

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. III. No. 4.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1896.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

Please read carefully important article headed "The Dominion Plebiscite," on the last page of this paper.

## NOTES OF NEWS.

FROM THE FIELD OF FIGHT.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS AND FOES ARE DOING.

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

A drunken brawl at the Tremont House in Toronto resulted in the forcible ejection of a young man whose leg was broken in the scuffle.

A press despatch from Vancouver, B.C., tells of the inquest on the body of Mr. Fritsherzberg who shot himself after an evening's spree.

A labouring man named Thomas McCarthy got the worse of liquor last month at the town of Milton, and while in that condition was run over by the C.P.R. train and instantly killed.

A very sad death occurred recently near Oshawa. A man named Boyle was badly beaten while in an intoxicated condition. Two days later he again got drunk, fell from his wagon and was found dead on the road.

### THE SENATE MAKES A MOVE.

The Dominion Senate debated at some length the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor in the restaurant. A committee considered the question for some time and finally the Senate voted to exclude from the privilege of liquor drinking all but members of their own House.

### A LOCAL OPTION CONTEST.

The W.C.T.U. of the town of Kingsville in Essex county, have started a local option campaign. They are petitioning the municipal council to submit a prohibitory by-law and have the vote taken in January at the time of the municipal election. We wish them great success.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DOES WELL.

The House of Commons after a lively debate adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. T. D. Craig of East Durham, providing for the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor within the House of Commons building. The motion was carried unanimously. This action was taken because of the statement that the closing of the bar which had formerly been decided upon, did not mean the entire abolition of liquor selling.

### BAPTISTS FOR PROHIBITION.

The Nova Scotia conference of the Free Baptist Church held its annual meeting at Port Medway commencing on Thursday, Sept. 10th. A prominent figure in the gathering was the active prohibition leader of the Maritime Provinces, Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D. Among other strong deliverances made regarding the temperance question were the following:—

That we believe the time has come when a prohibitory law may safely be enacted, and should be enacted, and that we hope the proposed plebiscite may show a large majority of voters favorable to a prohibitory law, and that our ministers are urged to actively participate in the preparations for the campaign.

### QUEBEC WHITE RIBBONERS.

#### A Great Rally of Earnest Workers.

The Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. held its thirteenth annual convention at Knowlton commencing on September the 29th, Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville presiding. A good deal of business was transacted. Public meetings were held. Among the prohibition workers who delivered addresses were Miss Dougall, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Leet, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Rugg and Mr. J. H. Carson.

The warmest debate of the Convention arose over plans for the coming plebiscite campaign, resulting in recommendations for raising money, co-operating with other organizations, canvassing electors, circulating literature and otherwise preparing for the conflict. Among the resolutions of thanks were the following:—

Resolved that the thanks of the Quebec Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union, representing a membership of 2,199, be hereby tendered to the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, for his promise of a plebiscite on the question of prohibition in the near future, and his promise to give us prohibition should the plebiscite be successful.

That the thanks of this Quebec Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union, representing a membership of 2,199, be hereby tendered to the Hon. Senator Vidal for his heroic and unceasing devotion to the cause of temperance, especially manifested of late in his urging upon the government the necessity of immediate temperance legislation and his active endeavors to abolish the bar in connection with the Senate of our Dominion.

That the thanks of this Quebec Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union, representing a membership of 2,199, be hereby tendered to the Hon. J. D. Edgar, the Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons, for his interest in the temperance cause as manifested in the abolition of the bar in connection with the House of Commons.

The following officers were elected:— Hon. president, Mrs. Middleton; president, Mrs. Sanderson of Danville; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. S. W. Foster of Knowlton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal; recording secretary, Mrs. H. Distin, Quebec; treasurer, Mrs. S. P. Leet, Montreal.

### FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

A terrible murder is reported from Winfield, Iowa, the result of a drunken brawl between two brothers-in-law. One of them shot the other seven times. The injured man lived only a few hours.

A Presbyterian minister named R. T. Caldwell, was brutally assaulted near Louisville, Ky. a couple of weeks ago. He had been preaching strong sermons against the saloon and other evils. A liquor sympathizer named Crowder attacked him from behind and beat him severely.

