

## A LITTLE SONG.

Sing a song of sixpence,  
You fellow full of rye;  
With not a cent to bury you  
To-morrow, should you die.  
Saloonist in the bar room  
Counting up his money:  
His wife is in the parlor  
With well dressed sis and sonny.  
Your wife has gone out working  
And washing people's clothes,  
To pay for old rye whiskey  
To color up your nose.

## MY PLEDGE.

Sampson, the strongest man,  
From all strong drink abstained;  
Then surely strength and robust health  
Are not by drinking gained.

Daniel, so truly good,  
Would not himself defile  
With wine the royal princes drank,  
Nor make his conscience vile.

The noble Baptist, John,  
Herald of Jesus' reign,  
Did only cooling water drink,  
As those who now abstain.

And Paul himself avowed  
If wine did cause offence  
To save a brother weak and frail  
He would not taste it thence.

With these examples, then,  
Of wisdom, strength and grace,  
I'll evermore from drink abstain,  
And join the temperance race.  
*Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D.*

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Vanguard for 1893-4, in neat cloth binding, is now for sale. It is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing over 650 pages full of invaluable arguments, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed. No worker can afford to be without it. The price is only ONE DOLLAR. The number of copies is limited. Send your order at once to the Editor,

F. S. SPENCE,  
51 Confederation Life Building.

## DRINK AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Recently, a great railroad corporation gathered all the facts concerning the men and the conditions of every accident which had occurred on its lines for five years.

When tabulated, it appears that 40 per cent. of all accidents was due altogether, or in part, to the failures of men who were drinking; that in 18 per cent. there was strong suspicion of similar causes, yet no clear proof.

In one year over a million dollar's worth of property was destroyed by failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen.

The company's rules requiring temperate men for all positions are more and more rigorously enforced. Engineers find that practically they are unable to do good work while using spirits even in small doses. The coolness and presence of mind so essential in their work is broken up by alcohol in any form.

Trainmen, men exposed to the weather, reach the same conclusion, if they are practical men. The startling mortality of brakemen is referable in many cases to the use of alcohol to drive out the cold, or keep awake in long hours of service.

Each year the duties and responsibilities of railway men increase, and men more temperate, accurate, prompt and careful in their work are required. Only absolutely temperate men can do this work for any length of time: all others fail and are dangerous in their weakness. — *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety.*

The subscription price of the **CAMP FIRE** will hereafter be twenty five cents per year. The former low price involved too heavy a loss. Subscriptions at the old rate will only be received up to August 1st.

## NOTES OF NEWS FROM MANY PLACES.

On Wednesday, July 3rd, one of the guards of the County Jail committed suicide at his house in Toronto. He had been a hard drinker and also addicted to the use of morphine.

The *Montreal Witness* of June 20th had a sad story of two suicides. The verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury in each case being "suicide by poisoning after a spree." One man had taken laudanum and the other Paris green.

Compton County, Que., W.C.T.U. is carrying on a series of Demorest Medal Contests with remarkable success. By this method they are making splendid progress in strengthening and developing public sentiment in favor of prohibition.

Stanstead, Que., County, W.C.T.U. held their annual picnic and demonstration on Beebe Plain, June 27th. There was a great turn out, and earnest addresses were delivered by a number of clergymen as well as leading white ribbon women.

On the evening of Tuesday June 25th a drunken man met his death at the door of a saloon in Montreal. Some witnesses claimed that he was struck by the saloon-keeper, others thought that he stumbled. He fell at any rate and struck his head on the pavement so heavily as to cause his death.

A violent death that occurred some four years ago, has been brought to mind by the pardoning of D. Whalen, who was serving a life sentence at Kingston for the murder of his wife at Mitchell four years ago. He had been drinking heavily, and struck her a severe blow which was followed by her death. It was considered likely that some infirmities of the deceased caused the injury to be fatal.

The town of Sussex, in New Brunswick, along with the rest of the County of Kings, is under the Scott Act. The law there has not been so thoroughly enforced as was desirable. Lately a vigorous campaign has been inaugurated by the prohibitionists on the lines of law enforcement. The liquor men fought for a while, but are now reported to have closed up entirely, finding that it does not pay to be continually fined and to run risk of being jailed.

A Buffalo despatch, dated June 28th, tells of some wild attempts of suicide on the part of a young man from Toronto who had gone to the American city on a protracted spree. His mother had followed him in an effort to save him from his destruction. He had to be locked up by the police to keep him from carrying out his intention.

The Chicago and New York papers report that the closing session of the Illinois State Legislature, after the midnight of June 14th, was accompanied by disgraceful scenes of quarrelling and intoxication.

Michigan has passed a law fixing a heavy penalty upon railroad companies for the employment of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants.

The amount of New England rum sent from the port of Boston to Africa has decreased in two years from 1,025,228 gallons to 501,265.

An American newspaper tells us that Father Rogan, priest of a Rushville Catholic Church, has excommunicated every Catholic saloon-keeper in his parish and announced that he will refuse Christian burial to the men who go on in the business.

The United States last year manufactured 88,677,180 gallons of distilled spirits. Taking the estimate of 93 drinks to a gallon, this gives an aggregate of 5,844,082,501 drinks of spirits. The consumption of beer was 31,943,943 barrels, equal to 18,875,109,200 glasses.

The Sons of Temperance of Great Britain held their 40th annual session recently at Glasgow. In Great Britain the Sons of Temperance is entirely an insurance organization. The report presented showed the adult membership

to be 82,851, an increase of 1,000. The funds were all reported in healthy and progressive condition.

