

Temperance Journal.

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"Work, for the Night Cometh."

We long to do great things, so we neg-
lect
Oft times to do little things we can,—
The common daily duties while we plan
Some grand and high effect.

Our eyes are on the future, as we fail
To heed the little stumbling blocks along
the way,
That fret our own and neighbours' feet; we
say:
What do small deeds avail?

We dream of coming years that shall be
fair.
With fruitful harvests though we sow no
seed
Of toil and self-denial, prayer, and kindly
deed;—
And time goes unaware.

O dreamer wake and work! thy place is
best
For thee: the passing hour alone is thine;
Do thou what thou canst do, and no more
repine;
Work, and so earn thy rest!

—Christian at Work.

Strength for the Day.

BEFORE.

The morning breaks in cloud, the rain is
falling,
Upon the pillow still I sigh for rest;
But yet I hear so many voices calling
To work by which my burdened soul is
pressed,
That I can only pray,
"Strength for the day."

'Tis not a prayer of faith, but weak repin-
ing,
For with the words there comes no hope,
no light;
In other lives a morning sun is shining,
While mine is but a change from night
to night;
So while I weep I pray,
"Strength for the day."

For it is hard to work in constant shadow,
Climbing with tired feet an up-hill road;
And so, while my weak heart dreads each
to-morrow,
And once more I lift my heavy load,
Depending still I pray,
"Strength for the day."

AFTER.

Now, looking back to the long hours ended
I wonder why I feared them as they
came;
Each brought the strength on which its
task depended,
And so the prayer was answered just the
same.
Now with new faith I pray
"Strength for each day."

For in the one just closed I've learned how
truly
God's help is equal to our need;
Sufficient for each hour it cometh newly,
If we but follow where the teachings lead,
Believing when we pray,
"Strength for the day."

He who has felt the load which we are
bearing,
Who walked each step along the path we
tread,
Is ever for His weary children caring,
And keeps the promise made us when
He said
He'd give us all the way
"Strength for the day."

—Selected.

The Home Against the Saloon.

The saloon is the great enemy of
the home. Its garish lights outshine
in attractiveness the evening lamp
around which gathers the family
circle at home; its boisterous society
seems better to the inexperienced boy
than the company of "mother and
girls" around the hearthstone. Shall
we, by allowing the saloon to con-
tinue, in effect say to our sons, inex-
perienced in the ways of the world,
eager to share its pleasures and to
taste its joys: "You may fall into
temptation—you probably will; but
it is your own lookout. You cannot
go from your home to your place of
employment without passing a score
of places you should never enter.
You will have to look out for your-
selves, however; these saloon keepers
must be maintained, and if you are
fool enough to become their bond
slave, it is your own affair."

Shall we not rather, knowing the
unmitigated evil of the saloon, crush
it, destroy it, banish it, that our young
men shall be delivered from a most
terrible and an utterly needless tem-
ptation? Is there a thinking man not
a bondsman of the rum power, even

though he be an occasional drinker
himself, who will hesitate to aid, by
voice and vote, the eradication of this
stupendous evil? The saloon is a
trap by day, by night the rallying
place of those who do the devil's work.
It lays its impious hands on religion,
and the observance of the Sabbath
goes down under its withering touch,
that it may have seven, instead of six
days per week in which to ruin man-
kind. It lays a heavier tax upon the
community than the most despotic
government upon which the sun ever
shone dared to wring from its mil-
lions of groaning serfs. It reaches out
and destroys the home; it enters polit-
ics, and controls the destinies of the
country; it overshadows the land as
it was fabled did the upas tree, whose
breath was death to all who came
beneath its malign shadow.

The saloon must go. The blood of
the myriads it has slain cries out from
the earth for its overflow. The
groans and tears of heart broken par-
ents, the agonies of worse than wid-
owed wives, the shame and degrada-
tion of a host of children, go up to
heaven in one mighty accusation
against it. Are our eyes blinded, that
we cannot see the malignant curse it
works upon our fellows? Are our
ears leaden, that we cannot hear the
mighty cries of agony that go up con-
tinually from its victims? Are we
so selfish, so careless of the welfare
of these our brethren, that we shall
not arise in the interest of eternal
right, and exterminate these plague
spots of modern civilization, stop up
these breeding holes of hell, shut for-
ever these gates of death through
whose portals there goes down to
damnation an army of 75,000 of our
fellow men each year?