Miss Frances E. Willard has made an earnest appeal to the W.C.T.U. workers of America for earnest protests against the Armenian massacres. She earnestly urges the organization of meetings in every locality to call upon the United States Government to interfere.

Edward Crane, a famous base ball player, who some years ago won the International championship in Toronto, fell into dissipated habits and lately has been finding it hard to get along. A few days ago he committed suicide by drinking poison at Congress Hall Hotel, Rochester. He leaves a wife and a four year old child.

The Mystic Brotherhood, concerning which we have given our readers some information, seems to be a total failure. It was organized in Kansas for

the purpose of opposing prohibition, and boasted at one time of having 100,000 members. Dr. Daugherty of Kansas City declares that it has now less than 6,000 members. Its influence is practically nothing.

### UNFRUITFUL EFFORT.

Fifteen different bills relating to the liquor traffic were before the recent session of the House of Commons of Great Britain. Only one of them, which was simply an Act to continue certain laws that were about expiring, received the royal consent. The other fourteen were dropped at different stages, or crowded out by the closing of Parliament.

### LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S.

A table published by the New York Voice giving statistics regarding liquor consumption in the United States shows that the total amount consumed of liquor of all kinds has increased from 286,876,831 gallons in 1870, to the enormous amount of 1,140,764,716 gallons in 1895. The per capita consumption has gone up from 7.60 gallons to 16.35 gallons.

### THEY MUST KEEP CLEAR OF IT

Some employees in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad recently signed some petitions for liquor licenses. The general manager who, however, is not a prohibitionist, but who declares that the railway company insist on its employees having nothing to do with saloons, sent for the petitioners and informed them that they would have just twenty-four hours to withdraw their signatures. They did it very promptly.

### A PROHIBITION GOVERNOR.

Col. D. W. Jones, Democratic candidate for the position of Governor of Arkansas, was questioned as to his position in regard to the liquor traffic. His reply was as follows:—

"I look upon the saloon traffic as one of the very worst evils confronting our country, and if it were in my power it should cease absolutely, not only in Arkansas, but everywhere. Should the Legislature pass a bill to suppress it, it would meet my hearty approval as Chief Executive of the State."

The liquor element opposed him very bitterly, but he won in the election by 70,000 majority.

### WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The prohibition principle has won an important victory in the enactment by the Volksraad, which is the Parliament of the Transvaal, of a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to natives. The new law goes into operation January 1st, 1897. Statistics produced during the discussion on the question showed that about fifteen per cent of the workers in the mines were daily absent from their employment through drunkenness, while others though working were more hindrance and danger than help in the duties which they attempted to perform.

### THREE MORE VICTIMS.

A press despatch from Cleveland tells a terrible story of crime committed at 53 Mulberry St. Edward Wald residing there, under the influence of liquor, quarrelled with and struck his wife. His fourteen-year old son interfered, whereupon the drink-crazed man in a fit of passion threw the boy down a twenty foot stairway to the street where he lay writhing and screaming. A crowd gathered and roused by the struggles of the child, forced their way into the house, dragged out the father and attempted to hang him. The police interfered and a row began, during which Wald escaped, followed by both police and mob. Being nearly overtaken he plunged into a river close by and was drowned. The boy will die, and the mother probably also.

Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office. If you have not paid for it in advance, some one else has done so for you, or it is sent you free.

### A ROW IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

The campaign in South Dakota is waxing warm. The State will shortly vote upon the question of retaining prohibition as a part of the Constitution. Col. George W. Bain is helping the prohibitionists, speaking in some twenty-five principal towns and cities. There is a big row in the liquor camp. The local brewers who practically control the illicit liquor selling interests in the State, have been insisting upon the exclusive privilege to supply these illicit liquor dealers with beer. The outside brewing interests, which have contributed largely to the expense of the campaign, are bitterly resenting this selfishness. The liquor party seems to be badly in need of funds, and their organizer is clamouring for his pay.

The *New York Voice* publishes copies of a great number of letters showing that many State journals jumped at a proposition made them to publish anti-prohibition matter as editorial for a high price. The struggle will be severe, but prohibitionists are hopeful.

