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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. V. No. 2.

TORONTO, ONT. AUGUST, 1898.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

SPECIAL.

The September issue of the **CAMP FIRE** will be a special campaign number, full of the best and strongest Prohibition facts and arguments, in short, terse form. It will be out early in the month. This will be a splendid campaign sheet for distribution. Price, fifty cents per hundred copies. Orders should be sent in early.

FELLOW-CITIZEN.

Canada spends every year over \$100,000,000 for strong drink.

A great part of this vast sum is paid by people who are in need of food, and fuel, and clothing, and furniture, and all the necessities and luxuries that work produces.

Families in poverty by drink are supported by the charity and the heavy taxation of those who are better off. We all suffer. We have to do without what we would buy if this terrible waste did not keep us so poor.

All this means less work for shops, and factories, and farms and men. If the liquor traffic is abolished, there must come more work, stronger prices, higher wages, greater comfort, better times.

To-day you are kept poor to make the brewer and distiller and saloon-keeper rich. If we stop this waste, you will get a share of the money that is saved.

Think it out.

A Great Offer

To anyone sending immediately **Twenty-five Cents for one year's subscription to the CAMP FIRE**, there will be sent, besides the paper, **Free, postage prepaid**, No. 1, or No. 2, or both No. 3 and No. 4, of the books in the following list. State which you choose.

Address

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Bld'g.

TORONTO.

1. Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.

By T. S. Arthur.

2. The People vs. the Liquor Traffic.

By Hon. John B. Finch.

3. The Widder Doodle's Love Affair.

By Josiah Allen's Wife.

4. Famous Dramatic Recitations.

N.B.—This offer will only be open for a short time. It is for all subscribers, old or new, who now send in a full-rate (twenty-five cents) subscription for one year.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT STATESMEN.



RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE

The great plague of drunkenness is a national curse, calamity and scandal * * *

A government should so legislate as to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong * * * *

Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue.



RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

If I could destroy to-morrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, we should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see our gaols and workhouses empty. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.



HON. SIR OLIVER MOWAT

An enormous proportion, probably three-fourths, of the vice that prevails at the present day, of the crime with which we have to contend of the lunacy, the idiocy, the poverty and the misery of every kind, is owing to the foul evil of intemperance * * *

The evils of intemperance are so great—it is the cause of so large an amount of crime, vice and poverty and wretchedness of every kind that prevails—that one must be less than human indeed unless he is prepared to go in favor of anything that would either mitigate this great curse or entirely remove it.



HON. SIR LEONARD TILLEY

For many years I was Finance Minister of Canada, and I have stated over and over again that the financial question is the weakest objection that could be raised against prohibition. In the great fires of St. John in 1877, \$20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The insurance derived from this amounted to \$8,000,000. Suppose I were to suggest to the people of St. John to-day, that if they burned their city again, they would get another \$8,000,000, people would say I was mad. Yet this is exactly the principle the Government of Canada is acting upon in raising a revenue from the liquor traffic.

A crisis and a duty

Have come to us to-day.

The sword of power is tendered us

Our country's curse to slay.

In freedom's cause then use it,

No patriot can do less:

For God and Home and Canada,

Let every vote be "YES."

BUSINESS MEN.

The Royal Commission report shows that the people of Canada spend over \$10,000,000 every year for drink. In ten years this reaches the vast sum of **FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.**

You know that if this waste is stopped a part of that enormous amount will be spent for the goods you handle.

Prohibition will benefit you!

Think it out.

THE CIDER QUESTION.

Some opponents of prohibition are making special efforts to persuade apple-growing farmers that their fruit crop will be of less value if prohibition wins in the coming vote. It is argued that an answer "Yes" to the ballot question, must be considered a demand for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the juice of apples in any form.

The facts of the case in relation to the cider question are two in number: (1) It is not proposed that the manufacture, sale or use of unfermented apple juice shall be interfered with. (2) The manufacture and sale of fermented cider ought to be stopped.

(1) The ballot paper asks the question: "Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?" It will be noted that the beverages to be prohibited are all classed as alcoholic. In moving the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture said: "The word cider means apple juice, which, having been treated in manufacture, has become an intoxicating drink, and it does not mean apple juice simply in its raw state."

