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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. V. No. 1.

TORONTO, ONT. JULY, 1898.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

GETTING READY.

NOTES OF NEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED IN MANY PLACES, AND OTHER PLACES PREPARING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting held at Marbleton, Que. on June 28th, resulted in the formation of a strong prohibition plebiscite committee for Wolfe County. Rev. E. King Wilson is Chairman, and Mr. J. R. Andrews, Secretary.

Oxford County, Ont. held a Convention at Woodstock on June 14th. The old officers still retain their positions, but organizers were appointed for different municipalities. Arrangements were made for a thorough canvass of all the voters in the county, and for the raising of funds to push on the campaign.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance has opened a vigorous plebiscite campaign. An appeal has been made for a fund of \$5,000 to which all churches and temperance societies are asked to contribute. Those who wish to aid should send their subscriptions to S. J. Carter, Treasurer, 82 St. Peter St. Montreal.

A splendid Convention was held at Sherbrooke, Que. on July 8th, at which was formed a county plebiscite organization, A. S. Hurd, Q.C. is President, V. Morrill, Secretary and Rev. F. J. Day, Treasurer. A mass meeting at night was addressed by W. W. Buchanan.

Essex County Ont. has organized at the town of Essex on June 27th. There was a fine turnout of delegates. J. H. McConnell of Windsor was elected President, and Rev. J. I. Manthorne of Kingsville, Secretary. Conveners were appointed for all the municipalities in the county.

Hamilton, Ont. was organized on June 23rd. Ministerial Association took the lead in calling the organization meeting. Arrangements for active work have been made. The principal officers are F. W. Watkins, President; W. J. Copp, J. T. Middleton, Ald. McAndrew, C. A. Birge and Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Vice-Presidents; J. C. Bale, Secretary and W. H. Draper, Treasurer.

A prohibition convention for the North West Territories has been called to be held at Regina on Tuesday, July 19th. All churches, temperance societies and Sundayschools are invited to send representatives. The main work of the gathering will be plebiscite organization and no doubt will start much good work for the new country.

A rousing convention was held at Brussels, Ont. on June 15th, well attended and thoroughly in earnest. Organization for the riding was effected, W. H. Kerr of Brussels being chosen as President, T. A. McLaughlin as Secretary and Rev. R. Paul as Treasurer. Organizers were appointed for the different municipalities. A rousing mass meeting was held in the evening presided over by the newly elected President and addressed by Dr. McDonald, M.P. and Rev. B. H. Spence.

The Montreal Herald has a special commissioner at work visiting different parts of Quebec province, and securing the opinions of clergymen and other leading citizens upon prohibition, the object being to ascertain what will probably be the outcome of the plebiscite in Quebec. There is found to be a general belief that prohibition would be a vast benefit to the community but in many cases an uncertainty as to

whether or not it could be made effective. It is on this line that our Quebec friends should get in their facts and arguments.

The Province of New Brunswick is getting ready for the fray. Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D. and Rev. G. W. Fisher, President and Secretary respectively, of the prohibition plebiscite campaign committee, have issued an appeal for the immediate, thorough organization of counties. Conventions are to be held, campaign plans approved, literature circulated and all arrangements for thorough work made perfect. Mr. W. W. Buchanan is now in the province delivering addresses. He will hold meetings as follows:—Woodstock, July 9, 10, 11; St. Stephen, July 13, 13; Fredericton, July 14, 15; St. John, July 16, 17, 18.

The following county conventions are announced in Ontario: Prince Edward, July 16; Dundas, July 19; Peterbro, July 20; Frontenac, July 21; North Lanark, July 21; East Durham, July 21; Renfrew, July 23; South Ontario, July 22; Victoria, July 28; East Northumberland, July 30; Lennox and Addington, Aug. 2. In New Brunswick: York, July 11; St. John, July 18.

A provincial convention for Manitoba is to be held at Winnipeg on July 12th, and a convention for the Northwest Territories at Regina on the 19th. The delegates who were at the Alliance Council for British Columbia, purpose summoning a provincial convention for their province immediately upon their return. The provincial organizations now in operation are busily pushing the work of getting counties into campaign shape. Present indications are that the organization for plebiscite will be the most thorough ever effected by prohibitionists in Canada.

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 B'ld'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.

A GREAT CONVENTION

THE ANNUAL RALLY OF ONTARIO PROHIBITIONIST.

