

National Mutual Relief Society

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President, B. F. DENNISON, P. M. W. P., Philadelphia Pa.
Vice-President, Rev. C. H. MEAD, P. G. W. P., Hornellsville, N. Y.
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Treasurer, EUGENE H. CLAPP, M. W. P., Boston Mass.

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E. L. NEIDLINGER, P. G. W. P., Savannah, Ga.

One hundred and sixty members of the National Division are members of Relief Society.

Benefit in Section 1—\$500.
Benefit in Section 2—1,000.
Benefit in Section 3—1,500.
Benefit in Section 4—2,000.
Benefit in Section 5—2,500.
Benefit in Section 6—3,000.
Benefit in Section 7—3,500.

Assessment Insurance is a Success.

Fraternal insurance organizations merit your confidence and support. They are uniformly well managed, prompt and economical. Be not deceived by the false statements of interested parties who endeavor to destroy your faith in assessment companies.

Our Plan of Work.

Sons of Temperance over eighteen and under sixty years of age, who are in good health, are eligible to admission. If you are not a member of a Division of Sons of Temperance, the General Secretary will inform you how to proceed.

You can have an insurance of from \$500 to \$3,500, as you may desire. The only cost is for admission fee and death assessments. We have no quarterly or annual dues, and make no charge for certificates of membership.

Application may be made through the Recording Scribe of any Division, or to the Grand Scribe or through any of our Solicitors, or direct to the General Secretary. If your Division has no regularly-appointed solicitor we shall be pleased to appoint one.

All applications are sent to the General Secretary, who hands them to the Chief Medical Examiner, and when approved, certificates of membership are sent directly to the applicants.

Our admission fees are smaller than any other similar associations.

Admission Fees.

Table with 2 columns: Section, Fee. Section 1: \$500; Section 2: 1,000; Section 3: 1,500; Section 4: 2,000; Section 5: 2,500; Section 6: 3,000; Section 7: 3,500.

Assessments.

An assessment is collected for each death occurring in the Society, except when there is a sufficient amount in the treasury to pay the claim. The rate of assessment at all ages, and for the different amounts of insurance, is given in the table, as follows:

Table with 8 columns: Age, Sec. 1 (\$500), Sec. 2 (\$1,000), Sec. 3 (\$1,500), Sec. 4 (\$2,000), Sec. 5 (\$2,500), Sec. 6 (\$3,000), Sec. 7 (\$3,500).

Assessment cards are mailed direct to each member to the General Secretary, who returns a receipted card. There is no divided responsibility in handling assessments, one letter is known to have been lost.

Assessments are always issued on the first day of each month when we have a death recorded. If there is no death, there is no assessment. During 1886 we had fourteen assessments, and during 1887 (to Nov. 10th) we had thirteen. Most of the insurance orders collect from sixteen to twenty-four assessments annually.

The Relief Society is managed by a board of government, consisting of fifteen of the prominent members of the National Division. The M. W. P., M. W. Treas., and four P. M. W. Patriarchs are now members of the Board. These gentlemen are chosen because of their business qualifications and their general fitness for the work.

Our insurance is purely mutual. We have no stockholders; we pay no dividends, and build no palaces for offices. Our assessments are equitably graded, and are not increased with advancing years. We have no deaths from liquor drinking. Our insurance is prompt, safe and economical.

Every Son of Temperance, who is in good health, should be a member of our own Relief Society. It is not excelled by any other in promptness or economy. It insures only members of the Order. As we pay for no liquor deaths, our insurance is, of course, cheaper than in associations that admit drinking men.

In its practical work the Relief Society is a great public charity, though conducted as a fraternal business enterprise. It is a valuable auxiliary in the propagation work of the Order, and its influence for good is being more widely extended every month. It gives strength and permanence to Divisions.

The Society has members in all New England and Middle States, nearly all the Western States, and in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida for the Southern States. It has members also from every province in the Dominion of Canada and from Newfoundland, the Bahamas and the Bermudas.

We believe that our future is to be a bright one. The Society merits and should receive, the unqualified support of the Order in all branches. Especially do we invite the hearty co-operation of the executive officers of the various Grand Divisions.

The admission fee is small, and the main object is to strengthen the Order of the Sons of Temperance. Solicitors and organizers will give full information. If the Society has no agent in your division, write direct to the General Secretary for terms and documents.

Address communications for circulars and information to

HERMAN H. PITTS, Fredericton,

Or to F. M. BRADLEY, Gen. Sec'y, P. O. Box 662, Washington, D. C.

so the terrible seven days pass. The king sulking in his palace, with every door and window shut, has his own thoughts, doubtless, but he relents not.

2ND PLAGUE: FROGS. The Lord again comes to Moses and Aaron, and sends them to the king with the same demand, threatening in case of refusal a plague of frogs. But he is obdurate. So the wondrous rod is stretched out over the sacred river, and its waters yield frogs by the million, and the whole land is alive with them.