### A CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

An active campaign is in operation in the municipality of South Norfolk in the North-West Territories, to secure the adoption of prohibition. Under the license law the people of any municipality can do this by popular vote. There is only one license in the municipality but the proposal to issue others roused the community and under the lead of the Royal Templars they propose to go in for prohibition.

### "THE DOCTOR ORDERED IT."

Said an elderly man, a life-long teetotaler, and a humble Christian: "Aye, he ordered it, but I would not touch it. I was in the hospital, and the nurse came to me with something in a cup."

"Here," she said, "eat this."

"What is it?" said I.

"Beaten egg," said she. "Doctor ordered it."

"I took it, and was going to eat it, but when it came near my nose I smelled something I did not like."

"There's spirits in it," said I.

"Yes, brandy; doctor ordered it," she replied.

"I won't take it; I am a teetotaler," I said.

"And I talked to that nurse for an hour, and converted her and some of the sick folks, too, and the next morning the doctor came round and said I was going on wonderfully well, and I must have two glasses of port wine a day."

"Please sir, what is that?" I asked. "I am a teetotaler, sir, and I cannot take anything of that sort."

"No, sir," said the nurse; "it is of no use to order it for him. He would not eat his egg and brandy last night. He won't drink it."

"Won't he?" said the doctor, laughing. "Then give him a quart of milk a day. It will do just as well."

"And it did so well that he said I was one of his best patients; he never knew anyone recover more rapidly."

"So doctor's orders did not hurt me." Teetotal friends, be firm in times of trial, and refuse the poisonous draught which, injurious in health, is tenfold more pernicious in sickness. It is part of our mission to educate our doctors. And they are already beginning to find, in a remarkable number of cases, that wine and brandy do not suit the constitutions of those obstinate teetotalers who will not swallow them.—*Helena Richardson.*

# The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL  
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALY 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, OCTOBER, 1896.

## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The duty of the hour, as far as prohibitionists are concerned, is undoubtedly preparation for the coming campaign. It would be folly to waste time in discussing the question of the desirability or undesirability of the plebiscite plan. The contest is coming and we must be ready for it.

The struggle will be such as we have never experienced before in the history of the temperance reform in Canada. This will be because there never before was a contest that meant so much to either the liquor traffic or the prohibition cause.

It will not be an indefinite vote, the usefulness of which will depend upon some other undecided question, as was the case when the provincial plebiscites were held. The leader of the Dominion Parliament has pledged himself to obey the voice of the people. No one questions the right of the Dominion Parliament to enact the necessary legislation. The vote will be for the life or death of the legalized liquor traffic.

The best thought and zeal and effort of all our forces must be consecrated to this crusade. No helper however weak or humble can be relieved from duty. If we are united and true to the stupendous responsibility of this great opportunity we shall win the victory for which we have long hoped and toiled and prayed.

We therefore earnestly press upon all our workers the importance of the action recommended by the Dominion Alliance, namely, the formation in every municipality of a special organization for the purpose of planning and carrying out the details of the campaign which will shortly be inaugurated.

## LOCAL OPTION.

A number of inquiries have come to the office of this paper regarding the provisions of the Ontario Local Option Law. A pamphlet has been prepared setting out the details of the law, and giving information regarding the necessary procedure to secure local prohibition thereunder.

Any friend of the temperance cause who desires a copy of this pamphlet may obtain the same by stating his wish on a post card addressed to F. S. Spence, 51 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. It is specially requested that parties taking action on this line will send to same address information of the action they are taking and its results.

The present is a good time to deal with this matter. Prohibitory by-laws may now be passed by municipal councils and submitted to a vote of the electors at the approaching municipal election. By this means expense will be avoided. Under this wise legislation the liquor traffic may be abolished in a large portion of the Province of Ontario on the first of May, 1897.

## LICENSE LAW AMENDMENTS.

A deputation of prohibition workers will shortly wait upon the Ontario Government to ask for certain needed amendments to the Provincial license law.

The plebiscite cannot be taken before next year. It is absolutely impossible that any legislation could follow the vote before the parliamentary session of 1898. Such legislation will not likely come entirely into force immediately on its enactment.

