

THE OLD STORY.

He was one of the fellows
 Who could drink or leave it alone,
 With a fine high scorn for common men
 Who were born with no backbone,
 "And why," said he, "should a man of strength
 Deny to himself the use
 Of the pleasant gift of the warm red wine,
 Because of its weak abuse?"

He could quote at a banquet,
 With a manner half divine,
 Full fifty things the poets say
 About the rosy wine;
 And he could sing a spirited song
 About the lips of a lass,
 And drink a toast to her fair worth
 In a sparkling, generous glass.

And since this lordly fellow,
 Could drink or leave it alone,
 He chose to drink at his own wild will
 Till his will was overthrown,
 And the lips of the lass are cold with grief,
 And her children shiver and shrink,
 For the man who once could leave it alone,
 Is a pitiful slave to drink.

—British Temperance Advocate.

THE GRAND DIVISION.

HOW COMPOSED AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

Each Division is entitled to elect at the first P.W.P.'s meeting in October all its P.W.P.'s as representatives to Grand Division. Such representatives are to be elected separately by ball ballot, and their names sent in to the Grand Scribe on the credential form sent to each Division for this purpose. These representatives constitute the Grand Division. They meet annually in December at a place chosen from year to year to suit their convenience and the interests of the Order. All members of the Order are welcome to the sessions, but only those representatives whose names appear on the credentials are entitled to speak or vote.

Thus every Division has an equal right and privilege in the Grand Division and all are urged to send representatives. It is a great stimulus for members of subordinate Divisions to attend the sessions of the Grand Division. They have the opportunity of meeting other earnest and experienced workers, the acquaintances formed, the exchange of ideas, and the inspiration of the occasion will carry a lasting influence to all parts of the field. Our members also get a proper conception of the scope of this great temperance brotherhood and the utility and advantages of organization. Isolated, languishing Divisions will take heart when their representatives return and tell them of the many earnest men and women they met, the deliberations of the session for the advancement of the Order and the Cause, and the results of work of the year by the Order at large, etc.

The Grand Division is an essential part of our organization. The representatives pass a by-law levying a uniform per capita tax on the membership (which for many years has been 7c per quarter in Ontario). This with the charter fee for new Divisions forms its revenue.

Its functions are to issue charters for new Divisions, sustain and propagate the Order by placing organizers in the field, adjudicate upon petitions and appeals from subordinate Divisions, supervise the work of subordinate Divisions and exact compliance with the established constitution, laws and usages of the National and Grand Divisions.

The foregoing is a very imperfect outline of the functions of Grand Divisions, but may impart some light to those who have never given the matter much consideration.

Every P. W. P., if credentialed by his Division, is entitled to a seat and is eligible to any office in the Grand Division. Every subordinate Division should consider it its duty as well as its privilege to be represented at the sessions.

The Grand Divisions, whose jurisdictions are, roughly speaking states and provinces, work under charters granted by the National Division of North America which is the supreme legislative body of the Order whose functions are to formulate the rituals, prescribe regalia, decide appeals for Grand Divisions, issue pass words, etc. This body is composed of acting and past G.W.P.'s, G.W.A.'s, Grand Scribes and one elective representative for each thousand members in a Grand Division.

OUR CALENDAR.

9TH MONTH. **SEPTEMBER, 1898.** 30 DAYS.

Last Qu'r., 7d. 5h. 13m. Eq. First Qu'r., 22d. 9h. 1m. Ev.
 New Moon, 15d. 6h. 32m. Mo. Full Moon, 29d. 2h. 32m. Ev.

1 Th	Nat. Prohibitory Party formed, Chicago, 1869.
2 Fr	International Tem. Conv'n, London, 1862.
3 Sa	S.S. Princess Alice founded, with many Temperance workers, 1878.
4 S	Hon. William E. Dodge born 1805.
5 Mo	Temperance Banner started, N.Y., 1857.
6 Tu	World's Temp. Convention, N.Y., 1853.
7 W	Earl of Harrington died 1862.
8 Th	Maine Constitutional Amendnt. ratified 1884.
9 Fr	International Congress, Holland, 1803.
10 Sa	Red Ribbon started by Dr. Reynolds, 1874.
11 S	Intern'l Temp. Congress, Antwerp, 1785.
12 Mo	Hon. Joshua Levering born 1845.
13 Tu	National Cadets formed, Cincinnati, 1854.
14 W	G. Lodge Good Samaritans formed, N.Y., 1847.
15 Th	Rev. Dr. John Guthrie died 1888.
16 Fr	Band of H. organized by Rev. Tunnick, 1847.
17 Sa	Reception by Dr. J. Edmunds at N.Y., 1874.
18 S	Hon. Bro. G. W. Ross, P. M. W. P., born 1841.
19 Mo	B. Buckner, martyr for Temp., Kentucky, 1892.
20 Tu	John Russell, Michigan, born 1822.
21 W	Juv. Temp. Soc. N.Y. formed by J.B. Dunn 1856.
22 Th	Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt birthday.
23 Fr	James Black born 1823.
24 Sa	Col. George W. Bain born 1840.
25 S	International Social Science, Brussels, 1862.
26 Mo	Drink prohibited in U.S.A. Potomac, 1862.
27 Tu	George Cruikshanks born 1702.
28 W	Miss Frances Willard born 1839.
29 Th	Sons of Temperance organized 1842.
30 Fr	German Temp Congress, Hanover, 1863.

PROHIBITION.

A prohibitory law aimed against the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and fairly enforced, can accomplish something, in the judgment of Hon. George E. Foster, of Canada. This is his summary, which would apply to the United States, as well as to the Dominion :

"(a) It can pronounce the verdict of the country's disapproval upon a ruinous and baneful traffic, and thus brand it with public disgrace.

"(b) It can relieve the country of the sin and responsibility of turning its sober children into drunkards by virtue of an act of Parliament, and for a money consideration.

"(c) It can put away all public temptations to drinking and drunkenness, and thus make it as easy as possible for all to grow up into sober and honorable citizenship.

"(d) It can prevent men, whom no moral consideration seems to influence, from making it their sole business to induce their fellows to tittle and drink, so as thereby to live upon their degradation and ruin.

"(e) It can elevate law into righteousness, and thus make it a continual teacher and supporter of sobriety and justice."

RUDYARD KIPLING AND PROHIBITION.

At this juncture it might help some who are halting between two opinions to read the following extract from Rudyard Kipling's 'American Notes.' He had just seen four young people get 'indubitably drunk' in Buffalo's lovely music hall, whence they went reeling out into the night :—

And they were all fine children of sixteen and seventeen. Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a prohibitionist. Better is it that a man should do without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better is it to buy lager furtively at back-doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now, why the preachers rage against drink. I have said, 'There is no harm in it taken moderately,' and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to sending those two girls reeling down the dark street to — God alone knows what end. It is not good that we should let liquor lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary.

This deliverance from a man whom no one can call a temperance fanatic, strikes one as very remarkable, and it certainly ought to have great weight with those who so persistently harp upon the illicit liquor-selling that will probably follow prohibition. We do not grant that it must follow, but if it did, it would be immeasurably the lesser evil.

"How 'd yez git th' black eye, Casey?" "Oi slipped an' landed on me back." "But, me good mon, yer face ain't located on yer back." "No," said Casey, gloomily; "nathur wuz Finnegan."