About eight hundred delegates and visitors attended the annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in the Horticultural Pavilion, Toronto, on July 5th. Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C. was in the chair, and was supported by such an array of well-known leaders in the prohibition movement that we cannot even mention them by name. The meeting all through was marked by earnestness and harmony. There was practically unanimity in regard to every question of importance, enabling the convention to transact a large amount of business in a very short space of time.

The Report of the past year's work was a document of much interest, relating the stirring history of the campaign that defeated the liquor party's attempt to hamper the plebiscite ballot with a taxation condition that would have cost us many votes. Details of receipts and expenditures were submitted, and full reports of the work done to secure the organization of the electorate.

The report of the Plebiscite Campaign Committee which was unanimously adopted, urged the most thorough organization of the electorate in every polling subdivision; instructed the Executive Committee to furnish workers with information regarding plans of work, advised the formation of local committees to superintend polling; literatures circulation, and the publication of useful matter in local newspapers; approved the literature already published; recommended the publication of a list of available speakers; and the translation into French and German of literature already published.

In the same connection it was decided that the Alliance Executive should make arrangements to furnish facts and information to all applying for them, to meet hostile newspaper editorials or correspondence.

The Committee on Legislation and Political Action commended the course of the Government in submitting the plebiscite untrammelled by any other question, expressed regret at the failure of the Ontario Legislature to respond to the demand for reasonable progressive measures, and recommended effort to secure for the people in localities the right to prevent the renewal of licenses, and to limit the hours of liquor selling.

The Finance Committee recommended the raising of the sum of \$5000 as a central fund for campaign purposes. An appeal was made to the Convention and about \$950 was subscribed as a start.

In the evening the Pavilion was crowded at a public meeting presided over by Dr. Maclaren, and addressed by J. R. Dougall and Major E. L. Bond of Montreal, M. Auger of Shefford Co., Que., Rev. B. H. Spence of Manitoba, Rev. Messrs A. E. Greene and J. C. Speer of British Columbia, Mrs. M. A. Thornley of London, Hon. Senator Vidal of Saruia, and Hon. G. W. Ross, Provincial Minister of Education. Letters regretting absence and containing much encouragement were received from Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, President Dominion W. C. T. U., and Hon. S. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Officers for the coming year were elected, J. J. Maclaren being again chosen as President, F. S. Spence as Secretary and R. J. Fleming as Treasurer. A large number of Vice-Presidents and other members of the Executive Committee were also elected.

THE DOMINION MEETING

The meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance held in Richmond Hall, Toronto, on July 6th was attended by about seventy delegates representing Church Conferences, Provincial Temperance Societies and similar organizations in different parts of the Dominion. Hon. A. Vidal presided. The interest of the meeting centered round plans for the coming campaign. A special committee brought in a report making many valuable suggestions for work, similar in many cases to those approved by the Ontario Branch the preceding day. These will be transmitted to the officers of the different provincial organizations that will be charged with the carrying of them into effect. We hope to be able to publish a number of them in full in next issue of the "Camp Fire." No important changes were made in the officers of the Council, Senator Vidal being again unanimously elected President, W. H. Orr, Treasurer; J. H. Carson, Recording Secretary and F. S. Spence Corresponding Secretary.

THE SERPENTS TRAIL.

SOME OF THE DEADLY DOINGS OF DRINK.

Hardly a day goes by without contributing its sad quota to the fearful list of fatalities caused by the liquor curse, fearful endings of blighted lives, or sudden destruction of those whose lives are cut short by the wrong doing of others. Here are a few specimens.

A Drunken Murder.

On Saturday, June 11th in the city of Montreal, Elzear Martin, aged 27, shot his mother-in-law dead, and nearly his wife. He was wild with drink.

A Fatal Spree

James O'Donohue an intelligent, well connected young man of Toronto was found hopelessly drunk on the streets and taken charge of by the police. A few hours later he died.

Died Through Drink.

A woman known as Frankie Moore who had once been wealthy was found dead in her house in Toronto on June 5th. She had been drinking heavily for two weeks and her death was the result.

A Suicide.

Frank Newsome, of Toronto, a commercial traveller, shot himself while under the influence of liquor at a hotel in Detroit on June 28th. His much respected relatives are heartbroken over the fearful catastrophe.

Drinking and Drowned.

On Saturday, June 18th Charles Nurse, hotel keeper at the Humber near Toronto, was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, May 22nd. On that day some young men left the Humber in a boat while intoxicated and one of them was drowned. Nurse was fined \$20 and costs.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA, IN A NEW DRESS.