We have therefore the licensed liquor traffic on our hands for some years to come, except in so far as we get rid of it by the powers now vested in electors by existing legislation. The Scott Act is available. The Ontario Local Option Law is available. Other restrictive measures are available. There are, however, many other respects in which the liquor traffic may be effectually curtailed by provincial legislation. It is for the attainment of this result that the action above set out is about to be taken.

The Provincial Convention held in Toronto in July recommended a certain number of proposed amendments to the license law. Others will occur to the minds of temperance workers. Anyone who has any valuable idea regarding this matter will confer a favor by sending the same speedily to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

## PARLIAMENTARY LIQUOR SELLING

The Dominion Parliament in the session which has just closed took an advance step that will have the warm approval of the people of Canada, including many who are not total abstainers, as well as those who are ardent advocates of temperance. No liquor selling is to be carried on any longer in the House of Commons.

It is not simply that the bar is suppressed, but that the sale of liquor is prohibited. The representatives of the people have shown their appreciation of public opinion, consistency and right principle. The fact that there was in this act some self restraint, and some confession of former wrong-doing makes the course adopted all the more commendable. It was unselfish, straightforward and manly.

The Senate, slower to move, less amenable to public opinion and composed of older men with more fixedness of habit, has not gone so far. It has, however, made a step. The sale of liquor in the Senate restaurant must be confined exclusively to Senators. This will limit materially the evil of which that institution is capable.

Why should this action have been necessary? Ottawa is part of the Province of Ontario. The territory upon which the Parliament Buildings stand is under Provincial control. So far as we have been able to learn no license has been issued to take effect in the Parliament Buildings. It seems to us that any liquor selling there is utterly illegal, that the man who sells and the man who buys are both direct violators of the license law. Why has not the local License Inspector taken some action regarding the matter?

## CLUBS.

Under the present restrictive license laws of the different Canadian Provinces the liquor traffic is confined within comparatively small limits. The laws for the punishment of illicit liquor selling have been gradually becoming more severe and more effective.

At the same time there has been growing up an evil of a serious character, with which the officers of the law are either unable or unwilling to deal. In our large cities and towns there are being multiplied clubs, in which the sale of liquor is systematically carried on, often regardless of all the conditions about hours, etc., which are imposed upon regular licensees. In some cases we understand the charters issued to Clubs authorize this liquor selling.

This action we cannot understand. The law of the land absolutely prohibits the sale of liquor without license. How the Government can authorize the doing, on any pretext, of what the statutes expressly forbid is what we cannot comprehend.

The difficulty, however, may easily be dealt with. The Legislatures can pass laws providing that liquor selling in Clubs shall be governed by the law that relates to liquor selling elsewhere. This will effectually stop Club liquor selling on Sundays and out of hours. It will permit of the inspection of Club premises by the license law officials. It will abolish many of the abuses connected with the present system.

In all probability many Clubs that now dispense liquor would not put themselves in the position of being recognized liquor selling institutions. They would simply get along without liquor at all, to the advantage of their members and their elevation in public opinion. It is sincerely to be hoped that at their next sessions the Provincial Legislatures will deal with this important matter.

## THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

It is hard to be patient with the many delays in our progress towards effective legislation against the drink evil. This is specially the case when we read the shocking details that every day's newspapers furnish of almost incredible outrage, brutality and crime, the direct result of the liquor traffic.

It would be impossible to present in this paper from month to month, even in the most condensed form, a statement of the heart-sickening details of atrocities perpetrated on innocent victims in Christian lands, equal in barbarity to the worst recorded brutality of Turks towards helpless Armenians. It is marvellous that men can look on this appalling curse with any complacency. It is mournful to find them face to face with it, discussing such comparatively unimportant details as the question of revenue, or the desirability of compensating the men who are growing rich out of this debauchery and sin, when the religious sentiment of a Christian nation says their murder and rapine shall cease.

Yet the whole infernal system is sustained by legislative authorization, profit sharing by organized society, the patronage and approval of many thousands of professing Christians, and, worst of all, the endorsement and argument of men whose profession it is to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Surely cowardice, cupidity and custom are strong in this land. Have we not more reason to mourn over our national sin and shame than to boast of our civilization and Christianity.