The saloon is the key of the enemy's
position. Let us capture it and break
his defensive line. With the saloon
swept away, the strength of the foe
will have departed, as did that of
Samson when he was shorn of his
locks.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Lawyer's Opinion on the Relation of Rum and Crime.

BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

"I have practiced law forty years,
have been engaged in over four
thousand criminal cases, and on
mature reflection, I am convinced
that more than three thousand of
them originated from drunkenness
alone, and that a great portion of the
remainder could be traced either
directly or indirectly to this source.
In seventy-six cases of homicide in
which I either prosecuted or de-
fended, fifty-nine were the direct
and immediate result of the mad-
dening influence of intoxicating
drink, while in a number of the re-
mainder the primordial cause was
this prolific source of misdemeanor
and murder. So certain are the
criminal effects of licensed drinks of
the saloon and barroom, that a
chemist analyzing them, should not
be surprised to detect crime in a
crystalline form existing as an
original element in their composi-
tion, while it would not require the
microscope to discover the monad
cells of every sin incident to fallen
man in the foam of the beer mug, or
the dregs of the wine cup.

It is useless to attempt to palliate
the effects of intoxicating drinks on
either the physical or moral being of
the people, or to find a reasonable
excuse for the laws that license their
sale as a beverage. Not one truth-
ful sentence can be uttered in their
defence. The scalpel of the surgeon
with unerring certainty, has revealed
the inevitable germs of disease and
death in the human system, planted
by even a moderate use of intoxi-
cants; while the records of our
criminal courts are stained on every
page with the history of the crimes
committed through their influence.
These are not the simple assertions
of mistaken zeal and fanaticism, but
truths as clearly demonstrated by
science and proved by evidence as a
proposition in Euclid or a recorded
fact in history; and he who denies
them is either wilfully ignorant of
what he might learn, or he ignores
both truth and conscience in denying
what he does know to be true."

The Right To Prohibit.

J. F. B. TINKLING, B. A.

Nothing is better known than that
the Liquor Traffic, although the con-
stant subject of legislation and of
police supervision, is the cause of most
of the crime and misery of our coun-
try.

For fifty years evidence has been
accumulating upon this point, the
highest judicial, religious, and social
authorities being in substantial agree-
ment with the *times* newspaper, which
said, "There is not a vice, or disease,
or disorder, or a calamity of any kind
that has not its frequent rise in the
public-house; the public-house de-
grades, ruins, and brutalizes a large
fraction of the people."

During the same time completely
decisive evidence has been furnished
by the highest medical authorities
that alcoholic beverages are not only
unnecessary, but injurious.

Now that alcohol is convicted as
the cause of nine-tenths of our nation-
al crimes and miseries, and that the
mask of necessity is torn from it by
the hands of scientific authority, it is
time that the people grappled with
the monster in a general and effectual
way. They have the right and power
to do this by adopting a Constitu-
tional Amendment prohibiting the
manufacture and sale of alcohol for
drinking purposes.

It is natural and the inalienable right
of every free people to make and ex-
ecute laws which are proved neces-
sary for the self-preservation and well-
being of society. Thus, if there is no
other way of preventing the appalling
loss of more than 1,000 lives a week,
the majority of the people has an un-
questionable right to turn out and
keep out the destroying agent.

Absolute liberty is only possible
in a desert. When people come to-
gether in society, it is with the un-
derstanding that each one surren-
ders a measure of personal liberty
(or the right to do what he likes)
for the social advantages of protec-
tion, convenience, and commercial
or other opportunity. The man
who knowingly follows a mode of
life hostile to the interests of society,
is disloyal and dishonest, and if the
law is too weak to reduce him to
order, it should be strengthened un-
til it is in fact what it always is in
theory, the instrument by which
society, protects its interests against
the selfishness and folly of individ-
uals.

This unquestionable right of so-
ciety to control the individual who
wilfully or ignorantly would injure
it, applies to the Liquor Traffic in a
variety of ways, of which the follow-
ing are examples.