One of the funnest of all the funny books is, certainly "Samantha at Saratoga." Will Carleton pronounces it "delicious humor" and Bishop Newman says it is "bitterest satire, coated with the sweetest of exhilarating fun." Formerly published by subscription at the price of \$2.50, and sold, it is said, by the hundred thousand, it has recently been issued in an exquisite little cloth-bound volume in the "Cambridge Classics" series by the celebrated cheap book publishers, Hurst & Co., of New York, as a means of widely advertising that series, and is sold at the fabulously low price of 25 cents. It would seem strange if they should not sell a million of them. They are sold by booksellers, or the publishers direct.

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, JULY, 1898

READY.

The splendid Conventions held in Toronto on July 5th and 6th may be taken as the formal commencement of the Dominion Prohibition Plebiscite campaign.

Previous to that time much organization had been effected, many plans had been laid, large quantities of literature had been circulated. The Conventions however, gave a new impetus to work, definitely endorsed what had already been done, and declared the lines upon which the battle must be fought.

Not the least interesting part of the proceedings was the great mass meeting held on the evening of July 5th, addressed by representatives from four provinces, all of whom spoke confidently of the brightness of the outlook in their respective localities. The speech of Hon. G. W. Ross was full of forcible arguments, furnishing a splendid model for other campaigners. The reports of the Executive Committees were full of encouragement and told of an immense amount of work done that must be productive of far reaching results.

The contest is now fairly on. It is confidently anticipated that voting will take place in about three months. There is no time to lose. The central organization is ready. Every locality should be immediately organized. Anyone who wants advice or assistance should forthwith correspond with the Executive Officer of his provincial organization. The list is as follows:

Nova Scotia.—W. J. Sanders, Halifax. *New Brunswick.*—Rev. Geo. 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. *British Columbia.*—Rev. J. C. Speer, Victoria.

PROHIBITION IN NORWAY.

Bitter attacks are being made by the liquor favoring press upon Norwegian prohibition. An attempt is made to show that since the Parliament has given the people the privilege of local prohibition, drunkenness has increased, and that lately the votes of the people have shown less favor for prohibition.

Some of the facts of the case are generally suppressed, and statistics are quoted that in themselves might lead to wrong conclusions unless fairly explained. As a matter of fact Norway was at one time an exceedingly drunken country. Legislation was enacted

prohibiting the unregulated distillation and sale of spirits, and providing for the establishment of the Company System. Under this legislation a great many distilleries were suppressed. The Company System was adopted in many places. Convictions for drunkenness fell off greatly.

In 1801 an Act was passed authorizing a general vote as to whether the Company System should be in force in different localities, or should be replaced by prohibition. In 1806 eighteen towns voted, fourteen of them declaring for prohibition. In 1807 fifteen towns voted and ten of them declared for prohibition. In 1808 already eleven towns have voted and seven have gone for prohibition. None of the towns that voted for prohibition have gone back to the Company System. In fact they cannot go back for five years.

The law which provided for this voting, also enjoined the police authorities to arrest every apparently intoxicated person. Accordingly offenders of this kind are now much more strictly dealt with. Arrests for drunkenness are therefore increased. There have been increases in towns that voted prohibition, and also great increases in towns which remain under the Company System. It is argued that failure of prohibition is shown by fewer towns voting for prohibition recently, and an increase in the number of arrests. Fewer towns have voted because there are fewer to vote. Arrests have increased because the police are more vigilant.

It must be borne in mind that neither the local prohibition of Norway nor the Company System, interferes with the free sale of fermented liquor containing under twenty-two per cent of alcohol. This liquor, with the change in law enforcement, sufficiently accounts for the drunkenness that is reported. Temperance people are simply agitating for local option power to prohibit other forms of liquor as well as ardent spirits. They have not changed their views. They have not reversed their action.

PRESBYTERIANS SOLID.

The vagaries of Rev. Dr. Grant, of Kingston, on the prohibition question, were aired again in the Presbyterian Church General Assembly on June 14th. His hostility to prohibition, which has won so much applause in liquor circles, found strong expression when the report of the committee on church life and work was presented. The resolutions to which Rev. Dr. Grant took objection and endeavored to amend were in the following terms:—

5. "This Assembly desires to renew deliverances of past years on the subject of temperance, declaring the general traffic in intoxicating drink to be contrary to the word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion, that total legal prohibition is the true goal of all efficient temperance legislation, and that the church of Christ can make no compromise with a traffic that is in such deadly antagonism to all human happiness, all social virtues, and all religious life.

