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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VIII. No 1.

TORONTO, ONT. JULY, 1901.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

## THE COMING CONVENTION.

In another column will be found the "Call" that has been issued by the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Annual Meeting to be held in Toronto on July 9th.

### ITS IMPORTANCE.

There is no doubt that this meeting will be one of the most important meetings of prohibition workers that has yet been held in Ontario. It comes together to plan for definite, aggressive action; not to arrange some campaign in which energy is to be dissipated in carrying out some politician's plan for side tracking the temperance question.

### THREE QUESTIONS.

Along with the Convention "Call" there has been issued a circular containing valuable suggestions regarding lines of possible action. Three matters will demand attention at the meeting: (1) Dominion Legislation, (2) Provincial Legislation, (3) Electoral Action.

### DOMINION LEGISLATION.

The plan of Dominion action issued by the Alliance Council aims at national prohibition. It also advises earnest effort to make the Government's proposed revision of the Scott Act as comprehensive and useful as it can be made. The Scott Act will always be a partial measure, but perfecting it will make it more effective in those places where it is in force. Its improvement is a manifest duty.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

There must be no hesitation about this important matter. The Ontario Government has declared itself in favor of prohibition. Action is, however, delayed pending the settlement of the question of jurisdiction. It is only reasonable to ask the Government and Legislature to at once do what they have unquestioned power to do, make our License Law more rigid, putting into it more prohibition and making it a more useful means of restricting the liquor traffic and lessening intemperance. Suggestions regarding this important matter will be found in an article in this paper headed "Immediate Legislation."

### POLITICAL ACTION.

Before the time for another Annual Meeting a Provincial election will be held. In that election the liquor traffic will be a potent force. The traffic is well organized, and is planning to capture all the constituencies possible. Only by outspoken, aggressive, determined action can this danger be met. The coming Convention must plan for such action as will prevent the liquor traffic carrying out this scheme to control the Ontario Legislature.

### LET THERE BE A RALLY.

The situation is grave. The outlook is bright, but ahead of us there are elements of danger that call for wise and fearless action. Our cause has made progress and will make progress. Much of the success of our work in the near future depends upon our attitude and action at the present crisis. We appeal to all temperance workers in Ontario to do their best to make this meeting in every sense a success. Let there be a great rally of the earnest friends of the cause.

**Every one who receives this paper is respectfully requested to read every part of it carefully. It is a journal that no Canadian temperance worker can afford to be without. The subscription price is almost insignificant. In the impending campaign for better legislation in Ontario it will be of intense interest and great value.**

Some of the articles in the June Camp-Fire are reprinted in this number. They relate to the approaching Convention and the questions likely to be discussed at those meetings. Being of much importance, we deem it wise to reprint them, and to ask our readers to study them carefully.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A good deal has lately been said and written about the wisdom of endeavoring to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic by having the traffic carried on by officers of the government instead of by private parties, the government receiving all the profit of the business. This method is sometimes wrongly spoken of as Government Control.

Real Government control of the liquor traffic is most complete under systems like the Ontario License Law; under which the government, through special officials and special legislation, directly controls the issue of licenses and the conduct of the liquor business.

Government Ownership is an altogether different system. Under it the state owns and operates the liquor traffic as government monopoly. It is in operation in varying forms in Russia, Switzerland and South Carolina.

So far, however, there is very little evidence as to the results of this system. We are therefore compelled to consider it mainly in view of our knowledge of the nature and history of the liquor traffic, and in view of what has been already done, and what is being done, upon different lines.

### The Case for Government Monopoly.

The one strong argument in favor of Government Ownership of the liquor traffic in Canada, is the theory that the elimination of the element of private profit would put an end to active effort to push the liquor business, and would remove the vigorous opposition that liquor sellers now offer to the temperance cause.

Advocates of this method also claim that much benefit would accrue from a better supervision of the quality of liquor, and from a cessation of the activity of liquor sellers in political affairs.

Under government operation either the great profits now enjoyed by the liquor traffickers would become a part of the government revenue, or the selling price of intoxicating liquors would be reduced.

### The Other Side

An increase in the amount of revenue derived from the liquor traffic would be an impediment to the attainment of prohibition. In the plebiscite campaign the stock argument of the liquor party, embodied in literature, pasted over walls, and everywhere presented, was the loss of revenue that prohibition would entail. Increasing the revenue from the liquor traffic by two hundred or three hundred per cent. would strengthen the argument of those opponents.

If the price of intoxicating liquor were to be cut down there would certainly be a great increase in criminal drunkenness. The drunk appetite of the usual police court drunk is mainly kept in check by inability to secure the means of intoxication. A lessening of the price would no doubt be followed by results that every good citizen would shrink from inviting.