This fact was frequently reaffirmed in the debate upon the bill. It was definitely stated and fully understood that the word cider in the plebiscite question means an intoxicating liquor, and has no relation to apple juice when fresh or preserved so as to remain unfermented. Anyone who states that the prohibition proposed is prohibition of the manufacture, sale or use of fresh apple juice, or any other un-intoxicating drink, is guilty of inexcusable misrepresentation.

(2) Thousands of drunkards have started their downward career, thousands of reformed men have been tempted back to evil ways, by the hard cider inducement. There is no form of intoxicant more mischievous or dangerous than what is known as hard cider, where the use of that intoxicant is common. It ought to be prohibited.

In brief, then, it is proposed to prohibit the dangerous and injurious alcoholic cider, and to leave the harmless so-called "sweet cider" alone altogether. The prohibition to be voted upon in the plebiscite will have no more relation to simple apple juice than it will have to milk.

VOTING, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year.

NOTE.—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers.

The editor will be thankful for correspondence upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1898

THE CRISIS.

The date for the plebiscite is fixed. Voting will take place on September 20th next. In a few weeks this campaign, on which so much depends, will be over.

The electors of the Dominion of Canada are called upon to say whether they desire the Liquor Traffic continued under local sanction or prohibited by law. This question is asked by a Parliament that has unquestioned power to prohibit and that must obey the behests of the electorate, for it is that electorate's creature and servant.

The leader of the House of Commons has declared that the people's expressed will shall direct the Government's action. We needed no such pledge. Parliament dare not disobey. A vote in this contest means defeat and destruction for the traffic in strong drink.

What an issue! This traffic has been growing rich and powerful for centuries at the cost of the people's degradation and loss. It has behind it such a career of sin and ruin and cruelty and crime as no pen can record. Its greatest work of woe has been wrought among the weak and innocent, who have cried in vain for deliverance from its remorseless tyranny.

Now the Christian manhood of Canada is given a supreme opportunity to strike this tyrant down. We are asked by the Parliament, that wields the sword of authority and power, to say whether or not that sword is to fall on the neck of this hourly evil and end forever its reign of violence and crime.

Will any lover of humanity, will any professed servant of God, fail us at this crisis? Can any man who hates evil and loves righteousness stand silent when the nation makes her united reply to the solemn question that is asked?

TEMPTATION.

Over twenty years ago, Mr. E. King Dodds, then the professional champion of the Liquor Traffic, was a strong advocate of the theory that the temptation to drink, furnished by the license system, was an indirect aid to the development of moral character. Later this doctrine was supported by the Rev. G. J. Low, of Almonte, a clergyman, whose utterances were hailed with applause in many bar-rooms, and whose deliverances were made part of the regular campaign literature of the anti-temperance party. Rev. Principal Grant not long ago fell into line with the other worthies named, and also deprecated the effort to abolish legal temptation to indulgence in intoxi-

cants. Is there any soundness in this teaching of these famous men?

No one imagines that temptation strengthens the character of those who yield to it. It can only benefit those who resist. It weakens and injures those who give way. Many do give way. Those who successfully resist are those who are strongest and safest, who need the discipline least. No one will deny the fact that the Liquor Traffic ruins and curses thousands. It cannot exist without this terrible result. Is it not cruelly heartless to propose to further develop the character of those already strong, at the cost of the degradation and moral destruction of those who are imperiled and weak?

It is not only those who yield to the temptation who are sorely injured by it. Innocent and helpless dependents suffer unutterable woe because of it. Timid women are cruelly abused, children are sacrificed almost by wholesale, to the soulless greed of those who are building themselves fortunes at this fearful cost. How the fattening parasites must chuckle to hear the proud Pharisees defend the disgraceful debauchery, because of some moral ennoblement which it is fancied these Pharisees may gain from the temptation that leads to the brutality and sin.

Of all the sophistries invented to excuse this vile traffic of human invention, the meanest is surely the blasphemous absurdity that this degrading system is a part of the divine plan for making man stronger and better. It is the meanest, because it is the most heartless avowal that has been made of utter disregard for those who ought to have the most consideration. No true man would entertain the idea of permitting this slaughter of bodies and souls for his personal advantage.