6. "That in view of the approaching plebiscite the recommendation of last Assembly be renewed, namely:—That our people are hereby earnestly exhorted to use their utmost endeavors in every lawful way to carry the plebiscite in favor of prohibition, by an overwhelming majority, and thus free the church from one of its deadliest foes, our land from untold misery and crime, and our modern civilization from its direst reproach and shame."

These clear cut deliverances were strongly assailed in a speech remarkable for its recklessness of assertion and want of logic, one of the doctor's declarations being that prohibition "will usher in a frightful carnival of intemperance and of almost every public vice." He desired to modify the resolutions, but his amendments were overwhelmingly defeated. Resolution

No. 6 he proposed to change so as to make it simply exhort electors to "vote on the question submitted to them intelligently and conscientiously."

He evidently hoped by the substitution of this phrase to get some votes in favor of eliminating the forcible appeal which the committee report proposed. In favor of the change he only secured nine votes, the original report being endorsed with overwhelming enthusiasm.

It is to be hoped that the deliverance of the General Assembly logical and forcible as it is, will carry conviction wherever it is read, and that the evils which it so strongly denounces will have arrayed against them an enlightened public sentiment in favor of the legislative remedy so emphatically approved.

LITERATURE.

Over five million pages of literature have now been issued by the Dominion Alliance Literature Committee. More is being prepared as rapidly as possible. The demand is great.

This is very gratifying. There are however, many localities that have yet done nothing to avail themselves of the splendid opportunities open to them in this respect. They are earnestly requested to write at once to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto for full information.

There are now ready twenty-four splendid campaign documents, which are furnished friends of our cause for free distribution at prices far below the cost of production. We must work for victory in the coming campaign by fairly carpeting our Dominion with prohibition literature.

A MOTHER'S DELUSION.

A New York physician related the following facts:

A few weeks ago he was called to the help of a man who had been mortally wounded in one of the low dance halls or "dives" of the city. When he had attended to his patient, the doctor looked curiously about him. The wounded man lay before the bar, against which lounged some ragged old sots. In the next room a few young men, flushed and bright-eyed, were playing cards, while the gaudily dressed barmaids carried about the liquor.

But neither the gamblers nor the women nor the drunkards paid any attention to the dying man on the floor. They squabbled and laughed, deaf to his groans. The proprietor of the dive, a burly fellow who had been a prize fighter in his younger days, having seen the police secure the murderer, had gone back quietly to his work of mixing drinks. Death apparently had no interest or terror for these people.

Suddenly a little old woman, with white hair, a thin shawl drawn about her, came to the street door. Her appearance produced a startling effect.

The besotted old men at the bar put down their glasses and looked at her uneasily, the card players hastily shut the door to keep out the sight of her, and the barmaids huddled together in silence, but the change in the brutal landlord was most striking. He arose hastily and came up to her, an expression of something like terror on his face.

"Is James here?" she asked gently.

"No, no, he is not here. I do not know where he is!" he said hurriedly. She looked about bewildered. "I was sure he was here. If he comes, will you tell him his mother wants him, sir?"

"Yes, yes." The man urged her out of the door. The physician soon followed, and saw her going into another dive and grog shop along the street.

"Who is she?" he asked of a policeman outside. "Is she in no danger. The man shook his head significantly.

"They'll not hurt her, sir. They've done their worst to her. She is the widow of a clergyman and she had one son, a boy of sixteen years. They lived happy and comfortable enough till he took to going to pool rooms, and then to theatres, and at last to the dives here.

"He was killed in one of them in a fight three months ago in that very one you were in just now, and was carried home to her, bloated from drink and covered with blood, and dead.

"She's known nothing since. She only remembers that he came to these houses, and goes about among them searching for him every day.

"They're afraid to see her. They think she brings a curse on them. But they won't harm her. They've done their worst to her."

This is a true story. How many sons of loving mothers are going down like this boy into these dark places to-day?—*Fourth's Companion.*

SPARE THE CHILDREN'S FEET.

A ragged woman was crossing the corner of a public park in London, where the children of the poor are accustomed to play, many of them bare-footed. A burly policeman stationed at the corner watched the woman suspiciously. Half-way across, she stopped and picked up something which she hid in her apron. In a instance the policeman was by her side. With gruff voice and threatening manner, he demanded:

"What are you carrying off in your apron?"

The woman seemed embarrassed, and refused to answer. Thereupon the officer of the law, thinking she had doubtless picked up a pocketbook, which she was trying to make away with, threatened to arrest her unless she told him at once what she had in her apron.