The Independent Order of Rechabites, one of the most useful and aggressive organizations of temperance workers in Great Britain, has now an adult membership of 127,000, being an increase of 1,500 over the membership of last year. The growth during the past ten years has been phenomenally great.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of the Second Universalist Church of Boston, died on June 14th in his 81st year. Dr. Miner was one of the ablest and best known advocates of the prohibition party in the United States. For twenty years he was President of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance. He was prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1878, and for Mayor of Boston in 1883.

Official German statistics give the information that one-fifth of the cultivated land in the empire is used for the production of materials for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. The number of men employed in all German industries is stated as being 20,500,000. Of these 1,500,000 are employed directly in the drink traffic.

An English paper recently published a list of brewers and distillers whose wills have been proved during the past nine years. The aggregate of their personalities amounts to over £14,000,000. This is simply another way of saying that these men plundered and impoverished the country to this enormous amount over and above what they spent during their life-time.

In connection with the meeting of the World's W.C.T.U. the National British Temperance Association held its 19th annual meeting. There were present 800 delegates from different parts of England, Scotland and Wales. The Superintendent of the organizing departments, Miss Helen L. Wood, presented a report showing an increase in membership during the past year of over 8,000.

The State of Ohio expects a vigorous temperance fight at the next session of its legislature. A Local Option Bill will be fought desperately by the liquor traffic. The Methodist Episcopal Church has taken a strong position, issuing an address to Methodist voters asking them to refuse to vote for any man of any party, who does not take a right position on this important question.

The Iowa prohibitionists are keeping up a vigorous fight against the outrageous mulct law enacted by their legislature some time ago. On a technical point all the saloons of Des Moines have been declared illegal. The prohibition party has gained new strength from the assaults made upon the prohibitory law and will doubtless poll an immense vote.

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union met in convention, in the Queen's Hall, London, Eng., on June 19th. Rousing addresses were delivered by a number of the leaders from different parts of the world, the most notable deliverances being those of Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Francis E. Willard. The great hall was draped with the now world's famous petition and the enthusiasm of all present was at the highest point.

South Africa has a village on the Great Brak river, owned by Messrs Searle and Sons, who operate several small factories, in which nearly one hundred hands are employed, all of whom are abstainers. The village has no liquor, no policemen, and so evenly and smoothly do all the inhabitants live and work together that it is a model village.

New York prohibitionists are very much elated by the action of Governor Morton in signing the Ainsworth Mandatory Temperance Instruction Bill. This is a measure passed by the Legislature providing that the teaching of temperance shall be compulsory in public schools and Normal schools, as is the teaching of other subjects. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Education, used all the influence he could to induce the Governor to refrain from signing the bill but without effect.

The United States Brewers' Association held its annual session at Milwaukee last month. An idea of the strength of the traffic may be gathered from the statement that the financial standing of the men who sat down to the banquet in connection with the meeting, represented an aggregate wealth of \$400,000,000. The organization has \$80,000 invested and collects annually from its members \$30,000 in dues. Everything was not harmonious, and before the close of Convention the New York delegates left the hall in a quarrel with their brethren from other parts of the country. The next meeting will be held at Philadelphia.

An exchange tells us that a petition was presented to the House of Commons, by T. Snape, Esq., M.P., on June 21st, in favor of Sir William Harcourt's Bill, signed by 18,578 local preachers of Great Britain. These two petitions, with the manifesto issued last week signed by each of the seven presidents of the Methodist denominations, show that Methodism is sound at heart in favor of such legislation, and there is almost complete unanimity among her preachers, itinerant and lay, and her officers and members in the desire for the Veto Bill.

High license has climbed up in Arkansas to a point at which it has some effect. Besides the national revenue license tax, there are three other licenses necessary to authorize anyone to sell liquor, one from the state, one from the country and one from the city or village in which the license is to operate. The city of Eureka Springs may be taken as an example. It has 4,000 inhabitants and four saloons. Each saloon pays the State \$300, the county \$500 and the city \$1,200. There are 75 counties in the state of which 43 are entirely under prohibition and in the remaining 32 many townships, cities and villages are entirely free from legalized liquor selling.

English papers bring us the report of the Directors of the United Kingdom Temperance and Provident Institution, an insurance organization that classifies total abstainers separately and gives them the advantage of their better lives. The Directors' Report states that the new business of 1894 was the largest ever completed in any year in the history of the organization. The actuary, Mr. R. P. Hardie, gives the following interesting statement as to the expected and actual mortality on whole life policies. This statement is a temperance lecture in itself. Expected claims in the temperance section were 340 for £88,625; the actual claims were 237 for £50,068; expected claims in the general section were 380 for £96,710; the actual claims were 351 for £94,275.

## AXIOMATIC PRINCIPLES.

It seems to me that some things are established as axiomatic principles, and call for no further proof whatever. And among these things are the following facts:

That one day of rest in seven is imperatively demanded by the laws of God and the laws of our being:

That rioting and drunkenness and gambling and the ordinary occupations of men do not conduce to the highest and best furtherance of the Sabbath:

That sobriety is better than drunkenness always:

That the liquor seller cannot wash his hands clean of the guilt of making drunkards and bringing upon society the countless woes which intemperance produces:

That man would not get drunk if there were no alcohol:

That if no money were spent for drink we should hear less about hard times:

That laws that are burdensome or seem so in a civilized community ought either to be obeyed or set aside by lawful and constitutional means:

That all good citizens ought at any cost to stand by those lawmakers and guardians of the public welfare:

That when liquor men are banding together as never before, and working with a redoubled zeal to accomplish their nefarious designs, it behooves all the enemies of the saloon to be equally zealous and united, and to fight unweariedly until right and justice and universal happiness are established. — *Rev. H. L. Bates.*