

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE CAMP FIRE comes before the public with neither intention nor desire to rival the other larger and more comprehensive journals devoted to the advocacy of the temperance reform, but simply to fill a little niche that has been hitherto unoccupied.

It has two objects in view, firstly, to specially aid and strengthen the work of the Good Templar Order, and secondly, to supply in a convenient, cheap and attractive form a periodical, campaign sheet suitable for wide distribution.

It will set out monthly all the latest information about the progress and work of the great Good Templar Order, and will also furnish a choice selection of the best and most important news, facts and arguments; supplying all for a subscription fee so small that it must have at once a great circulation, and therefore, a wide field of usefulness.

In this work all are cordially invited to aid. Firstly, by sending us in subscriptions for themselves and friends, and secondly, by sending us all the news they can gather of the progress of the temperance cause in their respective localities. We will use the money to scatter the news far and wide to inspire our workers and help along the work.

ALONG THE LINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MANY FIELDS OF WORK.

The County of Chicoutimi, Que., votes on the 20th inst. on a proposition to repeal the Scott Act.

In the new Ontario Legislature the prohibitionists are by far the largest and strongest party. If they work together they can compel any legislation in the jurisdiction of the province.

The result of the elections have made it clear that Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge to promote prohibitory legislation was not only right morally, but wise politically. Prohibitionists are just learning the extent of the power they possess.

Information from Amaranth, Ont., shows that the Local Option by-law which went into operation in that township on May 1st, is proving a complete success, as are similar by-laws in the neighboring townships of East Luther and West Garafraza.

The Royal Commission has not reported yet, although it is three years since Parliament adopted it as an evasion of the prohibition issue. The leader of the Government told the House of Commons the other day that this expensive farce had already cost the country a hundred thousand dollars.

Prohibition went into operation in the city of Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, July 7th.

The Democratic party in Kansas has declared in favor of High License and against prohibition, and has chosen as candidate for governor David Overmyer, who left the Republican party because of its favor for prohibition.

The terrible outrages perpetrated in Chicago during the railway strike are largely accounted for by the announcement that the saloons at that time did about the largest business of which they ever had experience.

The National Division Sons of Temperance fiftieth annual session was opened at Waterville, Maine, on July 11th. The reports presented showed a membership of 62,528, being a falling off of 1,011. A good year's work had, however, been done, the finances were in good shape, and prospects were bright for progress.

Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi state, says that under the Local Option Law of that state liquor is now sold in only ten places in that commonwealth.

Wellman's Arctic expedition, which will shortly sail from Spitzbergen, will allow the use of alcohol for cooking purposes only.

The Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature is investigating several of the advertised cures for inebriety, with a view to adopting one of them for use in institutions supported by the state.

The Postmaster-General of the United States recently announced his intention not to appoint as postmaster any person engaged in the liquor traffic. He says he does this not as a matter of sentiment, nor because he believes in prohibition, but because the public service will be better secured by having post-offices conducted by men who are not keepers of drink-shops.

Rev. F. B. Boyce has made public a statement of the liquor bill of New South Wales for 1893. He estimates it as being £1,168,753, or about £3 8s. 11d. per head of the population. This is a considerable reduction of the amount so expended some years ago.

The New Jersey State Legislature at its last session passed a bill providing for scientific temperance instruction in all of the public schools of the state. There was only one vote against its passage. Schools neglecting such instruction will not be allowed a share in the public school grants.

Pleasant Town, Kansas, elected a woman for mayor this year. She found that the police force had not been active in regard to liquor law enforcement, and therefore dismissed all the men. She appointed in their stead men who could be relied on, and now there is no liquor selling.

In Potter county, Pennsylvania, no licenses have been issued for the past 30 years. Recently law enforcement became slack, but now it seems otherwise. At the last term of the court fifteen persons were convicted of liquor selling, and each of them was fined \$500, with nearly \$200 costs. These fines aggregated something like \$10,500 in all. It looks as though prohibition does prohibit there.

At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, held in Memphis, that part of the church discipline relating to temperance was amended so as to read as follows: "Let all our preachers and members abstain from the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and from voluntarily renting property for such sale. And if any shall engage in such manufacture or sale, or shall sign a petition for such license, or voluntarily rent any property for such sale, let the discipline be administered as in cases of immorality."

At the recent election of Licensing Committees in New Zealand 90,200 women voted. The number of men voting was 120,702. The women voters went strongly for prohibition, with the result that about three-fourths of the liquor selling places in the leading towns of the colony will be closed. Temperance reformers are much elated over their success, and are promising to speedily clear the liquor traffic entirely out of the colony.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

A BIG RALLY WISE PLANS FOR UNITED WORK.

