

## ANNUAL SESSION OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

WHERE AND WHEN THEY ARE APPOINTED TO BE HELD FOR 1888-'89.

- BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Not reported.  
 CALIFORNIA.—Petaluma, April 23, 1889. (Sessions Annual.)  
 CONNECTICUT.—Bridgeport, October 25, 1888.  
 DELEWARE.—Wilmington, time not fixed.  
 EASTERN NEW YORK.—New York, January 23, 1889. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 FLORIDA.—South Jacksonville, April 9, 1889.  
 ILLINOIS.—October 30, 1888, place not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 KENTUCKY.—Blue Lick Springs, October 11, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)  
 MAINE.—Cumberland Mills, October 24, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 MANITOBA AND N. W. T.—At call of Executive.  
 MARYLAND AND D. C.—Baltimore, October 25. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 MARYLAND, JR.—Baltimore October 25, 1888.  
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, April 17, 1888.  
 MICHIGAN.—Ypsilanti, October 10, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis, at call of Executive.  
 MISSOURI.—Place and time not fixed.  
 NEW BRUNSWICK.—Woodstock, October 17, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, March, 1889.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Not Fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, January 23, 1889.  
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Place and time not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax, November 6, 1888.  
 OHIO.—Bedford, October 31, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)  
 ONTARIO.—Toronto, December 4, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1888.  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—New Glasgow, October 1888.  
 QUEBEC.—Lachute, August 29, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 RHODE ISLAND.—October 16, 1888.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wilmington, July 25, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)  
 TENNESSEE.—Athens, October, 20, 1887. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 VERMONT.—October, at call of the Executive.  
 VIRGINIA.—Time and place not fixed. (Sessions Annual.)  
 VIRGINIA, JR.—Lynchburg, October 2, 1888.  
 WESTERN NEW YORK.—Lockport, October 23, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)  
 WEST VIRGINIA.—Charleston, September 4, 1888.  
 WISCONSIN.—Time and place to be fixed by Executive.

### "The Mission of the Grape."

We must presume that in the economy of nature the grapevine was created by the Divinity for a beneficent purpose. For when the earth was evolved from chaos, and all things created thereon, God pronounced them all good.

Now, if that which is pronounced good is perverted by human effort to that which is bad, will such perversion admit of any defense in the realms of ethics?

Most assuredly not. But the product of the vine in the form of wine has its defenders from the days of Noah and Lot to the present hour. The grape has been on its "mission" for more than four thousand years, and it does not seem to be ended yet.

It is not our purpose to trace its history through all these centuries, but simply remark that Holy Writ declares that "wine is a mocker," and a curse pronounced upon every one "who putteth the bottle to his neighbor and maketh him drunk also." "The mission of the grape," in the form of wine, from the day when the offspring of Noah was branded with shame and infamy, and the family of Lot outraged every principle of decency, to the present hour, has been deep damning shame and generator of want, misery and crime upon the human family, will not admit of a denial.

Aside from the spirit of gain that prompts its production, its main defense has been and still is that the use of wine is promotive of temperance. The lessons of history do not sustain the defense, and the poet of the past declares, that if he had no other name for the invisible spirit of wine he would call it devil that one puts in the mouth "to steal away the brains." Both divine and profane history teem with the debaucheries of races and individuals though the seductive influence of wine. The beauties of Grecian civilization and art that was evolved from the wretchedness of barbarism, was overwhelmed and destroyed under the malign influence of the wine cup. Her most renowned warrior, after subduing the world and shedding bitter tears of disappointment that there were no more to conquer, died at the early age of thirty-two in a prolonged debauch, a loathsome victim of the "mission of the grape."

Rome, by the virtue, solemnity

and self denial of her people, rose from obscurity to the zenith of her fame, till her victorious legions were found in every land. But conquest brought wealth, and wealth brought ease and luxury, and the "mission of the grape" has unnerve the arm and muddle the brain till the splendor of Rome paled before the rude Goth and the destructive Vandal.

In all the lessons of the history the "mission of the grape" has been to destroy. It has blighted all that it has touched. Everything that it has come in contact with it has blasted. Art science, literature and life itself has fallen before its withering blighting curse. It has entered the sanctuary of the home and severed the ties of domestic bliss, and destroyed forever the peace and love that dwell in the sacred precincts of the family circle.

