



BARRED FROM NORTHLAND

Alcohol Is Not Allowed to Be Sold Along the Coast of Labrador—Many of Its Ill Effects.

"Alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which we are working," says Dr. Grenfell, a famous physician who is working among the Eskimos; "but so surely as it comes an illicit sale begins, one sees its evil results as quickly as if, instead of alcohol it had been the germ of diphtheria or smallpox. Lying at my anchors in Labrador harbors, women have come off the ship after dark, secretly, for fear of being seen, to ask me for God's sake to try and prevent its being sold near them, as their sons and husbands were being debauched, and even their girls were in danger.

"I have seen it come among the Eskimos. It kills our native as arsenic kills flies, and it robs them of everything that would differentiate them as human beings from the beasts.

"Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create.

"I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a little alcohol. I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take a drop of alcohol at sea and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly in honest men by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

"I have been doctoring sick men and women of every kind, and I have found that I can use other drugs of which we know the exact action and which we can control absolutely with greater accuracy in cases of necessity for stimulating the heart. I contend we can get just as good results without it, and I always fear its power to create a desire for itself. It is not necessary for happiness, for I have known no set of men happier and enjoying their lives more than the crews of my own vessel, and the many, many fishermen who, like ourselves, neither touch, taste nor handle it."

ABSTINENCE MAKES BIG GAINS

In No Country in World Has Cause of Temperance Made Better Progress Than England.

The progress of abstinence from intoxicants in Great Britain may be seen in the report of the temperance organizations connected with the Free Church union. Thirty years ago out of 2,560 such ministers only 760, or about one-third, were abstainers. Today there are 2,670 abstainers out of a total of 2,963 ministers, or seven-eighths of the whole. Out of 59 young men newly entering the ministry 57 were found to be teetotalers and 44 of these had never known the taste of drink. In no country in the world has the progress of total abstinence among ministers been more marked and more rapid than in Great Britain, where the present archbishop of Canterbury is an active friend of temperance in church, society and state, says Interior. Addressing a recent meeting in Liverpool Lord Charles Beresford, from his youth a member of the British navy and now standing at its head, said that 46 years ago he came to Liverpool with a squadron which the city entertained. Out of 4,000 men who went ashore that year not over 300 returned to their ships sober, and 1,500 were left in the hands of the police. Two years ago Lord Beresford said he brought a fleet to the same city, and out of 3,000 men who went ashore not over three failed to report fit for duty when the shore leave expired. Admiral Beresford attributed the change to various causes, not the least being the gracious influence of Christian women who followed with their prayers and temperance literature the navy round the world. The address of the British admiral stands in marked contrast with that of an American admiral who has recently expressed the fear that sober Americans will prove "mollycoddles."

Governor Hoch on Temperance. Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas is sanguine of the complete success of temperance throughout the country. At a recent meeting in Chicago he delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "There is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of the saloon. As soon as the Middlefield Mill, or some other like it, gets through congress, to make shipments of liquor into dry territory contraband, the remaining great obstacle to temperance will be removed."

THE SEVEN KINDS OF GIVERS

First, those who give spontaneously and generously, but only to themselves—autogivers they might be called.

Second, those who give thoughtlessly, without any real or high motive—givers of the occasion, as it were.

Third, those who give as a sop to conscience and self-esteem; in a species of atonement for the evil they do—penitential givers.

Fourth, those who give as a matter of display, to win public applause for their generosity—theatrical givers.

Fifth, those who give because others give, because they are expected to give, and are ashamed not to give, and therefore give grudgingly—conventional givers.

Sixth, those who give because they feel they ought to give; who give through a sense of duty and not through love—moral givers.

Seventh, those who give in the spirit of Jesus; who give because they love their neighbor as themselves, and above all things desire to help them—spiritual givers.

To which do you belong?—Rev. E. L. Meadows in Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

POT SHOTS.

Pockets are one night stands for dollars.

A poet is a man who knows how to make words dance.

Most of the aeroplanes nowadays are falling because of a defective flew.

The worst thing about real trouble is the fact that you can very seldom talk about them.

Wild oats are a peculiar grain which is sowed with a bottle and reaped with a patrol wagon.

Phenomenal gravity does not assist statesmanship, but it serves to keep off some of the good fellows.

A "man's man" is not necessarily a man whom any old skate can take away from his wife for an entire evening.

Speculation consists of betting that the big fellows are so much interested in robbing someone else that they will not notice you.

Why is it considered more of a credit to descend from a fine old family than to ascend from a common crowd of ancestors?—Literary Magazine of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

An ill weed grows apace.—Chapman.

Saying and doing are two things.—Henry.

He that dies, pays old debts.—Shakespeare.

Toil, says the proverb, is the sire of fame.—Euripides.

Excess of wealth is cause of covetousness.—Marlowe.

As good be out of the world as out of fashion.—Cibber.

Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous man.—Aldison.

The two noblest things, which are sweetness and light.—Swift.

Think not that thy word and thine alone must be right.—Sophocles.

Off hath even a whole city reaped the evil fruit of a bad man.—Hesiod.

Nothing is there more friendly to a man than a friend in need.—Plautus.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The best example some people can be is by keeping out of sight.

