

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. 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, 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 and remittances are made to the General Secretary, who returns a receipted card. This is simple and economical. There is no divided responsibility in handling assessments, and in eight years' work only 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 officers. 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 of 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 682, Washington, D

that stands in the way of their success. A certain amount of Sabbath work was necessary; but because a certain amount was necessary, they would require their workmen to do what was clearly not necessary sometimes, just to assert their authority, or to show that they cared not for the law of God or man.

It is not always easy to break with the world, to cast away its friendships, to come out of it let the cost be what it may; but it pays in the long run. To be received of God, to enjoy His love as a Father, to be His sons—what a reward, what an honor! Soon the world's favors will be taken from us anyway; but God's favors will endure forever.

Long ago it was quite common for sons and daughters to be cast out, and disinherited, and disowned by their fathers and mothers, because they had embraced the christian faith. And it was hard. But they were not so ill off after all, for God was their Father, and He cared for them as earthly parents could not care for them. Our Lord said this for the help and comfort of christian outcasts: "Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundred fold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life."

THE SECURITY OF THE PROMISE.

Men like to know what security they have for this and that promise. Promises are easily made, but as easily broken. Rewards are often big on paper, but they sometimes melt away when they come to be given. Hence, they look to see whose name is to the promise. It makes all the difference in the world. Some names are written with a great flourish, splendid penmanship, and all that, but they have no weight, and you cannot depend on them.

Now, here is a great promise, and the name at the bottom of it is a name we can trust. No bankruptcy can overtake Him, and render it impossible for Him to do as He promised. Sometimes the best of men fail. They put down their names, and then have to acknowledge that they cannot implement their engagements. But the name to the promise we have here is God's name, and what security there is in that name. Look at the promise, and look at the name, and how sure you may be. Heaven and earth may pass away, but God cannot fail those who trust Him.

There came a time when Paul himself needed this promise. His friends forsok him in his great trial. When he came to stand before Nero to answer for his faith, he writes, that no man stood with him. They took to their heels, fled for their lives. But he was able to say, the Lord stood with him, and he was strong and safe.

And the Lord will fulfil His promise to you and me as well as to Paul. When the world forsakes us, He will receive us. He will be a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, and the help and hope, the reward and portion, of His people. Has He not written it with His own hand, subscribed it with

His own blessed name?—And I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." AMEN.

ABOUT BOILING.

In boiling the great thing is not to let the meat boil. This may appear a curious contradiction, but, nevertheless, it is right. When the water in a saucepan bubbles at the top and steams it is boiling. Simmering is keeping the water nearly boiling, and little tiny bubbles every now and then come up at the edges, and it must never be allowed to go beyond this state.

In boiling a leg of mutton it should be put into fast boiling water and allowed to boil for five minutes, to make the outside hard and prevent the juices escaping. Just sufficient cold water should be added to reduce the temperature, and then bring it gently to the boil, and when on the point of boiling skim it carefully (which is most important); then draw to the side of the stove and let it simmer slowly. Meat boiled quickly is always hard and tasteless, and it should be remembered that a very large quantity of water takes the goodness out of the meat.

Puddings should be plunged into plenty of boiling water, and kept boiling quickly till done. Salt meat must be put into cold water, which should then be slowly brought up to the simmering point. In boiling fish all large, white fish should be placed in cold water, and then brought gradually to the boiling point, and then allowed to simmer gently. The water should be very carefully skimmed; a tablespoonful of salt should be put into every half gallon of water. Small fish should be put into warm water, and salmon and trout into boiling water. Pork, ham and bacon should be boiled in cold water brought slowly to the simmering point. Poultry, etc., should be placed in warm water, and then simmered.—Confectioner.

BUTTONS.

"When I get a bright idea I always want to pass it along," said a lady, as she sat watching a young girl sewing. "Do your buttons ever come off, Lena?" "Ever? They're always doing it. They are ironed off, washed off and pulled off, until I despair. I seem to shed buttons at every step."

"Make use of these two hints when you are sewing them on, then, and see if they make any difference: When you begin, before you lay the button on the cloth, put the thread through, so that the knot will be on the right side. That leaves it under the button and prevents it from being worn or ironed away and thus beginning the loosening process.

"Then, before you begin sewing, lay a large pin across the button, so that all your threads will go over the pin. After you have finished filling the holes with thread draw out the pin and wind your thread round and round beneath the button. That makes a compact stem to sustain the possible pulling and wear of the button hole.

"It is no exaggeration to say that my buttons never come off, and I'm sure yours won't if you use my method of sewing."—Youth's Companion.

SLEEPING WITH THE HEAD LOW.

Dr. Johann Meuli-Hilty, a German, commends sleeping with the head low as a means of obtaining refreshing slumber. He advises raising the foot of the bed so as to form an inclined plane. He claims that the sleep thus obtained is more beneficial, that one awakens with a clearer head, a wider mental horizon; that the neck increases in size and the cerebral circulation is improved; that the influence upon the lungs is so great as to lessen the tendency to consumption. He recommends that the lowering of the head be done gradually. This method of obtaining sleep was discovered in making experiments in other directions. Many people sleep with their heads too high.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

A wine glass of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

A sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water poured from a height of a few feet.

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water and letting it simmer gently over the fire.

When papering a room a small apartment can be made to appear large by being covered with a paper of subdued color without any particular design.

HICKORY FORKS NOTES.

Extracts from the Columns of an Arkansas Journal of Civilization.



