

Temperance Department.

TORACCO AND THE GOSPEL

BY REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN, A. M.

There is something curious and instructive in the almostly with which men most the demands of appentic and passion, and the reluctance with which they respond to the claims of religion and humanity. Men—we blush to say Christian men—who complain of paving a cent per week for missions, will pay 50 cents per week, ves. 70 cents, and some 100 cents per week for tobacco and think it no burden, but a pleasure.

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I have some bottom facts on the subject and give them to the reader. May they I have some bottom latts on the stolect and give them to the mader. May they awaken reflections in minds not accustomed to think of the theme of this article. In preparing a recent locture on The Commercial Advantages of Christianity for the young men of Frankfort, Ind., I went to every house dealing in the article (except the saloone), and got the amount of their sales of tobacco, muff, and agars, for the last year, and it footed up over \$41,000. This, for a town of 3,000 inhabitants—over \$15.00 for every man, woman and child in the city. This in the hard times of 15.0. And in some families where they suffer for both food and raiment, the tobacco is never wanting. They can do without bread, but not without the quid, and the impe or cligar, pape, or olgar,

one or organ,

of course this tobacco was not all consumed in Frankfort, much of it went to the country, but the city got its full share. Enquiry was also made into the personal expense of the weed, and it ranged from fits cents to \$1.50 per day, for each man or loy, that is, from \$13.50, to \$450 per year for tobacco. This inst sum is more that Miningan Town carrent, in our Conference, paid its pastor and his family, last year, for all their laber. Think of one man paying more for tobacco in one year than a whole circuit pays for the trospel. There were twenty-two preschers in the N. W. Indiana Conference last year, who each receive less money for an entire year stoil, than one man pays annually for tobacco. Lat any lever of the wood chew that for a quid, or put it into his pape and smoke it.

There are in injudgregation by actual count, and careful estimately eighty-five men who either belong to the Church, or are members of families where one or more of the household belong to the Church, who pay on an average ten cents per day for tobacco and cigars. This is \$8.50 per day, and \$3,02.60 per year. And that is more than dout what it costs us to pay the bishops, prociding elder, pastor, organist and section for our year. In Of course this tobacco was not all consumed

per year. And that is more than double what it costs us to pay the bishops, prociding older, pastor, arganist and sextum for one year. In other words, loss than 100 men pay annually, twice as much for tobacco as 300 Church twice as much for tobacco as 300 Ohurch members pay, directly, for the Gospel. The Church is being aroused on the subject of missions. Is it not time for her to wake up on the tobacco question. Have ministers and members over carefully and seriously considered the enermous sums of money annually squaudered on eights and tobacco.—a useless, inconvenient, fl.thy. expensive injurious, unjustifiable, heatherish habit.

The Commissioner, of Internal Revenue of

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The Commissioner, of Internal Revenue, at Washington, gives the total product of manufactured tobacco in the United States in 1874 as follows Of all kinds paying 25 cents per pound of revenue, 104,502,548 pounds. smuff and all kinds paying 32 cents per pound revenue, 3,245,143 pounds, total, 107,747,691 pounds. If we put the average price at 574 cents per pound and that is low it gives us in round numbers, \$61,955,000. The number of cigars on which duty was paid in 1874 was 1,888,697,498. At a cents each, they cost over \$58,600,000. It stal annual cost, in round numbers, of \$118,550,000 for tobacco, smaff and cigars. A writer in the New York Advects Rev T F Parker' estimates the cost of the tobacco consumed annually, by the \$,000,000 members of American Churches at

Physicians, physiologists, chemists, as say tobacco is a poison, and that he who asses it shortens life Dr Morgan says. I cutertain no doubt that even the moderate use of this article, by impairing the general health, often article, by impairing the general health, often ahortens human life." It was the opinion of Johr Quincy Adams that the average of human life is shortened five years by the use of tobseco. Suppose we limit the shortening of life to those who theinselves use the article, which he did not, and suppose we make the shortening but half of what he dul, it is a which he did not, and suppose we make the shortening but half of what he did, it is a moderate estimate that puts the consumers of tobacco in the United States at two millions. of tobacco in the United States at two millions. Here, then, we have, in a single generation the sacrifice of five million years of human life in the United States alone." It is the poison in this weed which gives it power to soothe, to fascinate, and enslave its victims. Reader, are you its slave: Be free !—, Methodist, Zion's Heraid.