In the ruins of the wreck of the present, strong man and gentle woman have sung its praises till the phantom of illusion has become a reality; until they become the willing slave of a merciless tyrant.

But God's vengeance shall not sleep forever, and ere long an outraged people shall rise in their might and demand that the "mission of the grape" shall end, and mankind shall be from a slavery that ends only in death.

There is no other paper in America that gives the amount of temperance news and especially relating to the work of the Sons of Temperance, that the JOURNAL does. If you would like to keep posted on what is going on in the Order, and have received a sample copy of the JOURNAL, do not wait to receive other copies before you decide but send your subscription in at once. Sample copies are never sent a second time to the same parties. Remember too that the JOURNAL is always improving. Now is the time, do not procrastinate.

### Things to Remember.

#### SELECTED FROM HOME LIBRARY.

Seven things a Chairman should remember:

1. Take the chair promptly at the time for the meeting to open.
2. Always rise to your feet when putting a question. All your remarks to the house should be made standing.
3. Order is best maintained by a rigid enforcement of parliamentary law.
4. Except in vote by ballot, the Chairmen can only vote when the meeting is evenly divided, or when his vote given to the minority would make the division equal.
5. The Chairman should familiarize himself with the purposes of the meeting.
6. Common sense, decision and firmness are absolutely necessary to a successful president.
7. The president's three duties are: To preserve order, to put questions, and to keep the house strictly to the business in hand.

Six things a Secretary should remember:

1. Provide the necessary stationery for the performance of the duties of the Secretary.
2. In reading minutes and papers, pitch the voice to reach the furthest persons in the room.
3. Do not attempt to write up minutes during a meeting—take full notes of everything that happens.
4. Preserve all papers carefully. Do not allow members to remove them after they are read.
5. See to it that all committees are properly warned of their appointments, and of the business they are to do—giving the one first named a list of the names at once.
6. In writing minutes make them as short as possible, but include every important matter—that is every important action taken, not a synopsis of discussions.

Four things a member should remember.

1. Unless the chairman is assisted by every member in the maintenance of order, business will be retarded.
2. Always rise when about to speak and address the chairman alone. Be silent until he makes the necessary recognition.
3. Be careful to keep to the point in your remarks, and never speak twice on a matter while there are other members waiting to be heard.
4. The speaker is listened to with attention who only speaks when he has something pertinent to say:

### CHANGING A VOTE.

When a member has been counted on the side against which he intended to vote, the presiding officer can order the amendment of the vote having first asked the member on which side he intended to give his voice. This correction can be made only on the members own representation.

### "Our Enemies Themselves Being Our Judges."

Under the above heading the New York Sun says of the Prohibitionists:

The busiest party now in the field are the Prohibitionists, who have just established their campaign headquarters in this city. They are distributing millions of tracts and papers filled with burning language. They are sending out hundreds of orators, who excite the audiences with red-hot speeches. They have a host of female crusaders in their service. They have the active support of many clergymen. Their National, State, and local organizations have an excellent method of co-operation. Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of their campaign is its religious quality. They are the only party of which it can be said that they often indulge in prayer at the opening of their meetings, which partake of the revivalist character, and that their speakers are apt to be unctuous. Their candidate for President, Gen. Fisk, is a typical Prohibitionist, and the campaign he is making in the interest of the ticket is well fitted to touch the emotions of his supporters. The Prohibitionists appear to be well supplied with funds, and the hat is very sure to be passed around at all their meetings. There is probably good ground for the boast they are making, that they will poll a heavier vote in this year's election than they have ever polled in any other Presidential year.

### A Strong Point

A gentleman writing to the New York Pioneer says: In your last issue you publish a most startling table showing the number of barrels of ale, etc., on which tax was paid in the United States. According to this table the number was:

In 1883.....	2,006,625 barrels.
In 1888.....	24,680,209 barrels.