Society claims and exercises the
right to abate a nuisance. Nuis-
ances are inseparable from the li-
quor traffic, and can only be abated
by the abatement of the traffic it-
self. House and street brawls; in-
decencies of action and language;
dangers to the life and interests of
the public through the incompetency
daily caused to multitudes by drink;
and the permanent pollution of lo-
calities, and consequent deteriora-
tion of all property therein, and a
close provocative connection with
the worst of other nuisances, notably
prostitution and gambling, stamp
the liquor traffic as the most ex-
tensive, glaring, and inconvertible
of public nuisances, which can there-
fore only be reasonably dealt with
by suppression.

Society not only has the right,
but it is bound, to protect its weak-
er members from murder and vio-
lence which can be foreseen and pre-
vented. The liquor traffic, as by
law established, furnishes direct en-
couragement to a quarter of a mil-
lion of habitual drunkards, and a
multitude of other persons, to throw
away their powers of self-control,
and wreck their bad passions upon
innocent members of society, espe-
cially upon helpless men and wo-
men and children. A million of
heart broken wives and bruised and
terrified children appeal to the man-
hood of today to save them in the
only possible way by prohibiting

the deadly traffic which turns their
homes into prisons, and their natural
protectors into brutal and fiendish
tyrants.

Quebec News.

DEAR SIR AND BRO:—I send you
a few lines and I am pleased to say
that the JOURNAL comes regularly
every week and seems to be getting
better and better as the weeks go by,
and I hope to hear that the Financial
department is also in the ascendency.
Was glad to know you got back all
right from the National Division at
Saratoga, and gave the readers of the
JOURNAL such a good report of the
proceedings. I have nothing special
to report for the JOURNAL only to
say that our meetings in the Division
are kept up regularly, and the at-
tendance has been better during the
summer months this year than heretofore.
Our meetings have been in-
teresting, temperance work kept well
to the front with good entertainments
to encourage the young people as it
is on them we depend to carry out
the work of prohibition. The Grand
Division of the province of Quebec
held its Annual Session on Wednes-
day Aug. 28th at Rockburn. Hunt-
ington County in the room of Even-
ing Star Division. The weather was
fine and there was a large number of
representatives and visitors. I ex-
pected to have seen a report of it in
the JOURNAL as Bro. Dagg was ap-
pointed to make a report for the
papers. Bro. Barron G W P was
not present and sent no report nor
apology. Bro. H. Plow P G W P of
Howard Division, No. 1 of Montreal
presided. The meeting lasted two
days. Had a public meeting on the
evening of Wednesday in the Pres-
byterian Church presided over by
Bro. Wm. Smith G S of Howard,
No. 1 Montreal who gave a very able
address; also addresses were given
by other members of the G D and
others. The Church was full. The
choir of Ormstown Bethel Division
enlivened the meeting with music.
The collection for the propagation
fund was over \$10.00. Dr. A. A.
Ferguson of Rockburn, P W P of
Rockburn Division was elected G
W P; and Bro. Wm. Smith of Mon-
treal was re-elected G S. There
were 12 or 13 new members added.
The Rockburn people deserve great
praise for the kindly way they treat-
ed the members and visitors. The
last day of the session, Thursday, be-
ing our meeting night in Ormstown a
goodly number of the members of
the Grand Division on their way
home turned in with us in our Di-
vision and we had a grand Old time
meeting and went home happy. We
had a very pleasant visit of Bro.
Temple M W P on the 9th. He
spent ten days in the province of
Quebec visiting the Divisions and
encouraging them in the work of the
Order. Our meeting was not large
on account of the short notice but
had large meetings at other places.
Ormstown, Sept. 26th 1889.

SEVENTEEN years ago, during
Mr. Moody's first visit to Liverpool,
the interest in religion and temper-
ance became so strong that it was
decided to fight the saloon on its own
ground, and establish attractive coffee-
houses. The plan received influential
support and a place was taken near
the line of docks. It was fitted up
exactly like a saloon, minus the liquor
with bright and gilded adornments,
free reading room and light refresh-
ments, served elegantly, but at the
lowest possible rates. All appearance
of charity was avoided, ample capital
was provided and the enterprise was
successful. Now after the lapse of
seventeen years, there are sixty-six
coffee or cocoa rooms in Liverpool,
fitted to meet the requirements of all
classes of the population. They have
proved the strongest offset to the
saloon ever devised, and have never
paid a dividend of less than ten per
cent.

—The profits earned by the brewers
Guinness & Co., Dublin, amounted to
the enormous sum of \$3,954,630.