At this the woman reluctantly unfolded her apron, and disclosed a handful of broken glass.

In stupid wonderment the policeman asked:

"What do you want with that stuff?"

A flush passed over the woman's face, then she answered simply:

"If you please, sir, I just thought I'd like to take it out of the way of the children's feet."

Blessings on the kind-hearted old woman who was so thoughtful of the children's needs and children's feet. Would we imitate so good an example, let us take out of the path of the little ones anything that can wound them, injure them or cause them to stumble, and nothing can injure them more or cause them to stumble so certainly as drink.—*N. T. Advocate.*

A TRAMP'S ELOQUENT LECTURE.

A tramp asked for a free drink in a liquor saloon, the request was granted, and when he was in the act of drinking the proffered beverage, one of the young men present exclaimed: "Stop, make us a speech. It is a poor liquor that doesn't unloosen a man's tongue." The tramp hastily swallowed down the drink, and, as the liquor stirred his blood, he straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his rags and dirt could not obscure.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I look tonight at you, and it seems to me I look upon the picture of my lost manhood. This bloated face was once as young and handsome as yours. This shambling figure once walked as proudly as yours. I once had a home and friends and position. I had a wife as beautiful as an artist's dream, but I dropped the priceless pearl of her honor and respect in the wine cup, and Cleopatra like, saw it dissolve, and quaffed it down in the brimming draught. I had children as sweet and lovely as the flowers of spring, but saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, but I put out the holy fire, and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead. I had aspirations and ambitions that soared as high as the morning star, but I broke and bruised their beautiful wings, and at last strangled them that I might not be tortured with their cries any more. Today I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp with no home to call his own, a man in whom every good impulse is dead, and all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

The tramp ceased speaking, the glass fell from his nerveless fingers and shivered into fragments on the floor. The swinging doors pushed open and shut again, and when the little group about the bar looked up the tramp was gone.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

Selections

HASTE TO THE RESCUE.

Hark! what cry arrests mine ears;
Hark! what accents of despair;
'Tis the drunkards earnest prayer,
Friends of Jesus, hear.
"Godly men, to you we cry;
Rests on you our anxious eye;
Help us, Christians, or we die
In dark despair."

Hasten, Christians! haste to save
Brothers from the drunkard's grave,
Difficulties boldly brave.
Hark! for help they call.

"Haste then to the rescue!" haste!
See! the souls by drink laid waste;
See! the work of God defaced
In Satan's deadliest thrall.

Go, then, in the Saviour's name,
Snatch those firebrands from the
flame;

Deck his royal diadem
With their ransomed souls,
Work, Oh! "Work while yet 'tis day,"
Look to HIM to show the way!
Naught must tempt you to delay
In rescuing captive souls.

—Selected.

THE TEMPERANCE SHIP.

In a wake of light, with the canvas as
white
As foam on the waves of the sea,
Fast making her trip is the Temperance
ship,
Bound to all lands that are free.

A flag is nailed fast to each tapering
mast,
The flag of the free and the brave;
Rend the air with huzzas for the banner
of stars
And the good old ship on the wave.

With truth at the helm, though the
waves overwhelm,
Not a thread will be torn from her
sail.

Her colors are true as the Red, White
and Blue,
Hurrah for the ship in the gale!

The flag at her bow is as stainless as
snow,

The white flag of honor and peace;
And the canvas that crowds like clouds
upon clouds,
Is soft as the wind-woven fleece.

On the deck, firm and true, stand the
Captain and crew.

"All is well," the commander cries.
"We shall gain the port, we shall storm
the fort,
For victory goes where our banner
flies."

Geo. W. Bungay.

SATAN'S SAWMILLS.

The sawmills of Satan, the slum and
saloon,
Where villains and felons are made,
Daylight and twilight, midnight and
noon,
Driving their devilish trade.

Up with the gates! How they haul
them in
As they jam and jostle and crash!
Soaked and sodden and slimy with sin
To these terrible teeth they rush.

Lads and lasses, the freckled and fair,
Robbed of their beauty and bloom;
The child of vice and the child of
prayer
Drawn to the drunkard's doom.

Oh, horrible change! From the mill
he comes
All scarred and scathed and cursed;
A raving wretch flung out of the slums,
The demon has done his worst.

Boys from the schoolhouse, college and
cot
Seized and sawn and slain,
A license for this he bargained and
bought
To keep up the old refrain.

