it was quite a picture to see her there. The young fellow used to linger over this job, and one day he asked me to introduce him to the miller's daughter. I hope God has forgiven me, sir, but I had no thought of harm, and I did it. The miller, as I said, was a genial, good-hearted fellow, and he seemed to take to the young man, and invited him to have a cup of tea at the cottage. There could be but one result of this, and before long it was noticed in the village that the two young people were always together, and gossips began to talk. Then the miller's eyes were opened, and he saw that it was a dangerous thing to allow his only daughter to be so much with a stranger of whom nobody knew anything. But the mischief was done, and when at length the young man took his departure, he took the girl's heart with him. It was noticed that after he was gone, she drooped and did not seem the same as she was before. Her sweet voice was never heard now, and she moved about the house with a listless air that shewed her heart was elsewhere. One morning she was missing, and a note left on her table shewed that she had gone to join her fortune with those of the stranger artist. The mill-wheel was silent that day, and when we next saw the miller he did not look like the same man. He was never seen to smile afterwards, but went about his work like a man in a dream. News came of her at last that she had married the artist, but we never saw her again. A sad and miserable end was hers, however, as we learnt afterwards. Her husband turned out to be a drunken

scamp—a worthless fellow, who only cared for the drink, and who treated her badly. I need not tell you all the sad story, how the brute used to beat and ill-treat her, and at last left her to her own resources. There had been one or two children, but God saw fit to take them to Himself, and it was well He did. Left to herself the poor creature tried to eke out an existence as a sempstress, but it was weary, weary work—and at length she resolved to come home and beg her father's forgiveness. So she started to tramp it; but, poor creature, she never reached her destination. She was half-starved when she left London, and it was a long way she had to walk. She got a little fool on the way, but one evening when not far from her home she was overtaken with illness, and there being no one near at hand, the poor creature crept into some farm buildings by the roadside and there she died, without a friend to say a kind word or to wipe her brow. And hark! she was found a day or two afterwards. An inquest was held and a verdict of "died from pleurisy" was returned, but the fact was she

story of the old mill, and I am sure you will agree that it is not possible to put into a picture all the ruin that is represented here. Can you wonder, either, sir, that I call the stuff which caused this ruin the "accursed drink," or that I am always ready to say a word against its use in any shape or form? But I am keeping you from your picture, sir; still, in the word sketch I have drawn for you, I have presented only one case out of very many in which the innocent are made to suffer by this soul-destroying traffic; and may I not ask you to sometimes think when you are tempted to partake, even in the smallest degree, of the intoxicating cup, that you will let your memory dwell for a moment or two on the narrative I have just given you concerning the inmates of THE OLD MILL."

E. LAMBY, DEVISES.

LOST AND FOUND.

"Wine is a mocker;" these words kept ringing in the ears of Herbert Foster

as he tossed on his bed in a poor lodging-house in London, after a night spent in dissipation. His head throbbled with pain, and his heart ached with remorse, as he thought of his early life, and of his mis-spent years. Visions of the happy home he had left six years ago flitted across his fevered brain.

How sadly he had disappointed the hopes of his fond parents! Sad to say, it was at his father's table he had learned to like intoxicating drink, and the taste once acquired was not easily overcome. Little by little the insidious enemy had wound its strong chains about him, until the poor young man felt it was a hopeless struggle to resist its power. Suddenly rising, he said in a tone of despair, "It's of no use, I am lost. The only thing now is to drown these horrid thoughts."

After a vain search in his barely furnished room among the empty bottles, he made his way to the street, intending to visit the nearest public-house. But seeing the shutters up he remembered it was Sunday morning, and he would have to wait until one o'clock before he could gain an entrance. With a sigh, determined air he leaned against a lamp post to wait for the opening of the door. He was unconscious that he was being watched by a lady and a little boy, at the window of a house close by. A few moments later, a touch on his arm startled him from his painful reverie, and looking down he saw a bright-faced child about ten years of age, holding a glass of clear water up to

him. "Drink this, sir," said the boy. "I am sure you are thirsty, and this is better than the poisons they sell in there." Almost mechanically the young man clutched eagerly at the glass and poured its contents down his throat. Then turning to the boy he said, "Who sent you to me?" "My mother, sir; she saw you from the window, and said how very ill you looked." "What did you say about poison?" again questioned Herbert; who said I was going to drink poison? I have not quite come to that yet—though perhaps I may before long." "I am a Band of Hope boy," answered the child, "and we learn all about what they sell in the public-houses at our meetings. Why don't you join the Band of Hope, sir?"

At this moment the mother came out of the house and kindly asked the young man to step in to the hall and rest a little, he seemed so ill. Overcome with this unexpected attention from strangers, Herbert seemed impelled to follow the child into the house. Struck by his gentlemanly manner, in spite of the shabby dress and dissipated look, Mrs. Barker drew from him some of his past history. Finding that he was the



"THE OLD MILL."

died from starvation and a broken heart. This broke the poor old man entirely, and he used to walk about as though he was dazed. The only time he would ever brighten up was when a little child would toddle up one day as he was going by a cottage, one of his little friends was looking out of an upstairs window, and the poor old man thinking he would fall, called his mother's attention to it. She was one of those poor ignorant creatures some times to be found in our rural districts, and she made answer, "A pretty fellow you look after other people's children when you couldn't take care of your own!" The poor fellow seemed as though stricken with a fit, but he said not a word and walked away. The next morning, sir, he was found cold and stiff in the bed of the old mill-stream. Whether he had fallen in, or had in a moment of desperation put an end to his existence, we never knew; but here was another life—and an innocent one too—sacrificed to the accursed drink. No one has ever lived here since, and the old mill has been gradually falling into a state of ruin. This, sir, is the

CONUNDRUMS, ENIGMAS, &c.

- (1). Why may Hanlan, the teetotal champion, be supposed to be interested in mining operations?
- (2). Why may electricity be said to be a jocular subject?
- (3). Why may Juvenile Templars be likened to composite caudles?
- (4). Why are brothers "well up in the constitution" like guardians of the law?
- (5). Why is a man like a glass of beer?
- (6). Why should we not engage in a dispute with a chemist?
- (7). Why is the Good Templar's new badge like a fish?
- (8).—Why is Brother Sooti like the Christmas number of the WATCHWORD?
- (9).—Why is the Christmas WATCHWORD like a Christmas hamper?
- (10).—Why is Bro. Maline like a russet apple?
- (11).—Why might not a Good Templar to think of taking into himself a wife?
- (12).—What cord ought we always to avoid bringing into a Good Templar Lodge?

(13)—RIDDLE.

A name there is of letters a dozen;
A dear relation, yet not a cousin,
Though much dearer than "Uncle."
Yes, I am inclined to think rather
We might very aptly term him Father.
The same, as of yore, were called, Rehob,
And Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,
Though he may not attain the same fame in history,
To find out his name, I think, won't be mystery.
If you only make trial you can't be defected;
Ten of the letters are not twice repeated,
Only one of the twelve twice extends the eye,
So to find out his kith and his name you may try.

(14).—GEOGRAPHICAL OCTAGON PUZZLE.

This puzzle is in the form of an octagon, having four letters on each of its sides; the first and last letters of each word assisting in the formation of other words. The whole of the words used are geographical names.
1st line—A Town in Switzerland.
2nd line—A Town in Italy.
3rd line—A Town noted for a famous victory.
4th line—A Town in Turkey.
5th line—A Town in Cornwall.
6th line—A Town in Dutch Guiana.
7th line—A Group of Islands on the Coast of Africa.
8th line—A Russian Baltic Province.
9th line—A Town in New Zealand.
10th line—A Town in Hindostan.

The initial letters of the above form the following (three left-hand sides):—
1, 2, 3, and 4 lines—A West Indian Province of Spain.
4, 5, 6, and 7 lines—A Group of Italian Mountains.
7, 8, 9, and 10 lines—A Town in Africa.

The final letters form:—
1, 2, 3, and 4 lines—A noted City of Italy.
4, 5, 6, and 7 lines—A Turkish Port.
7, 8, 9, and 10 lines—An Arabian Town.

These lines giving six sides to the octagon. The 1st and 10th lines complete the eight.

(15).—"CHRISTMAS DAY" ACROSTIC.

Christmas day is fast approaching,
How shall we be happy then?
Rightly asked—but wrongly answered—
"It the wine!"—by many men.
So they think—but we know better,
Temperance is the surest way,
Merry minded and light hearted
All can be on Christmas day.
S'buo the drink. Ne'er let thy pleasure,
Downward help another's fall,
And I wish a merry Christmas,
Young and old, you've all.

(16).—ACROSTIC.

L et all who wish their country see
O f public-house and drink set free,
C onsider well what they can do,
A nd if a vote's presented by you,
L et it be given to those who will
O n any account support this Bill,
P ut it in this wedge, 'twill be a start,
T ake courage, and be brave at heart.
I may take time and patience, yet
O f this be sure, if we M.P.'s get
N ow to support, our cause will win.

(17).—A PUZZLE.

An artist gets lives on this earth,
(His works of world-wide fame)
Was never born, yet still had birth—
Five letters will contain his name

His works are seen in cot and hall,
Dearly beloved, he is by many;
Thousands still for his pallet call,
But none of his works are worth a penny.
His subjects are all from human race,
From poorest peasant to king on throne;
Not one from nature can you trace—
In fact not one has e'er been known.
How true doth he on canvas sketch
The portraits of those who worship his art;
From noble and king to the veriest wretch
Doth he a resemblance of self impart.
To many it may seem so strange
That his works are not worth, although possessing boundless range,
Known almost all over the earth.
Well may you in a maze be lost,
For no patron of his art can tell,
Nor he himself what it hath cost,
For one picture he's portrayed so well.

(18).—DIAMOND ACROSTIC.

My first is part of a serpent you will see,
In second the very reverse of using blind,
My centre a surname, which ends in hot tea,
And a Good Templar, of the right kind.
My fifth in India and China is found,
And last stands for Thomas all the year round.
If animals you place, and read downwards right,
My answer will then be plain to your sight.

(19).—DECAPITATION AND CURTAILMENT PUZZLE.

You'll have my leg? Cut off my head,
And next cut off my tail,
You'll have my leg as I have said;
It still will you amaze.
What still remains is nice, I vow;
And now to all I bow.
Should you my all wish to find out,
A Grand Lodge member you will rout.

(20).—CONUNDRUM.

If a Past Grand Counsellor was beheld, what part of his body would be left?

DIAMOND WORDS.

- (21).—A vowel.
- A drink.
- To allure.
- Anguish.
- To detest.
- Misery.
- A Coosonant.

Foundation words: perpendicular: A poison. Horizontal: That which it often produces.

- (22).—1. A consonant.
- 2. An inveterate drinker.
- 3. A disturbance.
- 4. By degrees.
- 5. A show.
- 6. What drinking produces.
- 7. Without preparation.
- 8. An infidel.
- 9. A thief.
- 10. A portion of time.
- 11. A consonant.

Foundation words: perpendicular: What all should be. Horizontal: From what it would save us.

- (23).—1. A consonant.
- 2. What all subscribers to the WATCHWORD should do.
- 3. To look out.
- 4. To follow.
- 5. One living near.
- 6. Clumsy.
- 7. Of used at dinner.
- 8. Not wet.
- 9. A consonant.

Foundation words: perpendicular: A weekly dish for the true Templar. Horizontal: Some one whom it might benefit to share in it.

- (24).—1. A consonant.
- 2. An animal.
- 3. A pleasant drink.
- 4. To continue.
- 5. Malignancy.
- 6. Ambiguity.
- 7. Fraud.
- 8. Pain.
- 9. To dissemble.
- 10. An animal.
- 11. A consonant.

Foundation words: perpendicular: What we are aiming at. Horizontal: An attribute of Deity.

SQUARE WORDS.

- (25).—1. Descending Water. (26).—1. Not cold.
- 2. As well.
- 3. A disease.
- 3. A portion of land.
- 3. To spoil.
- 4. A name.
- 4. To repair.
- (27).—1. Not warm.
- 2. A melody.
- 3. To exist.
- 4. One who performs.
- (28).—1. Tranquil.
- 2. A tree.
- 3. Affection.
- 4. A reward.
- (29).—1. A promenade.
- 2. Lenz.
- 3. Other.
- 4. To stagger.
- (30).—1. A vegetable.
- 2. A way.
- 3. Quiet.
- 4. A garden.

ENIGMAS.

- (31).—I'm found in week, but not in day
To yes, but not in no.
I'm found in hymn, but not in lay;
In weep, but not in woe.
I'm found in error, but not in fool;
In strong, but not in weak.
I'm found in duple, but not in full;
In search, but not to seek.
Now set to work, and you will find
A Templar through and through,
Whose work it is to feed the mind
Of those who too are true.
- (32).—My first is in war, but is not in heat;
My second is in head, but not in feet;
My third is in cart, but is not in mouse;
My fourth is in palace, but is not in house;
My fifth is in ship, but is not in sea;
My sixth is in lawyer, but not in foe;
My seventh is in love, but is not in hate;
My eighth is in early, but not in late;
My last is in day, but is not in night.
These letters now take, and place them aright,
And they will disclose what we all should read,
Who wish that from drink our lips should be freed.

(33).—HIDDEN TEMPLARS.

- 1. Have you fastened the animal in securely?
- 2. Did you send those young lads to Newcastle alone?
- 3. I sent Edwin to N. rhampton.
- 4. Is not that boy dirty?
- 5. Wheel the barrow in the evening, or you will have it over.
- 6. We agree never to taste it.
- 7. You hit Frederic hard, so never hit him again.
- 8. I saw the newly erected wards of the hospital.
- 9. Is not that erminole case bright?

EIGHT-RAYED STARS.

(34).—Each ray composed of four letters. The central letter a consonant. Commencing at the top, and going as the hands of a clock round, first ray a third, second a flower, third a quantity, fourth to obtain, fifth a name, sixth original, seventh to govern, eighth a noise. The circumference word an eminent Templar.

(35).—Central letter a consonant. First ray a river fish, second a prophet, third a descendant of Simeon, fourth to avoid, fifth to atech, sixth a Scripture phrase, seventh a bluish, eighth a thin cloud. The circumference word a character to be pitied, and whom we are trying to save.

(36).—A DIAMOND PUZZLE.

The centrale name a well-known periodical.—A consonant; an interdiction; to hinder; a metal; a pass; putting away; haughty; wrath; a consonant.

(37).—VERBAL CHARADE.

A third of dog, a third of log,
A fourth of hand, a fourth of band,
A fifth of small, a fourth of tall,
A fifth of stone, a third of one.
Now give to me a third of tea.
These letters placed in fair array
Will name a statesman of to-day.

(38).—BURIED STONES.

- 1. Rub your elbow with borax.
- 2. Is to pale? I do not wonder.
- 3. Do take a pear, Lucy.
- 4. Prance in my stable riding!
- 5. I saw Edgar Natleton to-day.
- 6. "Like an ephevery, die at once!"

(39).—CHARADE.

My first the best thing of the week,
When we our rest and blessing seek.
My second is a verb indeed,
Of which our doors stand much in need.
My third our month doth oft appear,
And cause us unity and cheer.
Soon may my whole a law become,
To free our land, and glad our home.

(40).—ACROSTIC.

A maiden's name, dear to the heart;
The next we say when friends depart;
A duke who long in prison lay;
The sweetest sonnet of the day;
The frozen breath that winter brings;
A beverage fit for gods and kings,
My initials and my initials name
A Christian man, long dear to fame.

(41).—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The birthplace of a prince most dear;
A man who onwards always fair;
A sea-king bold, but fierce and cruel;
A land where strife and sorrow rule;
A substance by an insect made;
A gloomy prison, full of shade;
A lane where Moslems love to meet;
A maiden's name both fair and sweet;
A post now appears in sight.
Then if you read the letters right,
A joyous season you will see,
And lastly what it brings to thee.

(42).—PUZZLE PYRAMID.

A consonant; a colour; a sudden fight; an algebrato term; a fruit; what one holds. The centzals, read downward, name a Good Templar.

HALF SQUARES.

- (43).—An orator. (44).—A consonant.
- An Indian province. A proposition.
- A girl's name. A Pope.
- A verb. An article of dress.
- A consonant. The Temperance friend

SQUARE WORDS.

- (45).—A season. (46).—A season.
- An influenza. A Russian river.
- A Welsh town. Past tense of a verb.
- An ocean. An English battleship.
- To lie close. A Belgian town.
- A stone. A Welsh county.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

- (47).—The centrate down and across name a statesman.
- A consonant.
- Error.
- An island.
- Our statesman's Christian name.
- A Scotch man.
- People.
- Our statesman.
- Hang one's tail.
- A place in North America.
- An English county.
- A lover of money.
- An adverb.
- A consonant.

(48).—Whole I am a grain; behead me and I am what you require at Christmas; behead me again and I am what you do at the same season; behead me once more and I am a proposition.

(49).—HIDDEN CHRISTIAN NAMES.

1. Did you see my dog race with Jack?
2. How do you know when rye is fit to cut?
3. Now don't mar your own schemes:
4. My dear Cyril, a dance is not what I need.
5. Will you call or father next, or shall I?
6. Now, for real art, Hurra beate me hollow.
7. Whom do you prefer, Gerard or Gerard?
8. Ned Ward drove Grace home.

(50).—NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

- My 9, 7, 8 is to work.
- My 5, 7, 3, 5 is to improve the mind.
- My 6, 7, 5 is a colour.
- My 1, 2, 7, 8 is a saucy mixture.
- My 6, 7, 4, 5 is to fear.
- My 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 is to scatter.
- My 9, 3, 4, 5 is made of particles.
- My 4, 7, 8, is not ancient by any means.
- My whole is an ancient Scotch town.

(51).—VERBAL CHARADE.

You will find me in year, but not in week,
 While I follow in humble, but not in meek,
 In Lisbon I'm seen, but not in Spain,
 And I revel in wealth, but not in gain;
 At Christmas I'm seen, but not in the Spring,
 I'm found in carry, but always in bring,
 I stay with the lad where'er he may roam,
 And never am found very far from my home.
 In short I'm the maddest and merriest hine,
 Now I trust you will quickly fathom my rhyme.

(52).—Find out what Tennyson says here. The dots stand for the number of letters in a word.—
 "....."
 "....."
 "....."
 "....."

(53).—GEOGRAPHICAL CONUNDRUMS.

1. A possessive pronoun, and a tender place, name an Indian province.
2. A talk, and a joint of meat, name an English town.
3. A boy's name, and a stronghold, name a German town.
4. Three-fourths of yard, and a part of the face, name an English town.
5. A kind of earth, and a pile of corn, name an Irish town.
6. A bird, and a division of water, name a Welsh town.
7. A colour, and a river, name a Scotch town.
8. A verb, and armour, name a Turkish town.

(54).—ENIGMA.

I'm first in June, yet not in May,
 I am in month, yet not in day,
 In street I reign, but not in town,
 I am in dress, yet not in gown.
 In Paradise I have a part,
 And I am found in every heart,
 In mercy, too, I take my place,
 And I am found in every face.
 Of love, too, I can take my share,
 Yet always I am in the air.
 Whilst I in pain must ever be
 I'm still in sweet security.
 Now read me right and you will have
 A Templar, noble, true, and brave,
 And when his name you here shall see
 I'm sure you will agree with me,
 That if you search the whole world round
 A nobler charn can ne'er be found.

(55).—ENIGMA.

I am a word of letters five,
 And if you have me in your hive
 I'll rob you quick of all your honey,
 Your credit, character, and money.
 Behead me and I then become
 The sorrow of very much mirth and fun;
 For old and young, sedate and gay,
 Who by this means pass hours away,
 Behead once more, and then you see,
 I'm of such great utility,
 That in the home of peace or peer
 From day to day I do appear,
 In words common of hope and cheer;
 Sometimes, alas, in tidings drear;
 Make good use of my last; but avoid ere you're cured,
 Ever touching, or testing, or handling my first.

(56).—ENIGMA.

I hope my first you all will do
 When the Christmas WATCHWORD comes to view,
 Or when your fellow Templars meeting,
 You give them each a hearty greeting.
 Behead me, I'm a distance dreary.
 At least, travellers think so when they're weary;
 But which too short will always seem
 To young folks leaning "love's young dream."
 Behead again and then you'll find
 Something on which Yankee sets his mind,
 Which when they strike their fortune's won.
 Now guess this, and my riddle's done.
 Pray give my first to all you meet
 Where'er you're walking down the street.
 If on their breast our bit of blue
 You see, perhaps 'twill keep them true.
 It costs you nought, but none can tell
 How much our ranks my first may swell.

(57).—ENIGMA.

1. What does the sower expect to do after sowing?
2. The first woman.
3. A city of Samaria.
4. The father of Zephaniah.
5. A tribe.
6. A prophet.
7. A man that wanted to be King of Israel, but failed.
8. A King of the Ammutites.

The initials and Goals will give us our mission both as Christians and Templars.

(58).—A BURIED SCRIPTURE COMMANDMENT ON TEMPERANCE.

1. (Do) not drink wine nor strong drink.—Lev. x., 9.
2. Be (not) drunk with wine wherein is excess.—Eph. v., 18.
3. O Lemuel it is not for kings (to drink) wine.—Prov. xxxi., 4.
4. (Wine) is a mocker.—Prov. xx., 1.
5. Ye shall drink drink no wine, ye (nor) your sons for ever.—Jer. xxxv., 6.
6. (Strong) drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.—Is. xlv., 9.
7. Strong (drink) is raging.—Prov. xx., 1.

(59).—What important tradesman is on the G.L.Ex.?

(60).—What public speaker has a strong will?

(61).—What wearers of the blue are not all total abstinents?

(62).—What ribbon army is prominent among the Good Templars in Leicestershire?

(63).—What letter is used as a pronoun, a useful member of the body, and a Parliamentary borough?

(64).—What two letters in the alphabet are English rivers?

(65).—SIMPLE CHARADE.

In snow I'm found, but not in pain;
 Again in cold weather, but not in rain;
 I'm seen in an oil painting, but not in the frame;
 In default I'm found, but I'm not to blame.
 It is the best, but never kind,
 And now my answer quickly find
 The surnames of three present G.L. officers.

(66).—ORIGINAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC. (Prom.)

Two poets whose poems and orations
 Are read by youths of many nations.
 (Lights).
 The soldiers form in grand array,
 This you hear they march away,
 As you walk in the garden you enjoy it much
 Though if you cannot see or even touch.
 On the Thames you may see this skimming about;
 A very useful thing; of that there is no doubt,
 This is even now worshipped in a distant land,
 A well-known god, you will understand,
 You will kindly search this out right,
 A well-known German river will strike to sight.
 This in Old Ireland is the fashion of the day,
 Men are shot down while walking by the way.

(67).—Why is Ireland like our Order?

(68).—In what respects are the Blue Ribbon Army and Salvation Army alike?

(69).—What is the difference between a member of the Blue Ribbon Army and a drunkard?

(70).—Why is a drunkard like a poor homeless London wai?

(71).—Why is the Sunday Closing Bill like an old M.P.?

(72).—Whet drunkard's book is most elegant?

(73).—What is the difference between a drunkard and his dog?

(74).—Why is a witty man most likely a Temperance man?

GOOD ADVICE.

Good Templars, be thoughtful and regular too,
 Be always at work, for there's plenty to do;
 Let brotherly kindness your actions parade,
 Encourage the weak ones, and bring back the strayed;
 Deeds prompted by kindness 's much best to do;
 What others may think does not matter to you.
 Speak kindly to members that newly are made,
 That they may not feel themselves left in the shade.
 The best way to make your own Lodge a success
 Is to act in a spirit of brotherliness. FUSCII

THE NEWER ALPHABET.

- A is for Alcohol, as you've heard, no doubt,
 And when I am in, the wit is all out.
- B is for Brandy, for beer, and for 'hobby,'
 Who takes people up when floored by their toddy.
- C is for Christmas, which soon will be here,
 With it's message of peace, and hearty good cheer.
- D is for Drunkard, poor misguided man!
 Let us stretch out a hand and save if we can.
- E for Equality, world-wide and broad,
 The brotherhood of man, the wisdom of God.
- F for Fraternity, warm-hearted and true,
 And gladly we welcome the "was bit of blue."
- G for Good Templars, a wide-spreading band,
 Whose mission it is to save our lov'd land.
- H is for Home, which our Lodges should be,
 Where no one is slighted,—a true family.
- I International, all the world round,
 For go where you will Good Templars are found,
 J Joseph Malins, our well beloved chief,
 God grant, from his visit a speedy relief.
- K Keep your vow, for the pledge you have given,
 Whether broken or kept, will most hurt in heaven.
- L is for Loyalty, to country and Queen,
 For 'mis-got' Good Templars no traitors are seen.
- M is for Mission, we're now carrying through,
 A good field for labour for all who are true.
- N is for Negro, tho' dark be his skin
 We've opened the door to let him come in.
- O is our Orphanage; pray give of your pelf
 To help train our children in wisdom and health.
- P Press onward, nor faint in the fight,
 For God will uphold when doing the right.
- Q is for Quibble, from which let's keep free,
 All working together with true charity.
- R is for Right, which yet shall prevail,
 For with Christ as our captain we never can fail.
- S Stand firm with your face to the foe,
 And soon we shall wrestle the demon's o'erthrow.
- T In Jesus' Trust, pure, loyal, and free,
 Is where, for you, died for you and for me.
- U is for Unity, the key to success,
 When working together our fellows to bless.
- V is in our Vow, remember it ever,
 Keep firm to its teaching, disgracing it never.
- W is WATCHWORD, which comes weak by week,
 Helping the strong and strengthening the weak.
- X Let us excel in things great and small,
 To carry our message of comfort to all.
- Y is Yourself! then stretch forth your hand
 To help us make sober our dear native land.
 Y is for Zeal; let us all do our best;
 Do whatever we can, trusting God for the rest.
 E. LAYR, Devizes.

A short time ago a wit in Madrid met an old blind beggar, led by a dog attached to a string, and, anxious to excite the laughter of the bystanders, he cut the string and separated the man from his leader. The merriment of the passers-by was thereby evoked, but in a manner very different from what he had intended for the blind man, opening his eyes, collared the wag for the neck and thrashed him soundly with his stick. He then quietly whistled his dog to him, re-tied the string, and continued his way with closed eyes and his usual whine of "Please remember the poor, blind man!"

HOW MANY TIMES THE GOOSE WAS PAID FOR.

Christmas Eve, and there was a goose to be raffled for the King's Arms; and there was a large number of men competing for it. After the men had settled up the affairs of the auction so quickly and well, that they quite put to shame all the legists of the present day, the goose was raffled for, and Jack Hoskins was the lucky winner. Now, Jack was the most confirmed old in the village of Blinke, and as he was well plucked before he was the goose, he had no cash on Christmas Day, and his wife and children could all cry ditto. Now we all know that goose is very nice, but a goose uncooked, no fire to cook it by, and no coal to cook it in, is not much use; however, there was a way to be had with the goose. Jack proposed to sell it, but Mr. Hoskins quietly said no to that, as she very well knew she would have had neither goose nor money; so like a wise woman she made up her mind it should be cooked somehow for dinner. So away she went borrowing sage, onions, and pan, and in a short time Tom Hoskins was proudly bearing off the goose to the kitchen.