## NO OPPOSITION.

We have as many temperance societies in operation as it is wise to endeavor to support. The organization recommended for the plebiscite campaign is not in any sense a new society or a rival of any existing institution.

It is manifest that no temperance lodge, no single church, can conduct the campaign upon which we are entering in any locality. None of these organizations takes in the whole community. Each of them has other work to do. The members of all of them may, however, unite for the time being, in a special committee or league to look after this particular work.

It is not proposed that there should be a new society with weekly meetings, high membership fees and demanding the continued attention of any set of workers. Our forces should be organized more as are the political parties. We want in every centre a definite organization, that will be to some extent dormant except when needed, but will be ready for the fight when it comes. There will then be responsible officers who will summon the rank and file of the workers, with whom our central body can correspond, and in which all regular organizations may co-operate.

It will thus be seen that the Alliance or League or Union or Club organized for the plebiscite campaign will be simply the Union Committee of all organizations, the bond which will unite them for effective work, the weapon with which they may strike effective blows, the power through which they may make their power effective for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the establishment of right principle embodied in wise policy.

## TO CAMPAIGNERS.

**A GREAT WORK—A GREAT OFFER.**

You need full information regarding the statistical facts of the liquor traffic and the prohibition movement. You can get in the bound volume of THE VANGUARD the most complete compendium of such information ever published. It is specially full in relation to Canadian matters. Invaluable to platform speakers and students, **over 650 pages**, strong cloth binding, carefully indexed.

**For one dollar (if sent in at once) you may secure this valuable book, sent postage prepaid, and also THE CAMP FIRE up till December 1897.**

This is a marvellous dollar's worth of literature, both in point of cheapness and important character. Address

F. S. SPENCE  
51 Confederation Life Bldg.  
Toronto.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The CAMP FIRE is a monthly paper full of bright, fresh pointed convincing facts and arguments. It is just what is needed for campaign work, to inspire workers, and win recruits. It will be supplied for distribution on the following terms:—

**Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, or ten copies for one year for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance.**

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative result. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes, and have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

**Selections.**

**PROHIBITION.**

Not with the rabble's shout  
Fling we the banner out;  
From feeble things in faith begun  
The victory at last is won;  
God ever worketh for the few  
Who dare the right and trust the true,  
And love to wait as well as do:  
'Tis thus we lift the banner high  
With trumpet note and battle cry.

What if for weary days  
The victor-shout delays?  
We hear the solemn tread of feet  
That dare not from the march retreat.  
The murmur of a mighty prayer  
Lifts up its burden on the air.  
And God's own listening ear is there.  
The bolts are forging for the fight;  
We read the prophecy of right.

The freeman's vote we know  
Shall crush the monster foe;  
His doom is in the people's voice,  
When they shall make the royal choice:  
The drink lord's fortress shall not stand,  
When rising in a fearless band  
Each freeman drops with his right hand  
His vote, with his uplifted prayers,  
And thus for right and duty dares.

It is no time to fear;  
Great issues crown us here;  
No longer wait; the work begun  
Will sooner see the victory won;  
Then, brothers, push the battle out!  
Faith walks on every field of doubt,  
And puts all enemies to rout;  
Thus seek we now the battle field,  
Our motto, "Truth," and God our shield.—*Rev. Dwight Williams.*

**THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.**

Weary and sad I am sitting alone  
With a dying babe and a cold hearth—  
I sit by the side of the drifting  
Gone with the wind and the drifting  
Gone with the wind and the drifting

The young bride has been sped away  
That filled my heart in its marriage day,  
A lone trembling tear-drop's silent flow  
Are the tribute pearls of long ago.

Oh! the hidden power of the sparkling wine  
Can banish love from its holiest shrine  
And place in its stead a wreath of woe  
In the faded hopes of long ago!

The crowning joy of a woman's life  
Is breathed in the blissful name of wife,  
And the deepest pang her heart can know  
Is the blighted love of long ago.  
—*Even in the Nat. Temp. Adv.*

**THE TWO ARMIES.**

Once over the ocean, in distant lands,  
In an age long past, were two hostile bands;

Two armies of men, both brave, both strong,  
And their hearts beat high as they marched along  
To fight the battle of right and wrong.