A man can overdraw his wife's patience worse than his bank account.

It's better to be an ass and enjoy life than a wiseacre and be wretched over it.

Little children are so naturally honest that it fools the life out of grown-ups.

The reason a man can make so much love to a girl is he doesn't dream she is making him do it.—New York Press.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

We can never understand how a woman can raise three or four children and not go crazy.

If you are as sensitive as the peach crop you will encounter about the same number of frosts.

The henpecked husband is one white slave who doesn't attract the sympathy which is his due.

If the man in the wrong kicks hard enough and roars loud enough the man in the right will usually apologize.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.



LIQUOR EVIL IS STRONG FOE

Arguments for Its Existence Are Surprisingly Few, Weak and Specious—Three of Them.

The liquor evil is a strong and mighty foe to everything that is pure and good and true. And yet strong and mighty as it is, the arguments for its existence are surprisingly few and weak and specious. Only three are worthy of even a passing notice:

The first is the personal liberty plea. Of course ours is a free land; but free for what? Not for a man or set of men to injure other men and the community. But this is exactly what the saloon is doing. It is an unmitigated evil. Freedom in such a case becomes only a license that should and must be curbed, writes Rev. Charles B. Chapin, D. D., in Christian Work and Evangelist.

The "poor man's club" is another specious argument. But, it may be replied, in return for the warmth and sociability and good cheer furnished the poor man by the saloon, he is dragged down physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and at the same time he worse than wastes his money. Thus the cost is too great. And, then, what of the wives and children? Are they to be utterly disregarded? Is it not better and less selfish for the man to make his home livable and attractive for those whom he is bound to love and cherish and support? Let him put into his home the wages he spends for rum, and there will be less need for a "poor man's club."

But there is the revenue which the city, county and state receive from the license system, which, it is asserted, is an essential thing. In reply, it may be said, and it can be clearly and convincingly proved by facts and figures, that more is actually paid out for police and criminal courts and prisons and poorhouses because of the saloon than is received from such a revenue.

What, then, can be done to down this foe, which, when looked squarely in the face, has not a single justifiable argument for its existence?

Four things may be suggested:

First, conviction. Some few have deep convictions against this unholy evil because they have been injured by it in their hearts and homes, and others because they are active against it. But the great majority of good people are lukewarm. All such need to be aroused. If they would only make an intelligent study of this monstrous curse, as it is their duty to do, they would soon realize how it ruins the individual and leads to pauperism and crime in the state, and as a result their convictions would stir their very souls and lead to some sort of action.

Second, charity. Most of the foes of the saloon are Christians, and charity is a Christian grace; but the lack of this grace is lamentable. Instead of attacking the saloon, too many temperance people aim their shafts against each other, simply because other methods than their own are being used.

Third, concentration. Temperance sermons and addresses are good, but unless such bring on some definite action the saloon only snaps its fingers and laughs. We need to do as the little girl did who prayed that God would not let her brother catch birds in his trap. When asked why she was so confident that her prayers were answered, she replied, "Because I smashed the trap." If we answer our own prayers by voting against the saloon, by defeating legislators who are allied with this evil, and by enacting laws against it, then the liquor interests become truly frightened.

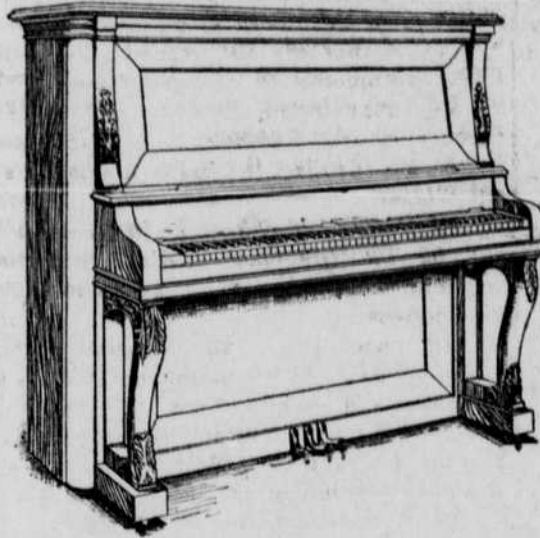
Fourth, co-operation. This is the tendency of the age, but temperance and church people have not yet sufficiently caught the spirit of it. Temperance organizations are too far apart. There is thus a wicked waste of power. We need to get together, to work and fight as one man, to present a united front. To quote some wise and true words from former District Attorney Jerome: "The reason why the church's wishes and demands find so little consideration at the hands of politicians, legislators and executive officials is because they so rarely agree among themselves on any specific and definite demands, and they do not go about their reform work in a way to command the attention and co-operation of practical men. No party in city or state could, or would, resist them if they acted together with earnestness, sincerity and true unity of purpose."

Because of a compliance with these four essentials, there are sure signs of success in the temperance campaign in many places.

Abstinence Absolutely Safe.

Gen. Fred Grant tells us that in early life, because of the greatness of his father, he had an unusually large number of invitations to drink. He says: "I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I knew that alcohol is the worst poison a man can take into his system; but I found out it was impossible to drink moderately. For that reason I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking."

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