A LONDON COFFEE PALACE.

Our readers have heard of the London gun-paisces. These are houses for the sale of inpalaces. These are houses for the sale of in-toxicating drinks, which differ from the com-mon public moness in the superior style in which they are fitted up. The latter are often dingy-looking places in the backstreets, where their regular oustomers are able to find them and either obtain the casual supply which they seek, or spend the hours of the day or evening and drinking and talking in tan-room or parlox. in drinking and talking in tap-room or parlor. But the gin-palaces are in the more public streets, and are fitted up with much splendor, cutside all is gitter. They are painted in brilliant colors, and griding abounds. At might, numerous gas-lamps attract attention, and we think we remember cases in which an illiminated clock increased the attraction. Inside, the painting and gilding on the walls, the barrels, and other accessories please the eye, while as on the outside, the brilliancy of the scone is increased at night by the numer-ous jets of gas which are burning. Handsome barmaids, who in some cases are expected in barmaids, who in some cases are exposed in change their tasty dreases three times a day, add to the charms of those places. They seldors have drinking pariors, but the drinking is at or near the bar, and persons stay but a short time, and then make way for others.

Dr. Barnardo is an active Christian, who

has for years been laboring for the benefit of the poor and degraded, and for this purpose established a mission station in Limehouse, in the east of London, where he had a Ragged School, Refuge, religious services, and other things common to such missions in London. School, Refuge, religious services, and other things common to such missions in London. It appears that he recently conceived the plan of emtering into competition with the gin-palaces, by establishing a coffse-palace, which should be to the common coffse-horse what the gin-palace is to the common publichouse. He has therefore, purchased a publichouse, known as the "Dublin Castle," situated in a very public thoroughfare in the east of London, and has fitted it up ingrest style. It is in the neighborhood of gin-palaces, and like them, it has a double front, with plate glass windows. Outside, a number of ornamental gas lamps display their boauty every night, while within, the gas-burners are numerous and brilliant. There is a specious public barroom fitted with numerous seats, where visitors are supplied with tea, coffee, cooks, or choosalate. Or, if they prefer, with sode water, ginger beer, or lemonade, those beverages are at band. There is also a private bar, to be reached from the street by another door, where those who choose may take refreshments, and onjoy private conversation for a limited time. Two cents will procure a good cup of coffee, and one cont, a slice of bread and butter.

This experiment seems to be a success. A butter

butter

This experiment seems to be a success. A writer in the Christian World, who visited the place on a Saturday evening, a few weeks ago, says that a crowd, two or three deep, was beneging the bar, where the nestly dressed barmaids were rapidly supplying their wants, the boxes were filled with company, and many visitors who could not find seats were standing. Those were at least a hundred customers in this department alone, while a stream of persons were passing out and another stream coming in The company was composed of working men and women, with a number who were lower in the scale than this some even belonging to the variety known as "roughs." detects for 1 rester ostimates the cost of the tobacco consumed annually, by the \$6,000,000 members of American Churches at over \$19,300,000 And that of this sum Methodism pays over \$3,500,000 These figures are doubtless inside of the setual facts. But, say they are twice too large, and then Methodism spends \$1,900,000 for tobacco errory year, almost \$2,000,000, say, if you will, that they are over three times too large, and than almost the annual tobacco money of Methodism only \$1,200,009 and yet what a shameful not to say wicked, waste of the Lord's money 1 can name Mathodist proachers who singles from three to twelve cigars per day. How small a part of the tobacco mency of the Church would pay our mixionary dairt. Who will begin a reform by quitting the habit and putting into the missionary treasury a sum equal to the amount anually spent, hereforers, and a room for those who wish to play at

drafts, chose, etc., and on the night referred to these rooms were all well-filled. There are also club-rooms, which can be hired by any repostable society at a small charge per night. Watchman.