It is also argued that the party patronage involved in a government monopoly of the liquor business would be a source of political evil. The traffic readily lends itself to corrupt use. Even the system that in Ontario appoints ninety-four license inspectors is charged with being liable to such abuse. What would be the possible evil in a method that would give a political party the appointment and payment, and therefore ensure it the support, of nearly 3,000 liquor sellers.

### A Constitutional Question.

For twenty years the work of temperance reformers and the progress of temperance litigation have been retarded by litigation over the vexed question of the extent to which the licensing and prohibition of the liquor traffic are functions of the Dominion or Provincial government. It is almost certain that there would be similar controversy over the right of either body to establish and operate a government monopoly of liquor selling, if the question were raised. Legislation constituting such a monopoly, enacted by the Dominion Parliament or a Provincial Legislature, would no doubt be followed by litigation that would similarly delay and defeat the efforts of friends of the temperance cause.

### A Dividing Proposition.

The temperance people of Canada are to-day united in their advocacy of the two-fold method of moral suasion and legal prohibition. Some of them are strongly opposed to the licensing system, because it makes the state, and therefore the people, partners in what they believe to be an immoral business. Their opposition to a liquor traffic carried on directly by the community would be still greater. It is certain that friends of the temperance cause could not be united in support of such a proposal. An agitation for a government liquor-traffic monopoly, by any section of the temperance army, would bring about dissension that would make success on any line impossible, and would seriously block the progress that is now going on.

### Unwise Agitation.

Government Ownership would then involve a disastrous division in the temperance ranks, a long term of agitation before public opinion could be educated to accept it, and a political campaign in which the opposition of the liquor party would be as great as that party's opposition to total prohibition. If success could be attained, that success would be the beginning of a constitutional struggle that would be disastrous

in the uncertainty and demoralization which it would involve. It is doubtful that Government Ownership, if ultimately secured, would be of much value as a temperance measure. It is certain that it would be productive of political evil. Agitation for it at the present time would be a blunder, that in its effects would be more mischievous than direct opposition to the temperance cause.

### A Strong Position.

It will be wisdom to press our winning fight on the wise lines that have already been found so successful. The liquor traffic is being weakened and curtailed. The facts set out in another article put this statement beyond doubt. Never yielding in the determination that total prohibition must be won, loyal temperance workers will accomplish most by persistent effort to gain and use all the partial prohibition that can be secured. Some provinces practically have prohibition now. The Ontario Government is pledged to give this province all the prohibition that the constitution will allow as soon as the question of jurisdiction is settled. It is no time to broach new schemes of temporizing or going back.

### A Bright Outlook.

There is reason and need for more, not less, of enthusiasm for a cause that never had a brighter outlook. No other reform movement ever won in the same time the triumphs that the temperance movement has achieved. If such results have been secured during a short half century, in the face of tremendous opposition, by agencies that at first were few and feeble, what may we hope to accomplish in the near future with the many and mighty agencies now on our side, and with the strong and growing moral conviction of a nation steadily arraying itself against a traffic that will yet be made as unlawful as it is unrighteous.

### A GREAT MASS MEETING.

The cause of temperance will have a prominent place in the twentieth International Christian Endeavor Convention to be held at Cincinnati, July 6-10. The Convention opens on Saturday evening and closes Wednesday night. On Sabbath afternoon the largest auditorium (of the six to be used during the convention) will be given over to a mass meeting in favor of temperance. General Secretary Buer will preside, and the speakers will be Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky; Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago, and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

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## The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL  
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

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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, JULY, 1901

### STEADY PROGRESS.

Impatient people sometimes grow weary of effort, because they do not see immediate and great results from their labors. In their disappointment they are almost ready to abandon a cause that has done and is doing much for humanity. Others call for changes of policy and new experiments. Is this impatience wise?

Hitherto, in Canada, friends of the temperance cause have been generally agreed that the wisest method of dealing with the drink evil was the advocacy of total abstinence from intoxicants as a personal practice, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic as a legal method.

Working along such lines, these advocates have so far failed to reach the goal of total prohibition, but have succeeded in securing the delocalization of the liquor traffic in many localities, the limiting of the number of licenses in other places, and the incorporation of various prohibitory features in the license laws of the different provinces.

The prohibition principle has so far prevailed that at the present time in the province of Nova Scotia there are only two counties out of eighteen in which licenses are issued. In New Brunswick nine counties out of a total of fourteen are under prohibition. The liquor traffic is prohibited throughout the whole province of Prince Edward Island. Outside the large cities, Quebec has 603 municipalities without licenses, out of a total of 935. The greater part of Manitoba is under prohibition. In Ontario there has been a steady reduction in the number of licenses issued. For the year ending in 1875 the total number was 6,185; for the license year ending in 1900 the number was 2,950.