This increase is enormous as to be positively appalling and is calculated to discourage the stoutest heart. But right under the table your first editorial note happens to be "Let not your heart be troubled. Do right and God will attend to the balance." I hardly know what other words you could have penned more appropriate and which would be more calculated to inspire a Christian with fresh courage in the face of so gigantic an evil as is represented by the above statistics. But that table is a loud call to every man and woman in the land to "DO RIGHT." Should the same increase in the production and consumption of ale, etc., be maintained for the next quarter of a century as it is shown by your figures to have taken place during the last twenty-five years, who can count the crime and woe that will flood this land? Brethern and sisters "Let not your hearts be troubled, keep your hearts strong in God, but rest not until this country is freed from its partnership in this soul-destroying business.

Yours truly,  
 A PROHIBITIONIST.

My! but these art works do run into money, remarked a passenger. When I was in Chicago I saw a little painting, about a foot square, that was held at five hundred dollars. If I had a million of money you'd never catch me paying five hundred dollars for a painting like that. That's the way you talk, spoke up a bashful traveler, but I'll bet that you have paid four times as much money for a painting not a tenth part as big. What, me? Yes, you. What kind of a painting? The one on the end of your nose.

Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior Russia, is about to retire on account of his ill health. Either M. Ostrowsky, now minister of state domains, or M. Mannassein, minister of justice, will succeed him. M. Ostrowsky favors autocratic measures, while M. Mannassein, although a panslavist, is more liberal.

The German Colonial Company has appealed to the public to subscribe to the Emin Bey relief fund, stating that the fund must be raised in ten days, and any support granted by the Reichstag will be too late.

## The Sbaath-School.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

#### Third Quarter-Lesson XIV—Sept. 30.

#### REVIEW AND TEMPERANCE LESSON.

#### REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep his commandments, or no.—Deut. 8:2.*

The leading event is the 40 years' wandering and discipline in the wilderness, including the entering into covenant with God; the golden calf; Moses 40 days in the Mount; the ceremonial law; the building of the tabernacle; the destruction of Nadab and Abihu; the sending of the spies; the sin of Moses at Meribah, and the miracle of water from the rock; the fiery serpents; the prophecy of Balaam; the conquest of Canaan east of the Jordan; the death of Aaron on Mt. Hor, and of Moses on Mt. Nebo.

#### SUBJECT.—THE ANCIENT PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

from the bondage of Egypt to the promised land,—from the state of worldliness to heaven.

1. The Exodus symbolizes conversion.
2. Moses was a type of Christ.
3. The pillar of cloud and fire, the guidance of the Holy Spirit and the Word of God.
4. The manna, the daily spiritual food.
5. Assenting to the book of the covenant, consecration to God and a public profession of religion.
6. Generous giving for the tabernacle, a revival of religion and of gifts to missions, to the building of churches, and God's work on earth.
7. The tabernacle, the church and its religious worship.
8. The sacrifices and feasts, the institutions of religion, and great religious meetings.
9. Falling into idolatry, the unbelief of the people, the sin of Moses, the failings and imperfections of God's people.
10. Water from the rock, the living waters from Christ and his Word.
11. The forty years in the wilderness, the long and varied experiences of the Christian—joys and sorrows, trials, difficulties, victories, helps—disciplining him for his heavenly home.
12. Reports from the promised land, and visions of its blessedness, the higher experiences of the Christian, and the promises and descriptions of heaven.
13. The end of the journey of life.

### TEMPERANCE LESSON.

#### SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Deut. 21: 18-21.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men.—Prov. 4:14.*

These words occur in the second of the three addresses which Moses, just before he died, gave to the children of Israel.

THE BAD BOY.—Ver. 18. *If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son. The son who will not obey his parents cannot make a good citizen. A large part of the crimes committed have their source in disobedience to parents.*

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE BOY.—Vers. 18-20. First, by parental discipline. He that does not use every effort to reclaim his wayward child is responsible for his ruin. *Bring him . . . unto the elders of his city: the older and wiser men, the appointed judges. And unto the gate of his place. At the gates was the public square, and the place of trial. He will not obey, etc. Disobedience is a natural road to drunkenness.*

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE INCORRIGIBLE.—Ver. 21. He was put to death in the usual mode in which the Jews inflicted capital punishment.

