

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

National Mutual Relief Society

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One hundred and sixty members of the National Division are members of the 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 assessments 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 and Fee. To Section 1—\$ 500... \$1.00. To Section 2—1,000... 2.00. To Section 3—1,500... 2.50. To Section 4—2,000... 3.00. To Section 5—2,500... 3.50. To Section 6—3,000... 4.00. To Section 7—3,500... 4.50.

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, SEC. 2, SEC. 3, SEC. 4, SEC. 5, SEC. 6, SEC. 7. Rows for age groups from 18 to 25 up to 55 to 60.

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. We have not grown rapidly but steadily, taking no step backward. We have no debts. We have paid more than \$100,000 to the families of our deceased members.

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 to 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 482, Washington, D.

He loved the erring people. If the Lord meant to destroy them for their sin as they deserved, he could not survive such a calamity. If they must perish, he wanted to perish with them. "Oh, this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. Yet now, if thou wilt forgive their sin"—He breaks down. Words fail him. He cannot put into words all he feels. And so we have a blank. Perhaps the Lord puts His finger on his lips, and stops him from saying what he wants to say, and we have a broken sentence. And then he adds: "And if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written." The language is very strong, and shews how bound up he is in the people.

The Lord is slow to grant what he asks. He threatens to withdraw His presence, and leave them to the tutelar protection and guidance of His angel. Moses, then, returns to the people with the evil tidings, and they are humbled. They strip off their ornaments, and go into mourning. The result is, after a while, the Divine Presence is not withdrawn. Moses prevails at the footstool. When the time comes to go, he refuses to go unless the Lord go with them. And He is greatly honored. Into a cleft of the rock he is put, and the glory of the Lord passes by, and he sees more than any other mortal ever saw.

IV. LAW-GIVING AND CHURCH-BUILDING.

Moses obtains two new tables to replace those he had broken, and again ascends the Mount for a period of forty days. When he returns, it is noticed his face shines with a glory the people cannot bear to look upon. He has been so long in the Divine Presence, that he has come to be changed into the same glory. He himself is unconscious of it. In order, therefore, that he may continue to have free intercourse with the people, he puts on a veil, and wears it from that time forward.

Then commences the work of church-building, Moses himself superintending every part of it. Upon the Mount he has seen the plan, and has taken copies of many of the things to be made. All the people are asked to contribute as they can. Some give gold; others silver; others brass; others precious stones and jewels; others wood, and wool, and skins, and cloths, and perfumes, and so on. Some go to the mountains for acacia lumber, which they saw into boards. Others are busy casting brass, and overlaying with gold, and engraving precious stones, and making ropes. The women spin and weave. Everybody is at work church-building, and a busy scene it must have been. After a while Moses had to issue orders to the people to stop giving and doing, so much was given and made that he had no use for it all. Not often is such a command necessary today.

At last the day comes when the church is set up, and quite an edifice it is—the church of the wilderness. It is made so that it can be carried about wherever the people go; it can be taken down and set up in a very short time. Aaron is ordained high-priest, and his sons priests. The tribe of Levi, as a reward for their faithfulness in the golden calf affair, are set apart to the office of looking after the tabernacle, and all its parts and furniture.

Of course it takes a long time to teach the priests and Levites their duties, and in spite of Moses' care and instruction, mistakes are made. Some of the mistakes made are trivial. Others however are serious, and lives are sacrificed. Aaron's two sons fell victims to their rashness. It would seem from what is said that they were drunk at the time. We can understand what a work it is to Moses to look after everything. But at last he has the satisfaction to see the tabernacle built, and God's cloud dwelling upon it. From that time he is spared the difficult work of climbing to the top of Sinai. When he wants to speak with God for the people, he simply enters the Tent of Meeting, and he is often there on his knees for them.

And then he has the whole people to teach what it is to be God's people. He teaches them how to keep the Sabbath. He writes out for them the laws they are to observe, and explains the meaning of what they need to know. He deals with infectious diseases, especially leprosy, isolating the leper from the people. He teaches cleanliness. He instructs them as to what animals they are to eat, and what animals they are not to eat. He tells them of the feasts they are to keep. He inculcates religion at home and the training of the children. Read the last chapters of the Books of Exodus and Leviticus, and there you will find the laws and instructions he gave the people during the year they were in the plain at the foot of Sinai.

V. MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Moses had trumpets made, and taught the people their use. They were drilled in military exercise, for they had Canaan to conquer, and it was most important that they understand all about marching and fighting. The Lord commanded Moses to take a census of all the men from twenty years old and upwards. This census was taken on the first day of the second month of the second year after leaving Egypt. The tribe of Levi

was exempt from military service as they had the temple to look after. But the tribe of Joseph was divided into two, Ephraim and Manasseh, so that there were still twelve tribes. In the book of Numbers we have the result of the census-taking, which is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Tribe and Count. Reuben... 46,500. Simeon... 59,300. Gad... 45,650. Judah... 74,600. Issachar... 54,400. Zebulun... 57,400. Ephraim... 40,500. Manasseh... 32,200. Benjamin... 35,400. Dan... 62,700. Asher... 41,500. Naphtali... 53,400.

Total number of fighting-men 603,550

The tribes were then organized in this way. Each tribe was given a captain. The entire host was divided into four camps of three tribes each. Each tribe had its own standard. On the east of the Tabernacle in the plain, and in the van when on the march, were the tribes of Judah, Issachar and Zebulun, 186,400 men. On the south side of the Tabernacle in the plain, and occupying the second place in the march, were Reuben, Simeon and Gad, 151,450. The Tabernacle and the tribe of Levi occupied the center. On the west in the plain were stationed the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin, and on the march they followed the Tabernacle. This camp consisted of 108,100 men. And then Dan, Asher, and Naphtali were north of the tabernacle in the plain, and when on the march they were in the rear, numbering 157,600 men.

From Egypt the people had come to the foot of Sinai without any organization, a dense cumbrous crowd. But now after a year's teaching and drill they are an army with their officers at their head, and every tribe and soldier knowing their place. To Moses it must have been a busy year, but it must have been no little satisfaction to him when they came to resume their journey how much more orderly they moved forward, and how much better equipped they were for their work and destiny as a nation.

Now, in gathering up some closing lessons, we learn here the importance of a church. Men may be religious without a church. The people of Israel seem to have had no place of worship in Egypt, no temple, no church, no altar, around which they gathered and worshipped. But they made out to keep alive in their souls the faith of their fathers. Still it was a loss to them to be without a church of their own. Because they had no church of their own they went to Egypt's temple, and so learned Egypt's idolatry, her gross animal-worship. And they were slow in getting rid of it. It clung to them down through the years, and every now and again it broke out afresh.

One of the very first things, therefore, the Lord did for His people was to set them to work to build a church suited to their wants and circumstances. He taught them too how to worship. He did not leave them to worship as they had a mind to, but everything down to the smallest particular was of Divine appointment. Certain men also were given charge of the services, and were trained for the work.

And we have a church, and as is fitting it occupies a prominent place among us, and most important it is to us to see that we are carrying out here the Lord's instructions, worshipping Him in His way, not in ours, holding to the truth as we have it set forth in His word, and doing all things as He commands. We are to belong to the church. We are to be faithful in waiting upon the ordinances of religion. We are to be punctual in our attendance. We are to hold to the truth here. We are to work for the church, and give to its support, and respect those who are set over its services. So much comes up here that tells us what we should be in relation to the church.

Then, I think, we are taught here the importance of civil and military affairs to a people. We are to have laws, laws that are based on the teachings of the Word of God, the ten commandments, and we are to be obedient to those laws. It is the interest and duty of every citizen to obey the laws, so far as they are in accord with God's word, and the magistrate bears not the sword in vain.