Along with a steady restriction of the liquor traffic there has been going on for many years a falling off in the record of drunkenness. A striking instance is seen in the following table giving the last published year's convictions for drunkenness in the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, compared with a year's convictions five and ten years ago:

| Year. | Canada. | Ontario. |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 1889  | 13,893  | 7,059.   |
| 1894  | 11,358  | 3,267.   |
| 1899  | 11,099  | 2,764.   |

In considering these figures it must be remembered that during the period mentioned the population was steadily increasing, so that proportionately to the population there has been a great falling off in criminal drunkenness as

well as a large increase in the operation of prohibition.

The progress has been continuous. Immediately upon the repeal of the Scott Act there was of course an increase in the number of licenses issued in Ontario. Since that time, however, every year has witnessed a reduction, notwithstanding the growth of the population.

Our progress has not been all that some of us expected. We may have underestimated the character and strength of the forces that are working against us. We have been disappointed in some of the men in whom we trusted. We have had checks and reverses. Nevertheless, we are winning and shall win. It is no time and we have no reason to be fainthearted. We have abundant reason to "thank God and take courage."

### IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION.

It is our imperative duty to refuse to accept as a settlement of the liquor question anything short of total prohibition. It is at the same time our right to expect the Legislature, pending the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, to exercise at once its unquestioned power of restriction, by such revision and improvement of the License Law as is manifestly reasonable, and much of which is absolutely necessary to remove unjust discrimination in favor of the liquor traffic as against the general public, and to make effective the plain intention of the law. Among the amendments which ought to be made are the following:

(a) A majority of the electors in a polling subdivision ought to have the right by a signed petition to prevent the renewal of a license in their locality at the end of a license year.

(b) The sale of liquor to minors ought to be absolutely prohibited. The law now allows sale to little children on orders from parents, guardians or employers.

(c) Persons to whom liquor has been sold unlawfully ought not to be punished if they give straightforward evidence in prosecutions against the law-breakers. Their present liability to punishment interferes badly with law enforcement.

(d) A municipal council ought not to have power to prevent the taking of a vote on the question of local prohibition. A twenty-five per cent. petition of the electors should compel the taking of a vote.

(e) There ought to be a change in the law which now makes a tavern license that has been issued unlawfully as valid and effective as if legally granted.

(f) Inspectors and magistrates ought not to have unlimited power to keep on continually imposing only first offence penalties upon offenders who have been many times convicted of law breaking.

(g) Provision ought to be made to prevent the continued renewal of licenses to persons who have been repeatedly convicted of violating the law.

### THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding about the so-called Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic. Many persons imagine that this system is government ownership, and that under it the liquor traffic is carried on by officials who have no interest in its financial success. The following are the actual facts of the case.

Up till the middle of last century Sweden and Norway were notorious for spirit drinking and intemperance. These countries had practically free trade in the manufacture and sale of liquor. There were in the year 1829, in Sweden alone, 173,124 spirit stills in operation.

Shortly after the middle of the century laws were adopted by both these countries, giving municipalities power to prohibit the liquor traffic, and also

authorizing the granting of licenses for the sale of spirits, to companies to be formed for the purpose of managing the liquor traffic, for the public benefit.

The first of these companies was established in Gothenburg in 1865, hence the name given to the method. The profits of its shareholders were limited to six per cent. of the capital invested. All money earned by the business above that amount was to be devoted to public purposes.

In Sweden the surplus profits were to be paid to the municipality to lighten taxes. In Norway they were to be voted by the company for the establishment and maintenance of gardens, parks, hospitals, temperance societies and various other philanthropic enterprises. A recent change in the law in Norway applies much of the surplus profits in that country also to the lightening of taxes.

Under the new legislation a great improvement has taken place in both Norway and Sweden. All through the rural parts prohibition has been adopted. The "company system" prevails in most of the towns of Sweden, and in about one-half the towns of Norway; the other Norwegian towns have prohibition.

In the towns in which the Company system prevails drunkenness still continues, though to less extent than under the old free trade system, but to a much greater extent than in similarly situated Canadian towns and cities.

The Company system does not apply to the sale of beer, in which a great many private parties engage. Other parties than the companies are also licensed to sell spirits not to be drunk on the premises on which they are sold. This is an accurate, though condensed, statement of the Gothenburg System, which is sometimes and more correctly called the Company System.

### RESULTS OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

It is difficult to estimate the real value of a system which is so incomplete, which is hampered by so much free sale of liquor in towns, and helped by so much prohibition in the country.

The annual Swedish per capita consumption of spirits is eight litres, and of beer 45 litres. Stating the consumption in gallons and comparing it with that of Canada, we get the following table:

|                  | Gal's spirits. | Gal's beer. |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Sweden . . . . . | 1.76           | 9.90        |
| Canada . . . . . | .66            | 3.99        |

The population of Gothenburg in 1899 was estimated at 122,376. The quantity of spirits sold in that year by the companies amounted to 1,958,193 litres, equal to about 430,802 gallons, or three and one-half gallons per head of the population. This does not include the liquor sold by other parties, nor beer and wine, of which the consumption is also large.