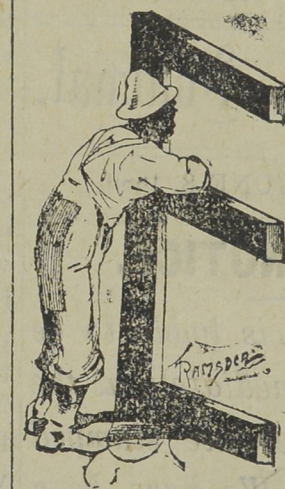
The Hickory Forks Sentinel says: "This paper is determined to keep abreast with the times. We have recently made many additions to our already valuable and extensive plant, and have secured the services of Captain Tobe Lafferty, who will hereafter act as our correspondent at Bear Wallow, one of the most enterprising and promising towns in the State. J. W. Harkney, of Bear Wallow—a careful reader of the Sentinel—recently added a twelve by fourteen shed-room to his commercial emporium. This extensive room will be filled with seeds and agricultural implements, an immense stock of which Mr. Harkney has just ordered. They will be brought in a wagon driven by our enterprising townsman, Henry Beshler, one of the best drivers in our community and who is a regular subscriber to this paper.

"It is the determined intention of the Sentinel to keep its army of readers informed, on all State and National questions. The new President has been appropriately inaugurated and peace reigns throughout the land. Our complications with Germany appear to be still complicated. Having thus disposed of National and International affairs, we will now come down to our own city: William J. Huckle, that grand duke of bartenders, has resigned his position at the 'Midnight Owl' and will hereafter be found presiding over the bar at the Grand Commercial Hotel, situated at the east edge of the city, where he is ever ready to extend a hearty welcome to his host of friends. President Harrison may think that he is wise in the selection of his Cabinet, but we don't think so. We'll bet that the man who goes in as the professor of agriculture couldn't lay off a corn row with a bull-tongued plow. Anthony Firestone, one of our most popular and intellectual citizens, has opened a saloon on the north edge of our town.

"For many years he was connected with General Pettibone's distillery and knows a good article of licker when he sees it. He expects to make this city his home, and we congratulate our people upon such a superb social acquisition. Bill Watts, who left this city for Texas some time ago, has returned to his old stamping-ground. He says that Hickory Forks is good enough for him, and has made arrangements for the opening of a saloon on the south edge of our city; and, as will be seen by his advertisement in our next issue, proposes to keep none but the very best of liquors. He is a regular reader of the Sentinel and knows a good article of stuff when he tilts a jug."—Arkansas Traveller.

ANATOMICAL ANECDOTES.

Incidents That Have Come Under the Observation of an Accomplished Liar.



VER and anon—and sometimes oftener—we see in the daily papers reports of marvelous voyages made in the human system by needles, pennies and other bric-a-brac, introduced therein either by accident or design. As a general thing, we are loth to give credence to these yarns, which too frequently seem invented by ingenious writers of fiction for the delectation of the marines. The following incidents, however, have come under our personal observation, and we are prepared to vouch for their authenticity:

Xerxes Smith, an aged colored man of Shotgun County, Tex., when a boy, ran a needle into his hind foot. The accident caused him no serious annoyance, and was forgotten. A few days ago Xerxes felt a sharp pain in his left wrist, and when an incision was made, much to his astonishment a paper of needles worked its way to the surface. The needles were two dozen in number, and they were neatly done up and labeled. Mr. Smith will exhibit the paper of needles to all who may be curiously inclined.

Miss Samantha Allen, of Adams, Adams County, Mass., during the month of October, 1888, swallowed a campaign lie. She thought little of the matter at the time, but a few days since she was seized with violent convulsions. The family physician was called, lanced the lady's right arm, and extracted from it a copy of a political paper dated March 4, 1889.

Jehoshaphat Jackstraw, of Tufttown, Mo., on the 10th of January last accidentally swallowed a calendar with slips bearing poetical selections to mark each day of the year. The dates failed to agree with him, and he has not been feeling well for several weeks. On the 6th of March he exhibited symptoms of poisoning. A stomach-pump was brought into requisition, and the calendar was brought to light. Strange to say, all the slips had been torn off up to March 6. Mr. Jackstraw says he is unable to account for this phenomenon.

Little Willie Perkins, son of the post-master at Perkinsville, Neb., swallowed a dollar just two years ago, and lay before yesterday he extracted from his left ear a dollar and twelve cents, the twelve cents being interest on the dollar for two years at six per cent. Little Willie is now kicking because he did not receive a higher rate of interest.—America.

Walking on the Water.

A Japanese, after twenty years of labor, research and experiment, has patented an invention for walking on the water—a sort of shoe made of wood, of paper, of iron and of gum elastic. Its shape is elliptical, and it is joined with a belt of salvage and gutta-percha tubes. It is not stated what makes the locomotion, but it claims to go nearly a league an hour. The whole thing does not weigh more than two and a half pounds, and it allows the voyager to carry with him about twenty-five pounds of baggage.

A Question of Squeezing.

A woman of enigmatical age, who poses as a dress reformer, says that "if a young man were to squeeze a woman as hard as does her corset, she would have him arrested for assault with intent to kill." What lamentable ignorance! This "dress reformer" may have once upon a time felt the close, fervent clasp of a corset, but she certainly has had no experience with the arms of— But, to slightly change the subject, doesn't she know that girls wear tight corsets to show young men how much squeezing they can stand without yelling for the police?