FARMERS!

Our yearly drink bill in Canada is over \$10,000,000.

A large part of that money is spent by people who are suffering for want of the flour and vegetables and fruit and meat and dairy products that come from your farm.

If prohibition becomes law, you will get a share of the vast amount of money that is now worse than wasted; and the people who get your products will be just that much better off.

Prohibition pays! Think it out.

AN APPEAL.

We specially recommend to all our readers the full page article headed, "An Appeal." It is issued by the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, but it applies equally to all the provinces of the Dominion. The only difference to be made in provinces other than Ontario is that correspondence should in each case be addressed to the Secretary of the Provincial Executive Committee. Workers in different provinces will therefore address their letters making inquiries, to the persons named below.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. S. Sanders, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. George W. Fisher, Fairville.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. E. Matthews, Charlottetown

QUEBEC.

J. H. Carson, Montreal.

ONTARIO.

F. S. Spence, Toronto.

MANITOBA.

Rev. J. M. A. Spence, Winnipeg.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

W. McE. Evans, Medicine Hat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

P. C. L. Harris, Vancouver.

Selections.

THE TEMPERANCE HOSTS.

The temperance hosts are moving on
For God and Truth and Right,
With trust unflinching in the power
Of Great Jehovah's might.

The Lord of Justice, as of yore,
Shall battle for the weak,
And they who heed not duty's voice
Shall hear His thunders speak.

The temperance hosts shall, in His
strength,
Let every captive go,
Expel the demon from the land,
And heal the Nation's woe.

Thus bravely shall these marshalled
hosts
Do battle for the right;
From vict'ry unto vict'ry rise,
And conquer in His might.
—M. E. Sertosa, in *Union Signal*.

THE WEARY CURSE OF RUM.

BY JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

We hear, until our hearts grow dumb,
Of all the ruin wrought by rum;
Men plead in prayer and speech and song

Against this endless world-wide wrong,
While from ten thousand wretched homes

A ceaseless wail of sorrow comes,
Where husbands, fathers, children,
wives,

Weep o'er dishonored, blighted lives,
Or gather round the hopeless graves
Where lie entombed rum's ruined slaves—

A sad, funereal, endless train,
Who mourn their dead as doubly slain;
What curse in all this world of woes

So wide and deep a shadow throws?
What plague so dire pervades the earth
As that which has from rum its birth?

War, famine, pestilence—a train
Of triple plagues—have never slain,
Through all the woeful ages past,

A multitude of men so vast
As that which makes the total sum
Of those who've lost their lives by rum.

Those plagues but steal man's mortal breath,
This smites him with the "second death":

Those make the body's grave their goal,
This kills the body and the soul;
Those stay where once the victim fell,
This digs his grave as deep as hell;

Those leave beyond all harm and loss
A place for mercy's healing cross;
This for the man who by it fell,
No object but the drunkard's hell.

O men who love our human kind!
Are you so careless or so blind
That ye will shield by voice and vote
This monster at the Nation's throat,

And give him still a stronger hold,
All for the cursed love of gold?
O justice! canst thou bend thy bow
From storm-clouds o'er this scene of woe,

And stay thy bolts nor smite the wrong
For human hands too old and strong?
O Thou who rulest over all!
And hearest whene'er Thy children call,
Come to our rescue, Father, come,
And stay this blighting curse of rum!

—*National Temperance Advocate*.

"WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?"

What will I take?
I'll take good health,
And moderate wealth,
And have no chains to bind me.
I'll take the bread
Wherewith I'm fed,
And leave strong drink behind me.

What will I take?
I'll take my fill
Of right good will
And angry words not bandy.
I'll take my share
Of God's good air—
No rum, no gin, no brandy.

What will I take?
I'll take my pay
From day to day,
If I should chance to labor;
But through strong drink
I will not sink,
And will protect my neighbor.
M. A. Kidder, in *N. W. Advocate*.

WHY SHE REFUSED.

THE SKELETON IN THE HOUSE.

You say you went to the party last night, and you saw Mrs. Smith, whom you had not seen since she and your sister were at school together. You had a very pleasant talk until supper, when you gave her your arm and took her to supper. When some one came along with a few glasses of wine on a waiter and offered her a glass, you saw her shudder as she said "No!" You can not tell why?