The arrests for drunkenness in the city of Gothenburg for the same year amounted to 58 per thousand of the population. In the same ratio arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto would be 12,876, whereas the actual number of arrests made in Toronto was 4,269.

Comparative statistics of arrests for drunkenness do not always convey correct impressions because of the different methods of dealing with drunkenness in different cities, and differences in the character of the population. It is instructive, however, to note that the number of arrests per thousand of the population has been diminishing in Toronto and increasing in Gothenburg.

## IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND,—

You are respectfully requested to carefully examine **The Camp Fire**, a neat four-page monthly Prohibition paper, full of bright, pointed, convenient facts and arguments; containing also a valuable summary of the latest news about our cause. It is just what is needed to **inspire workers and make votes.**

The victory won in the plebiscite was only the opening of a campaign in which the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory law. We have plenty of hard fighting ahead of us. We must keep posted and equipped, knowing all that is being done by our friends and foes, and sophistry and misrepresentation that will be advanced.

**The Camp Fire** will be one of the best aids you can have in the struggle. It will contain nothing but what you need. Every number ought to be preserved. You cannot afford to be without it, and the subscription price is only nominal, **Twenty-five cents per year.**

While a necessity to every prohibition worker the **The Camp Fire** will also be of special value for distribution. Literature won the plebiscite victory. We must keep up the educating work. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly and No form of literature is so generally read and so potential as the up-to-date periodical. It comes with the force and interest of newness and life. For this reason the form of a monthly journal has been selected.

This journal will be in every respect reliable and readable. Every article will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or partizan. The literature of the old world and the new world will be ransacked for the most helpful and effective material. The price is very low.

Such literature will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince. It will talk to him quietly, in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterrupted, when he cannot talk back and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of the talk.

It will ply him with facts, arguments and appeals, that will influence, instruct and benefit him. It will set him thinking. This is half the battle. Its wide circulation will swell the victory that we are about to win. This is its object.

Your help is asked in this great work. Every society should subscribe for and distribute hundreds of copies. This is the easiest and surest plan of making prohibition votes. Look at the terms:

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ORGANIZATION.

A necessity of our work is a more thorough organization of our forces. The temperance sentiment of our country is strong. It needs consolidation and direction to make it effective.

It is not desirable that another should be added to the many temperance societies and church organizations now in operation. What is needed is a method by which these forces will be made available for action. Perhaps the result would be best secured by having in every locality a committee composed of representatives of different bodies ready to act as occasion requires, securing the union of the members of the bodies they represent, in any important campaign.

The working out of any such plan, and in fact the effective management of political temperance work of any kind, requires the constant supervision of someone who can give it undivided attention. There ought to be an agent or agents devoting their whole time to the important problem of unifying and directing the temperance sentiment of the different parts of the Dominion.

The coming Conventions at Toronto may well give this important matter their close attention. A level headed, energetic man, moving from place to place, sizing up the situation in every locality, advising local workers regarding license restriction, local option by-laws, electoral action and the like, would be a power for good. Let some of our practical friends try to work this suggestion out.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHURCHES.

During recent years there has been a marked falling off in the membership of the many temperance societies which formerly were both numerous and influential. One reason for the change is the development of young people's organizations in connection with the various churches, and the consequent diversion to new lines of work of those whose energies were the life of the temperance societies.

The report of the Epworth League Committee of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church called attention to this fact, and also stated that the church societies had given so little attention to the temperance movement, that the cause had suffered by the change.

The remedy is simple. More responsibility now rests upon the church congregations and young people's societies. They, in fact, are more responsible for the strength and growth of temperance sentiment. Their responsibility is increased by the fact that they are fast becoming the only active educating agencies working along moral suasion lines. The churches must be roused to their duty in relation to this great reform.

A MAINE WITNESS.

When the anti-liquor amendment was up for discussion in Congress, it was asserted that there were saloons in Maine. To this Mr. Littlefield, the author of the amendment, replied: "I have lived in Maine all my life, and I never saw or had my attention called to a saloon in Maine that advertised its business on the streets or in the press, and I deny that there are any such. While there are saloons in Maine, principally in the cities and larger towns, they have been driven behind the door by the law, where they are looked for, instead of openly and publicly drawing the attention of customers by attractive devices, as do saloons elsewhere." The clandestine sale of liquor behind doors, in cellars, and in closets, is a small affair compared with the public, wide-open saloon on the principal streets of the city.—Religious Intelligencer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Prohibitory Law is in operation. Reports so far received are of an encouraging character. The new Act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor only in those parts of the province in which the Canada Temperance Act is in operation. The Canada Temperance Act covers the whole province excepting Charlottetown. Only in the city of Charlottetown, therefore, is the new measure taking effect.