Who licensed this ruffian to capture
and kill
The lad that was loved so well;
To cut him up in his murder mill
To fuel the flames of hell?

By the love of your God and the love
of your boy,
Oh, freemen, we plead and implore,
These sawmills of Satan denounce and
destroy,
Till we hear them or fear them no
more.
No more let them buzz, buzz, hum,
hum, hum,
Or use up our youth by selling them
rum.

—Selected.

CIDER—THE HARM IT DOES.

The use of cider in our country is a
curse. Thousands of boys have learned
to drink whiskey, and have become
drunkards through their love for cider.
It is a terrible deceiver. It is the
"devil's tobogan slide." A large pro-
portion of drunkards begin their bad
habits by the use of "sweet cider," and
"harmless wines" at home. These
drinks are so much the more dangerous
because the people do not suspect that
there is any harm in using them.

They are much like the Indians who
are always very hard and dangerous to
fight because they hide themselves in
unsuspected places, and rush upon their
victims unawares. There is a snake
called Moccasin, which is more danger-
ous even than the rattle-snake, because
it looks velvety, lies so still and gives
no signs of its presence, till its victim
is wholly within its reach. This is just
the case with alcohol in home-made
drinks. People do not suspect there
is alcohol in them because they make
them themselves.

In the larger towns, especially where
the bar saloon is prohibited, cider sell-
ing is made the cloak for selling all
kinds of liquors. Boys and young men
are systematically deceived. Brandy,
whiskey or rum is put in cider, which
is sold as "sweet cider." Some saloons
put out the sign "Sweet Cider Free,"
and without thought many country boys
are decoyed into the saloon. They are
made very welcome. They are given
cider with whiskey in it. The place
looks so pleasant that they go again and
again. At last an appetite is formed,
associations are made and they become
regular customers of the place.

The cider drinking habit by children
sometimes leads to delirium tremens.
Dr. Travis relates a case, in his own
practice, where he was called to a child
six years old who had every symptom
of this terrible disease. Inquiry proved
that he was accustomed to drink cider
at the table, where it was the family
beverage, and to suck it through a
straw from the cider barrel as often as
he chose. Cider drinking parents are
apt to have whiskey drinking children.

It is believed that a large proportion
of the reformed men who fall after
signing the pledge, do so through cider.
It seems to wake up the old appetite.
The stomach of such a man is much
like a jar that has had pickles in it.
Our mothers say that fruit put in such
a jar, even after the jar has been
scalded, is sure to "work." There is
enough of the old decay left to cause
ferment. So the old appetite of the
drinker is awakened by cider, and he
goes back to his cups again.

If you are determined to drink cider
you cannot consistently say that your
neighbor shall not drink lager beer.
Your influence would be quite
destroyed, and your example would
lead the wrong way. If you intend to
fight the saloon and put down the aw-
ful traffic that causes so much crime
and sorrow, then you must not drink
cider which is just as bad as beer.

—"Scientific Temperance."

LICENSE A FAILURE. WHAT THEN?

The state having failed to destroy
the evils of the traffic by license, or by
giving communities the power to deal
with it, should outlaw it, brand it as
infamous, and the people should put in
administrative offices men whose hon-
or, conscience, and party fealty all
say: You must enforce the law. Cow-
ards may cry: "You are going too
fast," but every interest of home,
humanity civilization and country de-
mands immediate action.

The last time I was at home, my
little boy stood by me to say with a
laugh: "Papa, I's almost a man." For
a moment I was as happy as he in
he thought, and then the cloud came:
every inch he grows taller, every day
he grows older, brings nearer the time
when he will go out on the streets of a
city that opens more schools to make
him a devil than it does to make him
a man. I bowed my head and asked
God to give me courage and muscle
and nerve to stand in the front of the
fight with my fellow-workers, and
assist in freeing our land from this
curse before my boy should be in dan-
danger. "In a hurry?" How many
more hearts must be broken? How
many more babies be starved? How
many more women must have the

light of love and hope taken out of
their lives? How many more fathers,
and husbands, and sons must be offered
up on the altar of this devilish license
system. How many more compromises
must we make, before this Christian
people will stand shoulder to shoulder,
and for wife and babies and friends
and home and country cry: "Cowards
out of the way! this is a battle to
the death, and may God defend the
right!"—Hon. J. B. Finch.

ONLY ONE REMEDY.