Now, Tom was a Band of Hope boy, and a right brave little fellow he was. He knew by experience what a dinner a hundred men could eat, and at twelve years old, he had firmly resolved that he would never have a drop of the liquid fire that made his father such a madman at times. The news that Jack Hoskins had won the goose was talked over in the village, and Willie Layton (Tom's "pal") heard of it, and wondered whether Tom would eat any of the goose. Willie was a happy home; his mother and father were total abstainers and Christians; he had a goose for dinner, and plum pudding and nice pies as well, but to eat of goose was what was raffled for in a public-house he wouldn't do, not if he were to buy it with his own opinion. Poor Tom, he had not thought of such a thing, but he was a boy of principle and after considering the matter, he came to the determination not to taste it.

Dinner time came, but true to his determination Tom declined to partake of the goose. Jack Hoskins had an inkling of the reasons and demanded in an angry voice if the goose was not as good as Mr. Layton's? "Oh, yes," said Tom, "the goose is a very nice one, and Willie Layton told me this morning that his father said you were paying at a dear rate for your goose. He could not afford to pay for a goose only once, but I belong to the Band of Hope, and I would rather not taste it."

Now Jack Hoskins was a kind-hearted man who sober, and he knew he had paid for the goose many times over at the King's Arms in good hard cash, and it struck him at that moment he would pay for it in a good many other ways besides. He remembered the comfortable home he had on his first married that had been paid away; his wife's comfort and happiness, he had paid that away too. He had paid the food out of his children's mouths, clothes off their backs, boots off their feet, and a still smaller voice whined: "And you go on paying at this rate you will pay away your own cell, for you well know no drunkard can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." Just at this moment came a tap at the door, and Willie and his father walked in. They had been talking about Tom's resolve, and his good Samaritanism, and Mrs. Layton thought they would make an effort to save poor Jack this Christmas. They had tried many times before, but "try, try again" was their motto, and this time it was their pleasure, after they had Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins to tea, and had a good long talk on the subject (for Jack was in a softened mood) to see all their names go down in the pledge book that Mr. Layton kept for the purpose of taking pledges wherever and whenever he could get them, and the little ones, who so pleased to put their names down when Tom told them that the pledge signed meant a good home, good clothes, and plenty to eat and drink, and that was what it did mean to them, for Mr. Layton not only induced Jack to sign the pledge but looked after him afterwards. Jack to the Temperance meeting, and shortly afterwards him to join a Good Templar Lodge, and when next Christmas came round Jack Hoskins was known as an earnest Temperance worker with some enough not to pay for his goose more than once, and he was paying back with redoubled kindness to his wife and children that which he had been robbing them of for many years just for the privilege of raffling at the King's Arms for a goose.

M.A.B. Great Yarmouth.

A DOCTOR'S ERROR.

Any Smith who doctors a life-abstainer—until the birth of her first child, when the doctor said she would not be able to nurse it without taking some stimulant. She referred him to some of her friends who had nursed their children without, saying what they could do surely she, a life-abstainer, could. Still the doctor said, saying, "I will not nurse it, nor can I but do it." For a long time she refused to take it, but her friends at last prevailed upon her to take it, but only as a medicine, to be given up again soon. How little did they think what would be the result of their persuasions; and for a time

she only took it as the doctor ordered, and at the stated times, as she medicine, but soon the quantity and times for taking it increased, and although she strove to hide it from those around her, she was fast becoming a slave to drink.

Her friends, becoming aware of the evil fact, earnestly tried to persuade her to abstain. She replied, "When I was on the safe side you urged me to drink, and I cannot give it up now if I would."

One day last summer she had been drinking; the window of the sitting-room was open, and was low, almost to the floor. It was not known if she was looking out, or if in passing the window she staggered and fell. She was picked up by a corpse. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, instead of murdered by drink. Here was a young life sacrificed, a hard-bred broken-hearted, a dear babe, scarce two years old, never to know a mother's love,—all through the doctor's mistake. Brothers and sisters, we must not rest on our oars at present, although we may thank God for much that has been done; still we must work and pray. Especially let us work more earnestly amongst the young, knowing that prevention is better than cure.

E. A. S.

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Half-dozen best white balanced handle Table Knives, half-dozen Dessert Knives to match, 1 pair superior Carvers and 1 Table Steel to match, genuine Nickel Silver Table Forks, half-dozen ditto Dessert Forks, half-dozen ditto Dessert Spoons, 2 pairs Table Spoons, half-dozen Tea Spoons, all to match.

Our Universal 12s. 6d. Plate Parcel.

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1 electro plated Tea and Coffee Service, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, gilt lined Sugar Basin, and gilt lined Cream Jug, handsome pattern, beautifully engraved.

Our Christmas Present Parcel.

1 electro plated Tea and Coffee Service, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, gilt lined Sugar Basin, and gilt lined Cream Jug, handsome pattern, beautifully engraved.

Our Two Guinea Christmas Present Parcel.

One beautifully lined with purple velvet and silk, containing 1 pair superior plated Fish Carvers, 1 Case lined as above, containing 2 pairs plated Table Knives, 1 Case lined as above, containing 1 dozen plated Tea Spoons, 1 Sugar Spoon, and 1 pair Sugar Tongs, electro plated engraved Butler Knife, 1 electro plated Pickle Fork, 1 Sardinian Fork, 1 plated Jam Spoon, 1 electro plated Pickle Fork, 1 electro plated Sardinian Fork, and 1 electro plated Jam Spoon.

Our Christmas Present Parcel.

The above can also be had in the new shape of very superior quality, plated in best metal, very handsome design and beautifully engraved, price 8s. the set, as above, containing 1 pair superior plated Fish Carvers, 1 Case lined as above, containing 2 pairs plated Table Knives, 1 Case lined as above, containing 1 dozen plated Tea Spoons, 1 Sugar Spoon, and 1 pair Sugar Tongs, electro plated engraved Butler Knife, 1 electro plated Pickle Fork, 1 Sardinian Fork, 1 plated Jam Spoon, 1 electro plated Pickle Fork, 1 electro plated Sardinian Fork, and 1 electro plated Jam Spoon.

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THE

GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1882.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.

The festive season comes round once more, bringing gladness and joy to many hearts and many homes. The birthday of the great Giver of gladness and glory is a fitting time for us to rejoice together, and to seek to spread the world's pleasures. Those are the happiest people who are most in sympathy with the spirit of the Child born in Bethlehem, and who, whatever their own sorrows, can realise how truly throughout the ages, the words, and life, and spirit of the Christ we celebrate have chased away gloom and brought gladness into being. "In Thy presence is fulness of joy and at Thy right hand are pleasures for evermore"—is the grand truism for time and eternity, and those must be the saddest of the sorrowful who have nothing but a dim notion that by-and-bye there may be a happy place and a happy time, not for them, but only for some of the favoured few, ordained to live in the presence of a God who, to all outside, is vengeance and despair. No! no!—we celebrate the birth of One who ever liveth with us here; who is the fount and source of all the cheeriest words and deeds by which we strive to make one another happy in this world; the real friend and brother, whose hand ever gives and whose heart ever beats; felt, heard, and seen; not far off in the heavens; not alone in our churches; but in our hospitals, our orphanages, our ten thousand schemes of charity and goodwill, and in every home where an open door and an open heart are ready to receive Him.

His birthday comes round again. It is a good plan not to forget birthdays. Human affections are too apt to get dulled by the eventful and busy strife of this work-a-day world. Brotherly love and filial affection are

precious treasures, to be carefully preserved in every heart. We may be too apt to forget those we ought most to love; and when sickness and separation come we may think how little we have done—to, what might have been—to cheer and brighten the lives departed. Let us keep up our birthday celebrations, in our families, and in the circles of our friendship; and let those we love and esteem feel, as birthdays come round, that someone remembers them with thankful heart, and wishes them "many happy returns of the day." But this day of days—the birthday of Christ—is of all days the one when offences should be forgiven, wrongs redressed, wounds healed, affections strengthened, and life made glad; and thus we should fitly celebrate the advent of the Prince of Peace.

It is only thus that we can endure the perplexities of life. The worldly surroundings of mankind, separated from God-ward relationships, are the source of endless bitterness, disappointments, and death; and even those who desire to rise above them are often tempted to look only at the wrong side of God's great scheme for human happiness. The prison life, the desolated homes, the diseases of the mind, the pains of the body, the betrayals, the failures of our fondest plans, the disappointments of our strongest hopes, the tearing away from us of the very life and soul of our existence—one or more of these troubles have afflicted some of our readers during the past year, and the perplexities of daily life have been to many a heavy cross to bear. But there is the brighter side; and the great consolation is that the working out of God's will brings us to share such pleasures and joys, such family blessings here, and such foretastes of happier meetings hereafter, as will convince us by-and-by—if we have not yet learnt the lesson—that all things are wisely ordained, and that "peace on earth, good-will toward men" are the ever-flowing results of relationship and likeness to the Christ with whose name this anniversary is celebrated throughout the world.

For the furtherance of this grand scheme of human happiness, our Good Templar Brotherhood is eminently adapted, and its true aim can only be realised as we all strive to lead one another onward and upward, and to shed brightness and joy around us. Let us individually and unitedly strive to do all we can, by the means nearest to our hands, to make others glad during this coming Christmastide, and then we shall be happy. In this sense we again heartily wish our readers

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Bro. MALINS, G.W.C.T., is still slowly improving under medical treatment on the South Coast.

Bro. E. WOOD hon. secretary of the Orphanage, desires us to say that photographs are being sent out as fast as they can be obtained from the photographers. All who are entitled to them will receive copies in due course.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS will kindly note that in order to utilise as fully as possible the numerous contributions to our Christmas Number, we have, as on previous occasions, held our Lodge News and the usual weekly intelligence. Many valued contributions added to this issue are also held over for future insertion.

A man who spends ninepence a day in beer squanders in 50 years nearly £2,000.

Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance and an irregular life do as manifestly kill themselves as those who hang or poison or drown themselves.

A CHRISTMAS CONQUEST.

Merriment and laughter, gaiety, beauty, rich tints of colouring, prickly holly, with its glowing red berries; oh, Christmas, what a host of rich associations cluster round thy name!

"This is the only one," my philosophical friend—who will let his voice be heard too often for my peace, I sometimes think—whispers in my ear "this is only the outside," he repeats, "dig beneath, look into the hearts of those assembled here and see *there*, the gloom, the aching, the suspense; but with calm dignity, I bid my presuming acquaintance lay his tongue. For this night at least, I would believe in human happiness, in the love which no misfortune could mar, no cold mistrust, with its sharp, stinging tongue; withier, I would have faith in the heart, in the glowing courage of man. Let me perceive at once, my friends, that I was in an amiable mood. I felt at peace with everybody. Was it old Father Christmas bestowing his genial mood upon me or the rosy wine, which, sparkling on the board, stood ready to decry the unwary and—my philosophical friend finishes the sentence for me—the arresting nature of the composition of the human susceptibilities comprised in that part of the frame commonly termed the mind, but more sensibly named 'the palate'? But this is digression. I think I must have been in a somewhat peculiar mood, bold content with my lot, viz., dear old Father Christmas. Certainly it could not be the latter, considering I had only taken two glasses of that glowing revivifier by some of our stru moralists yelped "Poison." I am a temperate man. There were others who had done more justice to the pure juice of the grape and to its pure-minded manufactures. The exhilarating effects were just beginning to be apparent. The white-haired old gentleman just opposite to me had been so long and so sensibly pained by the kosses, a lady of refined character, and who would have held enough alcohol to affect her in any way, was chatting away so merrily it was quite pleasant to hear her. I, well used to home scenes in this house behind the social veil, saw that the next morning this amiable old fellow would creep down at least about 11.30 with a splitting headache and bemom in querulous voice the necessity of giving Christmas parties. The thought of the infliction to be bestowed upon myself and the other inmates on the morrow by the benevolent man was just, here, in, in upon my pleasant mood when a crooked laugh—I so describe it in no other words, and it was crooked—sounded in my ears. "Ha! ha! ha!" Thoroughly startled I turned round, and there—but all my practical, sensible, business-like nerves, and I was not to go further into the account, or you may term me, because I happen to possess, to my sorrow, maybe, an excitable temperament and an easily deceived imagination, an Ideomania—yet there, there, in the corner, standing behind my own woman. I became at first sight she would appear, at least in some eyes; her face wore a bright colour, not the hue of health, but that caused by exultation and a sense of triumph. She was robed in a dress of warm, ruby hue, and her eyes flashed fire, and she was set with different kinds of stones—common—diamonds, as with my eye caught their glitter; bracelet, earrings, brooch, she seemed a composition of colour and vulgar splendour; but, above all else, blazed the light of triumph from her evil eyes. I looked round the table. No one else was there, that was quite evident. I was glad, and gave a sigh of relief. There were seated at that table young, hot-headed fellows, who might have been hired by this sensual, gaudy woman. My thoughts known to her. "Lo! just has the feeling of multitude and a crowd in my mind at once." He, he, with its mocking, rasping sound, once more ran through my frame. "And so, vain fool!" she exclaimed, "you imagine that I am unknown. Listen! there is not one here unacquainted with me, from that white-haired man, the old miser, to that young fellow near, who had certainly taken enough, and was talking rather disconnectedly. I am bowed down to—worshipped. Would you not know my name? I am Queen Alcohol, by some designated king—but there I am. I capable of taking diverse forms and disguises to suit my victims, as is but fitting to one to whom the whole nation pays due homage." "Stay—stay your idle vaunting—such senseless boasting is his belly's fallen crown!" she cried, but I merely bowed my head. I had a look of fierce hatred she, who but just before had gloriied in her power, passed away from sight. In her place—good heavens! what a change!—a maiden clothed in pure white, no patry jewellery save; an diamond of immense value fastened the tresses of golden hair which, pushed back from the forehead, fell in ringlets slant at her waist; but greater even than the contrast in the appearance was the difference of expression; my eyes seemed riveted to the face of this young girl, a sweet face, and yet first one, and she met my glance you might think easy to one as you liked; but at the second would know that with all the grace, strong will was blended. Hope beamed in the tender eyes, yet sorrow lurked there too, compassion, gentle love, firmness, determina-

tion. Being a dabbler in physiognomy, I was noting all these points, when a clear, soft voice broke the silence. "Sir," she said, and her voice thrilled me, "intemperance hath of me done deadly work here as in other places—for that I sorrow." Tears stood in her eyes. "But," and she hoped gleamed forth now, "her rig will soon be over; her power is fast falling; she boasts of it still, but in her base heart trembles. I am here this night to plead for myself—my name is Total Abstinence—and not be looked for." I started, "do not turn away from me; I saw how you, abhorred intemperance. But listen; had not your late visitor felt that she held some power over you, she would not have shown herself so plainly to you. I felt the truth of these remarks; for there, at that moment, I thought of my own past and having the thought of that unsightly old hag, a twinge of thirst, or, as I suppose my fair councillor would have termed it, the appetite for drink, compelled me to raise my hand to the glass.

"Touch it not. Look to your own safety, think of your duty to your neighbour. I have one friend here; she speaks the truth. Listen to her! For your own sake, for the sake of others, sign the pledge!" Each word came out distinct, clear, and then, she rose, the pure, white, shal-trimmed maiden, vanished. My friend, was it fancy? I rubbed my eyes and roused myself; my next neighbour, the afore-mentioned young man declared I had been to sleep and nodding; but finding he was rather excited by stimulant, I took no notice of him, and, surely, it must have been really, or to total abstinence was the subject of conversation.

"What is that?" I inquired; "you believe it to be a Christian duty to abstain from all intoxicating drinks!" This to a young lady at the other end of the table. She listened, and looked confused at first; but on the question being repeated, affirmed that she did most decidedly. Then there was an indignant outburst, but she stood her ground well; others, too timid before, now supported her, and such a discussion followed as had never before been known at that table; the man had spoken truth, she had a firm friend there. "And how did it end?" are you asking; it ended in my signing the pledge. I was the first to sign; the lady of the house followed—no more bad headaches in the morning now—actually my young neighbour, the semi-intoxicating young man signed it, and he kept it too. The white-haired old gentleman did not join us for some time, but I told him my "vision," he called it, and being an impertinent old fellow says that it was the nerves in a state of partial insensibility for want of sleep, acted upon by the influence of the two glasses of wine, the man of conversation, &c., &c., &c. Be that as it may, my vision, if vision it be, assued him at last to leave his wine, and neither he, nor any of the rest, nor yet your humble servant, ever regretted going over to the side of the white-robed, pure-minded, truthful, gentle maiden, Total Abstinence.

NORMAN LEIGH.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Down by the sea wall there one, down by the mud, wild sea,
Glowers the moon over his head, dull as a war-worn target,
Clamour and wild screams from the gulls mocking his wailing
Ring in his ears, deadened by pain, while on the wave-swept marge
Musing he walks, counting a scroll, dim with the dusk of tears
Shed for the fond hopes of his heart lost by the lure of wine
Deep in his face, rigidly set, deeper than weary years
Ever could trace, care marks her own, marked with her own dread sign.
Once he had been noble and brave, loved as no tongue can tell,
Honour and love—manhood and faith—all, he has thrown aside
Spare them, for what? Sadly he owns 'twas but an empty spell
Now, in his grief and drear, even the gulls deride.
Oh, for the times squandered and spent. Oh! for past peace of mind,
Oh! that the frown hours would return, lo! from the tomb arise
"What a man says that shall he reap," thus seems to shrivel a wind
Over the earth, sky and the sea blackness of darkness lies—
Hark! what is that? 'twas on the gale, something it is which tells
Tales long forgotten, pregnant with life, nervig his soul anew
Stalwart and strong, standing erect, roused by the Christmas bell
Bringing in force back to his mind how in the oaken pew,
Close by her side, holding her hand, he by his mother sat,
Hearing the words "Peace on the earth love, and goodwill to men."
Now in his strength, welling afores, he is felicitate
And to the end marches in hope, never to fall again!
HENRY H. SPANGLER.

Bro. ROSBORTH is now open for engagements.—Aston-road, Edg-green, Golborne, Lancashire.—[Advt.]

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

- (1). Because he makes so much of his ear (ore).
(2). Because we make light of it.
(3). Because they do without snuffing.
(4). Because they are constantly "taking up" some unfortunate individual for "being out of order."
(5). Because blowing his head off settles him.
(6). Because he always has a rator ready.
(7). Because it has scales on it.
(8). Because he is full of wit and wisdom.
(9).--Because it is full of good things and always welcome.
(10).--Because though laid aside, he will heal the better for keeping.
(11).--Because, by the rules of our Order he must not export her (sup-porter).
(12).--Discord.
(13).--Joseph Malins.

(14).-- CHUR URBINO BLENHEIM ADRIANOPLE LAUNCESTON PARANARIBO SEYCHELLES ESTHONIA NELSON AGRRA

17.--D rink is the artist here portrayed, R ed noses he will surely place I n faces the great Creator made, N o greater cure hath human race, K eep from his deadly influences, friend.
18).-- S COTT S COTT S COTT

(19).--Clegg.
(20).--Why, his leg--(C)legg.
(21).-- ALE DFCOYS REMORSE ABEFORE WOL

(22).-- SOT BRUDL GRADUAL FSPENACLE DEXNKENNES UNIVALEV LAR SCEPTIC SFELON DAY

(23).-- WY WATCH SUICIDE NEWBURY AEWKWARD BROTH DAY

(24).-- HOG COGNAC IVIRULENCE OMNIPOTENCE DCEPTION TEFIGN

25).--RAIN ISLE NOEL (26).--WARM RAUIN RUIIN MEND (27).--COLD OLIO LIVE DOER (28).--CALM ALOE MEED (29).--PIER IDLE ELSE RELE (30).--TREE ROAD EASE EDEN

(31).--Kempster.
(32).--Warenwood.
(33).--1, Malins, 2, Gladstone, 3, Winton, 4, Boyd, 5, Winslow, 6, Green, 7, Richardson, 8, Edwards, 9, Lucas.
(34).-- RAKES OOO ELUREAM OOO OSA TSP (35).-- DDUR AUF RAOH RAKUN

(36).-- W BAN DETERY METCHWORLD WASTCHWORLD STOWING PROUD REDE

(37).--Gladstone.
(38).--1, Ruby, 2, Opal, 3, Pearl, 4, Amethyst, 5, Garnet, 6, Emerald.
(39).--Sunday Closing Bill.

(40).--MURIEL ADIEU ROBERT THRUSH ICE NECTAR (41).--HOBURG COBURG ROLLER IRELAND SHRELAO TOLBOOTH MANSFIELD SPENSER

(42).-- M TANN SALLY INDICES GHERNAGE POSSESSIONS

(43).--GOUGH GOUDE GUNA GO (44).-- TBOOTH BOOTH BOOTH

(45).--SPRING PANAMA RADNOR INDIAN NESTLE GARNET (46).--WINTER ISCHMA NOTICED TOWTON EAGLEON

(47).-- W SINA MALTA WILFRID PETERHEADS INDIVIDUALS WILFRIDLAWSON UNIVALEV LAR WOLLASTON WARSWICK MANSNER NGT

(48).--Wheat--heat--at.
(49).--1, Grace, 2, Henry, 3, Mary, 4, Ada, 5, Ernest, 6, Arthur, 7, George, 8, Edward.
(50).--1, Sew, 2, Read, 3, Red, 4, Stew, 5, Rand, 6, Strew, 7, Sand, 8, New.--St. Andrews.
(51).--Yule-tide.

(52).--"How'er it be, it seems to me, 'Tis only ooble to be good; Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."
(53).--1, Mysere, 2, Chatham, 3, Frankfurt, 4, Yarmouth, 5, Limerick, 6, Swansea, 7, Dundee, 8, Ismail.

(54).--Joseph Malins.
(55).--Drink, rink, ink.
(56).--Smile, mile, "ile."
(57).--1, Rea P, 2, Ev F, 3, S yohs R, 4, C n-h 1, 5, U zuzilite S, 6, E lja H, 7, T fin I, 8, H ana N, 9, E g G.

(58).--Doj not drink wine nor strong drink.-- Lev. x, 9.
(59).--A Glazier (Glazier).
(60).--Whil(her-force).
(61).--Polliceman.
(62).--(Sister) Green.]
(63).--1--eye.
(64).--Wye and Dee (Y and D).
(65).--Scott, Woods, Rolfs.

(67).--Because Malin is at the heat of it.--(Note, Malin Head, in Donegal, is the most northerly point in Ireland.)
(68).--Why they were bo(oth) founded by persons of the same name.
(69).--One shows his colours in his coat, and the other in his nose.
(70).--Because he feels the wine(d) bitterly.
(71).--It has been returned often, but will arrive home at last.
(72).--His nose, when it is re(a)d.
(73).--One makes the wh(ite), the other drinks it.
(74).--Because when the wine is in the wit is out, and vice versa.

SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

"Well, are you going to have a drink, Bill?" said Charles Smith to his fellow workmate, as they were walking home from work one Saturday afternoon. "No, thanks, Charley," answered Bill Clement, "I am going to keep away from the drink altogether. I find that my head is clearer, my step firmer, and my heart lighter since I left it alone."

"Oh, that's nonsense," said Charley Smith in a sneering voice, "you only keep away from it so that you shall not pay for any for others to drink."

"You know what you say is not true, as I am sorry to say I have gone beyond my means to be equal with my friends, but in future I shall stay away from the public house altogether."

"Very well, Bill, as you like; I suppose if you drink now your wife will nag at you," answered Charley Smith, tauntingly.

"My wife, thank heaven, has always been a blessing to me, and well, I hope, remain so," said Bill.

"Now you are an abstainer I suppose we shall hear you at the Temperance meeting, running down all your old friends," said Charley Smith.

"Not so; if I should join an Order I shall contrive to do good and spread the cause of Temperance. As I firmly believe that the less we drink the more we would not drink at all if it was not for the sake of company."

"Your preaching has commenced already, I see," said Charley, "so now as you will not accept a drink, I will wish you good day."

"If you do not object I will walk homewards with you," said Bill, "and try to explain to you the good of abstinence and get you to abstain."

"Very well, but I don't think you will meet with much success," answered Charley.

"In that respect," said Bill, "you spend your money where your wife ought to be receiving it; in the second on prison that only makes the blood impair and wrecks the mind; and, thirdly, robs your wife, children and yourself of good clothing and food; now if after this bit of advice you were to come with me and sign the pledge, in a few weeks' time you would with pleasure note the difference in yourself and family. Will you come?" entreatingly asked Bill. "I will come with you, but I do not promise to sign," said Charley.

On the same Saturday evening a large Gospel Temperance Mission was to be inaugurated, and in the Hall were to be seen, seated together, Bill and Charley in close and earnest conversation. After listening attentively to the speakers and talking in the singing, Bill turned to his friend Charley and said "Now, will you sign the pledge with me?"

"I will," replied Charley, "and pray to God to help me to keep it," and they went to the table where it was receiving at the same time, a piece of 'blue ribbon' which was pinned to their breasts.

After leaving they went home arm-in-arm, and when their wives saw that their husbands had signed the pledge they were just now so honest.

Bill and Charley were afterwards subjected to much "chaff," but they were just as well liked by their wives, and Charley says that he shall never regret the day when his friend Bill induced him to "sign the pledge."

H. C. CHAWNER, Walthowth.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

"Thy will be done," O Lord, I strive to say; Leave to Thee all the future, and but live to-day; With prayer and supplication I would come And thank Thee for my life. "Thy will be done." "Thy will be done." Is not Thy will the best? Is there another way to perfect rest? Then accept to the end the race I run; In every step I take "Thy will be done." "Thy will be done." In all the scenes of life, Affliction's furnace and the battle's strife, Fainting, I scarce can hear the voice of One Saying, "Father, not mine--Thy will be done." "Thy will be done." But as I catch that sound My soul revives, the needed strength is found; If Thy love grieve me, Thy will be done." What good can it withhold? "Thy will be done." "Thy will be done." Thy promises are true; Our trials and afflictions here are few, Benefits the glory when the battle's won, The warfare o'ers, and Thy will is done. A.E.B.

He told him to spell hostility. "H-o-r-s-e, -s, horse," commanded Pat. "Not horse-ti-ty," said the teacher, "but hoc-ti-ty." "Sura," replied Pat, "an 'didn't ye tell me the other day not to say 'ho's'?" Be jabbers it was, thing wid ye on day, and another the next."

The Bishop of Limerick being in falling health, his physician recently told him it was highly necessary for him to seek rest and change of air so "Then," said the bishop, "I have positively declined to do so." "Then," said the doctor, plainly, "my lord, I tell you candidly your case is most serious one, and if you do not go to Nice you must very soon go to Heaven." "Oh, well in that case," replied the bishop, dimly, "I will go to Nice."



LETTER FROM BRO. A. G. MARMENT, R.W.G.M. Bro. A. G. Marment, G.W.S. of the Grand Lodge of Texas, writes as follows, under date of November 17:—

During my long illness, I have not been able to write you much for the columns of your valuable paper. The G. L. of Texas still holds its own, and scores a victory now and then. At the last G.L. session we had a small increase, since then two Lodges have been organised, and the reports as far as received show an increase of membership. The Indian Territory is looking up, and a new Lodge has been organised there. During the time of the State canvass for election many outrages on negroes were reported, and since the election in some of the Republican precincts, the Democrats, masked and arm'd, broke into the Court House safe and took away all the ballot boxes, with the ballots of thousands (?) in them. The old spirit of caste hatred and white supremacy is still at fever heat, and the end is not yet. The doctors here seem unable to cure me or even to give me ease, and now have decided that the only course for me to pursue is to return to England, and there in the London Temperance Hospital, endeavor to find relief. I shall probably be started by the State Line of a.s. Will Glasgow re you receive this. When I start I will notify you. Dominus Tobiscum.