This experiment will be watched with deep interest by all friends of prohibition. If the law is not set aside through some legal proceeding, it will show how far provincial prohibition can go towards checking intemperance. We have no doubt that under the Prince Edward Island law the liquor traffic will be limited and intemperance lessened much more than under a license system.

The law, however, will be unsatisfactory, because it cannot prohibit the free importation of liquor from other parts of the Dominion by those who desire to use it. Provincial prohibition is far better than license, but far short of the Dominion prohibition, for which we still must strive.

"THEN DIES THE MAN IN YOU."

Gentleman, I have ventured to offer you these considerations upon the scholar's place and hope, because I thought that, standing, as many of you now do, on the threshold of this College, girt and ready to go and assume tasks public and private, in your country, you would not be sorry to be admonished of those primary duties of the intellect, whereof you will seldom hear from the lips of your new companions.

You will hear every day the maxims of a low prudence. You will hear that the first duty is to get land and money, place and name. "What is the Truth you seek? what is the Beauty?" men will ask with derision. If, nevertheless, God has called any of you to explore the truth and beauty, be bold, be firm, be true.

When you shall say, "As others do, so will I. I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions; I must eat the good of the land and let learning and romantic expectations go, until a more convenient season;"—then dies the man in you, then once more perish the buds of art and poetry, and science, as they have died already in a thousand men. The hour of that choice is the crisis of your history; and see that you hold yourself fast by the intellect.

It is this domineering temper of the sensual world that creates the extreme need of the priest of science; and it is the office and right of the intellect to make and not take its estimate. Bend to the persuasion which is flowing to you from every object of nature, to be its tongue to the heart of man, and to show the besotted world how passing fair its wisdom.—Emerson.

ONTARIO GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario, I.O.G.T., held its 48th annual session, in the city of Toronto, on the 19th and 20th of last month, presided over by George Spence, G. C. T. The turnout of delegates was good, the reports were encouraging, and the meeting was in every sense a success. Plans were laid for a year of vigorous work. Resolutions were adopted calling for an immediate advance on aggressive lines, including persistent advocacy of total prohibition, and a demand for immediate effective provincial legislation. Most of the old officers were re-elected.

RUSSIA'S EXPERIENCE.

Government control of the liquor traffic has fallen far short of the removal of disastrous intemperance in the Russian Empire. Dr. A. M. Korowin, Director of the Moscow Inebriate Asylum, states that in the municipal hospitals of his city 20,000 men and 5,000 women have been treated for alcoholism during the past ten years.

A GREAT OFFER.

READ CAREFULLY.

You need this paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets hotter and hotter, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 2.

Although the price of the CAMP FIRE—Twenty-five cents per year—is very low, we have decided to make a special offer of premiums for subscriptions received during the early part of the present year.

We have secured a line of interesting and attractive books which we propose to present to both old and new subscribers on the plan below set out. Those who are already on our list and send money to take advantage of this offer, may either have another paper sent them or have their present subscription extended one year.

Each of the books named is among the very best of its class, the matter being selected with much care. Each contains 64 large double-column pages, and is neatly bound in attractive paper covers. We will send a copy of any one of these books by itself on receipt of ten cents.

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THE CAMP FIRE, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

A CART-LOAD OF FUN.



This is a new book, just published, and contains one hundred and thirty-five funny stories, anecdotes and jokes by such famous humorists as Mark Twain, Max Adler, Josh Billings, Bill Nye, P. J. Hurditch, and many others. It is full of fun and nonsense from cover to cover, and a sure cure for "the blues." All the best jokes, anecdotes and stories of recent years have been carefully selected, and are now offered in this large and splendid collection, which will be richly enjoyed by all who have genuine humor and fun. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Fats and the Lightning-Bolt Man," "How to Go a-Courting," "Bannantown's Doc," "Stool's Leap," "Marriage a la Mode," "A Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones's Burglar," "The Facts About Sam Snyder," "Deacon Amos Tenderfoot Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Filly du Bill," "The Dead Gulch Christmas Tree," "A Primitive Scrap," "Marty Became Reconciled," "Uncle Ephraim's Wisdom," "The Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Convert," "Suicide," "Quercy's Marriage," "Hunting as Amusement," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Used," "Why the Tree Man Departed," "Jones's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 143 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, and will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