We should cultivate patriotism as well as piety, for yonder at the foot of Sinai, and here today at the foot of Calvary, they are closely allied, both necessary. The true christian is to be a soldier armed with the panoply of God. It is his to fight as well as pray. God grant that war may never come to us. But the Dominion has had a use for the sword, and she may yet have to draw it as she has not drawn it. Our neighbors had their war, and brother had to take brother by the throat, and they thrust one another through with the sword. And we may have to have a dreadful suicidal war that may all but wreck us. There are those who say, Peace! peace! when indeed there is no peace; when the very foundations of peace, and truth, and righteousness, and liberty, and national strength, are being sapped. If as a nation we take a viper to our bosom, we shall yet be bitten. Let us be vigil-

ant and faithful, patriotic and true.

AMEN.

CARAQUET RAILWAY BONDS.

We have received several letters on the subject of these bonds, and the question must soon be raised as to what steps can be taken in the interest of the bondholders. The English Association of American bond and shareholders (limited) 5, Great Winchester street, E. C., took up the Quebec Central and Montreal and Sorel cases under similar circumstances, and in our opinion the association should be asked to lead the bondholders on this occasion. With that view we have seen the association's managing director, Mr. Joseph Price. It appears that he has already been in communication with the chairman of the Caraque railway company, and that under date of February 2nd Mr. Price received a letter from Mr. Burns. From this letter we make the following extract:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Earnings of the railway for the year ending 30th June, 1886. \$11,309 72. Operating expenses for same period. 11,181 20. Earnings for year ending 30th June 1887. 12,635 04. Operating expenses for same period. 12,002 53. Earnings for year ending 30th June 1888. 11,631 94. Operating expenses, &c. 11,311 94. I may also give you the earnings and expenditure for the past six months, i. e., from 30th June to 31st December, 1888— Earnings. \$10,150 77. Expenditure. 15,489 93.

You will notice that the earnings show a considerable increase over other years, but on the other hand the expenditure is also very much greater. To explain this I may say that a considerable portion of this extra expense was incurred in repairing a bridge which became displaced during a severe storm, and repairing rolling stock damaged by an accident at the time the bridge was displaced.

There are no fixed charges except the £100,000 of debenture bonds on sixty miles of the railway. The total length of the line is about sixty-eight miles, and it is now all completed.—London Canadian Gazette.

A NOTED CAREER ENDED.

John Ericsson, engineer and physicist, whose long and pre-eminently useful life has been brought to a sudden close, was one of those men who are always far in advance of the rest of the world in thought, but who, as men of action, keep in close touch with it. He was of Swedish birth, and when but twenty-three years of age he had not only gained the rank of a Captain of Engineers in the Swedish army but had invented what he then called a flame engine, the germ of his successful heat engine. To press this invention upon the world he went to England, and subsequently threw up his commission to become an inventor. He competed with Stephenson for the prize offered by the Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive, and would have won it had not the originality and speed of his engine frightened his judges, and had not Stephenson's engine proved superior in point of traction. He invented the first steam fire-engine, the exhaust draft for boilers proved the feasibility of driving a vessel with a screw propeller, and made many interesting discoveries as to the laws of heat during his stay in England. In 1839 he went to the United States, having been sorely wounded by the refusal of the British Admiralty to make use of his inventions, and in 1841 built for the United States Government the first of modern war steamers, the "Princeton." After completing this vessel he devoted himself anew to his calorific engine, and although he failed to displace the steam engine with it, he produced one of the best of domestic motors and proved the possibilities of his idea. It was when the civil war came that Ericsson made himself famous. He made a contract with the Government to furnish them with an ironclad ship, and within one hundred days he sent into battle the "Monitor," a "pill box on a raft," a craft which outraged every principle of marine architecture, and which, in the first duel between armor-clads since the world began, proved that she was the most powerful ship afloat. It was not the revolving turret alone that made Ericsson's triumph as an engineer so complete. The English Government were, indeed, at work on a "cupola ship" while the "Monitor" was building. It was the general design of the ship, and her adaptation to the work she had to do. With the exception of improving the monitors until they were not only fighting craft, but fit to go to sea in, and the invention of the "Destructor," a vessel which attacks her enemy under water, Mr. Ericsson's later years have been mainly devoted to science.—Witness.

Put salt in water to prevent black calicoes from fading when they are washed.