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G.W.C.T.'S NOTICES.

If Correspondents do not receive prompt replies to their communications, they will please understand that it is because Bro. Scott, G.W.C.O. is from home; and between now and Christmas is, in many cases, a day and a-half's rest from Birmingham. December 5, 1882.

G.W. Sec.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The twelve copies of Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, a gift to the Lodges by the P.G.W.C.T., can be had on application to the G.W. Seco. The District Secretaries have, in a few instances, been supplied for the Lodges in their districts.

In applying, Lodge Deputies should give the names and numbers of the Lodges.

The new edition of "Duties of Deputies and other Officers" is ready, as can be seen by the advertisement in another column.

W. District Secretaries are requested to send, without delay, their Return Sheets and Tax for the quarter ending November 1.

Tax for the quarter ending November 1, received during the week:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Amount, and Location. Includes entries for Belgium, Chesbire, W., Kent, M., Keat, W., Notis, Essex, Dorset, Northampton, S., Monmouth, and Yorks. E.

G.L. Offices, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

G.S.J.T.'S OFFICIAL NOTICES.

D.S.J.T.'s reports for quarter ending November 1, received as follows:—Dec. 6, Derby; Dec. 6, Wilts; Dec. 6, N.W. Yorks; Dec. 11, N. Devon; Dec. 11, S.W. Lancashire.

NEW TEMPLARS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, PLACE, DISTRICT, and Address. Includes entries for Hope of Stoke, Stoke, W. Dorset, and Pride of Urdal, S.E. Lancashire.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTH.

COOPER.—On December 4, at 17, Princes-street, Gravesend, the wife of Bro. Frank Cooper, L.D., Star of Grass-vent, of a son.

DEATHS.

GORING.—On December 3, at 23, St. Paul's-road, Middlesex, Sister Ann Maria Goring, wife of Bro. Enoch Goring, of the Daisy Lodge; aged 42 years; much respected.

ROLLEY.—On December 1, at Green-street, Derby, Bro. Richard Rollet, late A.H.C., Ubique Lodge, Woolwich, aged 34 years.

ROLLEY.—On December 9, as above, Florence, infant daughter of the late Bro. Richard Rollet, aged seven months.

GREENWOOD.—On December 10, at 61, George's street, Leeds, Sister Alice Hannah Marie Greenwood, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Bro. Paul Greenwood, L.D. of United Lodge, No. 75.



THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED:—The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire digestive system; and the afflicted one drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but, if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—

Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended with drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side of the liver, with enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by a flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion, or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure; and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. WHITE, Limited, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup. The genuine Syrup and Pills have the words "A. J. WHITE, Limited," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Bottle and Box.

"34, Abion-road, Woolwich, Kent,
"April 9, 1880.

"To A. J. White, Esq.
"Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have been suffering for some time from general inward weakness and an all-gone sinking feeling of the chest and stomach, with a great deal of pain after eating. I had consulted doctors, and had taken several bottles of their medicines, both in Ireland and England, but without any good result. It seems to me that all they tried to do was to get all my money. A friend of mine advised me to try a bottle of your truly valuable Curative Syrup, which I am happy to say I did, and after the first two or three doses I felt great relief, and by the time I had finished the second bottle, I had quite lost all symptoms of my old ailment; and from the very great good I have derived from it I have recommended it to many of my friends with all confidence, who have tried it with satisfactory results.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours ever gratefully,
"ANNIE McCONNEL."

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY.

"Cowper-street, California, Ipswich,
"June 27, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that after taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I am quite restored to health, after suffering for four years from the most excruciating pains. At times I could not move in my bed from rheumatism and dropsy, but now, although I am sixty-three years of age, I am able to work and walk free from pain. I send you this that you may let any of my fellow-sufferers know the great benefit I have received after taking your valuable medicine. I found great relief after taking it for two days; and I am sure no one could have been a greater sufferer than myself.

"Yours truly,
"CHARLES SLATE."
"Mr. A. J. White."

DISCHARGED FROM THE INFIRMARY AS INCURABLE.

"West Wylam-terrace, Prudhoe-on-Tyne,
"July 3, 1879.

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed is P.O.O., and I may inform you that the 'Curative Syrup' I got from you is no stranger in my house; my wife has taken two bottles for liver complaint, and it has done her a great deal of good; but a far more wonderful cure than any I know of is that of one of my sons, a lad aged eighteen years, who is a living witness to its efficacy. For eleven years he was in a fearful state from running ulcers about the neck and chest. I had him in the Infirmary at Newcastle, and he was discharged as incurable, and we feared that he would live but a short and miserable life.

"I was persuaded to give him your medicine; amendment was rapid, and after taking four bottles the ulcers had entirely disappeared, and his skin, once rough and scurfy, is now clear and healthy as one could wish to see. You are at liberty to publish this, as my son can be seen any day at work, and such a wonderful medicine and cures cannot be too widely known. Thanking you for your kindness.

"I remain,
"Yours truly,
"JAMES GIBSON."
"To Mr. R. Wright, Chemist, Dyker, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Mr. T. B. Senior, Chemist, Kirkcgate, Wakefield, writes:—
"December 15, 1880.

"I have sold a great number of bottles, and numbers of patients speak wonders of it. The above is the truth in regard to Seigel's Syrup."

"St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
"November 29, 1881.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it, I feel quite cured.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours truly,
"WILLIAM BRENT."

"Mr. A. J. White."
"East-street Mills, East-street, Cambridge-health, London, E.C.,
"July 24, 1882.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, in all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel's Syrup; he advised me to try it, attesting that he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time, it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake of any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that through

the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.

"Yours truly,
"W. S. FORSTER."
"To Mr. A. J. White."
"Hensingham, Whitehaven,
"October 16, 1882.
"Mr. A. J. White.

"Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

"I remain, yours respectfully,
"(Signed) JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT."
"Frickheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire,
"September 23, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—Last year, I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

"A certain minister in my neighbourhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health, after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much afflicted with costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) WILLIAM S. GLASS, Chemist."
"A. J. White, Esq."

"Market-place, Pocklington, York,
"October 2, 1882.

"Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say I have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial; the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make any use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

"Yours respectfully,
"(Signed) R. TURNER."

"Main-street, Clogheen,
"February 23, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—A woman in this town had been for many years suffering from some complaint, but she did not know what it was. Her appetite was gone, she was weak and low-spirited, and could not attend to her work. The doctor gave her bottles; they did her no good. She was at last cured by taking your truly valuable Curative Syrup, and would advise anyone who has been troubled by her complaint to give it a trial. Her daughter read it for her; she came to me and bought a 2s. 6d. bottle of Syrup, saying she was going to try if it would do her mother any good. She was able to sit up in the bed before the first bottle was finished, and after the second she came to me herself and related the above account of how she was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. This occurred nearly four years since, and she still continues in good health, and is never tired of recommending the Syrup and Pills, as she says she owes her life to them. If any person writes to me, I can corroborate this statement, and will give name and address of the person alluded to (by her permission), and she will be too happy to give an account of how she got cured to any person who may communicate with her.



"EDMUND RIORIAN."

GRAND CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON FINE ART ASSOCIATION take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the many thousands of readers of this paper, who during the past several years have patronised this Association. Anticipating an enormous demand for their usual "Christmas Parcels," which have met with such universal success for several seasons, the Directors of the Association are greatly pleased to notice the interest and the readers of this paper generally, that they have made an unusually large purchase of Christmas and New Year Cards, and have much pleasure in stating that they have been successful in selecting some of the most beautiful Cards ever produced. In addition to the above purchase, and goods of their own publication mentioned below, they have purchased for cash a large number of BEAUTIFUL SCRAP ALBUMS, and, as an inducement to those who have not yet favoured the Association with their commands, the Directors have decided to

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10 choice and Pretty Chromo, consisting of Italian Views, Scenes, Lake Scenery, Heads of Pretty Children, Marine Views, &c., especially adapted for centres of either Screens or Scrap Album.
A Scripture Text, (oblong shape), beautifully designed, and printed in colours so as to resemble Real Hand Tinting.
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A Beautiful Picture in Oils, suitable for framing.
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3 charming Birdyard Cards, choice designs, and suitable mottoes.
An Illustrated Family Almanack for 1883, containing short Stories, Anecdotes, Poetry, Christmas Carols, Short Biographies, valuable Household Receipts, and a quantity of interesting matter for readers of all ages.
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(Signed) G. SPALDING.

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SOME SEVERE WINTERS.

What a terrible winter [that must have been. A.D. 401, when the Black Sea was frozen over for twenty days, and again in 763, when the Mediterranean was frozen at a distance of one hundred miles from the Straits of Constantinople! We are told that in 1231 loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice. Many of our readers will remember that the Countess Maud, when besieged by King Stephen in Oxford, made her escape by dressing in white and walking across the Thames, which, with other rivers, was then frozen over. In 1658 the Baltic Sea was frozen, and Charles X. of Sweden was enabled to march across the Little Belt with his army.

The Thames was frozen so hard in 1515 that the Archbishop of Canterbury crossed from Lambeth to Westminster in a horse litter. But the most memorable frost that has ever occurred in England was that of 1681, when the Thames was frozen to a depth of eighteen inches for seven weeks. If you want to have a graphic account of the "frost fair" that was held, you must read the diary of Mr. Evelyn. Booths were erected, filled with all manner of things; printing presses were set up, and we are told that the printer earned as much as five pounds a day for printing the names of people, at the rate of sixpence a name. Skating was followed by horse and coach races; races by bull baiting; and with it all there was a terrible amount of drunkenness, so that Mr. Evelyn remarks that it led not only to "baechanalian triumph or carnival on the water," but to he also "a severe judgment on the land; the trees not only splitting as though by lightning struck, but men and cattle perishing in divers places." In an old manuscript written by one of the Fellows of the Royal Society we find reference made to this frost: "Ye fish left ye coast almost five moneths; all provisions excessive deare. Ye Thames was frozen up some moneths, so yt it became a small city with booths, coffee houses, taverns and whole streets made on it. Ye birds of ye aire died numerously." The state of things in London was very bad. No water from the mains, and all the breweries were stopped. We should not regret, however, if these latter had never commenced again, for as our readers know they cause more mischief and misery than all the great frosts put together.

Another great frost fair on the Thames was that of 1814, a time still remembered by many aged persons. It lasted five days, from the 31st of January. Again there were gambling shops, drinking booths, merry-go-rounds, and printing presses. On the fifth day the ice suddenly began to break up, and many had barely time to escape. The winter of 1881 was certainly severe; but what will our readers say to one hundred and seventy-seven days snow and ice! Such was the case in 1784-85. The snow began on the 7th of October, and from that date until the 2nd of April, 1785, there were only twelve days in which it neither froze nor snowed. The snowstorm of the 18th January, 1881, is so fresh in our memory that we will only quote a few words from a railway guard's description of the journey from Exeter to Salisbury, which our readers may not have seen: "It is as if you were off the rails, going over stony ground, and something all the time trying hard to shove you back, and then letting you go clean ahead for a minute or two. 'How are you getting on, Jack?' I asked my mate beside the engine as soon as I could get near enough to his ear to be heard. 'Bad enough, Bill,' he said, 'Turn your lantern

down here, old man. It's the ash-pan leaked up with snow, and not a bit of draught can get into the fire.'

"'Look at that snow in front of my engine,' says he; 'she'll never go through with the train behind her.'

"'What'll you do then?' I says.

"'You get into your van, Bill,' says he, 'and put the brake hard on while I unhook.' So I did; and when Jack Randall had backed a trifle, or tried to do it, he unhooked, and leaving us behind in that dismal place, whistled, and went bang at the snow, and right on ploughing and cutting into it for three hundred yards or so. Th n he backed again, and down we were once more, stoker and all, hooking on and peering with the lantern, and clearing the ash-pan. That's the way we got on; and patience it wanted, too, with our numb'd fingers and half frozen faces."

Snow has often proved one of the soldier's deadliest enemies. What a terrible story is that of Napoleon's march from Moscow to Smolensk, which took three weeks, snow falling almost the whole time. The men fell by hundreds and thousands. Twenty thousand perished in the river Beresina, the ice of which gave way. It is estimated that four hundred thousand died during that disastrous campaign. The poet Croly brings them vividly before our minds in the lines:

"Dwind, famished, frozen, mad, the wanderers die,
And dying hear the storm but wilder thunder by."
—The Juvenile Templar.

Now, Sister Lucas, it is your turn to give us something."

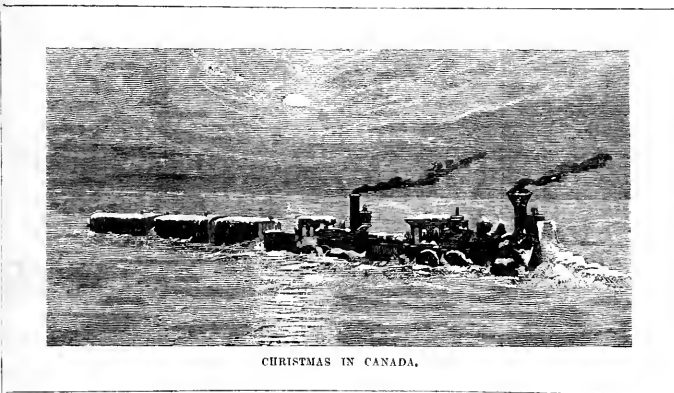
THE SISTER'S RECITATION.

"Worthy Chief Templar, I cannot make a speech or sing a song, but if you like I will give a recitation;" and this suggestion meeting with evident approval, the sister rose, and in a clear and intelligent manner recited "The Two Ships," from Eliza Wheeler's "Drops of Water."

THE PAST WORTHY CHIEF'S STORY.

"I see you are all looking at me, so I suppose it is my turn. I hardly know what to tell you, for it is always painful to turn over the pages of my past history. But our sister's recitation has awakened some old memories, and carried me back to the time when I, a curly-headed youth, kelt at my mother's knee, with my brother Ned, and to the merry school-boy days which passel all too soon. I remember how we left school, and were each apprenticed to the same business, although at different places. I was the youngest, but as my brother had some idea of becoming a pupil teacher he kept at school longer than usual, and so we left about the same time. As I said, we were put to the same business, and got on fairly well. I remember, too, when our period of service was expired, both joyful anticipations we both entertained of going off to seek our fortunes. We were blessed with a good home and careful bringing up, for a drop of intoxicating drink was never seen upon our

table. For my own part, I was not only an abstainer from bringing up, but also from principle, for I had long seen the ill effects of the drinking system, and had resolved to do what I could to banish intemperance from the land. Ned used to laugh some times at what he called our straight-laced notions; and he was such a genial, good-hearted fellow and so fond of lively company, that I sometimes used to fear that when he got away from home influence he would not always be an abstainer. I used to hint at this sometimes, only to be met by a laugh and a good-humoured ban-



CHRISTMAS IN CANADA.

AROUND THE LODGE-ROOM FIRE.

"Well, brothers and sisters," said the Worthy Chief Templar of the Faithful and True Lodge, one evening, "you will see by my programme that this is the night for some singing and a pleasant, sociable chat around the Lodge-room fire. I am glad to see we have got so many here to-night, although it is so wild out of doors; and I am more than pleased that our good brother from Dighton has dropped in, for he is one of those who always 'says something when he speaks,' as the saying goes, and I caution him that we shall expect something from him presently. Poke the fire, brother, and let us settle down for an hour. I suppose we must begin at one end and go round as far as we can. I am glad to find we have so many of the old faces here to-night that were with us last year; but we cannot forget that one or two who were with us then have gone up higher and entered in at the shining portals. One of our brothers, a good worker and a faithful Templar, fell, as you know, at the post of duty, whilst tending the sick and wounded from the late Egyptian campaign; another has gone from us to one of our colonies to seek his fortune, and is now tossed on the ragion sea; some have left for distant parts of our own land, and are there carrying on the good work they commenced with us; but you and I, brothers and sisters, still remain to fight the good fight here; and I hope to-night we shall be encouraged and strengthened to prove more faithful and diligent in the future than we have in the past.

ter, as he replied, 'Ah, there you go again; I believe you are afraid to trust me away from mother's apron-strings. Never fear, my boy, I shall be all right.' Well, our time was served, and, like a great many other youths, we thought we should never get on in the world unless we went to London. So we went to the big city, and I shall never forget my first impressions as I went through the crowded streets in the search for employment. I soon found work at one of the large business places which abound there; but very much to my regret, Ned went to quite a different part, and we became separated. I got on very well at my work, and used to earn a lot of money, for I never had Saint Monday to keep as some of them had, and was always ready to begin the first thing in the morning. When Saturday came I had half as much again as when of them to take, and besides this, my expenses were not so heavy, so I was enabled to lay by a tidy sum. I sav'd but little of my brother, but I shall never forget the change there was in his appearance when I did see him. Yes, the 'social glass' had got hold of him, and as I said before, he was just one of those free-hearted, open-handed fellows who make the easiest victims. I will not prolong a sad story; it is, alas, an oft repeated tale, how he fell lower and lower, and how we tried to lift him up; but appetite was stronger than our efforts, and he was soon in the 'sitting, bolting maelstrom' again. But I have not yet given up hope. God may yet hear our prayers, and put it into his heart to attend one of those Gospel Temperance meetings we hear so much

In love he has afflicted—
In mercy, use the rule—
But it has made me humble
And brought me nearer God,
And soon another token
Of His kindness will be given,
And the happy, peaceful gladness
Of either Health or Heaven."

"I had intended to call upon our brother who has just come back to us from the army reserve, but I am sure he won't mind if we leave him over until our military night. I am sure we must all have spent a very pleasant evening, in listening to the experiences and the songs of our friends. We may all learn something, but I feel sure that what we have heard to-night; and may I say, before we close, that I hope as we are standing almost on the threshold of another year, that we shall remember that the circle in which we nightly join may soon be broken, to be joined by the same hands no more—for the time may soon come—indeed, sooner than we anticipate—when we shall be called upon to lay aside our weapons, and to pass on to the Great Temple on high. Let us, then, while we have health and strength and opportunity, to do what lies nearest to us for the promotion of our great and glorious cause, so that when we depart hence we may leave the world better than we found it. I have now only to wish you all a very merry and enjoyable Christmas, and a happy and prosperous New Year; and I trust we may long be spared to assemble, as we have done to-night,

ABOUT OUR LODGE-ROOM FIRE."

E. LAVER, D. CO., DEVIENS.

NO ONE TO BLAME!

Dick, this is grand, being out in the snow,
Snowing the folks as they pass to and fro;
I'm sure, with that great atmosphere,
Was made up of snow and fine frosty weather.
Father has promised to buy me some skates;
I tell you that, Dick, we must keep from the lakes.
Don't you remember how shocking and sad
When I drew from the lake the form of that lad?
'Twas Christmas Day, with a heart full of glee
He went to some friends to dinner and tea.
The tea would not harm him, but you know it was said
That something far stronger got into his head.
For I remember the time very well,
When he came on the ice he stumbled and fell.
It was for that he was shouted to me—
"Bill Jenkins has had something stronger than tea."
And when he got up they made him a mark,
"We will run you a race," they said for a lark.
With no thought of danger, but only in fun,
The challenge accepted, away they all run.
'Theads never thought, as they stood in a ring,
Their weight, also, rather, would break the ice in.
The signal was given, a spring, and a bound,
Then the cracking of ice was heard all around.
Fear lent to them wings; they flew from the ice;
Bill Jenkins was left far behind in a trice.
He struggled to follow in his playmates' wake,
But the ice broke beneath, and he sank in the lake.
No one to blame for this shocking affair,
It was no blame to me, nor to any, I swear.
What ever you say, I tell you I think that
They were to blame who gave him the drink.
SARAH A. WHITAKER, Stockton-on-Tees.

TO DRINK—OR NOT TO DRINK?

To drink or not to drink? That is the question.
Whether 'tis wiser in these stirring times
To swallow all the poisonous draughts
Which Alcohol is father to, or take arms
Against the dreadful Demon, and by
Opposing, crush him. To drink—to sleep—
No more; and by a sleep let's say to—
The angels, and the thousand other bits
That Drink doth nourish,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To drink to sleep—
To sleep, perchance to wake to all the horrors
Of a drunkard's madness.—Ah! there's the rub,
For in that maddest state what fiends may come
When we have lost the false excitement
That comes of alcohol.
To us we pause; there's no respect,
That makes calamity of so wet a life:
For who would hear the quips and scorns of him
Who worships at the shrine of Bacchus,
The pangs of heartless thirst.—Ah! there's the rub,
In ridding England of her greatest curse;
The patient merit of the Templar makes
A small impression, which will stronger grow
As years roll on, and people see the error of
A life of him, and that the dread of some new
Fit of horrors, from which he can't escape,
Sends thither his mad, and makes him rather
Upright drink of Nature's dainties.
To others, that he knows do harm him,
Thus experience makes wisdom of us all,
And thus the Templar's obligation doth step in,
To bind them on to do as he doth.
And thus again the Demon Drink is vanquished,
Having lost the chain of action.

E. OSBORNE, D.G., W.C.T.

MAGGIE'S INFLUENCE

"Well, girls, and so we three have met again," said Alice, "and, after all, it does not seem so long since we parted, signing 'When shall we three meet again?'"
"No, it seems but yesterday," said Maggie; "and oh, isn't it right good to be together no more!"
Now, if my readers resemble myself, they will be curious to know who "we three" were.

Well, we had been schoolfellows for some few years, and our friendship had been as pure and perfect as any earthly friendship could be. "Two are company and three are none" is the usual saying, but we found that three may, under certain circumstances, be very good company indeed; so much so that we were called at school "The inseparable three," "The trio," &c.

But, alas! the time came too soon, when we must leave school. Maggie went home to the North, Alice to the West, while I remained in the South, not, however, before we had promised, all being well, to meet in two years' time at the house of one of our parents.

The two years sped rapidly away, bringing no great changes to either of us, and Christmas, 188—, found Alice and I in Maggie's home.

When my story begins, we had said "good night" downstairs, and were seated round the fire in Maggie's own room, for a good talk over old times.

"You talk no more of your school-days, lovingly over school-friends and school-days, and what we did and said in those old days."

"Ah! how strong you used to be on the Temperance question, Maggie," said Alice.

"And how you used to try to convert us wicked sinners," laughed I; "but I suppose you are wiser now."

"Not wiser in your sense of the word, Nelly dear, although I do hope I am really wiser—wiser to win souls from the drink and from eternal ruin."

"You are right," urged Alice, "you are too firm now to have taken too much to drink. What made you sign the pledge?"

"If you are not too tired to listen, I will tell you with pleasure," said Maggie.

"I used to find many people I remember were a Captain and Mrs. Irwin. Mamma and Mrs. Irwin had been dear school-fellows, and were almost like sisters."

Of course Harry and Dora Irwin and I were great friends. They often came to see me, and I as often returned their visits.

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took away his reason, and he died on board ship raving mad.
Mrs. Irwin went on from bad to worse, till just eight years ago to-night, she died in absolute poverty.
I remember standing at that window, thinking of what had just happened. I thought of Mrs. Irwin as I first knew her; of her kindness, of her love for her little ones; of her happy home; and then I thought of the wanderer who wandered to whom the sweet moonlight and the peaceful bells would bring no happiness, because they were bitten by the viper drink.

And then I vowed with God's help to take the pledge myself, and then to help to "drive intemperance from the land."

And now as each Christmas Eve comes round, and I get to understand more of the misery caused by drink, I grow more determined to do all I can against the drink curse.

Mamma brought the children here, but poor little Dora did not live long. Harry is away at sea now, and is a staunch teetotaler."

Alice and I kissed Maggie in silence and went thoughtfully to bed.

Our visit passed pleasantly away, but before it had gone we gave her the pledge, and it was all owing to dear Maggie's influence.

Alice and I are afraid we shall never see Maggie Hemsworth again, for we think she will before long become Maggie Irwin. E. R. A.

BENNY'S SPELLING.

Benny one day was trying to spell.—
"P'racker said, 'What you do, try to do well,
You're sure to succeed,' this stir'd up the fire,—
To be a good scholar was Benny's desire.

"D-r-i-n-k. I wonder what's that,
'Tis like something funny, I cannot tell what.
D-r-i-n-k." He wot't pray he got a book,
'I'll try to find out, before I give o'er.

"I'll go ask father, he's older to-night;
He's joined the Good Templars, I know they are right;
Mother cried when she heard, she said 'twas for joy,
She wishes her tottles to be just like my boy.

"I shall have shoes and stockings, and plenty of bread,
And lots of fine clothes, like Willis and Ted;
Won't that be jolly, I shall be a swell,
Not talking like this is not learning to spell."

"D-r-i-n-k; 'tis useless to try;
It does not sound nice, but I cannot tell why;
D-r-i-n-k." He wot't pray he got a book,
With nice easy spellings and pictures to look.

"I shall soon be a scholar, and then I can tell
All the hard looking words without having to spell."

SARAH A. WHITAKER, Stockton-on-Tees.

OUR WARFARE.

We're engaged in a terrible war,
Our foe is both lusty and strong;
His weapons, how subtle they are,
'Tis like the arms of an onager long.

We fight for our country's release
From the clutches strong drink has imposed,
And we never will sanction a peace,
'Till every gin palace is closed.

Good Templars, stand well to the front!
Let your colours wave bravely on high;
And shout, like the heroes of old,
'In God's name we'll conquer or die."

E. DOLLY SHELTON, Manchester.

"THA WINNA BE WANTED TILL SUNDAY.

A great brawny man, over six feet in height,
Who limbo like the arms of an onager long,
At the bridal hour of morn'ing and night
Saw, what is too common, a sad, drunken sight—
The walls propped with helpless folk.

They had been at a party, or gentlemen's hall,
As 'tho' the public called the "Sin Inn";
And having done their rips—ripe fruit of doth fall—
Some rolled in the gutter, others propped up the wall,
But none knew the state they were in.

Our gigantic friend took one home by the arm,
Another he bore on his back—
A neighbourly kindness—half ways a charm—
So he worked his way over the warm
When he saw one close-intoxicated in black.

He had taken one home who was chief at the mill,
But sadly too fond of his brandy;
The butcher and baker he helped with good will,
But, pointing to the parson, said, "Tha may' ye still,
'Tha winna be wanted till Sunday."

J. C., Manchester.

A Parisian, after assuming himself elaborately with gaiters, game-bag, and gun, accompanied by his faithful dog, went forth to hunt, but shot nothing. Deeming it unsatisfactory to return empty-handed to the house, he stopped at the market and bought a hare, which he presented to his wife. "Ah," said his wife, "so you killed it! You did right, it was high time."

JACK HARRIS'S DREAM.

It was on a snowy Christmas Eve that Jack Harris, the village smith of Ebenezer Wood, staggered home from the "Bull"—well—drunk!

It would be useless to try and make out that it was only the blinding effect of the snowstorm that caused him to describe a series of extraordinary geometrical figures in the soft snow, because it was a T. P. who was drunk as much as then I can tell.

On the occasion of which I write, however, his tormentors are out of the way, and he reaches the door of his cottage, not without an occasional fall, but without molestation.

"Well," he mutters, as he meets the half-reproachful look of his wife, "I couldn't come away before; I wanted to see what was the good of it."

Poor Kate! a tear trickles down her cheek as she stands gazing at him. She cannot help contrasting him as he is now, with what he was when, nearly nine years since, he asked her and she consented to become his wife.