I can tell why. You went on with your talk and a little flirtation, did you? I won't say you didn't. She was very gay and also seemed very glad to forget herself, didn't she? Very well; I am very glad that you gave her that hour of the evening. I can tell you where she went after the party was over. She went home—the latest person from the party. She was glad it was late, for her husband had not come home. She sat and read for an hour, and her husband did not come. She sat at the piano for an hour, but he did not come.

At length, between 3 and 4 o'clock, there was a noise at the door, and two policemen held him in their arms. She knows them both well by this time. It happens so often that she knows every policeman on the beat. They bade her good-night. She had locked her child's room, that he might not abuse him. She took the abuse as he flung himself on the bed. She dragged off his neck-cloth and coat, and sat there until he should fall into a stupid sleep.

She is the woman who refused the glass of wine with a shudder. You thought she was gay and bright. I know her story because I am her minister. They have a sort of skeleton in the closet, which we are permitted to see, and you are not. And when we see that skeleton, do you wonder that we sometimes say pretty sharp things about moderate drinking and the temptations offered at parties?—*Christian Statesman*.

DO SOMETHING TO STOP IT.

Common sense tells us that when we would arrest an evil, we can do it with least expenditure of energy by stopping the stream at its source. The reformation of one individual is worth any effort, but all humanity may profit if we attack, instead, the evil which has wrought his downfall. At the national meeting of the Woman's Christian Union, Philadelphia, one of the members told the story of an unhappy mother, a wealthy woman, who wished to send a message to her son in prison. Said the speaker:

She handed me a picture and told me to show it to him.

I said, "This is not your picture!" "Yes," she said, "that is mine before he went to prison; and here is one taken after I had had five years of waiting for Charley."

I went with these two pictures to the prison. I called at an inopportune time. He was in the dark cell. The keeper said that he had been in there twenty-four hours; but, in answer to my pleadings, he went down into that dark cell, and the man announced a lady as from his mother. There was no reply.

"Let me step in," I said, and I did so. There was just a single plank from one end to the other, and that was all the furniture; and there the boy from Yale College sat.

Said I, "Charley, I am a stranger to you, but I have come from your mother; and I shall have to go back and tell her that you did not want to hear from her."

"Don't mention my mother's name here," he said. "I will do anything if you will go." As he walked along the cell I noticed that he reeled.

Said I, "What is the matter?" He said he hadn't eaten anything in twenty-four hours.

They brought him something, and I sat down by him and held the tin plate on which was some coarse brown bread without any butter, and, I think, a tin cup of coffee. By and by, as we talked, I pressed into his hand his mother's picture; and he looked at it and said:

"That is my mother. I always said she was the handsomest woman in the world."

He pressed it and held it in his hands, and I slipped the other picture over it. "Who is that?" he asked.

"That is your mother."

"That my mother?"

"That is the mother of the boy I found in a dark cell, after she had been waiting five years to see him."

"O God," he cried, "I have done it!" No, it is the liquor traffic that has done it. "Why don't you do something to stop it?"—*Christian Mirror*.

THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

Voting September 29th, 1898.

AN APPEAL.

To the Friends of Temperance in Ontario:

The date for the Plebiscite has been announced. On Sept. 29th, the electors of Canada will be called upon to vote "Yes" or "No" on the question of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is not needful, now, to emphasize the importance of this crisis. We appeal to men and women who understand the responsibility it imposes. There is not a moment to spare. Do your best and do it quickly, for the sake of the homes that will be desolated and the innocence and weakness that are doomed to ruin and shame if the traffic in strong drink goes on.

ORGANIZATION.

Arrangements have already been made for the organization of central committees for counties or electoral districts. The officers of these bodies will be prompt to give advice and assistance to workers in their respective districts. It is their duty to see that there is an organization in every municipality.

There must, however, be also a Local Committee or union of workers in every township, village, town and city. It is under the direction of these local organizations that the great part of the campaign work must be carried on. If there is any locality in which such a body has not been formed, our friends should **immediately** take steps to secure organization, uniting in this work all classes of the community. This is urgent. If any one is in doubt as to plans or methods let him write to F. S. Spence, Toronto, and full information will be sent by return mail.