*So shalt thou put evil away from among you. The person deserved the punishment. He was the source of evil to others by his influence and example. A wild beast that cannot be tamed, but is destroying people, must be itself destroyed. It is no mercy, but cruelty, to keep it alive. One who has an infectious disease must be kept apart from all to whom he can communicate the disease. To let him go among others is cruel and ruinous. And all Israel shall hear, and fear. They will take warning by his sad end, and be afraid to walk in the way which leads to such ruin. This is one object of all punishment.*

#### THE MAGICIAN'S PALACE.

Homer, in his great poem, *The Odyssey*, describes the journeyings

and adventures of the wisest of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, named Ulysses, king of Ithaca in Greece. After the destruction of Troy, Ulysses, starting for home, wanders about the world, meeting with many wonderful adventures. Among them is the one which will illustrate to us to-day a lesson of Bible temperance. After escaping from hurricanes, and giants, and sirens, Ulysses and his companions found themselves anchored in the quiet harbor of a beautiful island as charming, to appearance, as the Happy Valley or the gardens of the golden age. In the centre of this valley was a magnificent palace of snow-white marble in a grove of trees, with green lawns and flower-bordered paths leading up to it. The blue smoke went curling up from the chimneys, giving promise of welcome and banquets. A number of Ulysses' followers went up to this palace, entered the door, and found a beautiful reception-room, with pictures and mirrors; they heard the voices of maidens chanting sweet songs, and the odors of a delicious banquet were wafted in upon their senses. While they were waiting, a most beautiful lady, named *Circe*, an enchantress, came into the room and welcomed them with words sweeter than honey. She invited them into the banquetting room, placed each one on a throne of gold blazing with jewels, and ordered the feast to be brought in. They ate of her dainty meats, and drank freely of her spiced wines. They were sensual men and gormandized like swine. Suddenly the enchantress waved her wand over them, and they were transformed into hogs, and driven from their thrones, out into the back yard, and placed among the other swine, and fed on swine's food. Only one had refused, resisting the temptation. He hastened back to the ships and told Ulysses the sad story. He immediately armed himself and started for the palace. On the way he was warned, as had been the others before him, by the sad singing and fluttering of a bird, who had been one of the enchantress' victims. Then a messenger from heaven came, and warned him of his danger, and plucking a flower with a black root, but snow-white blossom of most exquisite fragrance, gave it to Ulysses. So long as Ulysses kept this flower by him, and breathed in its sweet odors, he was safe. Thus armed, he went to the palace where the enchantress plied her arts and exerted her charms in vain. Ulysses compelled her to restore his men to their natural forms.

#### THE INTERPRETATION.

I. Strong Drink is an enchantress of marvellous power. Every sensuous attraction is used to draw men under her power, and make of innocent children and youth such rebellious and drunken persons as are described in the verses at the head of this lesson.

II. Warnings. From those who know the danger. From the experience of friends and companions. From conscience. From men of science. From religion and the Bible. From our knowledge of the power of habit. The Bible is full of warnings against all such temptations, pointing out the danger.

III. The Effects of Yielding. Strong Drink is an enchantress which changes men into beasts. It promises them thrones and kingdoms, and gives them in the end the lowest and basest place. It leads them to ruin and to death.

Mr. Edward Carswell, in a lecture, spoke of a magician who offered to change any bright boy into an idiot. A mother consented to have him try his power on her son. The boy went forward; the magician made his passes; soon the bright look fades away from the boy's face, a vacant stare takes its place, and the boy becomes an idiotic fool. At length the mother asks the magician to change him back again. But to her astonishment, this he could not do. He could turn bright boys into idiots, but had no power to change idiots into bright boys.

IV. The Way of Safety. The only safety is in total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, sustained by a faith in Jesus Christ which gives the soul the victory over the body, and places reason and conscience on the throne of life.

AN OLD PIPE.—The great pipe line from Lima, Ohio, to South Chicago, for the transportation of oil, is completed. The line consists of an eight-inch wrought-iron pipe, two hundred and six miles in length. It was constructed at a cost of \$7,000 per mile. The oil will be forced to Chicago by means of powerful pumps at the Ohio end, and it will take three days to pass through the pipe. To fill the pipe it will take seventy-two thousand barrels of oil; and the line will have a capacity of one thousand barrels, or about forty thousand gallons per hour. The line is the property of the Standard Oil Company.