"What will he say when he knows what I have done?" she involuntarily exclaims. "How I wish it was him instead of me—"

The hours of darkness are at an end, and the light of Christmas Day is streaming through the windows of the cottage of Jack Harris, finding him still seated

in the chair, sleeping heavily. Kate has been up long enough to perceive their message must be before he wakes. Rubbing his eyes, he exclaims, "Wife, I've had such a dream. I thought I went from the 'Bull' to a meeting of them Temperance folks, and I was just a signing my name to the pledge when I woke. Why, what's this?" he asks in a tone partly of alarm, as he notices for the first time the piece of ribbon.

"Don't go back on your word, Jack," says Kate, keeping up the illusion, and putting her arms lovingly round his neck. "No, wife, I won't!" he answers firmly. "And he didn't. He was like many another—" "Not brave enough to advance; but too brave to retreat!"

JOE NEAL.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING.

A Christmas greeting, Templars all, To you both far and wide, And may I wish to each of you A bright and glad new year. May Peace and plenty on your smiles, Bright faith illumine your sky; May Hope to all its pleasure give, And Christ-like charity.

May equity our actions guide, May union 'mongst us reign; God grant ere long our noble Chief Shine himself again. May Christmas bring him health and strength, And long life be his share, For faithful hearts o'er all the globe, Are joining in this prayer.

Whilst thus we wish each other joy At this bright Christmas tide, We cannot fail to think of those Who in our world so wide Have fought but sin and pain and woe Caused by the cursed drink;

So shall our Christmas merry be, And happy our New Year, If from some souls we sorrow lift And ease them of their care. So shall we also do His will Who came His peace to give, Then let us work with might and main So long as we shall live.

E. LAYER, Devizes.

A LUCKY TWOPENCE.

Strong drink, you call it? Strong drink because there's so much strength in it? Yes, I understand. I agree with you, it is strong drink. There is strength in it, strength to roll you in the mire, strength to knock the very life out of you, strength to dash you down to destruction. The strength of a giant would be no advantage to you, if he used his strength to kick you into the gutter, and the stronger he was, and the harder he kicked, the less benefit you would derive from his strength. And I know by experience that the kicking does not raise one's spirits, as some think it does; you pay a pretty penny for it; the publican gets the peace and you get the kicks. Teetotallers are merrier than drinkers, especially next morning. Tell me honestly, how do you feel next morning? I know how I used to feel, how fevered, how shaky, and how impossible it seemed to get on at all until I had taken a "wet." What you call "a hair of the dog that bit you." One morning I wanted it badly, just a taste as I thought, to set me right, and I went and borrowed twopence of a friend, only he hadn't got it, and he couldn't lend it me. That was the luckiest twopence ever I had, that twopence I couldn't get!! That twopence turned me teetotal. You know what it is, the gnawing, devouring, consuming thirst for strong drink. And I had it upon me for relieve it, and the agony I endured made me think as I had not often thought before, and I resolved, God helping me, that I would free myself from my tormentor. I would not go with my eyes open into hell's mouth, and I could not get the liquid fire which would relieve it, and the agony I endured made me think as I had not often thought before, and I resolved, God helping me, that I would free myself from my tormentor. I would not go with my eyes open into hell's mouth, and I could not get the liquid fire which would relieve it, and the agony I endured made me think as I had not often thought before, and I resolved, God helping me, that I would free myself from my tormentor. I would not go with my eyes open into hell's mouth, and I could not get the liquid fire which would relieve it, and the agony I endured made me think as I had not often thought before, and I resolved, God helping me, that I would free myself from my tormentor.

HELENA RICHARDSON, Westbury-on-Tyne.

One day Billy and Sammy were playing in a mud-hole and Billy said: "No, no, Sammy, lets play we was a barn-yard. You be the pig and I down and waller, and I'll be a bull, and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy went into the dirt and wallowed, while Billy yelled like distant thunder. By-and-by Sammy came up maddy—you never saw such a muddly little fellow—and he said: "Now you'll be the pig, and let me beller." But Billy said: "I ain't a werry good pig yet, forfintine, and it'll be time nuff for you to beller when yer mother sees yer close."

NOW READY.

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IMPORTANT CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Readers of the "Good Templars' Watchword."

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

ALL PARCELS CARRIAGE PAID.

THE EXTREME MILDNESS of last winter and the consequent depression in the Skate Trade enabled us early in the spring of the present year to purchase FOR CASH a Manufacturer's Stock, comprising 3,000 pairs, at a price never before known in the English markets, and we now offer them to the readers of this Journal at an unprecedented low price, and in order to effect an immediate clearance of the entire Stock, we have made special arrangements with Messrs. Sutton & Co. to send all parcels by **CARRIAGE PAID.**

Conditions of Sale.—As soon as you receive the Skates, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write to us, and we will return you the money.

ACME SKATES.



Price 5s. 6d., Carriage Paid (if stamps 3d. extra).

2 Pairs for 10s. 6d., carriage paid; 4 pairs for 20s., carriage paid.

Sizes—31, 9, 91, 10, 11, 11, and 12 inches. All sizes one price.

The above pattern is too well known to require either description or comment, we need only say they are of **OLD** quality, excellent finish, best finish and workmanship, and we guarantee them equal to any skate usually retailing at half-a-guinea per pair.

Very superior quality ditto, beautifully nickel plated, price 10s. 6d. per pair, carriage paid.

HARD POLISHED WOOD, WITH BROAD TOE STRAPS.



Price 3s. 6d., Carriage Paid (if stamps 3d. extra).

3 Pairs for 9s. 6d., carriage paid; four pairs for 13s., carriage paid.

Size—31, 9, 91, 10, 10, 11, and 11 1/2 inches. All sizes one price.

This is our speciality in Wood Skates, and they are a marvel at the price. Each pair is polished all over, and fitted with two broad toe and heel straps, made of best leather and hand sewn. The blades are well steeled, and in appearance and wear are impregnable by those costing less! The money. This feature can also be had in polished walnut, with brass toe caps, and fitted with best leather, &c.

Price 2s. 6d., or 60 stamps, carriage paid.

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"Dear Sirs,—I received the Skates quite safe, and they give great satisfaction. Have enclosed P.O.O. for another pair.—Yours truly,
"Messrs. Drallim & Oliver." High-street, Linton, Cambs., Oct. 2, 1882.

Sizes of Skates should be ascertained by measuring full length of foot from toe to heel. Sent for our Illustrated List of Clocks, Cutlery, Scissors, Skates, and a variety of other Specialities and Novelties suitable for Birthday or Christmas Presents, with specimens of Testimonials received from all parts of the world, post free on application, P.O.O. payable at the G.P.O., London.

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DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

A Sheffield Stock of Electro-Plate.

To be Cleared out at an Extraordinary Reduction.

Having made special arrangements with a firm of Manufacturers to supply us with a consignment of superior goods, we have determined to offer them to the readers of the *Good Templars' Watchword* at such a price as shall effect an immediate clearance of the whole stock, relying on a large demand to pay us for the extraordinary low price at which we are offering them.
As the supply is limited, intending purchasers should book their orders immediately.

- Lot No. 437. A few ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVING, consisting of Coffee and Teapot, Sugar Basin, and Milk and Cream Jug, beautifully chased and engraved, 21s. the set, carriage paid.
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A SET OF TOOLS FOR FIVE SHILLINGS.

Carriage paid, 5s. 6d.

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The Bits, twelve in number, consist of the following articles:—

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- and a variety of other useful and indispensable in every household.

To Carpenters and Amateurs are recommended, with every confidence the above set of well-made and highly finished Tools.

We will forward the above securely packed and carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O. for 5s. (or 60 stamps)—the usual retail price is half-a-guinea.

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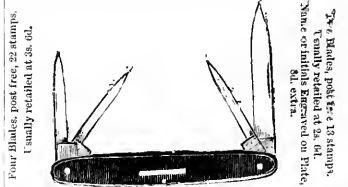
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GRAND NATIONAL PICTURE. "WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND." A 41s. PICTURE FOR 2s.

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(NOW STATIONED OFF PORTSMOUTH), Size 28in. by 18in.

From the Original Oil Painting (the value of which is £200) by the well-known and distinguished artist, G. STANSFIELD, Esq., R.A.

Fronalds has superseded the "Hearts of Oak," but as long as the English language lasts the record of the Wooden Walls will remain. Ships like the "VICTORY," at Portsmouth, are looked upon as something sacred. In the Picture of "WOODEN WALLS," TWO of the "OLD SEVENTY-FOURS" that have weathered many a battle and survived many a fight and his gallant crew, during their fighting days, are over, but it was such vessels as these and their countless crews that gained ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY. The Isle of Wight is seen on one hand, and the Downs, with Martello Towers and Forts along the coast, give an increasing and pleasing interest. The sea is full of restless life and motion, dashing into spray against the bow of an incoming vessel.

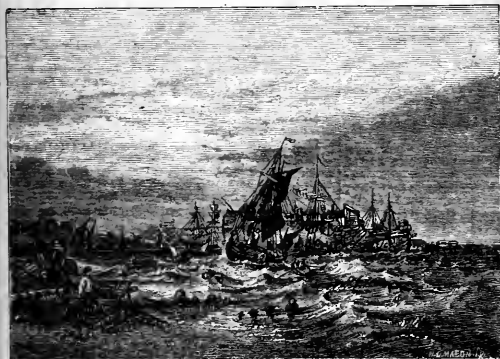
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VOL. IX. No. 466.

[Registered at the G.P.O.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

[as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

TWO CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

At Christmas time all people like if possible to have a party to invite come friends to meet with those who are at other times obliged to be away. This is the time for all members of the family to meet under the roof tree; old sores are now healed up and old grievances forgotten. Some who would not go at other times must forget the past, under the blessed influence of Christmas time. Sitting aside too religious aspect of the festive season, the social aspect is worthy of the reflection of all thoughtful men. Small obligations now as now be remembered, and we have an opportunity of discharging our indebtedness to our servants and those we may be connected with. We may show our appreciation of duty done by those who administer to our wants, and otherwise contribute to our welfare, to those who we could not make a small present at an ordinary time we are able to give something without offence; at the period of the nativity we can show that we appreciate those who do their duty.

Thomas Woodman and Joseph Mortimer were members of the Blanford branch of the C.E.T.S. Both were on the committee of the society, and were active members. He did his utmost to extend the society and its usefulness; whenever a member was wanted for any special duty, Thomas or Joseph was ready for it. They were almost like brothers in this, and always appeared to consult each other in the good work. Thomas wore a piece of blue ribbon in his button-hole. Joseph did not wear a piece of yellow, though his sentiments were in that direction. His motto was, "use all things in moderation." Thomas was in the B section; Joseph was in the A section. It being Christmas time the slate club, of which they were both members, had to be cleared off, and as there had been but little sickness, there was of course, a good dividend. Joseph was, as had been his custom for many years, in the goose club at the Lame Dog, and had a good fat goose and bottle of spirits, Mr. Doorn taking good care that all his clients had plenty to show for their weekly subscriptions, though some had but little to show for their weekly payments. Joseph, in addition to being a member of the C.E.T.S., was a member of the Oddfellows Society, and had filled nearly all the offices; he was a very hard working member, and had added many new members from the C.E.T.S. This was to him a good recruiting ground; and his were most excellent candidates. If Joseph was away from the society it was because he was on Lodge duty at the Lame Dog. Thomas was also at times away; he was generally at the Christian's Help Good Templar's Lodge, of which he was an active and useful member; he often made a recruit to his Order from the C.E.T.S.; for he was ready at all times to argue for his principles, and to give expression to those doctrines which he believed to be right and beneficial, and though he was not in a goose or a grocery club he had made some provision for the season; for he said I like to have the money in hand that the misses can go where she likes for our provisions, and not to be compelled to go to any particular shop when you like, have what you please, was Thomas's arguing.

Mrs. Mortimer was also in Mr. Goody's Christmas club, and was sure of a parcel of groceries and a bottle of British wine, so was partly provided for at the coming

festival. Thomas was only in the slate club; he did not care for lame dogs and their goose club, for he said though the subscription was only sixpence, the payment was a shilling, and as trade was had through the unsettled weather, he could not afford it. His wife was not in a grocery club, so their prospects did not look as well as those of his colleague Joseph. On Christmas Eve there was a social meeting at the society, where all members were invited and requested to bring a friend. Some, of course, took their wives, or sweethearts, others went alone. A jolly evening was spent, for they had a very pleasant party, no one appearing to want anything but the un-intoxicating drinks provided. When the day arrived that was the anniversary of the birth of our Saviour a carol of welcome was sung, a prayer was said, and all went home rejoicing.

Thomas of course had some friends to a little party. The old folks and the young folks were invited, granny was not forgotten, everything was as merry as a marriage bell. After the morning service which Thomas went to with the children, Mrs. Woodman preparing the dinner in the meantime, they were ready of course, a walk after church had sharpened the appetites of the youngsters, the visitors had arrived. When dinner was ready they sat down and after the requisite formalities of a good regulated house were gone through the father commenced upon the joint; the family was served, and all thoroughly enjoyed their repast, praising the cook, thanking the provider and blessing the Giver of all good things. It was indeed a happy gathering, sober and jolly; they rejoiced that once more the year had come round and that they were ready to welcome it in a good and Christian spirit.

There was on that day, feasting, singing, merry-making; opening of hearts to young and old; talking of absent friends, some far off, and others passed away. The day drew to a close, and of course the friends parted in love, and wishing each other all the blessings that could be wished: A merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Joseph of course had his party; he opened the day similarly to Thomas; church in the morning; welcome to friends; dinner; the goose was a fine one and well cooked; "Mr. Doorn had let them have a good bird, and no mistake." Justice was done to it, and to all the good things provided. Mr. Goody came in for a fair share of praise. "But good eating requires good drinking," Joseph thought, so he had provided a quantity of the beverage for his party, which the friends drank in the strictest moderation. Jokes, songs, pastimes were indulged in, no one forgetting the clatter on which they had assembled. Supper-time came, and still they rejoiced; more songs and jokes, but the greatest treat was reserved for the last. The bottle was to be opened, Mr. Doorn's bottle of extra good; it was opened, and was pronounced to be good and the purveyer was told a "jolly good fellow." Glasses pressed round, and the friends were warned to each other; one visitor was an oddfellow, and somehow recollected a matter that was discussed at the Lame Dog. The discussion revived, glasses were filled and emptied over it; more of the same food was sent for; the discussion got warmer and warmer. All appeared to take and interest in the question; high words

followed by hard blows. The neighbours in great alarm fetched the police. Joseph had forgotten that he was a member of the C.E.T.S. and was a supporter of the yellow ribbon. His friends were separated from him by the police, and thus ended this party without any thought of friendship or Christianity.

It was some days before the fellow members had a special summons committee brought Thomas and Joseph together. The usual compliments passed between them. The Christmas party was spoken of by Thomas, though Joseph wished his covered up, as his black eye was by even a thin coating. Thomas had "spent a merry Christmas," and invited Joseph to the New Year's festival at The Christian's Help Lodge. He praised their meetings; he told of the happy evenings spent there; how all were welcome; the wine; the daughters; the friends; any who chose to go were admitted and made comfortable. "Our evening's entertainment will bear the morning's reflection," Joseph went, as did his wife, and a happy evening was spent, and though the proceedings were carried on till long after the usual closing time, no one appeared to be tired, and everyone eager for an extension of time; songs, readings, recitations, riddles, jokes, and refreshments went round at intervals. "No more yellow for me," said Joseph. "Don't say so," said Thomas. In our C.E.T.S. I should have always said I went in for honey, you for wax (whecks). Now you can with me go in for blue ribbon instead of blue devil, and for yellow boys instead of yellow ribbon. He had resolved that his wife gave in their names as members of the Christian's Help Lodge. They were initiated, and are now good members, working for the uplifting principle to help others to help themselves. They still work hard in the C.E.T.S. as well as in our Order. Joseph declares that moderation to him was always botheration, and he says "there is no moderation in evil for Alcohol is in everything." He is not sorry that his so-called friends opened his eyes by closing and discolouring ones at his Christmas party but is sorry they did not open them for him a year earlier.

G. P. STALLWOOD, Knightbridge, S.W.

FOREIGN SAILING.—Bro. E. Iorbrook, Margaret McCurrey Lodge, will leave England for South Australia, per S.S. Cicero from Plymouth, on January 8, 1883, and will be glad to hear of any member of the Order going the same way.

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. George Ling presided on Sunday morning Dec. 10, at the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate, and read from Mr. Inward's "Memorial," the biography and blank verse eulogy of Henry Anderton. Mr. Hill criticised an article which recently appeared in the *Church of England Pulpit*. Mr. Robert Clough, B.T.L., in the course of a characteristic speech, said that society was best fitted to succeed that was under the control of men who had grown grey in the service, and where the rank and file submitted to discipline. Mr. Owen Williams, a 42 years' abstinence, appealed for prohibition. Mr. Dascun, a 34 years' abstinence, presided at the evening meeting. Mr. Ebenezer Clark, a 43 years' abstinence, Mr. Thomas, a 44 years' abstinence, and Mr. Clough, a 52 year's abstinence, delivered addresses. Miss Clough sang at both meetings. Large attendances in spite of the fog.

BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.

CHELSEA.—A successful series of meetings have been held in connection with this sub-district. The gatherings have been very satisfactory, and good results are already being announced, as a Lodge is in course of formation at Chelsea.

GRAVESEND.—The Blue Ribbon Mission lately held here has proved highly satisfactory in its results, over 1,700 ribbons being distributed in 10 days, upwards of 1,100 being new pledges. It is intended to continue the meetings on every Monday evening through the winter.

BLACKBURN.—The mission conducted at this town for 15 days by Mr. E. W. Glover, terminated on December 18, and has resulted in 11,594 blue ribbons being taken, including 10,355 new pledges. In addition, 1,752 blue ribbons, including 1,623 new pledges, have been taken at juvenile meetings.

SOUTHEND.—The mission here was brought to a close on Sunday night, December 17, the campaign having extended over seven days. Nearly 1,000 ribbons were taken, and blue ribbons "revived out," the new adherents including two ministers, a member of the medical profession, and the chairman of the Local Board. The mission was conducted by Mr. George Blacklock.

DOWNSHAM MARKET.—Bro. T. Barker, of Newcastle, has been completely successful in his mission in the public Hall, which has been crowded to excess each evening, the Victoria Lodge choir rendering great assistance. As a result 150 fresh pledges have been taken and over 300 blue ribbons given away. Several members have taken the Lodge, which is now in a good condition.

DORKING.—On November 18 a large meeting was held at Dorking, when Bro. R. J. Jones, P.D.C. of the Carlton Union Lodge, Brighton, gave an address, in conjunction with Lady Hope and Mr. Webb. Meetings were held in the same hall, capable of holding 1,000 persons, on the two following nights. On the Friday evening, over 1,000 persons attended the services of the Star-road Primitive Methodist Chapel, Horsham. The place was quite full, and at its conclusion 41 persons took the blue ribbons were taken, of whom 23 signed the pledge.

HILTON LEA GATE.—A branch was formed here on December 4, through the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Naworth, who has been the benefactress of the popular lecturer, Bro. T. Robertson, G. J. Howard, Esq., M.P., presided, the chapel being crowded. The services were continued during the week with unbroken success, and on Sunday, December 10, Bro. Robertson presided, and over a hundred and eighty signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks. A choir was in attendance and sang suitable hymns.

WIGTON (Cumberland).—The most successful anti-temperance meetings ever held in this town, took place in the British School-room, in the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., under the auspices of the Enterprise Lodge, and largely attended each evening. The meetings were under the presidency of Bro. Rev. J. T. Ferris, W. Chap., Pastor of the Congregational Church in the town, Bro. T. Johnson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, agent of the North of England Temperance League, Bro. Rev. Thomas Thomas (Weasley), and Bro. George Bell, Wigton. The result of the mission was about 110 pledges.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Our friends at Christchurch had great reason for congratulation upon their recent successful efforts to strengthen the total ranks in mission work. On Friday, December 8, a week's mission held there recently proved a decided success. The Town Hall was crowded each evening with a thoroughly attentive audience. The various speakers, including Miss Wingfield Dobby, of Preston, Mr. Frodoe, of Ashin, and London, and Dr. Creep, of Wimborne, were first-class orators, and the many vocal-parties portrayed, and well-authenticated facts related, produced great effects. The Rev. E. W. Doyle (curate), the Rev. J. M. Mouniford (Weasley) assisted, and among others who donned the blue during the week, and also rendered help, was the Rev. J. Thompson (Baptist). An efficient choir led the singing, and as a result of the mission 150 took the ribbon, and 300 being new pledges.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A mission on a very large scale has been opened in this town. Bro. Booth, who was engaged, was unable to attend, but his place has been well supplied by others, and with most satisfactory results. There is a large demonstration every night in the Agricultural Hall. The building holds about 2,000 people and is crowded. The first week's efforts concluded on Saturday night, December 9, the chair being taken by Mr. Alderman Edwards, supported by Mr. May, and the leading clergyman, and citizens. A choir of 300 voices was able to help, and the speakers on this occasion were Rev. G. Freard, M.A., and Bro. J. E. Poulter, A. G. Sec. Meetings have been held daily in the works and factories, and thousands have taken the pledge and ribbon. The most active spirits in the work are Bro.

J. Phillips, P.D.C., and W. C. Amery. The Lodges are likely to get very substantial gains from this effort.

LEIGHTON BEZZARD.—The eight days' mission at this place, concluded on December 6 with a Women's Meeting in the afternoon, addressed by Mrs. Jags, was the closing Rev. W. C. Amery, Westminister, presided; speakers: Rev. John Jones and Bro. Wm. Saunders, N. T. League. On Friday a day, Tea was provided, to which nearly 200 sat down. This was followed by a closing meeting addressed by several local ministers, and others. Secretary Temperance sermons were delivered at various places of worship, and, as one result, an adult Temperance Society has been formed in connection with one of the Baptist chapels, and already numbers over 100, while another is under contemplation by the Rev. Methodist body. Bro. J. Blayder, D.D., is in the hon. sec. of the mission, and has all the arrangements of the same. The result of the mission has been—New pledges, 737; ribbons, 265; children pledges and ribbons, 104; total, 1,106.

FEMALE OPIUM-SMOKERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

"Mrs Kate Chisom is the proprietress of the only opium parlour in this city. She resides in a small unpresiding brick house, on Mount Vernon-street, a few doors from Teagh. A silver plate on the door bears her name, but there is no other indication that the house is inhabited. The green blinds are always kept closed, and the door is only opened by the person of the place, who silently come and go. Mrs Chisom is a pale, refined-looking woman of about 35 years, and her appearance does not indicate a victim of the opium habit. As far as could be seen in a hasty inspection of the premises, the first room, a parlor, is furnished with luxury rarely attempted in a house of the kind. The walls are rich in gilding and decoration; on the floors are heavy Turkish and Persian rugs, and statues, pictures, and bric-a-brac are placed in every direction.

"The rooms used for smoking are upstairs," said Mrs. Chisom, yesterday, "and of course I cannot let you see them; but you can judge by these that no expense has been spared in fitting up the house. I came to Philadelphia on the 15th of last February, and I am quite satisfied that I shall do very well here. My customers are constantly increasing, and among them are some of the wealthiest ladies in the city."

"On being questioned about her antecedents, Mrs. Chisom told a story of an adventurous career. She was born in New York, but first came to smoke opium," she said. "I was taken by a friend to an opium parlour on Eighteenth-street, kept by a French woman called Madame Faulan. Madame Faulan, and other notorious women were regular patrons of the place. No men were admitted, and the rooms were fitted up with Oriental luxury. I often remained there a week at a time without seeing the outside world. Women prominent in society came there also, but as a rule, they did not smoke much; the only thing about them seemed to attract them. It soon became a habit, and I continue to go there, for her charges were enormous. About this time the idea of having a place of my own suggested itself to me. I had a number of friends, and money enough left to furnish a few rooms. So I opened an opium parlour on Sixteenth-street. My place soon became popular. Many of Madame Faulan's customers came to me, and my success was assured. I would be there to-day had it not been for the treachery of one whom I befriended.

"On the 1st of October, one of the Frenchwomen's place was a young actress, then playing a leading part in one of the New York theatres. She was very beautiful and quite the rage among the gild youth who frequent these theatrical. She came originally, I think, from France, and all the distinguished I have ever seen she was the worst. She was completely overcome with it, and whenever she could escape from her duties at the theatre she would come to Madame Faulan's and smoke. A short time after I had opened my place she came to me, broken in health, and in such a state of misery, that I had to take her in and gave her a home, but she proved an ingrate, and I soon regretted my kindness to her. In order to obtain money she informed the husbands of some of my best patrons that their wives came to my house to smoke opium. Of course, they were greatly injured, and I was in New York, but it taught me a lesson that I have not forgotten."

"Mrs. Chisom claims that many of the frequenters of her place on Mount Vernon-street move in good society, and reside in the fashionable quarters of the city, and that she is a regular customer, and is successful in offering a quiet retreat to women-victims of the opium habit, where they can indulge in safety and comfort."—Philadelphia Press.

Bro. Rev. J. H. RIDDETT, London Congregational Minister, is now open to conduct Gospel Temperance Missions in the Provinces.—Address, Courbar House, Hounslow, W.—[ADVT.]

MY LODGE.

Read at Blue Ribbon Lodge, Bristol, on Letter-Box Night, by Sister L. OSBORN.

Bristol, July 7, 1882.

WORTHY CHIEF TEMPLAR.—Doubting what to write a letter about, or whether to write at all, a phrase catches my ear in tones which arrest attention and engender thought, "My Lodge." Simple words, and often used. Yet the possessive pronoun—if it means anything—implies no attendance, living interest, and constant labour.

A Lodge cannot be, in the best sense, my Lodge if I stay away from its meetings, or if at best I attend irregularly. Nor can it be if I look on at the Lodge work as something with which I have nothing to do; and take only a lazy interest in the efforts of the other members, as one looks at a panorama—passive and apart. Nor yet even if attendance and interest do not lead to work. "We are here to work, let us do so," cannot mean that two or three are here to work, and mean to see them do it! No, surely in Good Templary.

"There's a work for me and a work for you, Something for each of us now and then."

"My Lodge"—if I possess the true spirit of a Good Templar—will be to me the best of all Lodges, because I shall strive my best to make it really so; and find in doing so the reward of all true service—a contented mind.

In union is strength, so unit added to unit makes plurality; and my Lodge becomes our Lodge, where all unite in spirit, faith, and labour in a common cause. In this view our Lodge is a family circle, where all are trusted, and where no one has no faction—can exist, since in our little kingdom

"None are for a party, All are for the State."

Yet will humility prevail, and each esteem his brother bitter—in honour preferring one another. So shall Christian love, true Templar principle, and firm adherence to right permeate our Lodge, that as each comes on to work, it will seem like the shadow of a mighty rock within a barren land, for here kindred spirit meet, all animated by the desire to make each and other feel at home—to do as well as to get good.

Brothers and sisters, this is no ideal picture. It is what every Lodge may be, given a firm grasp of our principle, a willing service, and charity for all. Can it ever better than by wishing all true success, with all that is here suggested, to each and every member of my Lodge?

REV. CHARLES GARRETT.

The President's example in wearing the blue ribbon has force. It brings the movement under the attention of our people wherever he preaches or speaks, awakes interest and inquiry concerning the aims and progress of the Blue Ribbon Army, removes existing prejudice, and encourages many a timid abstainer to wear the token. It is significant that there is such a wide-spread revival of Gospel Temperance during the year of the Jubilee of the movement, and that Charles Garrett, one of its early fruits, is President of the Wesleyan Conference.