Never, I think, did the Eye of Heaven  
Look down on two armies so nearly even

In well-trained soldiers, in strength and might.  
But one was the Wrong, and one was the Right,  
And the last was the strongest in Heaven's sight.  
And these hostile armies drew near, one night,

And pitched their tents on two hill-sides green,  
With only a brow of a hill between.

With the first red beams of morning light  
Both knew would open the awful fight,  
And one of the armies lay hushed and still,  
And slept in the tents on the green side-hill.

Heart beat with heart: and they all were as one  
In the thought of the battle to be begun  
With the first bright glance of the morning sun.

Their aim was ignoble, their cause was wrong,  
But they were united, and so they were strong.

Not so the army just over the hill:  
While the ranks of the foe were hushed and still,

The ranks of the Right were torn with strife,  
And with noise and confusion the air was rife.  
Disputes and quarrels, dissensions and jars,  
And the sound of fighting, and civil wars:  
And, ere the morning, brother and brother,  
Instead of the enemy, fought each other.

Over the hill, the foe, in glee,  
Listened and laughed. Ho, ho!" quoth he.

"There is strife in the enemies ranks, I see,  
And the bright red beams of the rising sun  
Will see a victory easily won.  
It matters little how strong the foe,  
This is a truth we all do know:  
There is no success without unity.  
However noble the cause may be,  
The day is ours before it's begun.  
Ho! for the triumph so easily won."

And on the morrow the ranks of the Right  
Were routed and beaten and put to flight,  
And the Wrong was the victor, and gained the fight.

There are two armies abroad to-day,  
As in the age that has passed away.  
The makers, and vendors, and patrons, and all

Who aid in the traffic of alcohol,  
These are the warriors, bold and strong,  
Who swell the ranks of the army of Wrong.

And we are the soldiers, true and brave,  
Who are striving with heart and hand to save

The youths of our land from the deep, dark grave  
That the foe is digging by night and by day.

Only one thing can defeat the right.  
There is nothing but triumph for us, unless  
Dissension, that crafty foe to success,  
Creeps into our ranks. Oh! let us unite!

Let heart beat with heart as we enter the fight;  
Let the whole mighty army be one for the time,

And sweep on the foe in a column sublime  
In its unity, earnestness, oneness, and might

Till the foe stands aghast at the wonderful sight,  
Till the enemy cowers and shivers, afraid.

Of the awful approach of the grand cavalcade,  
Close up the ranks, brothers! sisters, draw near.

We are fighting one fight, we are all kinsmen here.  
Closer, still closer! in nearness lies might,  
Love is our watchword—on with the fight!

**THE DOUBLE TOASTS.**

The evening was a pleasant one, and the sidewalks were thronged with people. The stores were doing a splendid business. Especially was this true of the saloons. And the merry laughter and clinking of glasses would have been inducement enough to have drawn in a sturdier head than mine was at such a time. So I yielded to the temptation and entered one of the less noisy of them. I immediately found myself in the midst of quite a mob of good natured if rather boisterous fellows, and was soon laughing and talking and clinking glasses with the liveliest of them.

It was still early in the evening, so there were very few what you might call intoxicated persons in the bar-room, though several drowsy individuals might be seen lolling here and there in the corners. But most were standing at the bar that occupied the whole of one end of the room and either drinking singly or taking turns in that most pernicious of all American customs, treating.

Several toasts were given and responded to, when a stranger, who, judging from appearance, had seen better times and meant to again, stepped up to the bar, and, throwing down a half dollar, called for a glass of lager. The bar-tender took a glass from the rack, went over to the spigot, and presently returned with a schooner three-parts filled with lager and the rest with foam. The stranger lifted the glass, eyed it awhile critically, holding it up so he could see the bub-

bles as they ascended from the bottom; then, turning to the men who were bandying toasts, without raising the glass to his lips, in a clear voice he said:

"Gentlemen, I see no face in here to-night that I am familiar with, but if you will not think it an intrusion I have a toast in my mind I'd like to give."