"There are some sins and some sin-
ner so dangerous that there are no
remedials, no secondary measures, and
I hold that this drink is one. What
are you to do? Reform it? Yes. Re-
form it out of existence. We have too
long tinkered at it. Too long we have
tried to tie it in by the elbows, to saw
its teeth, to cut its claws, and in
various ways to crib, cabin, and confine
the beast, but it is still roaring abroad
and as devastating as ever. I doubt
we will have to shoot it. Nothing else
will do. It belongs to this drink curse
to devour, to blight, and to destroy.
It is in the drink to curse the bodies
and souls of men. It is inherent in it
from the beginning, and what we need
is not only old Joshua's intrepidity and
old Joshua's splendid audacity and
swiftness, but we need also old Joshua's
thoroughness."—Rev. John McNeill.

LIQUOR AND YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon Lydston, of the Illinois
National Guard, has issued a series of
directions for the preservation of health
while in camp, among which are the
following:

"The soldier should take no stimu-
lant other than coffee and tea, except
under medical advice. The surgeons
especially and earnestly request the
command to follow this injunction to
the letter. As a stimulant, sustainer
and food, coffee is far superior to
alcoholic or malt liquors, and contains
no elements of danger. Alcohol is
especially detrimental to the digestive
organs, liver and kidneys. These are
the chief points of attack in yellow
fever. Experience has proved that in
both hot and cold climates the total
abstainer last longer, endures more
and fights better than the drinker."
—N. T. Advocate.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A hot debate took place in the
Anglican Synod of Diocese of Toronto
recently, over a resolution submitted
by Mr. Beverley Jones prohibiting the
leasing of church property for the sale
of liquor. Stirring speeches were made
and an almost unanimous vote was
cast in favor of the proposition.

The twenty-ninth annual session of
the Scottish Good Templar Grand
Lodge was exceedingly large and
enthusiastic. Immense public meet-
ings were held and a large increase
in the membership was reported. Rev.
D. C. McKellar, of Denney, was elected
G.C.T., and T. Honeyman, G.S.

At the annual Council meeting of
the British Women's Liberal Federa-
tion recently held, Miss Agnes Slack,
Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U.,
moved a resolution strongly endorsing
local option legislation for Great
Britain. There were only four votes
recorded against the motion, which
was adopted with much enthusiasm.

The fifth annual convention of
Ontario Liquor Sellers was held in
London on June 21st. About one
hundred and fifty were present. They
were welcomed by the Mayor of the
city. The principal speaker at the
convention was Mr. James Haverson
who devoted sometime to asserting the
respectability of the organization,
dwelling specially upon the decorous
behavior of its members when they
waited on the Ontario Government to
object to temperance legislation. He
also spoke strongly of the respectable
nature of the liquor business and the
dislike of hotel keepers to drunkenness,
and quoted figures to show what an
enormous revenue the country derive
from the traffic.

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during
the stirring years of 1803-4-5 in the
form of a magazine. It was de-
voted 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 state-
ments; 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 prohi-
bition 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 Pitcairn Island;—The Canada
Temperance Act;—Local Option;—
The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—
The Gothenburg System;—The Ques-
tion 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 Christen-
dom;—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;—Drunken-
ness 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 Temper-
ance Question.

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THE PLEBISCITE ACT.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION,
MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1898.*
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a.) The expression "Dominion election" means an election of a member to serve in the House of Commons;
 - (b.) The expression "electoral district" means any locality in Canada entitled to return a member or members to the House of Commons.
3. There shall be submitted to the vote of the electors hereinafter declared entitled to vote thereon, the following 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?
4. The Governor in Council shall by proclamation name the day on which the voting shall take place, in all the electoral districts.
 2. The proclamation shall be published in at least three successive issues of the *Canada Gazette* and of the *Official Gazette* of each province.
5. The persons entitled to vote shall be all persons who would be entitled to vote at the Dominion election the day of nomination for which was the day appointed for the voting.
6. For the purpose of submitting the question to the electors, obtaining an answer thereto, and ascertaining the result of the vote, the same proceedings, as nearly as may be, shall be had as in the case of a general Dominion election, and *The Dominion Elections Act* and *The North-West Territories Representation Act*, and their amendments, and *The Franchise Act, 1898*, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any regulations, orders or instructions made or given by the Governor in Council thereunder, apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the conduct of such proceedings, and with respect to the powers to be exercised, and the duties to be performed by, and the rights, obligations, liabilities, qualifications and disqualifications of, judges, officers, electors and all other persons, and with respect to offences and the penalties which may be incurred.
7. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, for the purpose of this Act, make and give all such regulations, orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as are in his judgment necessary or expedient for the effectual carrying out of such purposes of the provisions of *The Dominion Election Act* and *The North-West Territories Representation Act*, and their amendments, and *The Franchise Act, 1898*.
8. The ballot papers for the purpose of the voting under this Act shall be in the following form:—
Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting

| | |
|---|-----|
| YES. | NO. |
| the importation, manufacture or sale, of spirits, | |
| wine, ale, beer, *cider and all other alcoholic | |
| liquors for use as beverages? | |