It was stated to be true that in a newspaper report of a service he conducted, that he was called Doctor. Many of the president of the Conference have been D.D.'s and the reporter evidently assumed that a president must be a D.D. I hope, however, Mr. Garrett will always be known and loved as Charles Garrett, the man of the people and the friend of the poor.

He has visited places that do not often see a President, and this has given immense satisfaction. To one who has heard him frequently it is very interesting to read the criticisms of some of our people on these occasions.

"My word, he did give us a sermon; he knows how to preach," remarked one delighted hearer. "There was nothing official about it; I expected something less and more."

"Little deeds of kindness are not forgotten." "I knew," said another, "that he had a kind heart, for 10 years ago he helped me with my parcels into a railway carriage."

"All the children of Liverpool know him," said a third.

Yes, Charles Garrett knows how to get at the core. I knew a man in a North Lancashire town called "Blind James," who after hearing him deliver a Temperance lecture, could scarcely believe that it was the great Charles Garrett, because he had understood every word he had said. "That was a right compliment worthy of Dr. Adam Clarke, of whom a similar incident is told."—Table Talk in the Methodist.

BELFAST.—On December 9. A public concert was held under the auspices of the Belfast District Lodge, Bro. John Stewart, G.S., presided. The songs were given by Miss Steele, and Messrs. Montell and Imrie. Readings by Bro. William Pyper and Mr. Perrin. Mr. James Todd presided at the piano.

GRAND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The G.L. Executive Council met at the G.L. Offices, Congrevestreet, Birmingham, on Friday, December 8th, 1882, at 9.30 a.m.

The following were present:—Bros. D. Y. Scott, J. Kempter, J. J. Woods, Rev. H. J. Boyd, J. Walshaw, and Saml. M. E. Doocwa.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were read from Bros. S. R. Rolfe (who was prevented by business engagements) and J. Glaisher (prevented by the death of a near relative).

DEPUTATIONAL REPORTS.—The G.W.Co. reported attendance at meetings in Birmingham, Manchester, Leamington, Hincley, Liverpool, Coventry, Huddersfield, Nottingham, Newark, South Shields, Newcastle, Rose Hill, Morpeth, Leeds, Bristol, Ashford, Sherness, Hertford, London, Doncaster, Chelmsford, Stratford, Grays, Southend, Sandbach, Hartlepool, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Sudbury, and Bury St. Edmunds.

NORTHUMBERLAND D.L. AND G.L. OF SCOTLAND BY BORDER LODGES.—Progress was reported.

NONMOUTH D.L. AND (ENGLISH) G.L. OF WALES.—Progress was reported.

HEALTH OF THE G.W.C.T.—A letter was read from the G.W.C.T., thanking the Executive for their resolution passed at the previous meeting.

A telegram was received from the Naval D.L. expressing sympathy with the G.W.C.T. in his illness. A vote of sympathy was also read from Middlesex D.L.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF WINES ADVERTISED AS NON-INTOXICATING.—A report was submitted and adopted.

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL RETURNS.—Returns for the quarter ending August 1 show a membership of 59,905 in the Home Lodges, as against 59,524 on 31st July. The largest lodges are Derby, Gloucester, E. Gloucester, W., and the largest cities in Hampshire, Cheshire, W. Sussex, Surrey, E. and M., and Kent. The number of associates reported are 150, making the total loss on the quarter of 369. The Military Districts reported 719 members, as against 950 in the previous quarter; the difference being accounted for by the foreign service draft.

HONORARY DEPUTATIONAL WORK.—The kind offer of Bro. John Bramley's services for a month's gratuitous labour in the months of February, March, or April, was accepted.

SPECIAL SESSION OF G.L. IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—It is desirable to hold a special session in the North of England, preference should be given to one of the districts in which such a session has not yet been held.

ISLE OF MAN G.L. ANNUAL SESSION.—A letter of thanks for the services of Bro. A. E. Eccles, F.G.W.C.T., as a deputation from this G.L., was submitted.

MEMORIALS TO BREWSTER SESSIONS.—Resolved to refer to G.E.S. the question of drafting suggested memorials to Brewster Sessions; the same to appear in the WATCHWORD about a month prior to the holding of each session.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES TO GOOD TEMPLAR SOLDIERS.—The G.W. Sec. reported that he had received from the G.L. of India, certificates and medals for officers, non-commissioned men, and privates, who had remained faithful to the obligation throughout the Afghan campaign; and that the military D.L. authorities had undertaken to present the same.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.—This subject received the attention of the Executive, and correspondence thereon was submitted.

FRIENDLY ADDRESS FROM THE G.L. OF SWEDEN.—This address (which has already appeared in the WATCHWORD) was formally submitted.

SPECIAL SESSION OF G.L. AT LIVERPOOL.—This session, held on the occasion of the annual convention at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday, October 30, promoted by the D.L. of Lancashire, was reported upon, the number of candidates taking to the G.L. Degree being 164. The resolutions passed at the same session had been forwarded to their destination, and had been acknowledged.

REPORT ON TRADE.—This department was reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The publication of the Temperance Lesson, *The Young Men's Duties of Lectures and other Officers*, Mission Tracts, including No. Scott's *Why Abstain and Become a Good Templar*; as well as large sales of *Jewel Bibles*, *Gospel Temperance Hymn Books*, Bro. Malins' *Temperance History*, and other new productions, were reported upon.

A large gratuitous circulation of hymn books and acts had also been made.

NEXT MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE.—The future meetings of the G.L. Executive were fixed for January 10, and March 2, 1883.

JUVENILE TEMPLARY IN BELGIUM.—The G.S.I.T. reported the institution of a third Temple in Antwerp, named "Voorwarts." This Temple works in the Flemish language, and for its superintendent and its assistants reported two Belgian brothers, Juvénile Ode, translated by Rev. Adams, and Scheltema (to whom special thanks were tendered), of Amsterdam, have been printed at the G.L. Offices.

G.S.I.T.'S NUMERICAL REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 1.—This report showed the membership at 52,104, being a net gain on the quarter of 1,157, and on the half-year of 2,777.

ACCOUNTS.—The various monthly accounts were examined and found correct, and cheques signed in payment thereof.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock p.m. (Signed) JAS. J. WOODS, G.W. Sec. G.L. Offices, Congrevestreet, Birmingham.

DANGER.

Sporting on his mother's knee,
Full of childish mirth and glee;
Till of his parent's joy,
Dearest little baby-boy,
Simple, loving, and confiding
In his mother's love abiding;
Growing up 'mid tender care,
Taught to cherish virtues fair.
In this home of peace and joy,
All safe for baby boy,
Nothing can assail him there
Under parents' watchful care.

Stay, there's just one cause for fear—
Tis that jug of sapper beer;
Will these crowd, delecting sips
Ever pass these rosy lips?

Yes, alas! 'tis even so;
Follows many a strain of woe,
Fruits of sad, surprising blindness
And of strange, mistaken kindness.
See his boy, in after years,
Cause his father bitter tears,
Break his loving mother's heart,
Acting out the drunkard's part.

Parents, will you longer cherish
That which causes crowds to perish,
Tarnishes with guilt and shame,
Many a loved and honoured name?
Then arouse, your duty's plain—
Teach your children to abstain!
Teach hence the subtle foe,
Then will cease his train of woe.

WILLIAM BARLETT, V.D.,
Stow-on-the-Wold.

RIDDLE.

LAST LINES OF LORD MACAULAY.

Come, let us look at it closely,
'Tis a very ugly word,
And one that makes us shudder
Whenever it is heard.
It mayn't be always wicked,
It must be always sad;
And speaks of sin and suffering,
Enough to make one mad.
They say it is a compound word,
And that is very true,
And then they decompose it,
Which of course they are free to do,
If of the dozen letters,
We take off the first three,
We have the nice remaining;
As sad as they can be.

For though it seems to make it less,
In fact it makes it more,
For it takes the brute creation in
Which was left out before,
Let's try if we can't mend it,
'Tis possible we may,
If only we divide it
In some new-fashioned way,
Instead of three and nine,
Let's make it four and eight;
You say it makes no difference,
At least, not very great.

But only see the consequence,
That's all that need be done,
To change this nice of sadness
To unmitigated fun.
It clears off swords and pistols,
Revolvers, bowie-knives,
And all the horrid weapons
By which men use their lives.

It awakens hoarse voices;
And now, joyfully heard
The native sound of gladness
Compressed into one word.
Yes, four and eight, my friends,
Let that be yours and mine,
Though the whole host of demons
Delight in three and nine.

Answer—"Manslaughter."

MINCEMEAT.

In response to a correspondent for a receipt for making mincemeat without brandy we print the following recipes from the *Non-Alcoholic Cookery Book*—

MINCEMEAT FOR LARGE MINCE PIES.

1. 1 lb. bullock's heart all lean and boiled, 2 lbs. beef suet chopped fine, 2½ lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. apples chopped fine, 2 lbs. best currants, 1 lb. raisins stoned, 1 lb. candied orange peel, 1 lb. candied lemon peel, 2 oz. citron (cut in 2 or 3 annular pieces), and 2 clippings of cinnamon together, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 orange, 2 lemons, peel of each. Mix the suet, currants, sugar, sips, chopped lemon peel and salt well together in a large pan, then after having chopped the raisins, apple, meat, and candied peel, add them to the rest, squeeze over them the juice of the oranges and lemons, and mix all well together. The apples, raisins, nut, and candied peel (mixed together first) can be put through a sausage machine. There should be about ½ pint of orange and lemon juice clear from pips and pulp.

2. 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. suet, 1 lb. apples (peeled and cored), 3 or 4 oranges, a teaspoonful of allspice, 6 oz. of candied peel, and the juice and rind of 2 or 3 lemons. The whole to be well chopped and mixed together and packed tightly into jars. Tie down with paper. This will keep without any difficulty in a dry place for three months or longer.

3. Stone 1 lb. raisins and chop fine, peel and core 1½ lbs. apples, chop fine also 1½ lb. candied peel and the rind of 2 lemons, wash 1½ lb. currants, mix well with 1 lb. moist sugar, when thoroughly mixed add the juice of the two lemons, spice, lard, and 1 lb. *brandy* butter melted, mix again and cover down tightly in jars. This mincemeat will keep well.

CONSUMPTION OF ABSINTHE.

The doctors have discovered a new source of madness in the extensive consumption of absinthia by our young men of the upper classes, who have imbibed the habit from their frequent visits to Paris. Some little while ago a complaint was made by the head of one of the colleges of Oxford that the young men of their University had begun to sip absinthia instead of the liquors which had been forbidden, and that smoking and absinthia evenings had taken the place of the wine parties, once so popular. The result of the education of the Oxford student. Now, absinthia is such a terrific destroyer of the brain that many a parent will have cause to regret the champagne, the beer, the brandy, may even the gin, against which so much has been said and written. Absinthia attacks the memory; and the student who gives himself up to its abuse forgets after awhile every incident of his former life, nay, even his very name, and can only stare in idiotic fashion when it is asked for. There was until lately a poor ragged, miserable wretch who lived by picking up a few pennies at the doors of the theatres, by catching the scraps for the visitors. The police favoured him, and allowed him to pursue his trade unmolested, because he was known to have been a great *savant* a premier prix, and had gone through his examination at the Sorbonne loaded with honours in the position of a member of the University to be noted. He was come of a good family, too, and had inherited a tolerable fortune, but much learning and too much absinthia had turned his brain, and after spending his inheritance he had sunk lower and lower, until he was reduced to the state above mentioned. Many people had known him in former times used to rejoice that he had lost all recollection of what he had once been; but at last his very want of memory sent him to absolute starvation, for he became no longer able to recollect the direction he was to pick up to give himself, and his services in that line were dispensed with. They say that he died while endeavouring to swallow a glass of absinthia bestowed upon him by a comrade. Those who remember this example were overjoyed to learn that the drinking of absinthia had sensibly diminished in France. But, lo! the wretch has arrived that morphine has supplanted absinthia, and that the effects of this last drug are even worse. And here, again, its abuse is as yet confined to the French-educated classes. At the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, which has just taken place at La Rochelle, a grave enquiry was entered into respecting the rapid progress of "morphomania," which is making such terrible ravages amongst the high society of Paris. Dr. Landowski attributes this new disease to the Franco-Prussian war, when the French men were clothed and comforted by the dose of morphine, easiest of all remedies to administer amid the hurry and confusion of a retreat in the jostling ambulance wagon, the sojourn in an ill-provided military hospital. To the physical misery of the war succeeded the moral wretchedness occasioned by the political anxieties of the situation. Morphine was resorted to in order to calm these likewise; and as nothing spreads like evil example, it seems that French society has a main part in imbibing this terrible poison.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*



NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS. BY BRO. D. Y. SCOTT, G. W. CO.

"GLEAM OF SUNSHINE" LODGE.

The history of this Lodge is full of interest and instruction. Not very long ago, it had little more than a name to live, but during the past year has renewed its strength, and is now one of the most flourishing and useful Lodges in England. The working of the Lodge appears to have been almost reduced to a science. Everything is done in apple order. The members seem to realize that their work does not begin and end with making members, but that it is their duty and privilege to try and keep them, and they appear to succeed to a wonderful extent.

I have before me some of the FORMS used by this Lodge, and perhaps I could not do better than give them here. They speak for themselves. I call particular attention to No. 3, and have no hesitation in saying that if a similar course were adopted by every Lodge, we would not have to mourn over the loss of so many members every year.

I.O.G.T. "GLEAM OF SUNSHINE" LODGE, No. 637.

The pleasure of your reply is respectfully solicited at the Lodge (reside in his hold to-morrow evening at 7.30).

I.O.G.T. "GLEAM OF SUNSHINE" LODGE, No. 637.

DEGREES.

You will perceive by the enclosed form that you are eligible for promotion to the Degree; which Degree will be conferred at the Degree Temple, held in the ordinary Lodge-room at P.M. on the

As the Lodge is desirous of its increasing Membership—to maintain a continuous ratio progression under this head, and under all other heads, and thus to maintain its present high standard of efficiency, it is earnestly hoped that you will avail yourself of this opportunity of individual benefit, and of encouragement to the officers, by attending at the Temple to take your Degree on the date and at the time above stated.

Please to bring the enclosed form with you for presentation at the Degree Temple. The fee for taking the above-named Degree is 6d.

I.O.G.T. "GLEAM OF SUNSHINE" LODGE, No. 637

PROPOSAL FORM.

Table with 6 columns: (1) Date of Proposal, (2) Name of Proposer, (3) Name of Candidate, (4) Address of Candidate, (5) Name of proposer, (6) Name of Candidate's Report. Includes checkboxes for satisfaction and consent.

NOTE.—Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 to be filled in by Proposer before proposing. After proposal the form will be collected and passed to the W.C.T. to fill in column 5. It will then be handed to the first named Member of the Committee, who will make arrangement with the other Members of the Committee for the visitation of the Candidate. The Committee's report, in column 6, should be made in writing, in addition to the verbal report, and the form will be collected by the W.C.T. during the recess, at the next Session (subsequent to the proposal). When proposing Members resident in localities widely apart, separate forms should be used. Whenever practicable, Candidates should be called for and brought to the Lodge for admission.

I.O.G.T. "GLEAM OF SUNSHINE" LODGE, No. 637. CIRCULAR TO NEW MEMBERS.

ATTENDING.—Referring to your INITIATION on the you are respectfully informed that for twelve Wednesday evening meetings that you have created, unless unavoidably prevented, to attend the Lodge Meeting weekly; and that you will be visited, should you not so attend, upon the first occasion of your absence.

Afterwards, when experienced in the principles and practice of the Order, you will be visited off absence from the Lodge of three consecutive Sessions; but it is hoped that your interest in the Order will then be such as to render this unnecessary.

For a few days, until you have received your card, it is desirable you should attend shortly before 7.30 P.M., at which time the Lodge is opened.

MEMBERSHIP TICKET.—The number on the Ticket, enclosed herewith, must be quoted to the Worthy Registrar each Session on entering the Lodge, so as to insure your continuance being properly registered.

CONSTITUTION BOOK.—The Book of Rules, Regulations, &c., presented gratuitously herewith, entitled "Constitution of Subordinate Lodges," should be read through by you. It will enable you to take part in our proceedings, and will enable you to yourself, earlier than would otherwise be the case.

CARD OF MEMBERSHIP.—A Card of Membership is presented gratuitously herewith. HOYLE'S HYMN BOOK.—You are recommended to purchase a copy of this Book, which is used at all our Public Meetings. It is sold at the price of 10d. less than cost price. Application for it should be made to the Registrar.

"WATCHWORD."—The "Official Organ" of the "Good Templars' Watchword" contains information relative to the Order the world over; and, as it has been found by experience that those who read it regularly are invariably good workers, it is strongly urged upon you to purchase it weekly. If you decide to do so, please to enclose the price of one year in advance, with the rest of this Circular, and place it in the receptacle for the purpose, on the next place in the Lodge-room.

ORDER FOR "THE GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD."

I request to be supplied with the above-named Publication on each Saturday or Monday.

Signature, Address, Date.

A PULL, A STRONG PULL, A LONG PULL, AND A PULL ALL TOGETHER.

Before this meets the eyes of your readers Christmas will be close upon us, and we will almost have seen the last of old 1882. Oh, and by the way, let me wish every brother and sister Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in advance of everybody else. That, however, is not all I want to do. I have indicated that we will soon be called upon to enter upon the pleasures and responsibilities of another year. Has been done this year, but we are in a position to do even better next.

Easter falls in March this year, and we will soon begin to feel that it is close at hand. I wish, however, to remind our members that our annual returns are made up to February 1, and that, therefore, if we are to accomplish the fact that some of our Lodges meet somewhat irregularly during Christmas time, it will be seen that we have little more than a clear month to bring our membership up to what it will have to be reported to Grand Lodge. Some districts have done gloriously, and will deserve honourable mention. All on, however, do much more during the month of January.

My advice to every Subordinate Lodge is—Whatever you do to begin now and the last of December—and you had need to do it, for you are in some of our members during these times of extra temptation—do get ready for "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether" during the month of January, so that we may be able to congratulate ourselves upon a large increase when we meet at Gloucester.

FORFEITS.

They sent him round the circle fair, To bow before the prettiest there. I'm bound to say the choice he made A creditable taste displayed; Although—I can't say what it meant—The little maid looked ill-content.

His task was then anew begun— To kneel before the wifing one. Once more the little maid sought him, And went him down upon his knees, She bent her eyes upon the floor— I think she thought the game a bore.

He circled then his sweet beloved, And bowed her low down on his knees. For all she frowned, and for all she chide, He kissed that little maid, he did. And then, though why I can't decide— The little maid looked satisfied. —Century.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL.—Mrs. William Noble appeals for warm clothing, and funds to provide a quarterly tea for about 70 poor women whom she meets every Wednesday evening. Answers will oblige, to J. T. Rae, Sec. Blue Ribbon Army, Hoxton Hall, Hoxton, street, N.



Is it a Sin to Drink Wine?—Bro. Pyp asserts that "the drink system will last as long as Christian people believe it to be no sin to imbibe alcoholic liquor;" but do facts demonstrate this theory? I think not. There are a host of thousands of Christians on our side who have been won to us—not by the doctrine of the sinfulness of moderation—but by the consideration of the danger attending a moderate use of alcoholic liquor, and the possible influence of their example on others; these are the two arguments which I find most potent in such cases. Bro. Pyp seems to deal with sin in the abstract, and not with the act of sinning, which is slightly different. Sin is unquestionably, as he asserts, "a transgression of the Divine Law;" but what is it? It is the loss of an acknowledged lexicographer: To sin, is "To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty." And this definition is in perfect accord with the Divine Word, which says, "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, he is sin." James, iv. 17. Can responsibility precede knowledge? Will the Divine Being judge his finite creatures by the infinitude of his own wisdom? "The manufacture and use of alcoholic drinks are displeasing to God, and therefore sinful." Such are the words of the prophet and reasoning, but where is the Scriptural authority for such a statement? To talk of the tremendous evils arising from the traffic is simply to recapitulate the results of the excess, which is assuredly decreed by all Christians. If alcoholic liquors were used only in moderation, in which would consist the sin of using them? The fact of their constant abuse in some quarters does not necessarily attach guilt to those who are not guilty of excess. The innocent must not suffer with the guilty. As well prohibit the lawful use of poison because of its injurious properties; or discard the legitimate use of the knife because of its destructive tendency, I John iii. 9 reads, "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; he cannot sin." This certainly corresponds with the law of God, and is necessary to the enjoyment of an act sinful. According to Bro. Pyp's theory every Christian can, and does, and must sin; for who can by searching find out all the Divine will? And a failure in this respect constitutes sin. Knowledge preceded responsibility in the case of our first parent; and certainly we do not labour under a worse disadvantage.—BENJAMIN OWEN, Willenhall.

GET THE RIGHT COLOUR.

A correspondent (W.A.) writes:—During the recent municipal elections at Nottingham a little girl, seven years old, went on one of the public stands, and obtained a yellow card, and was quite pleased with it; but during the day she saw a number of men with yellow cards in their hats go into a public-house, which made her think that all who wore the yellow cards were drinkers; whereupon she threw away the yellow and obtained a blue one, with which she ran home quite pleased, and when asked why she had changed her colour, she answered, "Because I saw a lot of yellows go in a public-house to get beer." Now, sir, how much better would the rising generation be if all parents were at a lesson from this, and teach their children to shun drink and the company of those who take it; and I, as the father of that child, do thank God that I was induced to banish the intoxicating cup from my home, and I long for the time when every parent will do likewise, for who so likely to teach as a parent?

GOOD TEMPLARS TO THE FRONT.

BRO. CHARLES BUTCHER, of the Hill of Zion Lodge, was presented, on November 23, with a crest stand, value two guineas, as a prize for bowling, from the St. Botolph's Cricket Club, Northfleet. This is the fourth prize that our brother has taken from the same club.

THE FINDINGS OF THE JURY in the case of James O'Donnell who murdered Green Gilbert, a colored man, is singular to say the least. "If, the jury find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter, each fix his punishment in the State Penitentiary for two years, and the jury recommends the defendant to executive clemency." Then the kind hearted judge thanked the soft-hearted jury for their distinguished finding, and then he said, "The fact that the defendant in this case showed this to be a cold blooded and deliberate murder. But this is Kentucky, and James O'Donnell is a white man, and his murdered victim, Green Gilbert, was only a "nigger."—The Louisville Bulletin.

Poplar.—"Lock," December 6. Bro. Gitt, L.D. read annual greetings of the Celest. Awak. Heben Valley, and City of Winchester Lodges at Winchester; well received. Resolved to open a subscription list on behalf of a sister who is in her 84th year, and a life abtainer. Addressed by Bro. T. H. Thompson.

Lidnouse.—"Lidnouse," December 8. Lecture, "Platformers," by Bro. Spauling. In proposing, seconding, and supporting a vote of thanks. Bro. Grinsby, Marshall, and Willacy spoke warmly of the manner in which the lectures were given.

Old Ford.—"Commonwealth," December 9. Coffee supper; large attendance, including many new members. Annual programme. Refreshments provided. Address by Bro. H. H. Hume. Good progress.

Waterloo Road.—"South London," December 1. Singing competition; eight competitors. Prizes to Bro. Lyons and G. Brin.

Chesham.—"Chesham," December 8. Sister's surprise night; useful articles presented by the brothers, causing much merriment. Pleasant session. Twenty-five Warzoneans sold weekly.

Peckham.—"Peckham," Sister's surprise took the form of a presentation of a glass water jug and glasses to the Lodge, presented by the Lodge by Sister Rust who read an original short poem; also a bundle of folded maxims, one for each of the 12 readings of which caused much merriment. One initiated.

Cambridge Street.—"Cambridge," December 9. Visit to Orange Lodge. The one initiated and presentation to a brother and sister who are about to be married. The proceeds of last concert 19s. 9d. Orange Branch members entertained.

Whitefield.—"Whitefield," December 7. Two initiated. Visit of Bro. E. Macrow, V.D., who gave an address, urging the necessity of more earnest work. Lodge progressing.

Whitefield.—"Whitefield," December 8. One initiated. Visit from the John Hopkins Lodge. Successful and enjoyable evening.

Hoxton.—"London Ark of Safety," December 7. Read paper Bro. H. H. Hume. Refreshments provided.

Blacksfriars Road.—"John Hopkins," December 7. Visited by William Tweedie Lodge. Speech by Bro. Wolfe, G.S.T. Recitations, songs, &c. by others.

St. Dunstons.—"St. Dunstons," December 11. Offered by the Whitefield Lodge, who came in large numbers and gave an excellent entertainment.

Commercial Road.—"Fride of St. George's," December 7. Paper by Bro. Martin entitled, "Captain Elly Years"; well received.

Hoxton.—"Hand of Friendship," December 8. Paper by Bro. Jeffrey, on "Enthusiasm in the Cause of Temperance." One initiated. December 13. Social entertainment; Chairman, Bro. Rev. W. M. Puttock. Enjoyable evening. About 65 present, one for membership.

City Road.—"Freedom of London," December 12. Well attended session. One old member re-admitted. Declined to hold a New Year's Soiree. Offered and seconded by sisters, who gave songs, duets, &c. Pleasant evening.

Islington.—"Henry Ansell," December 11. Special effort made to assist a Brother and Sister who had been severely afflicted for some time. Sister King, Cross Exterior Lodge. Excellent entertainment. Pleasant and profitable evening.

Acher Street (Haymarket).—"London Victoria," December 12. Entertained by visitors. Pleasant evening.

Horsney Road.—"Albany," December 15. Six joined on associate cards, and one by c.c.

Upper Norwood.—"Crown of Surrey," December 6. Good attendance. Refreshments provided. December 13. December 13. Ninth anniversary. Fifty to tea. Public meeting, addressed by Bro. W. Farmer, chairman; J. Green, L.D.; W. Rowe, and N. W. Hubbard, W.D.C. One initiated. Sister E. Foster, Cross Exterior Lodge. W. Kelkin, and H. Spooner. Recitations by Bros. J. Gower and J. Howard.

Blacksfriars Road.—"John Hopkins," December 14. Found night; refreshments and harmony.—December 15. Meeting of cricket club. Bro. Bowers presided; received reports of the past season; club in good standing. Officers elected for next season: captain, Bro. C. A. H. Hume; secretary, Bro. W. M. Puttock; treasurer, Bro. T. Gunner.

Crouch End.—"Harrowing," December 6. Open Lodge visit of the Jennings Temple Lodge. Entertainment conducted by Bro. Medlock, S.J.T. A session was held at the close, and one candidate initiated, and other business transacted. December 13. Good session. Several applications for associate cards, and a vote of thanks. Bro. T. Newman, L.D., announced that Sisters Woods and Wynne, and Bros. Cooper and Newman, had gained the "photograph" as a prize for collecting over 100 cards, and public notice cards, to assist the essential capacities of the sexes equal? Much amusement at the various arguments.

Kenilworth.—"Albert," December 11. Thirteenth anniversary. Tea and public entertainment. A handsome album presented to Bro. James Lloyd, L.D., who has filled that office since the Lodge was started. Bro. W. White made the presentation.