"FAMOUS DIALECT RECITATIONS." This book contains a large and careful selection of the most popular recitations in the Yankee, Negro, German, Irish and other dialects, as recited by the leading elocutionists of the day. The contents embrace humorous, dramatic and pathetic selections, both in prose and verse, some of which are the following: "The Stolen Watermelon," "The Spelling Bee at Anzels," "Caleb's Courtship," "Dorothy's Story," "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," "The Hartenue's Story," "The Husky's Story," "Grandpa's Courtship," "The Dutchman's Courtship," "The Dutchman's Ball," "Teaster Jim," "Mike's Confession," "The Surprise Party in Dutchtown," "Old Daddy Turner," "Paddy's Courting," "Sambo's Dilemma," "Davy and Golar," "The Parkey Book-back," "The Little John's Christmas," "Joe's Wife," "Uncle Anderson on Procrastination," "The Irishman's Panorama," "Kiddy's Troubles," etc. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of dialect recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, it will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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"FAMOUS COMIC RECITATIONS." This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred and ten of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day. These embrace recitations in the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Among its contents are: "The Ship of Fate," "The Dutchman's Mistake," "The Courtin'," "Mygel Sayer's Party," "Do Cake Walk," "Uncle Ike's Roosters," "Watermillions," "The Broomstick Girl," "Paddy's Dream," "The Dutchman's Serenade," "How Old Nose Counted," "O'Grady's Goat," "The Tale of Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jinglejaw's Surprise," "Mick's Courtship," "Joslar," "Nora Murphy and the Spirits," "The Countryman at the Show," "The Sensible Utter," "Taking Toll," "How Society Got a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 55 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, it will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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THE MODEL Book of Dialogues.



A large and valuable collection of Dialogues, both dramatic and comic, for School Exhibitions and Public and Private Entertainments. Among its contents are: "The Beautiful Man," "The Fatal Secret," "The Factor's Girl," "The Jew's Lodgers," "The Generally Useful," "Terry O'Tool and His Master," "There's None Like Pretty Sally," "The Fashionable Wife," "The Factory Girl," "The Royal Editors," "The Masonic Lodge," "The Wrong Box," "The Absent Man," etc. All young people who delight to participate in school exercises will find this book exactly what they need. Each dialogue is bright and lively, and the variety is so great as to provide something for every occasion. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

Fifteen Complete Novelettes BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.



This book contains fifteen complete novelettes by fifteen of the most famous authors of America and Europe, as follows: "The Mad Story," at Beechdale, by CHARLOTTE BRONTE; "The Little Woman in Black," by MISS M. F. BRADDON; "The Fatal Secret," by MRS. EDNA D. F. A. SOUTHWORTH; "The Wreck of the Cape-land," by H. RIDER HAGGARD; "The Ghost of Lemon Lane," by MRS. JANE AGNES FLEMING; "The Phantom Detective," by EMERSON BENNETT; "The Mystery of Sawson Valley," by A. CONAN DOYLE; "Judith's Sallor," by SYLVIA C. C. B. "The Miner's Wife," by MARY KYLE DALLAS; "Miss Jones's Greeting," by JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE; "John Beckwith's Reverses," by HORATIO ALGER, JR.; "The Uncle from India," by OLIVER OPTIC; "The Last Plunk," by NED BRADSHAW; "The Phantom Train," by PAT EASTON; and "Sam Jack's Case," by J. P. MORAN. Each one of the above novelettes is extremely interesting, though they are diversified in style, some being of the domestic or home order, some are humorous, and others of the dramatic and exciting kind. Never before was so grand a collection of complete novelettes by so many famous authors published in a single volume. Each novelette is published complete and unabridged. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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Modern Entertainments.



"Modern Entertainments" is the title of a new book by Mrs. Ethel W. Merriman, describing numerous forms of entertainment for evening companies which have been successfully given by versatile hostesses in all parts of the country. "How can we entertain without dancing or cards?" is the ever-recurring question of that large class who consider such amusements harmful, and this book has been written to meet this precise need. Its possession will enable any hostess to entertain her friends and acquaintances in a manner thoroughly enjoyable, and secured that it will furnish all the material needed in this line for many successive seasons. The following are the titles of the entertainments described: "Entertainment as an Art," "An Initial Entertainment," "The Modern Sewing Bee," "The Five Senses," "An Enjoyable Musical," "The Round Table," "A Valentine Party," "The Bohemians," "A Book Party," "A Geography Party," "A Charade Party," "A Kindergarten for Adults," "An Evening with the Occult," "The Artists at Play," "A Spinning Party," "A Drawing Attraction," "A Halloween Party," "A New Year Party," "Out Door Entertainments," "Breakfasts," "Luncheons," "Teas," "Dinners," "Wedding Anniversaries," "A Meeting of Celebrities," "EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN," "An Old Fashioned Party," "A Punch and Judy Party," "A Modern Battle," "A Mystic Circle," "A Shooting Match," "A Peanut Party," "A Christmas Entertainment," "A Hurly Burly," "Modern Entertainments" is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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## Selections.