The most important part of organization work is the appointment of a good man for every polling sub-division, whose duty it will be to see that the vote friendly to us is polled. Every such worker should have associated with him as strong a committee, or as many helpers as he can secure. He must, however, feel, that on him rests the personal responsibility of getting out the votes in his sub-division.

CANVASSING.

There ought to be a systematic canvass of all the voters. Each canvasser should have a list of the persons whom it is his duty to see. Each voter should be called upon by some one likely to have personal influence with him. No other work can take the place of this direct personal appeal. Canvassers must wisely present their case as circumstances warrant, specially avoiding irritating controversy. Canvassers should make a record of the results of their work for the guidance of those who will superintend the getting out of the vote. All electors, who can go to the polls, without being sent for, should be earnestly urged to do so.

LITERATURE CIRCULATION.

The Plebiscite Campaign will be especially a campaign of literature circulation. The Alliance circular "About Literature" should be carefully studied by all our workers and its instructions thoroughly carried out. Copies of this circular and samples of literature will be promptly furnished by the Alliance Secretary to any friend making application therefor. We must educate the electors by fairly carpeting the country with good literature.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

Every Plebiscite Committee should appoint a press correspondent. This position should be held by some qualified person who will, 1. Supply local papers with useful articles in favor of prohibition, reports of meetings held and other information, 2. Carefully watch the papers for letters or articles against prohibition, and send for publication, judicious replies.

To assist local workers in this important duty, the Alliance Executive has secured the help of well posted friends accustomed to newspaper controversy. If any correspondent has not the necessary information for reply to any anti-prohibition article or letter, he should send at once to the Secretary of the Alliance a marked copy of the newspaper containing the article or letter, sending also his name and address, and stating what information he desires to enable him to reply. The secretary will see that some of our friends at once sends him the necessary statistical or other information, to enable him to meet any misrepresentations that have been made.

The importance of careful attention to this work cannot be over-estimated. The opponents of Prohibition are proposing to pay for anti-prohibition articles in any paper willing to accept their money. We must meet this line of attack as far as we can.

MEETINGS.

A special circular is prepared containing suggestions about methods of conducting Prohibition meetings, and also giving a list of speakers who are available for platform work in this Province. This circular should be carefully studied. It is not probable that many meetings will be held by our opponents. There is all the more necessity for our doing our best to thoroughly inform the public regarding the questions at issue in this campaign. Speakers should prepare themselves by a careful study of our literature.

On account of the season, during which this campaign is being carried on, there will be difficulty some times in securing large audiences indoors. Even small meetings, however, sometimes accomplish much, especially in stirring up our own friends, and they need to be stirred up. Where at all manageable out-door meetings should be planned. Picnics and such gatherings under the auspices of Temperance Societies, and other organizations, may be held, at which speeches advocating Prohibition will be the prominent feature, interspersed with attractive music. Choirs of well-trained children may aid very effectively in this work.

In this connection, we desire to call special attention to the fact that the Council of the Dominion Alliance has selected the Third Sunday of September as a day on which they respectfully request clergymen of all denominations to make Prohibition prominent in their church services. We believe that a victory for Prohibition will be a victory for righteousness, and we rely upon the Christian Churches to secure it.

Churches, Sunday Schools, Young Peoples' Societies, Temperance organizations, are earnestly requested to consider this campaign their work, and to miss no opportunity of making their regular meetings influential in this battle against the cause of so much misery and sin.

POLLING PLANS.

Every committee should make arrangements in good time for the bringing out of our voters on the 29th. Perhaps the greatest danger that threatens us is that only a very small vote will be polled, there being no other election or issue to bring out the voters. Special effort should therefore be made to get all our voters to the polls. They should be urged to come directly. All friends who can furnish conveyances should, however, be asked to volunteer them for the work on voting day, so that those who are infirm or have a long distance to travel may be able to get in their votes. The motto of every Committee ought to be "Let every vote be polled."