Roehampton.—"Roehampton," December 5. Visit to the Rotherham Union Workhouse and gave an entertainment to the inmates. Bro. T. H. Hill presided and gave a short speech. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, the master and mistress respectively, were present, and a vote of thanks had been received from the Board of Guardians. A Band of Hope is about to be started by the curate of the parish.—December 12. Visit of the Golden Rule Lodge, Doncaster. Refreshments and singing, and contributed an interesting programme. Coffee supper, visit to visitors, was provided. A vote of thanks to the Doncaster friends was passed.

Roehampton.—"Hand," December 5. This Lodge was instituted by Bro. Dimbleby, D.C.T. assisted by Bro. Pihonh, W.D.S., at the close of a public meeting, at which Bro. Mabel, Bedford Park Lodge,

presided, and addresses were given by those mentioned and the Rev. G. Smith; five were admitted by a c.c. six were initiated, and seven proposed. A large number of visitors were present.

Commercial Road.—"A Mile End," December 9. First concert in new Lodge-room; songs by Sisters Dick, and Bro. H. H. Hume. Quartet by Bro. H. H. Hume, Bro. Boyce, Shelton, Wootton, and Foster; duets and quartette by Sisters Mrs. and Miss Dick, Sisters Conn and Williams, and Bros. Shelton and Wootton; recitations by Sister E. Foster, and Sister J. C. Wood. Refreshments, good attendance; platform tastefully decorated by Sisters Butcher and Harvey; Bro. Rev. T. R. Couch presided; successful evening.

Whitefield.—"Benjamin Hill," December 11. Sisters' surprise; report of District Lodge session; one initiated; songs and recitations.—December 16. "Stockwell," "Stockwells" Club. Cox hospitably entertained at the Whitefield Lodge. Cox and Spragg kindly completed the Lodge; songs, speeches and recitations, completed the programme.—December 17. Temperance sermon at the West Methodist Chapel, Putney-road, London, at the same place when Bro. E. Wood, P.G.W.M., Bro. N. W. Hubbard, W.D.C., E. and M. S. Surry, delivered addresses. Bro. Silas Tucker, F.W.C.T., presided.

Lower Clapton.—"Homerton Hope," December 14. Visit of the Bedford Lodge, who gave an entertainment. "King's Cross."—"Excelsior," December 12. Offered and seconded by the Barnsbury Lodge. Songs, &c. Richmond.—"Crystal Fountain," December 13. Birthday celebration tea of Bro. G. Townsend, now in England by the living set for the money for the purpose. Sister L. H. provided, and over 40 sat down. Excellent entertainment of pianoforte solos, songs, and recitations were given by Sister E. Clarke and friends. Refreshments were given by Mrs. Clarke and Langdon. Mildred, an initiate. Very enjoyable evening.

PROVINCIAL.

MANNINGTREE.—"November 28. (Question box: eight initiated, and one restored. Balance sheet of last quarter read; pleasant session.—December 5. Found night; Bro. W. H. Hume, chairman. Bro. J. R. Pittcock, L.D., made a few remarks at the close. Proceeds of pound night 15s. 3d. for the Good of the Order Fund. Enjoyable evening.—[Name of Lodge not recalled.] Well on correct note; carefully read the notice at the head of the Lodge News.]

PETERBOROUGH.—"Mademoiselle," December 1. Seven proposed and five initiated. Recitation contest for Christmas. J. Ward, first prize, and Sister Little, second prize. Members present, 52.—December 2. Entertainment. Bro. G. Busby, sen, chairman, provided programme, and very interesting and appreciative and successful. Lodge received fraternal greetings from several Lon Lodges through a brother visitor. Eleven proposed, and five initiated.

St. Dunstons.—"St. Dunstons," December 13. Interesting report of District Lodge session, presented by Sister E. Venners.—December 17. Salvation Army service in the Town Hall. Temperance addresses. Sister personal letters, given to the ladies, Misses Long, Randall, Jones, and Mrs. Captain Speed; hail crowded.

CANTERBURY.—"Day Star," November 27. Five initiated. December 1. Tea meeting in co-operation with the Stephen Langton Lodge, for members and their friends; 50 sat down. A good meeting afterwards which resulted in some joining the Order. Sister H. H. Hume, P.W.C.T. absent, covered by Townsend, Beebe, Robson and Clippin; recitations by Bros. Burtles, Clippin and Robson; readings, Bro. Johncock, and Sister Lamou.—December 11. Two initiated. Refreshments provided.

CHELSEA.—"Caelonian," November 28. Offered and entertained by the Star of Cheltenham. Songs, recitations, and readings. Two proposed. Report from D.L. Rep. Good attendance. Lodge doing well.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—"Equal Rights," December 7. Programme of evening. Prayer and experience meeting opened by Bro. H. H. Hume, P.W.C.T. about 100 present, respecting their experience in the Temperance cause. One initiated, one re-organized, and five proposed. Should but surely gain ground.

High Wycombe.—"High Wycombe," December 8. One admitted by c.c. Several candidates in waiting. Readings and solos. A cordial reception given to Bro. McNally, the newly appointed Temperance missionary. P.W.C.T. present.

BATH.—"Cottrell," December 6. A vote of thanks accorded to Bro. A. R. Bolwell, W.D.S., and J. W. Holbrook for District Lodge session report. Resolved that Bro. H. H. Hume, P.W.C.T. absent, covered by greeting of this Lodge to those Lodges he may visit in the Channel Islands. Three initiated.

MIDLEBOROUGH.—"Daisy," November 30. Good attendance. One initiated and one admitted by c.c. Resolution passed to mission the town by house-to-house canvas, leaving tracts and printed form inviting outsiders to join our Order. Committee appointed for that purpose.

STONOROUGH.—"Hope to Win," November 29. Public meeting. Addresses given by Bro. T. Gladle, Rev. S. Cutts, and Mrs. C. Chapman, the Rev. Canon Sparks, curate, presiding, who spoke on the Order. One initiated at the close.

EALING.—"Hope of Ealing," November 21. Public meeting. Addresses and recitations were given by Sisters M. H. Hume, and Sister J. C. Wood. Refreshments, and solo by Miss Birch. Chair taken by Mr. E. Birch; one readmitted; one initiated at the close.—November 28. Pound night; good meeting. Tea for Lodge fund. Degree of W.D.C. conferred by J. C. Wood, P.W.C.T. The Temperance Committee appointed to arrange for forming a Juvenile Temple.

WYMOUTH.—"Hope of Weymouth," Visit from

Portland Sun Lodge; splendid evening; good programme. Refreshments provided. December 13. Entertainment by the United Templar and Temperance Choir.—December 15. Sisters' evening. Entertained by the sisters with refreshments, and songs, which were provided refreshments.—December 8. Bro. Capt. Williams of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Bro. and Sister Williams and Sergeant Woodfine, of the above regiment (lately promoted from Royal Artillery), and c.c. Keston, didt of the Hope of Sherburn; addresses by Bro. Dance and Laver.

KING'S LYNN.—"Excelsior," November 14. Two initiated. December 2. Paper by Bro. G. Windfield, sen, upon "The Workings of the Order," Refreshments.—November 28. Pleasant session. Sharp practice review of the candidates for a covered table to Great Malvern. One initiated. Programme for the evening: "Lalla Box, Big Box, Band Box, and Bundle," all performed by Sisters Shinkfield, Hitchcock, Barnard, and Bro. D. Barnard. General address by Bro. Fortson.

MAICHESTER.—"Faithful and True," November 30. Offered and entertained by the Loyal Roberts, Whitworth Lodge. Addresses, songs, recitations, &c., given and much appreciated. Good attendance.

HARROGATE.—"Hope of Harrogate," December 5. Surprise visit of Friendship and Unity Lodge. Great Studham, who officered the Lodge, and delivered addresses. Refreshments provided. Bro. H. H. Hume, D.C.T., and Bro. Turner, F.D.C.T. Duets, &c. Successful session.

WORCESTER.—"Star of Worcester," December 4. Malvern 24 members. Brother over a covered table to Great Malvern Hills Lodge, who provided refreshments. Bro. H. T. Fletcher, W.C.T., presided, and a good programme was carried out including addresses by Bro. Fortson, Duvall, D.S.J.T., Bro. C. W. Cola, P.W.C.T., R. Melvin, F.D.C.D., J. Lewis, W.C.T., W. A. Dickinson, E.D. Capital session.

STONOROUGH.—"Excelsior," November 29. Entertainment in the Co-operative Hall to a good audience. Bro. Beacon presided, and the following sisters and brothers took part, viz. Sisters Hare, Thompson, Beacon, and Sister H. H. Hume, and Bro. H. H. Hume, Bro. W. H. Hume, and Campkin, contributing recitations, dialogues, songs, duets, and choruses.

STONOROUGH.—"Pond Night," December 13. Entertainment by Bro. Windley, L.D. Bro. McGuise also spoke. Other members contributed songs, &c. Enjoyable evening. Sixty present; two proposed, and three initiated.

Bristol.—"Morning Star," December 7. Visit to Magna Charts Lodge, and entertained them.—December 8. Entertainment for a covered table to Great Malvern Hills Lodge, who provided refreshments. Fairly good attendance.

STURTON.—"Excelsior," December 8. Reciting competition. Bro. H. H. Hume, first prize, and Bro. H. H. Hume, W.C.T., second prize, also a third prize given to Bro. M. Church, for Sister M. Kerr. Two initiated. Songs, &c. Seventy-one present.

STONOROUGH.—"Hope," December 6. "Pound night" and open session; musical programme rendered. Fruit, &c., distributed at intervals; enjoyable evening; good attendance.

STONOROUGH.—"Excelsior," December 5. Open session. Bro. Jesse Eccles, W.C.T., presided. Speeches by the chairman and Bro. Richardson; duets by Bros. Eccles, Jackson, and Harris, and Sister Beebe.

STONOROUGH.—"Excelsior," December 5. Speeches by the chairman and Bro. Richardson; duets by Bros. Eccles, Jackson, and Harris, and Sister Beebe.

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December 6. Open Lodge. Singing, dialogues, and readings. Very telling address by Sister C. Candler. Lecture hall well filled; Mr. J. Harvey, chairman of the School Board, presided.

WICK.—"Hope of Wick." November 13. One initiated. November 20. Readings, singing, &c. Thirty-three present.—December 1. Impromptu speeches.—December 11. Flower night. Very successful.

EXETER.—"Matthew the Miller." November 30. Public meeting. Large attendance, and the following morning to the children and of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, City Workhouse, and the Penitentiary.—December 7. Two initiated. Others proposed. Surprise night. Tepee supper provided by the Good of the Order Committee.

CHICHESTER.—"Girded Lions." November 15. Addresses by Bro. Austen (Eastbourne) and Bro. S. Vick (Bournemouth). Recitations, readings, and solos.—November 22. Religious exercises.—Singing, readings, arranged by Bro. Osborn, W.S. Good attendance.—November 29. Public meeting at nine o'clock. Chairman, Bro. V. Vick; L.D. Readings by Bros. Baker, Evans, and Sister Fawcett. Recitation by Sister Harris, and selections by the Temperance choir; room well filled.—December 6. Officers and entertained by sisters; vote of thanks for past work in a Lodge address by W. C. G. and Sister Carter. Members were leaving the city.—December 13. Devotional meeting; prayers and sacred songs conducted by Bro. Poynter, S.J.T.—December 15. Coffee supper and public entertainment.—December 22. Reading, singing, &c. by Bro. Smith; recitation by Bro. Heath. Solos, anthems, and glee by the Temperance choir, conducted by Bro. Poynter. Good attendance and musical and instrumental solos, ended at the harmonium.

TOURNAI.—"Excelsior." December 8. Second degree conferred on four; and third degree on two.—December 15. Visit of Pavilion Lodge. Well entertained with readings, songs, &c. The juveniles were admitted to coffee and bun surprise provided by three or four pleasant evening; about 60 present.

STROUD.—"Excelsior." December 15. Visit of Bro. M. W. D.D., who presented a speech; two initiated D. and proposed; 79 present; songs, readings, and recitations; enjoyable evening.

SHEFFIELD.—"Hope of Darnall." December 1. Public conference. Addresses by Sisters Buttrey, Machent, Hightstead, Chamberlain, and Richmond, and Bros. Godfrey, Cawthorne, Chamberlain, and Green. Chairman, Bro. Hightstead; enjoyable evening; Lodge closed dark.

GRAVESEND.—"Star of Gravesend." December 7. Eight initiated, including Rev. Shaw, Baptist Minister, and two by c.c. Lodge membership 151.

WISBECH.—"Oakton." Quarterly sermon preached by Bro. Councils on the Bible. Vote of thanks accorded by the brethren. Lodge prosperously, numbering 136. Meetings are being held in the villages surrounding the town by members of the Lodge.—[No date stated.]

GROVESEND.—"St. Luke's Healing and Lamentation." December 14. Public meeting. Bro. F. Pitt, auctioneer. Profit to Lodge funds.—Letter of greeting read from Sister Zona Ludlow, to whom a letter was ordered to be sent, hoping that the same would be restored to health. Two initiated. Pleasant evening.

DOFFMAN MARKET.—"Victoria." December 5. Coffee supper. Programme: Instrumental music by Sister Jones; songs by Sister Knott and Sister Adams; Hinasworth, Bro. C. Tricker and J. Clarke. Readings and recitations by Sister N. Eaber, Bro. G. W. Watson, J. R. Bennett, and H. Cook.

EXETER.—"Abraham Lincoln." December 15. One initiated; interesting speech and recitation by Bro. George Ware, Bristol, Civil Guard S.M.'s Prison, Dartmouth; Sister H. Ware, Exeter; and Sister M. Ware, Exeter; Bro. Hartwell in his severe trial; monster barley pudding made by W.V.T., Sister Sullock, heartily enjoyed by all present; claims of the WATCHWORD Christmas cards taken in; the same address by 12 members to take it, had purchased five dozen (extra) Christmas cards for free distribution.

DARTMOUTH.—"Flower of Dart." November 20. Visit of D.D.T. By Bro. Jones; one initiated; pleasant evening spent on Good of the Order.—November 27. One initiated and three admitted by c.c.—December 4. Three initiated.—December 11. Sister J. W. D.T., in sub-Lodge session at close; two initiated; speeches by Bros. Legge, son, Cherley, Evans, and Sparks; pleasant evening.

CHICHESTER.—"Glory of Dexley Heath." December 14. Officers by the Irish Perseverance Lodge, Bro. Scar, V.D., presiding. Song and readings. Two initiated.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—"Lodge of Peace." December 11. Public meeting. Address by public meeting. Address by Bros. Thetford and Ashmole. Readings, recitations, and singing by Sisters Gilbert and Wyatt, and Bro. Cradick, Grimby, Hurad, Bishop, Thompson, and Maynard, Bro. Good evening.

LEICESTER.—"Ebenzer." December 14. Interesting paper entitled "The lost ten tribes of Israel," read by Bro. Beckwith, and by Bro. Candler. Members present 24.

STAPLEFORD.—"Star of Hope." December 7. Visit from Henry Kirk White Lodge. Songs, recitations, and readings. Refreshments were also present, and gave a short address. Good attendance.—December 14. Sister Dates's night. Sister Bates gave a coffee supper in celebration of her 60th birthday. Refreshments for a party of 20. Various games were indulged in. Enjoyable evening.

IRELAND. DELFEST.—"Rosebud." December 8. Interesting Session. The G.S.J.T., took charge of the Temple and examined the members, as to their efficiency in the work of the Order and their knowledge of various parts of the ritual. Temple progressing favourably.

WATERLOO.—"Hazel." December 7. Open session at Bro. A. J. O'Connell's residence. Singing, songs, &c., were given. Bro. McDowell gave an account of the Lodge, and Bro. Sedgwick, S.D., gave an address explanatory of the Order. Very enjoyable evening.

SCOTLAND. EDINBURGH.—"Royal." December 12. Officers and entertained by Sisters. Sister Robina Swan, W.V.T., and Sister M. J. Macdonald, presented a selection of songs, &c. The W.C.T. made a few remarks, and read a Good Templar poem. Large attendance, despite cold weather. Lodge progressing.

JUVENILE TEMPLE NEWS. CAMDEN TOWN.—"Camden and Milton." December 6. Visit of Regina Temple. Songs, recitations, &c. by Bro. T. T. Macrow, V.S.J.T., who spoke words of encouragement to the young members.

OLD GRAVEL LANE.—"Mariner's Friend." December 11. Officers and afterwards presented every officer of the Temple a handsome member's card, which were much appreciated.

"Hope of Ratcliff." December 13. Public meeting: tenth anniversary. Melodies by the choir under the direction of Bro. C. Francis, songs and recitations, and a dialogue entitled "The Quaker," gave entertainment and instruction, speeches by the Chairman Bro. S. Inall, P.D.C.T., Reeves, and Sister M. Hilton, who presented the rewards to 70 members, who had kept their pledges from 1 to 10 years, by a family Bible to Superintendent, Bro. Healdson, Sec. read the yearly report, showing 208 members in good standing; eight public meetings; ten meetings, siren; one Temple formed, from 20 members transferred to Sub-Lodges, 15 given to hospitals; and the proceeds of this meeting to be given to Sister Hilton's Crotch 300 persons were present.

ARMINGHAM.—"Morning Star." November 30. Anniversary tea, about 100 seated at a table, which a public meeting, Bro. Concellor H. Mudd presided, supported by Mr. Mound, missionary of the Fishermen's Bethel; Bro. H. Hamer; D.S.T., Jackson and Sister M. G. Armstrong, superintendent. There were recitations, dialogues, pianoforte solos, &c. and a short speech by the D.S.J.T., and vocal music by the Temple Choir, conducted by Bro. James Merritt and Superintendent. The meeting closed at 10. The new banner was displayed at the back of the platform. Hearty votes of thanks accorded the chairman the superintendents, and the children. It was decided to repeat the entertainment. The meeting closed at 10. The new banner was displayed at the back of the platform. Hearty votes of thanks accorded the chairman the superintendents, and the children. It was decided to repeat the entertainment. The meeting closed at 10.

GILLESPIE (Kent).—"Midway Light." December 6. Public meeting. About 80 juvenile and 20 adult members to tea. Bro. J. Wells, D.S.T., and 30 adults, addressed the children. Bro. W. Hiscock, the Superintendent of the Temple, and Bro. J. Deeks gave short addresses. The meeting was presided over by the Temperance hymns by the children, conducted by Bro. W. Hiscock, Superintendent. Each of the juveniles was given a bag, containing nuts and one orange, gift of Bro. Sheehavay Gray.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Wilberforce." December 6. Good attendance. Rehearsal for entertainment to be given in the Lodge, Bro. W. Flower officiating in place of the superintendent. Temple increasing.

DISTRICT COUNCIL. MIDDLESBROUGH.—A conference on Juvenile Temple was held on December 10, at the residence of Henry Wilson, D.S.T. Presenting, eight Temples and nine Lodges were represented. The object sought to be obtained was, how best to secure increased interest and help in sustaining the same, and to further the work of such of our Order. Two motions were proposed which brought out a healthy discussion, and were adopted. The motions referred to recognised the importance of the same question, and urged the necessity of such that every means should be adopted to obtain that recognition from sub-Lodges, bringing the two branches into closer contiguity; and the sympathy and interest of adult members, and the necessity of securing for the Temples, as it is generally admitted that they are the best training ground for thorough reformers, and the best recruiting ground for the adult Lodges.

SUB-DISTRICTS. CONVENTIONS, &c. (GAVESEND).—The work of the Order prospers in this neighbourhood several influential gentlemen and ministers having lately joined the Order, notably the Rev. — Greenfield, M.D., F.R.G.S., minister of the parish of Milton-by-Graivesend, an earnest worker in the Temperance cause prior to joining our Order, and Rev. J. (Baptist) and Rev. Hadfield (Primitive Methodist) and others. A new Lodge has just been opened at Perry-street, about a mile from the town, and, with the same kindly patronage by the Star Lodge, bids fair to thrive prosperously.

BARTON-ON-TRENT.—Meeting held on December 11, Bro. Westoby, V.D., presiding. After business a prize competition of readings, recitations, &c., was held, prizes being won by Bro. and Sister Wood and Bro. Miller. Next place of meeting, Southport. Some of the brothers walked over 20 miles to attend the meeting, and were under the auspices of the D.L. Executive of Warwickshire an aggregate meeting was held on December 8, at 7.30, in Central Lodge-room, Albert-chambers, Paradise-street, Birmingham. Bro. Edmund Gilbert, presiding. Present, Bro. J. W. Scott, G.W.C., and Bro. H. J. Boyd, G.W.Chap. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to Bro. J. Glayney, G.W.T., who had lost his sister, and was tenderly presented from attending the meeting. Bro. J. W. Scott, G.W.C., and Bro. H. J. Boyd, G.W.Chap., having to leave early addressed the meeting first, and gave some practical advice. Then, Bro. J. P. Griffiths, D.S.J.T., in answer to Bro. J. P. Griffiths, D.S.J.T., on the Grand Lodge electoral policy of "a Vote for a vote." The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

MANCHESTER.—On November 25 Bro. A. E. Eccles, P.G.W.C.T., presided over a large and influential conference of Ministers and Council of the Manchester and Salford Good Templars, and of the Rev. Canon W. V. C. Macrow, Lever-street. Over 60 Temperance organizations were represented, the largest Order represented being the I.O.G.T. Bro. John Edwards, Ince, kindly read the report of the conference. The Rev. Canon Macrow read an able paper, and a discussion followed, which resulted in a resolution being passed asking the Executive to take immediate steps for promoting the cause of the Temperance cause in the city of Manchester. Bro. Eccles is president of this union, and received the thanks of the meeting for presiding at both afternoon and evening meetings. The conference was highly successful.

SOUTHAMPTON.—"Southampton." December 9. Degree of Charity conferred on seven, and Degree of Fidelity on six members. Pleasant and instructive session. Bro. J. Houghton offered a prize for the best essay on "The Degree of Charity and Fidelity conferred on our Order." Several new members joined the Temple.

CHICHESTER.—"City Wall." Special session held at Begonia. Degrees of Charity and Fidelity conferred upon 14 members of the Begonia Good Samaritan Lodge.

DEGREE TEMPLES. SOUTHAMPTON.—"Southampton." December 9. Degree of Charity conferred on seven, and Degree of Fidelity on six members. Pleasant and instructive session. Bro. J. Houghton offered a prize for the best essay on "The Degree of Charity and Fidelity conferred on our Order." Several new members joined the Temple.

CHICHESTER.—"City Wall." Special session held at Begonia. Degrees of Charity and Fidelity conferred upon 14 members of the Begonia Good Samaritan Lodge.

THE DRINK REVENUE. The regulators of the drink traffic are becoming exasperated over a declining drink revenue. Prohibitions, intently watching a seemingly receding goal, are oblivious of such cloud shadows drifting across their path, will not admit of a change in their principles at the Memorial Hall, on Monday, made too much of the now famous passage in the Queen's last speech; but, from a close observance of Mr. Gladstone's political life, I know him to be too skilful a pilot to ground on either Scylla or Charybdis. With a stroke of the hand to sign grandly on in mid-channel, and much as I reverence him, no word that he has ever spoken upon this subject has afforded me a crumb of comfort.

There is another aspect of this revenue question, which has not been so far presented, viz., the possibility of an increase of drunkenness existing along with a diminishing expenditure. For example, 100 moderate drinkers are spending the yearly national average sum of £4 per head, £400. Ninety eight of these are caught in the Great Tempter's trap. The 100th, while the remainder having passed into drunkenness, are each spending £20 a year, which gives an increase of two per cent. of drunkards, with a decrease of 98 per cent. of expenditure. Accepting the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, we can see that the result of a present abridgement of the supply of drink, will be objected "It is not so," but it is just so, and here are the proofs.

Two per cent. is necessary to sustain the normal quantity of drunkenness which is known to exist, and to sustain it at the same level. The result of a present abridgement of the supply of drink, will be objected "It is not so," but it is just so, and here are the proofs.

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(SEVENTH YEARSON.)

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Announcements of Forthcoming Events are frequently sent us News. We can only publish such announcements as advertisements. We offer, however, Special Publicity at very cheap rates, charged only for the first 24 Words, and 3d. for every additional Six Words.

December 28-10 G.T. Shaftesbury Park Lodge. The above Lodge is holding its Annual Meeting, and cordially invites members of the Order and friends, to spend a pleasant evening with them. Tickets, 6d. each, to commence at 8 o'clock. Ticket Office, Shaftesbury Park, Leydenhill.

December 29-The Tea Party of the Season. Newly-illustrated Clifton Park Lodge, Broochy's Walk, Moor Room, Hounston, Friday, December 29, 6 p.m.

December 29-United Temperance Soiree. Sir, Christian Lambert, having the pleasure of announcing a Lecture, Bro. A. Cope, Y.D., will be held at the Institute, Priory-gate, Wandsworth-road, commencing at 7 o'clock; 6d. each. String Band engaged.

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BLUE RIBBON MUSIC.-'WEARING THE BLUE FOR JESUS,' by Dr. Ridge, and 'WAN TO THE KNIFE,' Words by H. Sparling; Music by R. P. Graham. A.C.P. Two new pieces, one single and one for 6ds., 12 for 6d., 25 for 1s., 50 for 2s., 100 for 4s., 300 for 15s., 1000 for 25s.; also one sheet and at the same price. 'HIT ON THE RIBBON BITE,' Words by W. BLEE,' Words by C. G.; Music by H. Blyth. The four pieces above-named will make up a good selection for a Blue Ribbon Meeting. Copies may be had forwarded on the same terms. London: JOHN KEMPSTER & CO., 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE, MARION PARK, SUNDREY-ON-THAMES.-For necessitous Orphan Children of Total Abstinents. Contributions earnestly solicited. Collecting Cards and any information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. EDWARD WOOD, 9, Kings-down-villas, Wagsworth Common, W.

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Table listing contents of the magazine with page numbers. Includes sections like 'Two Christmas Parties', 'Blue Ribbon Movement', 'Female Opium-Smoker in Philadelphia', 'My Lodge', 'Grand Review of Council', 'Poetry-Danger', 'Mince-pie', 'Good of the Order', 'Correspondence', 'District Lodges', 'What We Hear', 'An Appeal for Mercy', 'Political Action', 'Wal-Bunch', 'The Canadian Jubilee Singers', 'Phlegm', 'Poetry-A Christmas Club and its Consequences', 'Flashes of Fun', 'What can I do?', 'Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage', 'Poetry- Never Look Back', 'Official Notices', 'Visitors' Guide'.

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THE

GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1892.

Bro. MALINS, G.W.C.T., has been a rare unfavourably affected by the damp weather, but is doing fairly. He stays at Bourne-mouth over Christmas.

MANY contributions are necessarily held over, in consequence of the pressure of Christmas communications, and some because of our going earlier to press this week.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE'S ANNUAL FOR 1893 is just published. Its contents are fully stated in our advertising columns. It is compiled with the care, skill, and judgment characteristic of its editor, Mr. Robert Rae, and all Temperance workers must have a copy of this for it would be fully equipped.

Evans' Temperance Annual for 1893 has come to hand. Its appearance is improved, and its size is enlarged; moreover, it is illustrated. Its contents are as diversified as were those of its predecessors. Its pleasant readings and recitations abound in original thought, "wise saws and modern instances."

HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.-In care, Ward and Lock are about to issue 'the third

edition (revised), of Bro. Malins' illustrated "History of the Temperance Movement," which, though published at one penny, as announced in our Grand Lodge advertisement, is rightly described by the *International Good Templar* as containing a mass of information obtainable nowhere else. Our members should help to circulate this remarkably cheap and comprehensive pamphlet.