"Let 'er go, let 'er go!" shouted a maudlin voice from the corner, and as several others quickly added, "Certainly, let's hear it," still holding his glass in his hand, he began: "Well, gentlemen, this toast is in two parts. This is the first part:—

"Here's too good liquor, all rosy and clear,  
That has for its handmaids both good-will and cheer;  
That puts a new heart in the working-man's breast,  
And drives the black raven of care from her nest;  
That loosens the tongue, and lights up the eye,  
And gives a new meaning to 'sweet by and by';  
That makes dull wits clever, the deep one's profound,  
And Christian men brothers the happy year round."

"Good, very good!" shouted the voice from the corner, and "Thats not bad!" came from some others, but as the stranger seemed about to depart, and, what was worse, without tasting the beverage whose virtues he had been extolling, then quickly spoke up:

"Hold on! Let's have the rest of it."  
He paused an instant, as though from indecision, and then stepped back to the bar, re-lifted the glass, and, running his eyes over the men who were waiting in expectant attitudes around him, in a voice of greatest solemnity said:—

"Well, gentlemen, since you wish it, here it is:—  
"But he's to that liquor, so rosy and clear,  
That changes the home to a hovel most drear,  
That drives forth the children to beg in the street  
In winter and summer with rags and bare feet;  
That causes the mothers to weep at the tubs,  
And blend their sad sighs with the sorrowful rube;  
That makes man an outcast, a menial, a slave,  
And sends him at last to a vile drunkard's grave."

No sooner did the last word issue from his lips than, with a force that shattered it into a thousand pieces, he dashed the glass against the rail at the foot of the bar, and turning abruptly round, without saying another word or noticing the men who had formed a circle round him, he walked heavily out of the saloon. I don't think there was much more drinking done there that evening. A dumper seemed to be put upon the spirits of all present. I know I didn't remain long, and as I reached the pavement I heard a voice at my shoulder say, "I'll never touch another drop of liquor as long as I live!" I turned around: there stood the fellow who had been lolling in the corner. He was almost sober.

—*Christian Advocate.*

**THE DANGER OF MODERATE DRINKING.**

It is indeed difficult, after contemplating the dark and horrible harvest of this arch destroyer, to listen to arguments in favor of moderate drinking. We are aware that one of the first and most natural exclamations made by the majority of those who look upon the bloated and dejected form of the inebriate is, "What a disgrace!" "However could a man sink so low!" "How could any one come to such a condition?"

Yet it does not seem to occur to many who express such horror at the sight of the drunkard, that nearly all those who are subject to habits of intemperance have had their stage of moderate drinking.

It is said that a man ought to know how much he is able to drink; that he should take his glass in moderation, and not permit the habit of immoderation to be formed. But how is a man to know how soon the moderate use of intoxicants will form the power of habitual drinking? Can he know that his affection and respect for home, for family ties, for God and religion, are diminished, while his desire and need

of alcoholic drink are gradually growing stronger and stronger day by day?  
No! In nine cases out of ten, before he discovers that his nature has become impetuous, passionate, morose; before he realizes that the longings for the good and noble have ceased; before any charge is made of his being un-fatherly and unhusbandly, the habit of drinking to excess is formed, and the sin reigns unto ruin and death! Then what a change! How suddenly the habit of tipping or excessive drinking brings on moral ruin both of heart and life!

How many bright, intelligent, and capable persons who over their moderate glass have scorned in laughter the idea of ever experiencing the temptation of an immoderate drinker, have come, before many years, beneath the deluding, irresistible fascination, when to the miserable wretch it seemed as impossible to desist from drinking as to cease from breathing air.

