

Temperance Department.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Friends of Temperance:

The Oregon State Temperance Alliance at its session, in February last endorsed what had been done, and favored unanimously a vigorous effort to secure an Amendment to our State Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away or the offering to sell or give away any or all kinds of spirituous, vinous, malt or any other intoxicating liquor, except for medical, scientific, or mechanical purposes.

Petitions have been sent out and circulated, asking the Legislature to adopt and submit such Amendment to the voters of Oregon.

These petitions have met with great favor among the people. About 25,000 have signed them.

Almost everyone who has had an opportunity to sign them have done so, but very few refused.

The people make Constitutions, the Constitutions make Legislatures, and Legislatures make Statutory laws.

This is a Government by the people and for the people.

Statutory laws on temperance are not so firm as if embodied in the Constitution, placed there by a vote of the people, and can only be removed in the same way, hence its permanency. Mere Legislative enactments fluctuate as parties or influences and solid means are used upon members of the Legislature.

Wise Statemen are fast coming to the conclusion that the great Temperance problem must be settled by the people.

Dear friend, this is your work as well as ours. Shall the evil be removed from among us? Shall this dark curse of curses be driven from our fair State? Or shall its desolating work go on and continue to add victims to the great enemy of those who have fallen beneath its tread?

What say you fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters? Now is the time for you to say.

We ask no sacrifice, but we need workers to circulate these petitions. One days work now is worth more than any five years of your past life to drive the curse from Oregon.

We have three months more to work. This measure can only be secured by a large petition. Shall we have it?

Will you see that your influence is exerted in this direction?

This is the only hope of success and it is safe if the number of petitioners is sufficiently large.

Kansas is the only state in this nation that has such an amendment. Iowa votes on this same petition the 27th of this month.

Many of the states are at work on this same line, and this is our line of work to day in Oregon. When the Constitution was adopted by the people it did not grant one word of rights to King Alcohol, but we failed to say that no power shall be given to anyone to produce death among us. Hence we want the Constitution sent back to the people again that we may vote upon this great problem.

This is American.

The majority to rule, no kings nor rulers except from the people and for the people. We simply ask the privilege to drive this king from our fair land by ballots, as our fathers drove another king 100 years ago by bullets. It is only a question of time when it shall be done; shall it be done now, done well and done forever. The time has come for you to determine. There is work for all to do; will you circulate these petitions, sign it yourself and get others to do so.

Send to him for more if you can use them.

Be sure that all are sent in time, so that they may be prepared for the Legislature. Work with us dear friends, it is of great importance, let not a single opportunity pass. See that every picnic, camp-meeting and all public gatherings, have tried workers there with petitions.

We have abundant reason to thank God and take courage, and press on to sure victory.

Let all who love God or their fellow man gird themselves for the conflict; only three months more to work on this line.

Be sure to know that all petitions are mailed before Sep't. 1st, to Dr. J. W. Watts, the State Superintendent of petitions, at Oregon City.

Move forward, is the word.

DR. J. W. WATTS,
Pres. of State Temperance Alliance.
REV. J. N. DENISON,
MRS. A. S. DUNIWAY, }
REV. D. T. STANLEY, } Ex. Com.
J. CONSER. }

A Rumseller's Story.

"I have seen a man take his first glass of liquor in my place who afterwards filled a suicide's grave. I have seen man after man, wealthy and educated, come into my place,

who now cannot buy his dinner."

This was the beginning of an address by S. Stacy, before the Cadets of Temperance, mere lads, who sat clothed in their bright regalia of blue and red, in long rows on the settees in Franklin Hall, in South Brooklyn, N. Y. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, and it had been announced that Mr. Stacy, having given up his drinking place in Sixth avenue, New York, would give his personal experience. "For eleven years I sold liquor," he said. "I had one of the handsomest saloons in New York. Some said it was the best saloon in the city. If it was the best, God help the poorest. I can recall twenty customers, each worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and only two of them are now able to buy dinners for themselves.

To you, Cadets of Temperance, I would advise that you rather take a glass of prussic acid than a glass of liquor. If you must die, it is better to die at once. If a Gospel friend ever takes you by the arm and seeks to restrain you from drinking, don't turn and say to him, 'I know what I'm doing. Be kind enough to mind your own business.' I've seen young men stand at my bar with blue ribbon on the lapels of their coats, drunk. 'No, no, these young men would say, 'I've taken the pledge; I'm obliged to you all the same.' They had no business there. [Mr. Stacy raised his voice.] That was not their place. Liquor is at deadly enmity with a blue ribbon. Pretty soon it would be, 'Well, I'll take a glass of cider.' I knew—I knew—I knew what that glass of cider meant.

The rumseller is a good fellow. He is liberal with his money. He is jovial. When a customer enters his door, he says: 'Hello, Johny; where have you been these two or three days? But he's calculating all the time how much money the customer has in his pocket, and how much of it he can put in his till. He is a thief. He takes money for which he gives no benefit in return. In all my eleven years behind the bar I can recall only one agreeable thing. A young lady came to me, and said: 'I wish you would not give father any more to drink.' I laughed, as rumsellers are accustomed to do in such cases, but she persisted; and finally I promised I wouldn't let him have a drink. I don't know what possessed me, but I promised. When next the father came in he walked up to the bar,

smiling, and said: 'Well, I guess I'll take a drink.' 'No, sir, not here,' said I. 'What?' said he. I repeated what I had said, and also ordered my bar-keeper never to let him have a drink on pain of dismissal. The result was a quarrel, and I threw him out into the street. He was a smaller man than I. There was a struggle outside the door, but as he rolled over the curb at the edge of the sidewalk he seemed to lose all his strength. Looking up to me he said: 'Here I am in the gutter, and turned out of a rumshop!' That man to-day is a member of Dr. Armitage's church. —*Philadelphia Times*.

Effects of Smoking on the Human System.

Dr. Decaisne, in the course of investigation on the influence of tobacco on the circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from nine to fifteen, who smoke, and has been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with impairment of the general health. He has observed thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, who smoke more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in twenty-seven. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation—*bruit de souffle* in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for strong drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent.

In eight there was found, on examination, more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles; in twelve, there was rather frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep; and four had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished, the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were from nine to twelve; nineteen, from twelve to fifteen. The duration of the habit of smoking was, in eleven, from six months to a year, and in sixteen more than two years. The ordinary treatment of anemia in general produced no effect so long as the smoking was continued; but, when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there was no organic disease. —*British Medical Journal*.

—Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will. —*Collier*.