 2. The ballot papers shall be prepared at Ottawa, by the Queen's Printer and Contrroller of Stationery, and shall be forwarded with the writ, by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to the returning officers in sufficient numbers for each electoral district.
9. Every returning officer appointed for the purpose of this Act shall, by writing under his hand, appoint from among the applicants for such appointment, or on behalf of persons applying to have such appointment made, two agents, to attend at each polling station and at the final summing up of the votes, on behalf of those desirous of obtaining affirmative answers to the questions, and two agents so to attend on behalf of those desirous of obtaining negative answers, but no such agents shall be entitled to any remuneration from the Public Treasury.
10. Before any person so appointed enters upon his duty as agent, he shall make and subscribe before the returning officer or any deputy returning officer, a declaration to the effect that he is interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative or negative answer, as the case may be, to the question, which declaration may be in the form A in the schedule to this Act.
11. Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the deputy returning officer his written appointment.
12. In case no person has been appointed as aforesaid, to attend at any polling station, or at the final summing up of the votes, or in

*In moving the second reading of the Plebiscite Bill the term "Cider" was explained by the Minister of Agriculture. He 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."

the absence of any person so appointed, any electors, not exceeding two in the same interest, may, upon making and subscribing a declaration to the above effect, before the deputy returning officer or the returning officer, as the case may be, be admitted to the polling station, or the final summing up of the votes, as the agents on behalf of that interest.

13. Wherever it is provided in *The Dominion Elections Act* that anything may or shall be done in the presence of or by the candidates or their agents or any of them, such provision shall, as applied to proceedings under this Act, be taken to refer to agents appointed in the manner aforesaid.

14. An affirmative vote on the question submitted shall be made by placing a cross (thus X) in the column headed "Yes" and a negative vote by placing a similar cross in the column headed "No."

15. After summing up the votes in the manner provided by *The Dominion Elections Act*, the returning officer shall declare the total number of votes given for the affirmative and the negative respectively.

16. Every returning officer shall, immediately after the sixth day after the final addition by him, or the ascertainment by him under section 63 of *The Dominion Elections Act*, of the number of votes given in the affirmative and in the negative respectively, unless before that time he receives notice that he is required to attend before a judge for the purpose of a final addition or recount of the votes, and where there has been a final addition or recount by the judge, immediately thereafter,—

(a) transmit, by post and duly registered, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his return as to the results of the polling in his electoral district, in the form B in the schedule to this Act, together with all unused ballot papers and the report, ballot papers, statements, lists of voters, poll books, lists and documents, which under section 65 of *The Dominion Elections Act* he is required so to transmit; and

(b) prepare two certified copies of the return, and deliver them respectively to agents representing the opposing interests.

2. The report of the returning officer shall account for all the ballot papers received by him from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing what has become of those, if any, which are not transmitted by him.

17. Immediately upon receipt of the return from each electoral district, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall in the ordinary issue of the *Canada Gazette* give notice with respect to that electoral district of—

- (a.) The total number of affirmative answers, and
- (b.) The total number of negative answers.

18. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall also in the ordinary issue of the *Canada Gazette* in which any such notice is given, publish a summary of all the returns then received, classifying the totals in each particular according to provinces, and in the North-West Territories by provisional districts.

2. This summary shall be so arranged, and contain such further particulars based upon the returns, as the Governor in Council sees fit to order.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Form of Declaration by Agent.

In the matter of the Dominion Plebiscite Act, 1898.

I, _____, do solemnly declare that I am interested in and desirous of obtaining an affirmative (or a negative, as the case may be) answer to the question stated in the ballot paper.

Solemnly declared at
this _____ day of _____ 189 . } (*Signature of Agent.*)
Before me

A. B.,
Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer (*as the case may be*).

B.

Return by Returning Officer.

I hereby certify that at the polling of votes held in pursuance of the within writ in the electoral district of _____ there were polled _____ affirmative votes and _____ negative votes in answer to the question.

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

MARK YOUR BALLOT IN THE SPACE HEADED "YES."