Every local committee should appoint in good time, scrutineers to watch the polls on our behalf, and to be present at the counting of the votes when the polls are closed. Good, sharp men, well acquainted with the electors, who will be able to detect any attempt at personation, should be selected for this work. Their names ought to be sent in good time to the Secretary of the County or District Committee who will forward them to the returning officer and see that they are duly authorized to act. Scrutineers should be chosen, as far as possible, for the polling places at which they usually vote. If this is not practicable, then there should be secured for them, authority to vote at the place they act, on the plan regularly followed at the Dominion Elections. This should also be done in the case of those deputy-returning officers who will vote for Prohibition. Necessary instructions to scrutineers will be duly furnished by the County or District Secretary.

FINANCE

It is exceedingly important that financial affairs be systematically and carefully arranged so as to prevent any hampering of work or any difficulty in carrying out plans. Every organization of workers should appoint early a finance committee that will estimate the outlay needed and arrange for raising the necessary money. The County or District Central Committee should be consulted so as to know what is necessary for general work. Wise attention to this matter will make other work easier and more effective.

PERSONAL ACTION.

There is abundant evidence that the liquor party are active and anxious. They will plan and work to the fullest extent to make the Plebiscite result in disaster to our cause. We shall need all the energy and zeal that we can command to meet them successfully. There is no doubt that the public opinion of Canada, if fairly expressed, is hostile to the liquor traffic, which burdens our country with so much sorrow, loss, disgrace and sin. The danger is that apathy will prevent the full expression of that opinion. This contest is not one in which we may lose by being a vote short of the number polled by our opponents, or win by a similarly small majority. It is our duty to show that the overwhelming voice of the community is in favor of effective legislation against our country's direst curse. We fail by every vote we leave unpolled. Again, we earnestly appeal for such an effort as has never before been made, to win out of this crisis and opportunity a splendid victory for "God and Home and Canada."

On behalf of the Executive Committee

F. S. SPENCE,
Secretary.

J. J. MACLAREN,
Chairman.

THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

VOTING SEPTEMBER 29th 1898.

Mark Your Ballot for Prohibition
as below:

Are you in favour of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?

YES.

NO.

X

THE CAMPAIGN.

Our space is so much taken up with matter that it is needful to lay before the public at this time, that we can give our readers very little in the way of news of the progress of this great campaign, although much encouraging information is coming in to us every day.

THE PROVINCES.

Every province is organized and alive. Conventions have been held in all excepting Nova Scotia, in which a Provincial Convention meets on Aug. 23rd. From all come cheering reports of awakening interest and earnest effort.

British Columbia and the North-West Territories have had their Conventions since our last issue, the former at Vancouver, the latter at Regina. Attendance was good. Enthusiasm was high and plans were laid for thorough organization and work.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan and party are still campaigning in the Maritime Provinces. They have attended many County Conventions and done good work. The Quebec Alliance has engaged John A. Nicholls to superintend county work, and he is carrying on an energetic campaign. In another column we give a list of the Secretaries of all these provincial organizations.

LOCAL WORK.

We could not attempt to even enumerate the County Conventions of which we have received reports from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is certain that the work of these central bodies will be well looked after, and this ought to ensure thorough organization of the smaller places which these county committees will superintend.

LITERATURE.

The literature campaign has attained dimensions that were not anticipated. Information concerning it will be found in the article headed "Appeal," upon another page. At the present time the office of the Dominion Alliance is behind in filling orders, which have accumulated to such an extent as to require the steady running of three large presses. The arrears will soon be caught up, and no one need hesitate about sending in more. Payment for the Alliance share of the cost of this literature is heavy, but the Executive will carry out this undertaking and keep on furnishing it at the low prices promised.

NO TIME TO SPARE.

In a few weeks the campaign will be over. For the present we must wisely use every moment that we have. Every friend of the temperance cause ought to be at work. There is more to be done than it is possible to accomplish; but the more that is accomplished the better will be the results. Every prohibitionist who wants information, or who has any doubt regarding any question, should write at once to the Secretary for his province.

The most important part of our work is to get out the vote. To this every other line of work must be made subservient. The possibilities before us, the responsibilities upon us, are great. Let us be true to them. The way to do this is to bear in mind and carry out the important motto, "Let every vote be polled."

VESTED INTEREST AND SPURIOUS LIBERTY.