THE ACTIONS FOR LIBEL of Kempster v. Lees, and Lees v. Kempster and Others, which were consolidated, as we have previously reported, and subsequently referred by consent of all parties to A. M. Sullivan, Esq., barrister-at-law, came on for hearing on Monday last. The hearing lasted until the time of our going to press on Wednesday. We are precluded by the "order of reference" from publishing any report of the proceedings excepting the award of the learned referee, which we are as yet, of course, unable to give.

TWO VERY EXCELLENT PORTRAITS have just been published by Mr. J. Deane Hilton, of Savoy-street, Strand. One is of Bro. Winton, D.C.T., Middlesex. It is not only a very artistic photograph, but a capital and characteristic likeness. The other is of Wah-uh-ab-keh, the chief of the Moneeie tribe, whose attendance at Temperance meetings has been referred to in the WATCHWORD. He is dressed in his native costume of eku, fur, feathers, &c., which certainly make up a better picture for the photographer than do the black and white of Bro. Winton's habiliments. We are truly a combe-looking people.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Thomas Bramley, a native of Ilkeston, died on the 14th inst., in his 105th year.

A boiler explosion is reported from New Orleans to have taken place on board the steamer Morning Star, resulting in the death of 17 persons.

The transit of Venus was not visible in the Metropolitan account of the atmosphere. It was observed at Ballymouna, Fort William, Scotland, Cork, and South Wales.

The Orient line steamer Cotopaxi, took fire whilst in the Albert Dock on the 17th inst. The whole of the inner parts of the vessel were completely destroyed. Damages estimated at over £200,000.

Mr. T. E. Boehm, sculptor in ordinary to the Queen has been commissioned by Her Majesty to execute a marble bust of the late Archbishop of Canterbury for Windsor Castle.

Anthony Trollope, the well-known novelist, died on the 6th inst., in his 67th year. Two of his latest works were "The Duke's Children," 1880; "Dr. Worth's School," 1881; and "The Land Leaguers."

M. Louis Blanc died at Cannes, as the age of 71, on the 8th inst. He was a member of the Provisional Government, 1848. His great work was "The History of the French Revolution," published in 12 volumes.

The Mayor was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow at the City Hall, on the 18th inst. Mr. Forster, in returning thanks to the Lord Provost, spoke very highly of the state of education in Scotland.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Canterbury took place in Addington Church on the 8th inst., in the presence of a very large assembly. Four Archbishops led in Addington chantry—Archbishop Manners Sutton, Archbishop Howley, Archbishop Sumner, Archbishop Longley.

One of the largest fires in London since that in Tenby-street, 1861, broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Foster, Porter and Co., Wood-street, on the 8th inst. The premises of four other firms: Messrs. Tilber and Fleming, Messrs. Sargood, Butler and Co., shippers, and Messrs. Symonds and Co., were completely destroyed.

The Albemarle Theatre, Laicester-square, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. A fireman named Bert, fell from a fire-escape ladder, and died shortly afterwards. The Albemarle was originally opened as the Royal Pantheotechnicon in 1854, in opposition to the Polytechnic. In 1860 it became a music hall, and finally a theatre in 1870.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, Paris, held on the 16th inst., M. de Lesseps promised that the Panama Canal should be ready in 1888. Referring to the sanitary condition of the workmen, he stated that the mortality was not higher than that of France, that is to say, it does not reach 2 per cent. of the population.

The Very Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, died at Penzance, on the 17th inst., aged 85 years. From 1826 to 1836, he occupied the position of incumbent at Cheltenham as successor to the Rev. Charles Jervis. In 1856 he was promoted to the Deanery of Carlisle on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston. He was a strong opponent of the use of alcohol and tobacco.

GO HOME AND LOOK AT YOUR OWN BABIES.

Sam: Hallo! Bill, how are you? Come and have a glass.

Bill: No thank you, Sam, I am a Good Templar, and also a Blue Ribbonite. I think it would be much better if you belonged to either or both.

Sam: Well, Bill, I admit that I take more drink than is good for me; but you said to drink more than I could; in fact, there was not a pint in port that could compete with you in that respect. But you turning a Good Templar almost takes my breath away. Tell me, old mate, what induced you to join the Good?

Bill: Well, Sam, I was told to go home and look at my own babies. If you will come into the Welcome and take a cup of coffee with me, I will tell you all about it.

Sam having complied, Bill resumed the thread of his story.

"It is true, Sam, as you said, that I loved the drink, yes, more than I loved my wife and children, and although I earned good money, no pip in the port more, yet I took very little of it home. The "Ancient Briton" took nearly the whole of it. My family were in rage, and I was invited to be in a house of my own, I rented two furnished rooms. When you left for Sandierland, old Dick Polgrave kept the "Ancient Briton." Not long afterwards young Ned Stillfox married Dick's daughter and succeeded the old man in the business. Their first baby did it. One morning I had just returned from taking a ressel down the channel as far as the Flat Holms. I turned into the old place and ordered a pint of gin hot. While I was waiting for it the landlady came down stairs to see the first time the baby in her arms. You know I have always been fond of babies. So I said, "Oh, Mrs. Stillfox, let me have a look at the baby!"

"No," she said, and drew the shawl closer around her, "No," she repeated scornfully, and with a contemptuous look—"the idea of such as you wanting to see my baby. Go home, and look at your own babies."

Yes, I thought, I will go home and look at my own babies, and I will take care that you do not benefit by my money. So I got up, left the drink undisturbed, and I have not touched a drop since. I need not tell how my wife rejoiced at my reformation, and what a change was wrought in my home. Suffice it to say that I am now living in my own house, have a good balance at the bank, and as for babies, Sam, why there's none like mine.

J. W. R. MEDLEY, Bridgend.

"SAFE IN THE ARMS."

"Safe in the arms of Jesus,"

The words we often sing;

To some how sweet they are;

What comfort do they bring!

A little child, but just turned three,

To the Sunday-school has been,

And her pretty, prissy way,

Had learnt to sing that hymn.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus,"

The words were not quite plain,

And sometimes she would forget some words,

But never the Saviour's name.

The tender Shepherd now saw fit

To heaven to take her home;

Too bright a flower for earth she was,

Too bright in sin to roam.

The mother sat with aching heart

When they told her hope was gone.

She cannot—no, she will not part

With this, her darling one.

In agony of grief she prayed,

"Father, my darling save;

I can't say, "Thy will be done,"

And lay her in the grave."

But still the little one grew worse—

Death settled on her brow;

The mother's cry was still the same,

"I can't say, "Thy will be done,"

"He who is best must know."

And shall I grieve her to my God,

Who did so much for me?

They will be done, forgive me, Lord,

And let me die in thine arms, as she said,

"He who is best must know."

And with one long and lingering sigh

The little one is free;

Safe in His arms He bore her burdens,

An angel now to be.

Her voice, though hushed, they often hear,

Shining as successor to the Rev. Charles Jervis.

And join them in that happy place,

When victory is won.

LOUISA Y. DANSON.

WHAT WE HEAR.

That there are at present in England 25 teetotal mayors.

That Miss Weston says one-sixth of the men in the navy are teetotalers.

That there is some prospect of an agitation being started for a Sunday Closing Bill for Northumberland.

That the national income from all taxes and imports on intoxicating liquors and the liquor traffic for the year ending March 31, 1882, was £31,077,733.

That the Allan, Cunard, Inman, and White Star Atlantic lines have discontinued the grog ration in their service.

That the G.W. Co. (D. Y. Scott) when at Hartlepool last week addressed on three consecutive days the workmen of Messrs. Withy and Co. and Messrs. Richardson and Co.

That Lord Sherbrooke, referring to "the Trade," once said "it was legitimate as any other." Lord Elcho, upon whom, according to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the mantle of Mr. Wheelhouse has fallen, now "ventures to say that the trade has as much right to be protected as any other." History repeats itself.

That 82 of the workmen of Messrs. Crossley Bros., Manchester, having taken the pledge, Mr. F. W. Crossley has advised them to join some Temperance organization, and offered to pay half the entrance fee of all apprentices receiving under 10s. per week in wages, joining a Good Templar Lodge.

That the *Ordnian Express* has recently said—"Abstinence lengthens the life of the individual, and it will lengthen the life of the nation. The honour, happiness, and glory of England and its people depend upon the triumph of Temperance, which means the triumph of morality and religion, and all that constitutes the greatness of the community."

That the *Daily Telegraph* in a leading article on November 20, said, "The Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society has just celebrated its fifty-second anniversary, and has done so amidst a vast number of congratulations; but the perils with which the publicans are at present threatened are of a far more tangible and imminent character than has been the case at any previous period of the anti-drink movement."

That the same paper also said—"At the next general election it is probable that the 'Liquor test' will be one of the candidates in a vast number of constituencies. It will be a question of 'Under which King, Bezonian? I speak or die,' and the postulant for Parliamentary honours will be forced definitely to pledge himself either to support Bacchus, or to uphold the propaganda of the pump."

That a correspondent writing to the *Western Morning News*, on Sunday in Ireland, says that the result of the Act is (1) a reduction of 64 per cent. in Sunday arrests all over the closing area. (2) A reduction of £2,000,000 sterling in the drink bill since 1878. (3) A reduction in punishable drunkenness of 32,000 cases.—J.W.S.

A DREAM.

The Christmas festivities were for that day ended. The guests had departed, the lights burnt low, the large and glowing embers within the grate cast fitful flashes of lurid light and long, deepening shadows across the room.

Tired out, I sank into a chair and began to think of the friends I had seen and those, alas! who were gone for ever.

Gradually a mist seemed to surround me, the familiar objects of the room faded from my sight, and I saw as upon a plane of mist, the indistinct figure of a man, from the region of whose heart issued innumerable bands or thongs, some in a state of tension drawn upwards, others as tightly downwards, whilst numbers floated loosely in the breeze. As the mists grew denser away from me, I saw the man plain to my view, I was surprised to find it an exact counter-part of myself; it was my own likeness—my own image—it was myself, in fact, I was looking on, but what meant those bands coming from my heart. As with increased interest I gazed more intently I beheld those bands weaving and drawing higher by sweet angelic beings, beautiful to look upon, each vying with each to draw each band the tightest; the others which I had noticed went downward, passed through a shaft at the base of which I now discerned white mist-shapes, and was tugging with all their might. While observing these things I saw the figure raise his hand and point towards a scroll, on which appeared some writing; this, too, gradually became more legible, and I read:—"Mortal, beware! let not this festive season be one of feasting and of rising; that is, that thou shouldst be a natural being. Each holy aspiration, each good resolve, each sinful temptation overthrow shall be a bond binding thee to Holiness and Life, but each sensual wish gratified, each impure thought or drunken carousal, may as surely draw thee down to darkness and to death, as surely may I finished ere the vision faded into mist, and I awoke.

THOMAS H. LEWIS.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND

Special sessions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland have recently been held in Cork, Belfast, Londonderry, the latter in the City Hall, and in the City Hall, Town Hall, Rathmines, Dublin, on November 22. Bro. William F. Lawlor, G.W.C.T., presided, the other Grand Lodge officers in attendance being Bro. Rev. James Francis Cathness, G.W.Ch.; Bro. James Cathness, G.W.S.; Bro. John George Cathness, G.W.A.S.; and Sister Mrs. McGregor, W.D.M. Sixty-five Grand Lodge members attended, and the G.L. Degree was conferred upon 28 candidates. A valuable and talented paper on the Good of the Order was read by Bro. G. G. Cox, F.P.D., which on motion was committed to the Executive to print and circulate. Addresses were delivered by Bros. Dempster, Fullerton, Davis, F. C. Scurr, and Rev. James G. Cathness, G.W.C. Bro. Cathness, G.W.S., gave an interesting statement on the state of the Order, showing that it was in a healthy and progressive condition, that 'tendency was' upwards and downwards, that operations were in progress for breaking new ground in various directions, and that arrangements had been made for carrying on the work of the Order throughout the country with an energy and zeal which could not fail to secure a very great increase of membership by the close of the Grand Lodge year. An earnest address by Bro. Lawlor, G.W.C.T., brought the proceedings of one of the most agreeable and interesting sessions ever held by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to a close. Public meetings in connection with the special session of the Grand Lodge, were held as follows:—

November 20.—Bethel Lodge, Dublin. Speakers:—Rev. James Francis Cathness, G.W.Chap., and James Cathness, G.W.S. A very good meeting. Several candidates.

November 25.—Vanguard Lodge, Kingston. Chairman Bro. Dr. J. Alfred Scott. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Bro. Lawlor, G.W.C.T., Bro. Rev. J. F. Cathness, G.W.Ch., and Bro. James Cathness, G.W.S. The attendance was very large. Nine candidates were secured, eight of whom were initiated, at a special session of the Lodge, held at the close of the meeting. Bro. Lawlor, G.W.C.T., presiding.

November 27.—Heart of Oak Lodge, Bray. A very largely attended meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms. Dr. George Hamilton, Wye presided, and delivered an earnest and valuable address, advocating total abstinence from a medical and scientific point as the best rule of life. Addresses were also delivered by the Revs. J. Francis Cathness, G.W.Ch., and Bro. James Cathness, G.W.S. The meeting was of a most beneficial character, and the Lodge and the cause generally in the district.

AN APPEAL FOR MERCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GOOD TEMPLARS' WATCHWORD."

SIR,—I am requested by several influential members of our Order to forward for insertion in this week's WATCHWORD a request that all Lodges in England, Scotland, and Wales will at once adopt the following petition and forward it as soon as possible to the Home Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the Home Secretary.—We the members of the _____ Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting at _____ in sessio assembled, do hereby most humbly petition that the clemency of the Crown may be extended to Corporal Harris, of the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Corporal Edgar, at Woolwich, on November 4. Signed on behalf of the Lodge.

..... W.C.T.
..... W.S.
Yours fraternally,
W. ANDREWS, L.D.,
United Service Lodge,
23, Anglesea-road, Woolwich.

P.S.—Corporal Harris was at one time a member of a military Lodge in the above town.

Wendell Phillips, in a letter to the American *Natural Philologist*, says: "There certainly is not one-tenth part of the drinking in Maine that there was before the law was enacted, and probably not one twentieth as much. It would be safe to say not one man in 500 in Maine can get liquor. If this is not success in any measure, a greater success in the execution of any law in Christendom."

Patent California Borax. The best and purest anti-septic in the world for preserving food, purifying water, cooking vegetables, bleaching linen, and disinfecting clothing. A household treasure, toilet delicacy, greenhouses register, and valuable for many other uses. Packets, 1d., 3d., 6d. Sold every where. A few shillings per cwt. Two stamps to the Patent Borax Works, Birmingham, and you will receive 1d. packet with directions, uses, recipes, &c.—Advt.



LIVERPOOL.—Beyond the expectations we think, of even the most sanguine, Mr. Samuel Smith (T.) was, on the 9th inst., elected by 18,198, against 17,880 recorded by Mr. A.B. Forwood (C). This is a distinct gain to our forces in the House of Commons.

Mr. J. C. STEVENSON (South Shields) has already given notice of his intention to move next session as early as possible for leave to introduce his Bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays in England. It goes without saying that the Blocker-General, Mr. Warton, will oppose the motion.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART., before Parliament was prorogued, gave notice that, unless previous announcements made it unnecessary, he would, on the first day of its re-assembling, ask the Prime Minister "What steps the Government propose to take towards carrying out the resolutions which have been twice affirmed in this House in favour of Local Option."

WIGAN.—From the *Alliance News* we learn that the Hon. Algernon Egerton (C), the successful candidate at the recent by-election, promised to support Local Option on the lines laid down by the Church of England Temperance Society, and also to vote for Sunday Closing in the same law. He has, however, applied to clubs where drink is sold. Although not as advanced as we would have wished him to be, the hon. member is considerably ahead of the late member, Mr. F. S. Powell.

OBITUARY.

Sister Mary Pendleton, the wife of Dr. Pendleton, L.D., Wigan Lodge, died on December 8, aged 61 years, and was interred at Wigan on December 10. She deceased was a Good Templar for 12 years, joining the Lodge on the introduction of the Order into Wigan. Her frank and amiable disposition gained her the love and esteem of all who knew her, and her loss is deeply regretted. She leaves her husband, son, and three daughters, all Good Templars.

Bro. J. Rackett.—At Southampton on December 2, the death of late Bro. J. Rackett, Joseph Clark Lodge, were interred at the Southampton Cemetery. The deceased was followed to the grave by a body of the Young Men's Friendly Society, and the members of the Alpha Juvenile Club, the public generally, and the members of the Lodge. Bro. F. C. Reed, S.A.T., of which he was a member, and several other members of the Order. The superintendent gave a suitable address on the deceased at the close of the service at the grave.

Bro. G. Devereux, P.W.C.T.—We regret to announce the death of Bro. G. Devereux, at the early age of 33. He was well known at his Lodge (St. John's Islanders) and in the district as an earnest worker in all branches of Temperance work. His funeral was attended by the members of several Lodges, and a detachment of the K Division of Police and their brass band. He leaves a wife and seven children, totally unprovided for. An entertainment will be given on January 8, 1882, at the Town Hall, Poplar, for their benefit. Any subscription sent to the Lodge will be thankfully acknowledged.

Bro. W. Swan, of the Lambeth Pioneer Lodge, expired suddenly on December 8, at his residence, Cleburne Road, Lambeth. He was representative to the Preston Grand Lodge Session, and for many years held a Special Deputy's commission, and although lately he has been too much of an invalid for active work, yet his heart was in the cause and he was always pleased to bear the success of the Order. His was one grand testimony to the reality of the religion of Christ and the cause of Temperance, and although an invalid a long time, his death was very sudden and quick unexpected.

Bro. Francis Kuffe.—The members of the Order in Exeter have lost an earnest worker and a loving helper. Bro. Francis Kuffe, who died on December 10, joined the Abraham Lincoln Lodge in January, 1875, and filled most of the offices, but left to start the Exeter Perseverance Lodge at his own house in 1878, holding the office of Lodge Deputy until illness prevented his attending to his duties. He took his G.L. degree in Exeter in November, 1879. His remains were interred at Whipton, on Sunday, December 10. About 70 Good Templars and friends marched in procession, and sang, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," at the grave. Bro. J. H. Casley, W.D.Co., read the Good Templars' prayer.

Sister Elizabeth Hawthorn.—We regret to announce the death of Sister Elizabeth, the wife of Bro. A. Hawthorn, of the Hope of Ford Lodge, Devonport, which took place on December 7, at Stonehouse, Devonport. She was an earnest worker in the Temperance cause, and was rarely absent from Lodge. Her jovial disposition won for her the love of the children of the

Temple, and the esteem of her fellow members in the adult Lodge, and those with whom she was intimately connected. She was buried at Alderbury in the Lodge notably, that of W.Chap., which she held for four successive quarters, and up to the time of her death was W.F. Sec. Great sympathy is felt for Bro. Hawthorn, his son, and daughter, who are also esteemed members of the Lodge in their sabbath school. Her remains were taken off on the previous Tuesday at a welcome-home tea given by the South Devon District Lodge to those brethren of the fleet returned from Egypt. The interment took place on December 10, and was attended by several members of the Executive of the District Lodge amongst whom were many of our brethren from the fleet, and a large number of friends.—W.V.

Bro. Richard Bollett.—This brother, who has made a name for himself in most of our large garrison towns, as an earnest, thorough-going Good Templar, died on Friday, December 1, at Derby, and his remains were interred in the cemetery there on December 6, being followed to the grave by the D.C.T. Military District, as a tribute to our late brother's worth. He first joined the Order at Devonport in 1873, and during the struggle for equal rights in 1876, he did noble work for the cause. He next went to Alderbury, where he joined the "Long Valley" Lodge, No. 3819, and on his removal to Netley he assisted in instituting the "Geneva Cross" Lodge, which prior to his leaving there it was in a flourishing condition. He was from thence ordered to rejoin the depot to proceed to Alderbury in the early part of 1880, when on his voyage, they were directed to return, he then joined the Unique Lodge at Woolwich (for which he was representative at the Military District Session in August 1881) and so remained until his death. To the meantime he was discharged from the Army at Stonehouse and removed his family to his native town of Derby, but was too sick to visit the Lodge, so was quite unknown amongst our members there. He leaves a widow and four small children to mourn his loss.

Bro. William Shoemitch, of St. Leonards-on-Sea (formerly in the City of London), died at Darnley at the advanced age of 95. Deceased was an earnest and faithful Christian for upwards of 60 years; a member of the Wesleyan body; and over 40 years a consistent abstainer, having been connected with the local Temperance Society from its early days, and a charter member of the "St. Leonards" Lodge. "Old Daddy" will be missed from his accustomed place at the Temperance Hall, where he has been for years looked upon as a necessary portion of the institution. His death was caused by an accident, when, some time since, he fell from a ladder, and sustained injuries which, to a man of his advanced age, were very serious. He died two days afterwards from shock to the system and loss of blood. The funeral took place on December 8, when, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large number of friends assembled at the Cemetery to honour the interment of the worthy old man. The Rev. J. S. Bellman, minister of the Norman-road Chapel, conducted the service, and after singing a devout hymn, read the following eulogy:—
Bro. Rev. Forbes Winslow, W.D.Chap., gave a short but impressive address, setting forth the peculiar traits in the character of one who had for so many years walked in the Master's steps, and who was now realising the promises of the Kingdom of Heaven. Among those present were the principal office-bearers in the Church to which deceased was a member, and the secretaries of the Temperance Hall and chief officers of the "St. Leonards" Lodge.

WAH-BUN-AH-KEE.

One of the objects of the mission of the visit, in full dress of Wah-bun-ah-kee, the North American Indian Chief, with his feathers on his head more gorgeous than those of a lady at a royal drawing-room, his tonic of skin, and sounding ornaments on his shoes. His figure memorial has been given to me by Mr. Dean Hiltner, of the City of London. I have seen the best photographs I have seen of the Chief. The child-like simplicity of his face; the mixture in it of shrewdness and suspicion; the kindness and perfect repose come out admirably in the photographs. Wah-bun-ah-kee, Episcopal Church of Canada, is now to learn what a Red Indian in these degenerate days like, may satisfy their curiosity by means of the picture of an admirable and amiable representative of a dying race.—*Sussex Daily News*.

THE CANADIAN JUBILEE SINGERS.

To the Editor of the "WATCHWORD."
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bishop Deemey, of the Welsh Methodists Episcopal Church of Canada, is now in this country with a capital band of coloured singers, all the children of slaves. The Bishop is prepared to make arrangements with Lodges and Societies by which their interests and the interests of his Mission may be mutually benefited. I would advise Lodges to purchase themselves a copy of the "WATCHWORD" in some cases arrangements might be made for a night for local objects or our own "Negro Mission Fund," and a night for the Jubilee Singers themselves.—I am, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,
JAMES YEAMES, P.R.W.G.T.

PLUCK,

Mr. William Bell, on whom the playful *embroider* of "The Travelling Temperance Talkerist" (not Salvationist, as a contemporary has rendered it), has been conferred, speaking a short time since at the Central Hall, Bishopgate, said he had seen George in the boots of Pluck. He knew nothing of the character of the play, as he did not frequent playhouses. "Pluck" could be manifested in every position of life. He admired moral courage rather than mere physical pluck. It was comparatively easy to be plucky when there were a number of witnesses, as in the case of Pluck. He knew the manifestation of true courage, the exhibition of a brave spirit, the maintenance of a stout heart. Pluck could be shewn in the risk of life, at the call of duty. Joseph Lee, the American engineer, pressed through the fire blast from the furnace of his locomotive, reversed the engine and thereby saved 500 lives, but lost his own. However plucky the soldiers at Alexandria, Grand Cairo, or anywhere else may have been, Joseph Lee at all events proved himself a plucky man. Here there was pluck exhibited in facing danger. It need not tell at any length the well-known story of John Maynard and the crew, turning again to the sticking at his post (and *veru* pluck meant doing one's duty) ran the burning vessel on a shallow shore, and thus saved the lives of 500 people. He would give them another illustration. A young Australian lady would give us a good example of pluck along the sea shore. Out on the waves she saw a sick vessel. Urging her horse to enter the water she reached the wreck and called to the departing sailors to catch hold of her horse's bridle and girch; then, turning towards the shore, and holding the animal's head up, she held a part of the crew. Turning again to the wreck, she reached it, and rescued the remainder of the ship's company. After a short conference with those she had rescued from a watery grave, she decided to ride back home, a distance of 14 miles, get assistance, and return forthwith. Arrived home, with the help of her sister, horses were sent to the wreck, drink, blankets, and other necessities provided; and the return journey accomplished in due course. The men were saved, but the brave lady who rescued them caught cold and died. Were he to go to Australia he would visit her grave, and doffing his hat, plant a flower over the remains of the remains of the noble heroine, Grace Vernon Buchel. Not less heroic, perhaps, than the young Australian, was the noble Englishwoman, George Darling, who went with her sister in an open boat, on an angry sea, and saved the lives of three men and a dog. George Stephenson went down into a burning coal pit and helped to build a wall; wanting the fuel of oxygen, the fire went out. They must admire George Stephenson much as the great originator of the locomotive engine, and more the plucky man who risked his life to save the lives of others. There was moral courage shewn in doing good. At Newgate Prison, in bygone days, the old bag, hardened in sin, and the young girl who had made her first false step, were kindly commiserated together with men of all sorts and conditions in a common room. The good Quaker lady left her beautiful home for the gloomy prison-house that she might teach the women to read and the men to behave better. On making application for admission she was told by the governor that she had better be accompanied by warders. In humility and reliant faith she respectfully declined the proffered police protection, and, with the Bible in hand and the name of the Saviour upon her lips she found the prisoners docile, affable, and easy to manage. Elizabeth Taylor, for that was the name of the lady's name, exhibited true pluck in visiting the prisoners, and despised, and despairing within the walls of Newgate, Florence Nightingale, leaving her pretty Derbyshire home, won the loving gratitude of the wounded and the dying in the hospital at Scutari. During his recent visit to the famous old Cripple's Home, where the late Mrs. Sullivan devoted her life and fortune, and became a "ministering angel" to 38 incurable children. Judging from an hour's conversation with the patients, he should say that Mrs. Sullivan was goodly indeed, a heroine of whom he had heard. Her sister, his relative, to quit the frivolities of fashionable life, and to devote herself and her ample fortune to the task relinquished by her sister. England was full of illustrations of Pluck. John Howard left his home in Bedfordshire, spent £40,000 of his money in visiting the prisoners, and improving the condition of the prisons of the world, and died of cholera far from those he loved the best. His will was that he be buried under a tree, and that his name even be forgotten. No, John Howard, they would teach the children of their grand movement. There was in Ireland a Moravian settlement, and he visited it whilst on tour in that beautiful country. One of the 400 Moravians went to the East, and entered the lazar house of leprosy, there to teach the lepers the truths of Christianity. True pluck was would teach the children of their grand movement. Richard Cabden, James Villiers, John Bright, and Joseph Livesey, worked with truest courage against the aristocracy and the lauded proprietors for a cheap loaf. He remembered throwing his cap in

the air when Repeal came. For an illustration of a man who had dared to oppose the fashion of drinking when to do so was dangerous, a man who had stood to be stoned and ridiculed and insulted on the steps of market crosses, he need only point to their friend on his right, Thomas Whittaker, Mayor of Scarborough, who was required to be plucky. The men of pluck who had taken his wages said was about to proceed home to his wife, would say to the "cheeky" man who taunted him with going tied to his wife's apron strings—"Yes, and to her *heart-strings* as well!" Whilst Pluck went to his home, Cheek went to the public-house to spend the money that ought to have bought food and clothes, for want of which later his children would be debarred from attending the Sabbath-school.—Pluck held the baby, spoke kindly to the wife; Cheek grumbled and did not help. Pluck would wear the shabby coat, as did the martyr-hero Garfield when a young man. Cheek went into debt for a new one. Pluck was manly; Cheek was mean. Pluck invited the drunkard to the Central Hall; Cheek asked him instead to have a pint of beer. Pluck had faith, and was religious. Cheek said, "There is no God; things come by chance." God had made of one blood all nations that on earth did dwell; they should go to the drunkard, "shake him with a brother's hand, and love him with a brother's heart."—Mr. Whittaker, who followed, said that he held the baby just listened to was a good mortal; it had a right to be drunk, and many times listened to his tones it was as sound as ever, full of music as ever, and gave no uncertain sound. . . . He trusted it would long continue to "ring out the old, ring in the new."