### TO PREACHERS AND TEACHERS.

"A compromise of Right is a triumph of the Wrong!"  
Let it loudly ring from sermon, let it proudly sing in song,  
All across our Christian land!  
Tell it, bravely, all ye preachers;  
Spell it, gravely, all ye teachers;  
Till the statesmen and the people understand!

Among us Error stalks, with brazen, bloated face,  
And it walks o'er Truth and Manhood, while it mocks at their disgrace;  
And it sneers at all their shame!  
Teach it, gravely, O ye teachers,  
Preach it, bravely, O ye preachers,  
That the compromise of Christians is to blame!

The hand of Duty shrinks from the task that God has set;  
And a sleepy Conscience winks and blinks at evil that is met,  
In the Church and in the State;  
Then proclaim, it godly preachers;  
Name and shame it, moral teachers;  
Ere your courage and your conscience rouse too late!

Men hunger, where the fields have been lavish of their yields—  
Where the greed of men o'er the need of men a tyrant scepter wields  
While the children cry for bread;  
Spell it slowly, moral teachers;  
Tell it, holy, saintly preachers,  
Till the hungry and the innocent are fed!

The images of God in the slime of sin are trod,  
By the feet of human vultures that with selfishness are shod;  
And the law defends the deed!  
Make it plain, O public teachers,  
That in vain are pious preachers  
If the practice do not parallel the creed!

Where Christian men uphold wrong or sin, for guilty gold,  
They shall see the wrath of God at last His flaming path unfold,  
While they cower at His feet!  
Take His Word, O puny preachers!  
Make it heard, as living teachers  
Of a Gospel that is Godlike and complete!

Indulgence cannot buy, under License low or high,  
Any right for man to blight for man his Manhood till he die,  
While the devil holds the purse!  
Loudly teach it, righteous teachers,  
Proudly preach it, ye His preachers,  
Or the God of wrath shall smite you with His curse!  
—A. A. Hopkins, in The New Voice.

### HOW HE WON OUT—A TRUE STORY.

The Indianapolis News tells the following story, the truth of which, the News says, is vouched for by Oliver D. Loucks, a well-known millwright, of North Indianapolis, as a genuine page out of his autobiography. He is a man who has been rescued from the drink, and the climax of the fight with his appetite is here described:

It was two years ago the 7th day of June coming, my little girl Esther's birthday. I was getting ready to go to my work when she came into the room where I was.

"I am ten years old to-day, papa," she said.

"Yes, I know it, little girl, and I've got just 15 cents in my pocket. What will I get you?"

"I don't want you to get me anything, papa."

"Oh," I answered.

"But I want you to promise me something, papa," she said.

"Well, go ahead; let's hear it."

"I want you to promise me you won't drink any more. That will be my birthday present," she said.

"Oh, run along, little girl," I answered, "your mother has been talking to you."

I heard her go outside and I slipped into the kitchen where my wife was and asked her why she had been talking to Esther about my drinking. She said she had not, and burst out crying. Then I got a little rattled. I had never suspected that my children knew I drank. It is true that I reeled home many a

night, and that I scarcely drew a sober breath, but they were in bed and by morning I was always over the worst effects of the liquor. I do not know how she learned it; possibly by instinct. But it was a shock to me and unnerved me. I went back into the sitting-room and began to choke up. I tried to clear my throat by swallowing, but couldn't do it. My eyes were filling with tears, although I couldn't cry. I threw myself full-length on the lounge and blubbered out a prayer. "Lord, if you'll help me, I'll never touch liquor again." In a little while Esther came running in, saw me and said:

"Papa, you've made up your mind to promise, haven't you? I know it."

"Yes, I have, little girl. I am going to try never to drink again, and, more than that, I am going to put a penny in your bank for every time I refuse a glass."

Do you know that in seven weeks I had 277 pennies in that bank? But election time came on, and one morning I found that some one during the night had rolled a keg of beer to my door. "That settles the penny proposition, Ether," I said when I saw it. "I guess there are more glasses in that keg than I have pennies. Children, roll it over there on the commons." They did so and it remained there a couple of days, but was gone the third morning. My old boon friends have given up trying to get me to break my promise. When I saw that man there in a saloon, last April, one of the men at the bar, to test me, put a \$10 gold piece in the bottom of a glass and told the bartender to fill the glass with beer.

"Do you mean it?" he said.

"Of course I do. Go ahead."

He did, and then my friend turned to me and said: "O, drink the beer and keep the gold."

"Not if you filled my pockets with gold," I answered.

Not long ago my five children were all stricken with disease. I lost a sweet little six-year-old girl. Before she died she threw her arms around my neck as I sat at the bed, and said, "Papa, you kept your promise, didn't you?"

Will any sane man tell me I'll ever drink again?