A DUCTOR CONVERTED.

At a recent Temperance meeting in Glasgew Mr. Arthur McArthur said he was pleased At a recent Temperance meeting in Glasgew, Mr. Arthur McArthur said he was pleased to hear of the change in medical practice as to prescribing intoxicating drink. It, was most important that doctors had seen that patients did not need strong drink in disease. He remembert 1, fully three years ago, when he was seized with small-pox, and knowing the doctor was apt to recommend rum and egg flip to all his patients, he was afraid lost this should be administered to him. When the doctor told him the disease, he said, "Now, doctor, whatever is to be the result I am to be responsible, but you are not to recommend responsible, but you are not to recommend intoxicating liquor. The doctor had told him that day he had watched over the case min that the greatest care and was auxious during the time his patient was at the worst, and heatated whether he should not prescribe an alcoholic stimulant. But he adhered to the promise he had given, and was glad he had done so, because his patient had recovered so done so, because his patient had recovered so satisfactorily that ever since, whether for fever or small-pox, he never had recommended interfect of the recommendation of the first was necessary to bring up the frame, he recommended at all times milk instead of brandy or wine. Thus me flux men were awakening up to this subject, and he would like to see the ministry waking up in the same way. If the Church would come to look upon alcohol as a poison, as it really was, no doubt the cry of the widow and the wail of the orphan would rouse it to a case of its duty in this respect. He thought it would be well that the Temperance League, in tooking forward to the meetings of the Church, should make some arrangement to bring forlooking forward to the meetings of the Church, should make some arrangement to bring forward the communion wine question or the general temperance question. One of these bodies world meet in Glasgow for the first time for many years, and it would be one of the grandest acts it could pass to send down a recommendation—for that would be all he should sak—to the presbyteries and sessions to benish intoxicating drink from the Church, that is from the Lord's Table.

Fords by A; BARGAFT, PAQ

AMERICANS AND THE DRINK USAGES ABROAD.

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The following letter appears the last number of the Leagus Journal

We have been acoustemed from time to time to have ministers and public men in America held up to us as patterns in regard to the temperance movement, and the address of Mr Thornton at the students' meeting in Edin burgh the other day again reminds me of this Mr. Thornton says, "I find the ministers take a very different stand on this question than the ministers do in this country. I never once in all my life saw wine upon a minister's table until I came across the Atlantic."

I was last year a good deal atroad, and during my travels for fully seven months over the continent and in Egypt I met hund-ods of Americans, most of them very agrocable, some highly intelligent, many of them ministers, and one highop, and, with one exception, and that a lady travelling with children, all drank wine regularly at the hotel tables, and when they happened to have private rooms they kept wire 'See for their own use and that of their friends.

My thoughts often were, "Well, these Americans are often held up to us as patterns, they may be very abstemious at home, but they seen to leave their temperance principles ricans are

they seen to leave their temperature principles behind when they go abroad.

I confess I was much disappointed at this, and I shall be glad if any explanation can be given either by Mr Thornton or anyone who may be able to do so —I am, yours truly, Robert Locather

The tidal wave of Temperance reform started in Pittsburgh seems sweeping over the whole idjacent territory in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio. The mevement spreads from town to town. Over 200,000 names have already been enrolled on the temperance pledge, in a circle of a hundred miles. Liquor-drinkers in large numbers are breaking loose from their bondage, and liquor-bellers are abandoming their business and helpbreaking toose from their business and halp-ing on the reform. This is a reform which good men of all names and parties will rejoice to see spreading over the entire land.

There was not an indictment in Mainelast year for a capital offence. Tomperance people naturally think that fact speaks volumes in favor of the prohibitory law

Harmonized by GEO J CHAPPLE.

COME AND HELP.

TEMPERANCE CHORUS. MIN-MEN OF BARLECH.

Treble. 1 i See, the Church of Christ s - ris -es. Smile or frown of man de spis 1 Lis ten to the drunk end's wail ing. See his strug-gles un - s - vail