The springing of the rattle,
The chinking of the bell,
Shall urge us on to battle,
Against the force of Hell!"

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

(Once more the bells of Christmas ring,
The choristers lead anthems sing;
And the angels sing with jubilee;
Of "Peace on earth, goodwill to men.")

Yet, as the bells this story tell,
As on the wind the anthems swell,
Alas! how many souls to hell
Are hastening; neither led by drink,

No "peace" unto the drink-chained soul,
For him the wilderness doth howl!
Able to feel, but not to feel the need;
The does of hunger and of need.

To him no "goodwill" ever comes;
His dwelling place, the city's slums;
To him there ever sound the drums
Of death's impending caravan.

There shines not on his path that light
Which beams from the celestial height,
His path is dark. The awful night,
Of righteous wrath enshrouds his life.

Cursings and cursings are his speech,
That language which the demons teach;
Though children cry and women weep,
The drunk-epic calls—he must obey.

As he the poisoned liquor craves,
And sighs and sighs to get the wine,
Up from that shoreless sea of graves,
Blinded, he cannot see the sign.

This is not sketching of the brain,
Writing to a distorted strain,
Materials! They are living men,
Not spectres of the midnight dream.

List! Christians! Hear ye what they cry—
"Help us, O God, in our distress!"
"Help us in pity, or die!"
Stretch forth your hands in love to save.

What said the grand Apostle Paul?
"If I ought shall make my brother fall,
From that I will abstain. Ye, all,
Resign I for the brethren's sake."

W. H. S.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—Amounts received during the week ending December 16, 1862.—I.O.G.T. Lodge, "Loyal Cambridge," £2 2s.

BEER IN THE WORKHOUSE.—The Leighton Bazaar Board of Guardians have determined to discontinue the use of beer in the Union workhouse, and the officers, who are entitled to a certain quantity per day according to poor law regulations, are to receive a quarterly equivalent in money.—*Leighton Buzzard Observer*, December 12, 1862.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch making them the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *more* indigestible. They may be easily detected, for if *Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is unadulterated therefore three times the strength of these Coocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.—**ADVT.**

A CHRISTMAS CLUB AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

"Half-past five, and the "hands" are pouring out of the various mills and factories in Manchester. Hurrying along with the stream is a tall, well-built young man with thoughtful countenance, when his steps are arrested by a cheery voice—

"Wint'ry night this, George!" and turning he sees a beaming face, with jolly good fellow written in every feature.

"Yes, it is very cool. Are you going straight home, John?"

"Yes; they are starting the Christmas goose club at the Grapes to-night, so I shall just get my tea and be off."

"Ah! John, I fear the greatest geese are those who frequent such places, in the end to be quite as effectually plucked as the poor birds are for the Christmas dinner!"

"There you go," said John good humouredly. "just like all the rest of the Blue Ribbons, always ready to be down on a fellow, that likes to be a bit jolly!" "You would not say that," responded George in the same tone, "if you could see some of our Lodge meetings and tea parties, but you know, John, sometimes you jolly fellows have to suffer for your enjoyment afterwards."

"Very true," said John, conscious of occasional lapses into idleness, for which George urged total abstinence as the only safeguard. "But I expect the wife's brothers to spend Christmas with us, and we shall want a little jollification you know. I don't miss the couple of shillings each week, and we shall be sorry of a goose, being a bottle of rum with the festive decorations."

"Yes, but consider how dearly you pay for them," said George, "if you count what you spend each time you go to the club, I may say in waste and worse, because it does you harm. Why not do as our manager, Mr. Edwards, has persuaded our men to do; put the money each week in the Post Office Savings Bank, and he says, keeping out of dangerous company, and going to the best and cheapest market and taking your own choice, taking risk for your own mill instead of the landlord's."

"Good advice," said John. "But you see we should miss all the fun at the club," added he as he reached his own door.

George Ludlow and John Russell were neighbours, the latter with a wife and three children, the former, though unmarried, not free from family cares, being the sole support of his father and mother. Both men were in receipt of good wages, being overlookers in neighbouring factories.

"Oh! Mr. Ludlow, I am so anxious about John," said Mrs. Russell, as George opened the door to her eager knock on Christmas Eve. "Fred said could he wish to go to the draw early this evening, and he has not come, yet, and I can't leave the children."

"He is perhaps on the way home, don't trouble yourself," said George, kindly, as the poor wife burst into tears. "I will go to Reid's and inquire." When he reached the place, however, the friends of Fred, in no condition to give any information; he had only shortly before staggered in from the goose club himself. Just then, however, a neighbour ran in with the news, that John Russell had been found in the gutter in Avera's lane, with a broken bottle of spirits and *misses* the goose. George at once hurried off to the police-station, where the doctor had ascertained that John had broken a rib in his fall. After making necessary arrangements, George had him carefully conveyed home. On going to make inquiries next day, he was gratefully received by Mrs. Russell. John too, exclaimed, when he saw him—

"George, I can never forget your kindness; if I had taken your advice, I should not be like this. I am resolved, God helping me, never to touch a drop of strong drink again, or to go to the club."

"Will you sign now?" said George, taking a pledge from his pocket.

"I will," responded John, solemnly, as he added his signature. On his recovery John Russell obtained the bond between himself and his friend by becoming a member of the same Good Templar Lodge, and one of the most earnest workers in the cause, often at public meetings, as a warning to others, giving his experience of a Christmas Club and its consequences.

E. C. K.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE OPIUM QUESTION.

—There is reason to believe that a settlement of the opium question may be expected before long. Communications have been actively proceeding between the Indian and the Colonial Office. All the authorities necessary to settle the dispute are on the spot. The Marquis of Ripon is in London, Mr. Layard, Sir Thomas Wade, the British Ambassador at Peking, and Sir John Hennessy, the Governor of Hong Kong, have been here for some little time. The exact nature of the settlement arrived at is not yet known; but it is believed that the Chinese Convention is not ratified. The settlement will be on the lines of that instrument.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



The man who rang a false alarm tolled a lie. "What is this man charged with?" asked the judge. "With whiskey, yer honor," replied the sententious policeman.

"You don't seem to relish wit this morning," said a would-be wagg. "Footo. You haven't tried me yet," said the judge.

A grocer had a pound of sugar returned with a note saying, "Too much sand for table use, and not enough for building purposes."

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews, promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner, and supper."

One of the best puns that ever was made is that of Swift, who called after a man carrying a hare over his shoulder, "Is that your own hare or a wig?"

SHE HIT HIM HARD.—Spongy dry-goods clerk to smart misty trying to a hare before the glass! "Don't I wish I was a looking-glass." Smart mist: "Yes, perhaps you'd get more glare to look at you then." Clerk collapses and is carried out.

"This cottage for sale!" was the sign on a country residence. A stranger passing by asked a woman who was standing at the door when the cottage was to sail, to which she instantly replied, "As soon as anybody comes along who can raise the wind."

A gentleman, the other day, saw his little daughter dipping her doll baby's dress into a cup and inquired, "What are you doing?" "I'm colouring my doll's dress red." "What with?" "With beer." "What put that foolish notion into your head child? You can't colour red with beer." "Yes I can, pa. Ma said it was her that coloured your nose so red."

An Irishman one day came running into a farmer and hurriedly cried for a spade. The farmer coming out demanded what he wanted with it, when Pat replied that his friend had stuck in a bog, and he wanted to dig him out. "How far is he in?" inquired the farmer. "Up to the ankles," said Pat. "Is that all?" said the farmer. "Then be can pull himself out again. You'll get no spade here." Pat, scratching his head, while his face bore evident signs of grief, blurted out, "Och, but he jabers, he's in head first."

"Life is made up of sunshine and shadow," says Josh Billings,—about five shades to one sunshine.

A son of Eric, on being questioned as to why he was in his stockings wrong side outward, answered, "Because there was a hole on the other side."

Live within your income. It's terribly hard to live without it.

In a country newspaper appears the following announcement—"A number of deaths unavoidably postponed."

Dickey was being silent during his Christmas dinner, but finally rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-broasted."

A western minister told the trustees of his church that he must have his money, as his family were suffering. "Money!" said one of the trustees: "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls." The minister replied: "I can't eat souls, and if I could it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal!"

A young lady who graduated from a high school last July is teaching school up in New Hampshire. The school's young gentleman, an inspector, visited the school the other day, and was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech:—"Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." "Amen!"—Giggling boys and girls, and a blushing school ma'am.

A Professor lecturing on the rhinoceros is said to have thus addressed his class:—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

WHAT CAN I DO?

How many members in our Lodge think they cannot do anything unless they are able to sing a good song, make a speech, or recite some piece. Members of this class, and unfortunately there are many, labour under a great delusion. A good voice and a silvery tongue are undoubtedly valuable acquisitions; still the remainder of "What can I do?" may be said to be a little while, and see if my answer to this despatching cry is difficult to accomplish—if not difficult, I earnestly implore Good Templars to commence the new year with the determination to follow even my example and perhaps much more. Lodges that will be full, bright, lively, orderly, progressive, and out of debt.

1st. I promise to attend the meetings as often as possible on night of initiation. Therefore I keep that night sacred, as it were, and never let any engagement interfere with my Lodge night. It ranks first and with a will, which every one possesses if they choose to exercise it. I am at a Lodge wet or dry, whether in or out of office.

2nd. I take an interest in business, which is the essence of our well-being, and although I am too nervous to express my views upon the various questions, yet I always vote according to arguments advanced, and my convictions. It is no trouble to give the vote a third.

3rd. Although not over-burdened with this world's goods, I always pay my subscription when due and never let the financial secretary have the trouble to ask or send for it. I manage also to support the sale of the Watchword by buying one early and posting to our outsider when read, greater the sale, better the paper. When an concert is got up for some purpose I make it a point to take one ticket and sell one, saying for them at once, or at the next meeting, for I spent more money in a week or so than I did in a year. I now spend in each quarter. Of course, the drink money was waste. Still, I need not be stingy because a Good Templar, and I therefore cordially support all efforts of my Lodge, even at a sacrifice.

4th. I pay strict attention to the chair, helping to make the officers' duties run smoothly, endeavoring to sing the odes to the best of my vocal powers, voting, &c. I am never backward at helping the Marshal when Lodge is closed, so that things may be put away expeditiously and orderly.

5th. I allow my name to be put upon the visiting list. I strive to avoid those common replies on election night, "I decline," &c. Work must be done; members, one and all, should do it. I cannot sing, recite, debate, or make a speech, but I can manage to write a letter to the question box, or write five minutes paper, which is far easier than speaking impromptu five minutes. If I have any flowers in my garden I take them to my Lodge. I do like Lodges to be nice and comfortable—yes, tasty if possible, so that we do not miss our parlours.

The foregoing is not impossible, from our ordinary members, who scarcely show to the front. It may seem somewhat egotistical by using the pronoun, still I leave my readers to judge whether the above taken as suggestions wouldn't vastly increase our Lodges, and encourage our members who think they cannot do much.

A. C. TOWSEND, Birmingham.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Early in September a circular was sent by the Grand Lodge Executive to every Lodge in England, asking for contributions towards the Orphanage Funds. I append a statement shewing the number of Lodges given in the official guide, and the number that had on December 1 responded to the appeal.

I am satisfied that this reference does not in any way represent the deep sympathy which the majority of our members feel in the work of the Orphanage; but is the result in many cases of a postponement of the collection to a more convenient time, and in a large number of instances the delay is attributable to equally explainable causes. I am therefore sending a second appeal to all Lodges from which I have not yet received their collections. Will you kindly permit me to request you to let every Lodge in England to make an effort this Christmastide to help our Good Templar Orphan Home? Some of the poorer Lodges can do but little, but their mites will be as thankfully received as the larger contributions of those in better circumstances. We now have 50 children under our care.

Some parts of the country, now coming from as far north as North Durham, and another from so far south as South Devon.

The history of the Orphanage for a series of years has been a succession of blessings rooted at the hearts of those in whom all good things come; but it would be a great relief to the Board of Management and the trustees if the collections this year were sufficiently large to enable them to pay off a portion of the

debt remaining from the purchase of the Orphanage. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will accomplish all that is desired.—Yours, very fraternally, EDWARD WOOD, Hoag. Secretary.

Table with columns: DISTRICT, No of Lodges given in Guide, and No of Lodges that had responded on Dec. 1. Lists districts like Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, etc., with corresponding counts.

It must be understood that the foregoing table relates to Lodges only. I have received in addition contributions from 110 Juvenile Temples.

NEVER LOOK BACK.

"He that putteth his hand to the plough and looketh back, is not worthy of Me." Then stay not to ask, "Shall I give up the pleasures which hinder the good work my God has begun? Can I leave my treasures and follow whosoever I hear His voice calling and bidding me come?"

'Tis a love more than human is asking thy service, Thy life, time, and talents, affection and all; Not render them gladly, and know thou deservest Not even the honour of that grateful soul.

Then go in the battle of good against evil; Be foremost and fight with true courage and might; The courage which lives in the breast of the patriot, For Conscience is fighting the battle of right.

With the armour of God, and His counsel to guide thee, In faithful allegiance and love for thy King, Go onward and not till thou wilt, till thou art weary, You welcome some souls from the bondage of sin.

A. E. B.

The more simply life is supported the better, and the happy who considers water the best drink.

COMING TO BED WITHOUT DOFFING HER STAYS.

At a chemical work, where pile upon pile Of crooked old timber and sticks, Ares awaiting their turn for a ax or a bill, And with bright colours to mix.

Bows twisted like snakes, with gnarled ell-like een By starlight engender child dread, Yet a man had drank liquor that made him so green, He made the rough timber his bed.

He snored for some time on the hard slabs and sticks, Thus rubbing his ribs with axes and bills, Cried this is just one of my wife's foolish tricks, Come to bed without doffing her stays.

J. C., Manchester.



Now Ready. Paper Covers, Is.; Cloth, Limp, Gilt, 1s. 6d. THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE'S ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Edited by ROBERT RAE, Secretary of the National Temperance League.

Retrospect of the Year 1882. Early Proton Testimonial. By William Lister, Esq. Alcoholism in Continental States. By the Rev. M. de Colleville, D.D. Present Position of the Temperance Reform in the United States. By A. M. Powell, Esq., New York. The Treatment of Opium. By Norman Kerr, M.D., F.R.S. Convictions and Punishments for Drunkenness. By the Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. The Risk Traffic and its Evils. By William Horle, Esq. The Taxation of Alcohol.

The National Drink Bill for 1881. The Customs Evoked from Drink. The Island Revenue and the Beer Duty. Sickness and Death caused by Alcohol. Drink and Infancy. Patent and Cost of English Dampness. Judicial Statistics for 1881. By the Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. Moralization Drinking and Crime. By the Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. Judicial Testimonies Concerning Drink and Crime. The Languor Trade in the Colonies. Drinking and Drunkenness in the Army. Temperance Work in the Royal Navy. The Languor Trade in the Colonies.

Ecological Deliverances upon Temperance. Chronicle of Temperance Events. Obituary of Temperance Workers. National and District Temperance Organizations. Spirit Production in the United Kingdom. Retail Licenses in the United Kingdom. Excise Licenses for Brewers, Distillers, etc. Licensed Houses in the Metropolis. Sanctions against Drink Houses in London. Metropolitan Applications for Drunkenness Licenses in the Metropolis.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING DEPOT, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

G.W.C.T.—JOSEPH MALINS, Grand Lodge Office G.W.Co.—D. Y. SCOTT, 18, Congreve Street, G.W.Sec.—JAMES J. WOODS, Birmingham. G.S.J.T.—S. R. ROZEE, 45, Paulet-road, Camberwell, S.E.

NAVAL DISTRICT. D.O.T.—JAMES RAE, Market-place, Reading. W.D.Sec.—CATHERINE SHEPHERD, 2, Elsworth-terrace, Primrose Hill, London N.

D.S.J.T.—J. BUTLER, 93, Prince George-street, Portsea. MILITARY DISTRICT. D.O.T.—HENRY ROBERTSON, 1, Elizabeth-cottages D.S.J.T.—MRS. A. ROBERTSON, Shooters Hill, S.E. W.D.Sec.—P. HAWTHORN, 10, Whitehall-p., London.

G.W. Sec.'s OFFICIAL NOTICES. The two copies of Gospel Temperance Hymn Books, a gift to the Lodges by the P.G.W.C.T., can be had on application to the G.W.Sec. The District Secretaries have, in a few instances, been supplied for the Lodges in their districts.

In applying, Lodge Deputies should give the names and numbers of the Lodges. The new edition of "Duties of Deputies and other Officers" is ready, as can be seen by the advertisement in another column.

W. District Secretaries are requested to send, without delay, their Return Sheets and Tax for the quarter ending November 1.

Tax for the quarter ending November 1, received during the week:—

Table with columns: Dec, 13—Sussex, 14—Middlesex, 14—Hants, 15—Glos, 15—Durham, 16—Devon, 16—Somerset, W. and amounts in £ s. d.

NEWLY INSTITUTED LODGES.

Table with columns: NAME, DISTRICT, INSTITUTING OFFICER, and list of lodges such as Bradford Branch and Trade, Yorks, N.W., Garsfield, etc.

G.L. Offices. Congreve-street, Birmingham.

COMING DISTRICT LODGE SESSIONS.

Jan. 13.—Surrey, East and Mid, Victoria Hall, Lancaster-street, Blackfriars, S.E. Feb. 24.—Surrey, East and Mid, Victoria Hall, Lancaster-street, Blackfriars, S.E. March 10.—Surrey, East and Mid, Victoria Hall, Lancaster-street, Blackfriars, S.E.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT LODGE, NO. 1.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Lodge will be held at SCOTT PLACE CHAPEL, FINSBURY, on SATURDAY, the 30th December, at 6 p.m. sharp. (Signed), J. H. RETALLACK-MOLONEY, Worthy District Secretary.

WE ACCOUNT THE SCRIPTURES OF God to be the most sublime philosophy.—Sir Isaac Newton.

Bro. HENRY ANSELL having retired from Business, his future address will be Park Villa, 83, Upper Park-street, Barnsbury, N.—[Adv.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths are announced at the following rates.—Twenty words 6d.; or every six words additional, 3d. Two initials count as one word, whether prefixed or affixed to the name.

BIRTHS. BUNDY.—December 4, at Chesterfield, wife of Bro. E. W. Bundy, D.C.T. of Derbyshire, of a son.

BOAK.—On December 6, at 14, Ashmore-road, St. Peter's Park, W., the wife of Bro. Albert W. Boak, W.S. of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, 2850, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE. PINKNEY—PURVES.—On the 14th inst., at Hude Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. Charter, Bro. George Phipps, Y.D., to Sister Elizabeth Catherine Phipps, P.W.C.G., both of Teesdale Refuge Lodge, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

DEATHS. DOWDRA.—On December 16, at Kelvedon, Sister Emily Jessp Dowdra, aged 23 years. SWAN.—December 8, at 79, Union-road, Clapham, S.W., Bro. W. T. Swan, of Lambeth Pioneer Lodge, aged 60.

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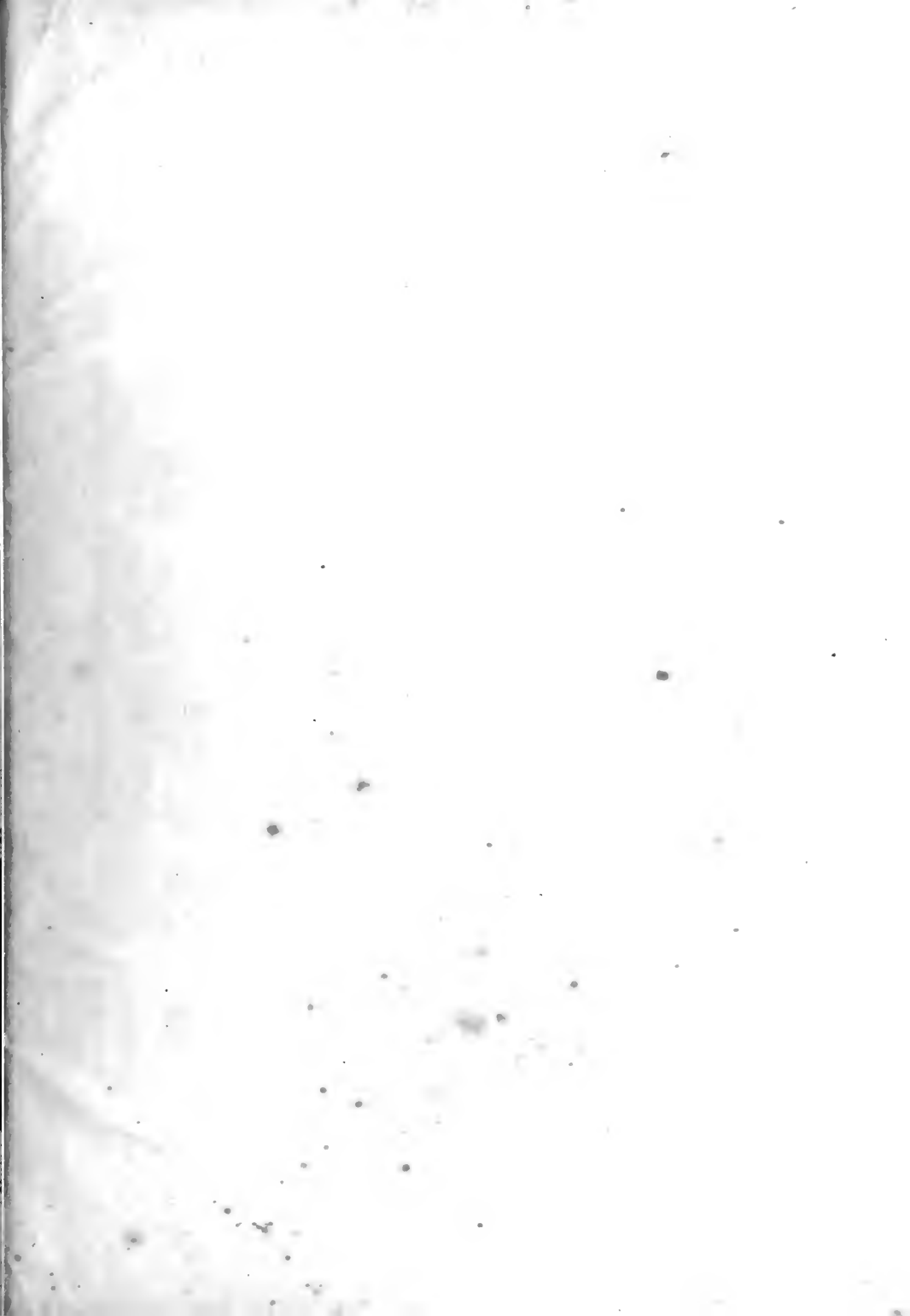
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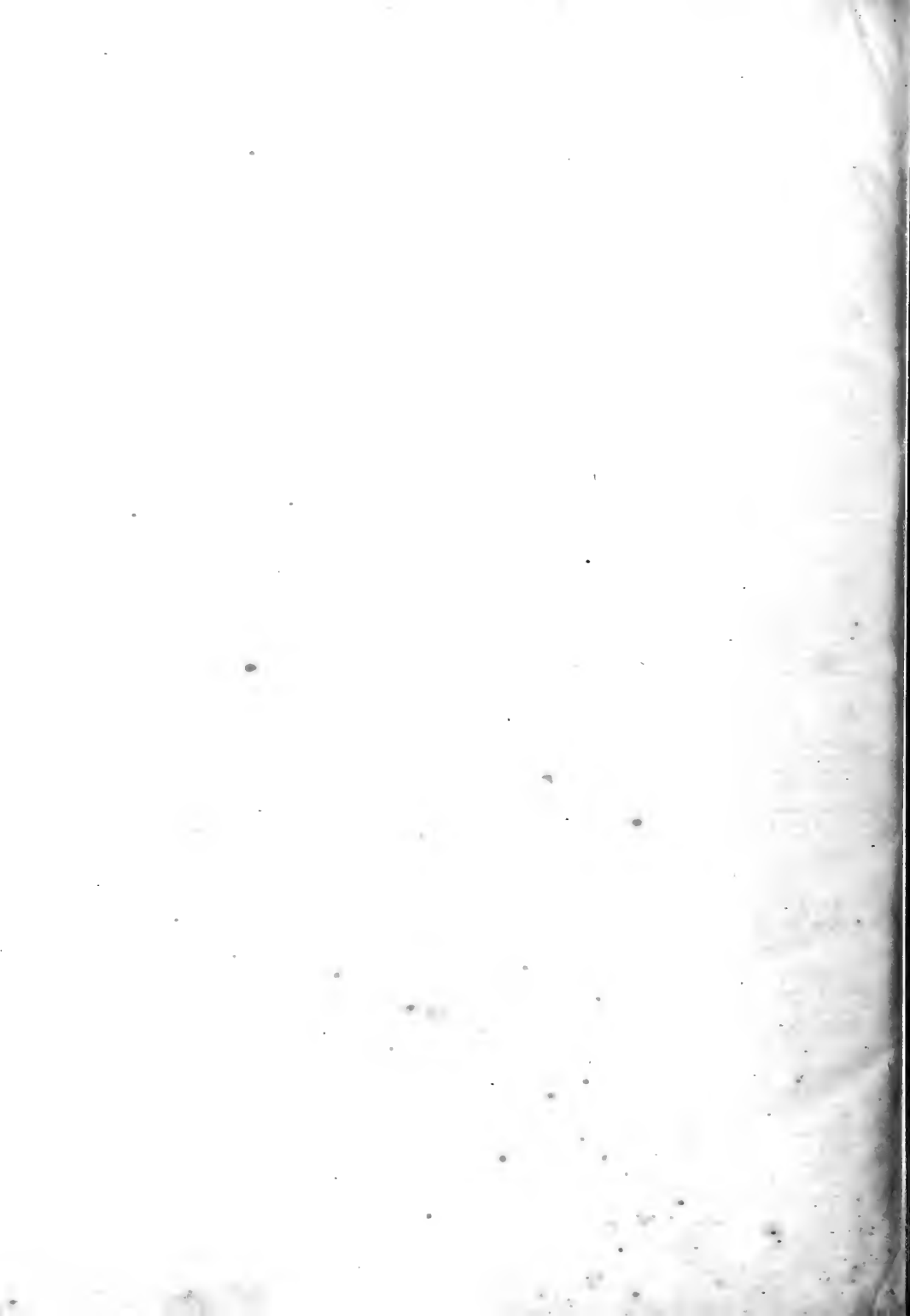
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