

ing others for drinking them, as the saying is, to excess. Much more should the members of the Christian Church see the inconsistency of uttering the daily prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," while by following the ordinary drinking usages, they are leading the young and the unwary into what is among the most dangerous of all temptations.

SALE OF POISONS.

The law, under heavy penalties, takes special precautions to prevent the sale of other poisons, even when customers plead medical and other uses. The deaths and the injuries to person, property, and the soul's eternal interests resulting from the use of arsenic, strychnine and all the other poisons put together are not worthy to be named by the side of the evils induced by alcohol. And yet liquors are sold to all who choose to buy, and even the laws restraining their sale are most laxly enforced. Nay, more, these liquors appear on the hospitable tables of those high in Church standing, and society is thus taught by Christian professors to regard them as innocent and attractive delights.

Experience proves that so long as this sort of thing continues, so long a regular percentage of our young and unwary will fall into excess, several into the drunkard's death.

THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

When common customs are so dangerous and alluring they should be met by a determined front on the part of all Christian people. This is our justification in carrying on a distinct Society, not in opposition to the ordinary ministrations of religion, but as their servant and their agent. Ours is an organization into which all the members of the Church might enter without sacrifice of time or money, without giving up a single good work in which they may be engaged, without damaging their health or happiness, and with a manifest good influence on the Church, the schools, the parish, and the city. There is perhaps no outward way in which a man or woman, boy or girl, can so easily do good as by