BY THE VERY REV. DEAN FARRAR.

One of the idols which have to be destroyed is the idol of vested interest in national wrongs. Let it be understood, once for all, that there can be no vested interest in that which is the source of a nation's ruin and a nation's wrong. Other selfishness may be as intense, but none is so unblushing, because none is so much tolerated as the selfishness of monopolists claiming a vested interest in public infamy.

And the other is the idol of spurious liberty, which thinks that freedom consists in unlimited licence to do wrong, and that we ought to be allowed to do what we will, though the result may be the injury of our neighbors. The liberty to do wrong is the mother of bondage. No man is free and no nation is free which is free from righteousness and a slave to vice. The impulse of appetite is slavery, and the obedience to salutary restraint is the only true liberty. So long as England's liberty is the

spurious idol of selfish individual licence, her glory is built upon the sand.

THE DANGERS OF LUXURY AND SELF-INDULGENCE.

The demagogue and the socialist rail at the luxury of the rich. All luxury is an evil. The days are coming, yea, have now come, when the duty of perfect simplicity and stern self-denial will be incumbent on every class of the community. But I, who have often spoken plainly enough of the faults of the rich, declare that their luxury is in no respect so deadly and so outrageous as that of the drunken poor. There is many a working man in these streets, many a cabman, many a laborer, who spends every day of his life on drink a sum which I could not afford, and which I should think it criminally luxurious and disgracefully extravagant in myself to spend. And when these drinkers and drunkards thus poison their very lives and their very souls by wallowing in the depths of self-indulgence, they will have to a helped by charity, and we, out of the sweat of our brow, shall have to pay for the prisons which punish these atrocities, and the workhouses in which they end their worthless and wasted days.

Here is a specimen—one of hundreds. At the police court a married woman (and the case is not at all uncommon) makes her sixty-second appearance for drunkenness and wilful damage; she is the daughter of a man now in the workhouse, who has undergone more than one hundred terms of imprisonment for drunkenness, and whose single family of shame and worthlessness has cost the ratepayers of his parish over £1,000. We pay this money, thus miserably wasted.

Who profits by the manufacture of these wretched drunkards? Some, I suppose, must profit by it, some must gain their wealth from a system which to many means childhood without innocence, youth without shame, manhood without honor. . . . The prosperity of the drink trade, in short, means the misery of the people by which it thrives.

LICENCE THEY MEAN, NOT LIBERTY.

How are half the efforts at social amelioration, whether in the Legislature or by true Christians who think that Christianity means a good deal more than churchmanship—how are they met? Men talk of vested interests—yes, vested interests in men's ruinous temptations, vested interests in the destruction of flesh and blood, and souls and bodies. They use the proud name of Liberty, and declare that she demands the liberty of every human being to destroy himself, and to be a curse to his neighbor and to his land, deriding all legislation which aims at the restriction of evil weakness. They claim the policy of "Do nothing, and let nothing be done."

"Do nothing" simply means leaving the upright to the mercy of the cunning, leaving the ignorant to the mercy of the designing, leaving the weak to the snares of every tempter who would tempt him, and being very compassionate if the tempter's millions are for a moment touched, leaving the gambler to lure to early ruin ten thousand fools, leave everyone to make a profit out of human weakness, and then give him a title to reward him for his success in heaping up riches! That is regarded as statesmanship; while the creeping tide of human misery rises, rises, rises, only so slowly as scarce to stir the weeds which rot on its shore; rises until it shall have submerged our own land and all our civilization under its waves, and selfish luxury and pitiless greed shall have been swept away in the flood of misery.

DOES IT PAY?

A very interesting study of hereditary drunkenness was made, in the summer of 1880, by Professor Pellman, of Bonn University. He took certain individual cases, a generation or two back, and traced the careers of children, grand-children, and great grand-children in all parts of the present German Empire, until he was able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard.

The last paralytic treated was a woman who was born in 1740. She was a thief, a drunkard, and a tramp for the last 40 years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants num-

bered 834, of whom 700 were traced in local records from youth to death. Of the 700 the Professor found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were 112 beggars and 61 more who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 led disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, seven of whom were convicted of murder.