For some time perhaps they are kept out of the palace, and from coming in contact with the sacred person of the voluptuous king. An army of slaves guard every entrance. But they fail. Even the palace is invaded. They force their way into the royal apartments. They sleep in the king's bed. They play hide and seek under his chair of state.

This plague was a blow at the reptile worship of Egypt. The goddess Heka had the head of a frog, and the unsightly creature was sacred throughout Egypt. But the king was not humbled. How impossible it is to teach a fool wisdom, let him be a king on a throne or a man in the lowly walks of life!

3RD PLAGUE: LICE. There has been some dispute over this plague. Some try to make out that the plague was sand-flies, not lice. But lice it was, and we can understand what a plague lice would be to such a fastidiously delicate-living and cleanly people as the Egyptians were.

4TH PLAGUE: FLIES. The king and his attendants had gone to the river, perhaps to keep some sacred Nile festival, for the river was an object of worship, when again Moses and Aaron thrust themselves upon him with their usual demand, accompanied by another threat, this time that of flies, some say the dog-fly, others a species of beetle.

5TH PLAGUE: CATTLE DISEASE. Hitherto the plagues had been annoyances, nuisances, vexatious pests, rather than calamities, losses of life and property. But the fifth plague was a grievous murrain or cattle disease, that made sad havoc among all sorts of cattle, attacking even horses, and asses, and camels. Cattle plagues are not uncommon in Egypt today, a terrible one occurring in 1866, but they are usually confined to one species.

6TH PLAGUE: BOILS. Moses is directed to take, in the sight of Pharaoh, handfuls of ashes from the furnace, and to throw them up into the wind, the effect of which was the breaking out of boils upon the whole people, the rich as well as the poor, the high as well as the low. Even the magicians, who boasted perhaps that they were able to withstand the plagues, suffered with the rest. It was a sore plague, probably loathsome as well as painful. Whether it reached Pharaoh himself we know not, but it made no impression upon him.

7TH PLAGUE: THE THUNDER AND HAIL. This was an awful manifestation of God's power and glory, and appallingly destructive to life and property. It seldom rains in Egypt, and thunder and lightning and hail are rare occurrences. Moses predicted this storm, and warned Pharaoh and his people of its violent effects, so that they might be prepared for it, and escape its destructive violence to some extent.

keep his word. He played fast and loose with them. But he must be brought to it, and he was brought to it.

Much of Egypt's wealth consisted at this time of cattle and camels, horses and asses. Even the king had immense herds of cattle. The plague was therefore a sore calamity. And then the land of Goshen was exempt. Beyond an invisible border-line the plague did not pass.

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8TH PLAGUE: LOCUSTS. This is a plague that is common enough in the East today, but none the less appalling when it occurs. A modern writer describes the visitation as an experience in these words: "The ground was all covered, and the air so full of them that I could not eat in my chamber without a candle, all the houses being full of them, even the stables, barns, chambers, garrets, and cellars."

9TH PLAGUE: DARKNESS. This came on all the land of Egypt for three days. It was dismal, oppressive, horrible. No one dared move from his place. Men sat where they were, and waited and prayed for the light to return. Scientists have attempted to account for the phenomenon in different ways, but He who is the author of light is also the darkness-maker. That is all we know about it.

10TH PLAGUE: THE DEATH OF THE FIRSTBORN. This was the last and most terrible plague of all and ended the struggle for liberty. Some time must have elapsed between the plague of darkness and the tenth, perhaps some weeks. Much had to be done in the way of preparation, and time was given and taken for such preparation. There was a lull in the storm, and perhaps the king and his people thought the worst was passed. But the Lord was mixing a cup bitter with gall and wormwood and woe to put to Egypt's lips, and that cup she had to drink to the very dregs.

Let us not despair of the success of any good cause. The struggle may be long, and it may seem to be defeat instead of victory, as we cope with the force of the world. But the end will be a glorious deliverance for His people, and the upbuilding of His cause in the world. Let us fight on with the weapons He puts into our hands, and under the leadership of Jehovah-Jesus, and nothing can stand before us.

AMEN.

in his turn threatened. He told Moses that he would take his life, if he ever again appeared before him. And Moses told him it was all right; he would see his face no more.

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STICK TO THE FARM.

Whenever agriculture has declined the morals of the people have gone down also. Young man, stick to the old homestead; don't leave it thinking it is not an honorable profession to follow, but remember it always brings a reward according to the labor bestowed, and if you are diligent and have good practical judgment you are as sure of being successful on the farm as you would in any other calling and perhaps more so.

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FITTED TO BECOME A LAWYER.

Lawyer—And so you really think, Bobby, of becoming a lawyer when you grow up?

Bobby—Yes, sir; my Uncle James thinks I ought to be a lawyer.

"Does he, indeed? And why does your Uncle James think so; because you are so bright and smart?"

"No, sir; because I ask so many fool questions."—Texas Siftings.

Hard soap lasts much longer if dried for several weeks before using it. It is also less hurtful to the skin.