The great gathering held at Montreal on July 3 and 4 was the largest national prohibition convention ever held in the Dominion.

Representatives were present from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Among them were men who occupy prominent public positions of various kinds, fully entitled to be considered leaders of the people. Hon. A. Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, opened the meeting, most of the sessions of which were presided over by R. J. Fleming, ex-Mayor of Toronto.

The convention was made specially interesting by the presence of Neal Dow, the veteran father of prohibitory law, who delivered a rousing address, showing that ninety years of total life have left him still with strength and power. The convention also had the great benefit and pleasure of an address from Miss Frances E. Willard, the leader of the White Ribbon hosts of America.

We have not space for more than a mention of the principal resolutions adopted by the convention. They were as follows:

That inasmuch as the enactment and enforcement of law must always depend to a great measure upon the strength of public opinion in favor of such law, and every citizen owes to the State the duty of doing his utmost to promote right legislation and strengthen public sentiment in favor of such legislation, we call upon all who favor the cause of prohibition to exert themselves more diligently than ever to educate the people in the soundness of the prohibition principle, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

That it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament to enact and provide for the enforcement of total national prohibition, that it is the duty of Provincial Legislatures to do the same to the full limit of their authority, and that it is the duty of every citizen to exert all the power enjoyed by him for the limitation and suppression to any and every possible extent, of the liquor traffic under existing legislation or any legislation that may hereafter be enacted.

That it is also recommended that in order to secure the nomination of prohibition candidates our friends take a more active part in political organization so as to secure the nomination, by all parties, of men who can be depended upon to support our cause, giving it to be understood distinctly that any other candidates will have their active opposition; that no candidate for Dominion Parliament or Local Legislature receive our support who will not publicly pledge himself to work in the interest of prohibition at every opportunity, regardless of fealty to his political party.

That it is desirable, as one of the best methods of educating the people, that a plebiscite be taken in those provinces and territories in which none has yet been taken.

That this convention, recognizing the power of the ballot in all questions of moral reform, and desiring to place on record its appreciation of the work of the temperance women of Canada for the annihilation of the liquor traffic, is of the opinion that properly-qualified women should no longer be denied the right of Parliamentary Franchise.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

READ CAREFULLY.

THE CAMP FIRE is not published to make money, but to aid the Temperance cause. It is supplied at a very low price. To aid, however, in securing for it a wide circulation, the following offers are made:

To anyone sending us the names of twenty new yearly subscribers, with the price, fifteen cents each, or three dollars in all, we will send free, postage prepaid, any one of the following premiums which the person receiving it may select:

PREMIUM LIST.

1. A beautiful regulation Good Templar Badge, in blue or white, as the receiver may choose, handsomely finished with gilt top and fringe, very choice.

2. THE TEMPERANCE SPEAKER'S OFFICE, comprising the following very useful books:--*The People versus The Liquor Traffic*, 240 pages; *Prohibition does Prohibit*, 120 pages; *Temperance Shot and Shell*, 128 pages. These are all good books, in neat paper covers.

3. THE VANGUARD for one year, a 64-page monthly Canadian moral reform magazine, containing all the latest and most complete statistics relating to the liquor traffic and the temperance reform. A work of great value.

NOTE.--Anyone sending 40 subscriptions may select two premiums, any one sending 60 may have all three.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

In addition to these premiums there will be also sent FREE, *carriage prepaid*, to the person sending in *before November 1st*, the LARGEST number of subscriptions at *fifteen cents each*, a copy of "TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS," a standard work of recent date, and of great value to all students of the temperance movement. It is issued in cloth binding, in two large volumes, and contains over 1,000 pages. Price \$5.00.

All persons proposing to compete for this grand prize should write at once, stating that they intend doing so, and specimen copies of THE CAMP FIRE, to show friends, will be sent them free.

A SUGGESTION.

The hot weather of July and August interferes with indoor meetings, but it makes possible the success of picnics, camp-meetings and other outdoor gatherings.

Here is an opportunity for doing much good work for the temperance cause. Lodges and other societies may get up outdoor rallies that will help them financially, advertise their work and do much to educate public opinion.

We strongly urge our friends, wherever practicable, to take hold of this matter. It is easily done if the right committee is appointed and wise plans are made. If you want help or advice write to the office of THE CAMP FIRE and you will be certain of, at least, a prompt and sympathetic reply.