### RUM AND RAILWAYS.

It takes clear heads to run railway trains. Boozey beer drinkers and crazy rum drinkers cause wreck and ruin.

"In Chicago," says the Union Signal, "it seems that the rules against railroad employes visiting saloons are being rigidly enforced, and with the best results to everybody concerned. One high official on one of the biggest lines running out of Chicago, says that the reform has done more for the railroad and the men than any other movement undertaken. The feeling is steadily growing, that it is not safe to risk life and property by entrusting the heavy trains of to-day to men who drink."

And the reform has not been confined to subordinates. Many of the higher officials have ceased to carry liquors on their private cars, because they feel that otherwise they cannot consistently demand total abstinence from the men under them. One official reports that four years ago he visited a saloon in Chicago which was patronized by railroad men, and found that 54 employes of the road were running monthly accounts ranging from \$5 to \$15 per month. He recently visited the same saloon and found that only six railroad men had accounts there. Further investigation showed that the money which before went for drink was invested in homes."  
—Presbyterian Record.

### A GOOD BOOK.

We have much pleasure in cordially commending to our readers the American Prohibition Year Book for 1901, edited by Alonzo E. Wilson and published by the United Prohibition Press, 92 La Salle St., Chicago. A copy may be obtained for fifteen cents. It contains one hundred pages of facts and figures relating to the temperance cause and the various methods of dealing with the liquor traffic in operation in different countries. It has also important and useful articles upon the cost of the liquor traffic to the United States, statistics of drunkenness in principal cities, and the physiological effects of drinking.

# CONVENTION CALL 1901.

## DON'T MISS THIS GREAT MEETING.

The Annual Provincial Convention of the Dominion Alliance will be held at Toronto, in the **HORTICULTURAL PAVILION** beginning on **TUESDAY, JULY 9th, at 10 a.m.**, and will probably close on the evening of the same day, or the following forenoon.

**REDUCED RATES, SINGLE FARE.**—Special reduced rates will be given by all railway lines. Each delegate will purchase on starting a single fare ticket to Toronto. He will also procure from the ticket agent a standard certificate filled up, showing that he has purchased said ticket. This certificate he will present to the Secretary of the convention, who will sign it. It will then entitle him to a return ticket free of cost. **Every delegate is urged to attend.** The standard certificate must be secured before starting, otherwise the free return cannot be secured. Those having to travel over roads operated by different companies should procure a certificate for each. The free return will be conditional upon our having three hundred delegates purchasing full fare tickets to the convention. Otherwise the railway companies will charge one-third of a single fare for return tickets. It is confidently anticipated, however, that there will be present many more than the number necessary to secure the free return.

**REPRESENTATION.**—The plan of representation to this convention is as follows:—Every church and society is entitled to two representatives, and each church and society having more than fifty members, is entitled to an additional delegate for each additional fifty.

The following organizations are entitled to representation on the basis named: County, City and Electoral District Prohibition Alliances, Leagues or Central Committees, Branches of the W.C.T.U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I.O.G.T., Councils of the R. T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, any prohibition or temperance organizations, Church Congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, and other young people's associations in connection with church work; Ontario members of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, elected from representative ecclesiastical, temperance and prohibition bodies, members of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, Ontario Members of Parliament and members of the Provincial Legislature in favor of prohibition, will also be members of the convention.

**DELEGATES AND VISITORS.**—It is specially requested that every organization appointing delegates will send a list of the names and addresses of such delegates to the Secretary of the Alliance at the earliest opportunity. The post card form enclosed, or any other, may be used for this purpose. Every delegate should also be notified, and informed of railway rates, and other matters set out in this circular.

The commodious gallery of the Pavilion will be reserved for the accommodation of persons coming to the convention who are not delegates, and all such may secure reduced rates on the plan above set out.

The Secretary will cheerfully and promptly furnish additional copies of this "Call," credential forms, or any further information in his possession to any friend applying for the same.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

F. S. SPENCE,

Secretary.

W. A. MCKAY, D.D.,

President.

### IT CAN'T BE OVERDONE.

The Temperance Cause of Boston, published by the Massachusetts T. A. Society, says:—In this State last year 18,729 persons were convicted and sentenced for drunkenness, of whom 3,580 had previously served five or more sentences, while 857 had been committed more than fifteen times, and 37 had been in jail more than fifty times. As the entire number of sentenced prisoners was 25,144, liquor is directly responsible for seventy-four per cent of this record. Yet some people say we are overdoing this agitation.

### IS IT RIGHT?

Is it right to preach salvation to men and women and then vote to perpetuate an institution that brings damnation to them?

Is it right to teach your boy to restrain his passions and then vote to license a place where his worst passions will be influenced?

Is it right to preach justice and charity and then vote to license a thing to rob wives and children of their bread and bring lasting disgrace and misery upon them?—The Templar, N.S.