In 75 years this one family rolled up a very large bill of costs in almshouses, trials, courts, prisons and correctional establishments. Professor Pellman says that this bill, which the authorities of Germany, and therefore the taxpayers, have paid, has been at least five million of marks, or about £250,000.

A STATESMAN'S OPINION.

The Home Office is an office which brings not only great responsibility but deep, and sometimes terrible, anxiety, when a man has to decide, whether the sentence of the law is to take effect upon men who, by the influence of drink, were practically unconscious of the acts they were doing. I desire to bear witness to my knowledge of the fact that of all those men who go to a violent death upon the public scaffold, I undertake to say that five-sixths go there through the influence of drink. Cases of wicked and deliberate murder happily are rare in this country. There are cases, sometimes, of violent passion; but, generally speaking, and in the great majority of cases, they are acts of brutality committed, as a rule, on a woman by the man who returns to the house insensible from drink. This is the history of the majority of murders in this country.—*Sir William V. Harcourt.*

FACTS TO BE EMPHASIZED.

That alcohol is a poison, and acts as such on the human body.

That alcohol is not a food, or a true stimulant.

That the common sale of liquor is inimical to the best interests of society.

That the expenditure on intoxicating liquors is wasteful, both individually and nationally.—*Prohibition Budget.*

A TERRIBLE FACT.

Some years ago the body of a young man was found in the River Mersey, near Liverpool. In his vest pocket was a piece of paper, on which was written—"Ask not my name. Let me rot. It is drink which has brought me here." The coroner was so touched with the tragedy that he published a description of the unfortunate youth, and his farewell message to the world. At the end of three days he had received three hundred letters from as many parents all over the country, making inquiries as to certain marks of identification that each might know if it was, or was not, his boy who had come to such an untimely end.

A PHILOSOPHER'S VIEW.

The labor employed in producing strong drink, in the growth of the grain, in preparing it for destruction, in brewing and distilling; in short, in the entire manufacture, carriage and sale of these liquors, is utterly unproductive. It is wholly unproductive of the things which can justly be called wealth. The labor expended on them adds nothing to the wealth of the community, to the means of subsistence, or the sources of true enjoyment; but, on the contrary, it produced what is positively injurious to all the interests of humanity.—*Adam Smith.*

THE QUEEN ON PROHIBITION.

Her Majesty the Queen, addressing some Bechuana chiefs at Windsor, in 1895, said: "I am glad to see the chiefs, and to know that they love my rule. I confirm the settlement of their case which my minister has made. I approve of the provision excluding strong drink from their country. I feel strongly in this matter, and am glad to see that the chiefs have determined to keep so great a curse from the people."

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1808-4-5 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related, special attention being given to details of most interest and value to Canadians.

Prohibition workers found it a "mine" of information, and many of them desired to have its articles put into a form adapted for permanent use and reference. This has been done by binding and indexing the twelve numbers which were issued.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. In it are full and accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; covering nearly every field of available fact and argument, and including a great number of tables compiled with the utmost care. It also contains a record of the important events of the years named, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

CONTENTS.

Among a great many subjects comprehensively treated, are the following:—

The Liquor traffic in Different Countries—Legislation Relating to the Liquor Traffic;—The Working of High License;—Prohibition in the Northwest;—Prohibition in Maine;—Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition in Pictou Island;—The Canada Temperance Act;—Local Option;—The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—The Gothenburg System;—The Question of Jurisdiction;—Constitutional Prohibition in the United States;—The Plebiscite Movement;—The Plebiscite Returns;—The Drink Bill of Canada;—The Drink Bill of Great Britain;—The Drink Bill of the United States;—The Drink Bill of Christendom;—The Indirect cost of the Liquor Traffic;—Drink and Mortality;—Alcohol in Medicine;—Beer Drinking and its Results;—Drunkenness and Crime in Canada;—Drunkenness and Crime in the United States;—Drunkenness and Crime in Great Britain;—Drunkenness and Crime in other Countries;—The French Treaty;—Beer and Light Wines;—Adulteration of Liquors;—The Revenue Question;—The Compensation Question;—The Liberty Question;—Bible Wines;—Total abstinence and Longevity;—The Catholic Church and the Temperance Question.

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