Many are accustomed to look upon this question merely as a problem, and to think of drunkards as a collective mass of unfortunates, but if they were brought in touch with individual cases, the realness and bitterness of sorrow, brought by drink, would become far more realistic and pitiable to them.—*Hullington Booth, in The Volunteer's Gazette.*

**THE MORTALITY OF LIQUOR SELLERS.**

The Associated Scottish Life Insurance Companies in 1880 appointed a Committee to "determine the rates of extra premium, if any, that should be charged for insuring the lives of hotel-keepers, publicans, and others engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquor by retail." The Committee—Messrs D. Deuchars, T. D. Sprague, and George M. Low, leading actuaries—have recently issued their report. These gentlemen, in reply to their queries, received particulars of some 5000 persons who had been insured. The result of their investigations shew that the actual annual mortality in every case was very much higher than the expectancy. The following table speaks for itself:—

	Annual Mortality per cent. Actual.	Expected.
Beersellers	3 08	1 50
Publicans	2 96	1 50
Innkeepers	2 84	1 84
Hotel Keepers	2 54	1 50
Wine and Spirit Merchants (Eng.)	2 53	1 50
Licensed Grocers (Scotland)	1 72	1 25

In view of the facts ascertained, the Committee recommend that the following extra premiums should be charged:—For publicans, 2s per cent, per annum; innkeepers and hotel-keepers, 2s.; grocers, etc., in Ireland licensed to sell liquor, 1s.; licensed grocers in Scotland, 10s.

The foregoing facts show at what a terrible cost those in the liquor traffic carry on their business. Is this great risk run from philanthropic or patriotic reasons? Nay, verily! Anxiety to make money—to get rich is the motive power. How long will men sell themselves and ruin their fellows for gold? Just as long as the law allows them to do so. The responsibility rests with the voters of our country.—*The Good Templar.*

**DOMINION W. C. T. U. LITERATURE DEPOSITORY, 56 ELM STREET, TORONTO.**

A large and well assorted stock of leaflets on hand, for use of temperance workers and members of W. C. T. U. Unions. Temperance literature for distribution in Sunday Schools, on Juvenile Work, Sabbath Observance, Systematic Giving, etc., etc., always in stock. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. BASCOM,  
Manager.

**Ripans Tabules.**  
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.  
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.  
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
Ripans Tabules cure headache.  
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.  
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.  
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.  
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.  
Ripans Tabules gentle cathartic.  
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.  
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.



# THE DOMINION PLEBISCITE

## ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

### OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

OCTOBER, 1896.

The prohibitionists of Canada will soon have to face a most important crisis. A Plebiscite of the electors of the Dominion is to be taken upon the question of prohibition. The leader of the Government has promised that the mandate of the people thus recorded will be carried out. The Dominion Parliament has unquestioned power to enact a prohibitory law. In this contest the liquor traffic will fight as never before, for its existence is at stake. The interests involved are incalculably great. We ought to begin our preparation for the campaign.

Our first duty is organization. Churches, W.C.T. Unions, S. of T. Divisions, I.O.G.T. Lodges, R. T. of T. Councils, Young People's Societies and other organizations will do their duty in meetings, sermons, lectures, appeals and other means of informing the public mind and rousing the public conscience. We must have in every locality another special agency in which all can unite for the systematic planning and carrying out of the business details of the campaign. The supervision of voters' lists, the direct canvass of voters, the superintendence of polling arrangements, are matters of vital importance that must be looked after wisely and thoroughly without overlapping, clashing or mistakes. Every city, town, village and township ought to have its local Prohibition Union, or Alliance, or Club, the name is a matter of little moment. Later on will come county federation of these local unions, for work that can be better done by the larger organization.

The local organization thus formed will be ready for any exigency that may in the meantime arise. Its members will find much to do in local effort that will draw them closer together, as well as for planning for the coming contest. Actual work is the best training school. They may take part in municipal elections, influencing public affairs so as to aid us greatly in the later fight. They may in many cases secure the immediate enactment of prohibitory by-laws under our local option legislation. Such efforts and agitation will be powerful educating agencies, and may result in at once wiping out the liquor traffic in many localities.

Organizations should be undertaken on a well thought out basis. Of course it would not be wise for any central body to insist upon any specific method of work. Friends in every place will decide for themselves. Uniformity as far as practicable is however, desirable. In view of these facts, there is submitted a form of constitution, prepared as a guide for those who may wish to adopt it, or take from it any desired feature or suggestion. It will be found a useful model, and is sufficiently elastic to suit the circumstances of different places.

There should be called in each locality either a mass meeting of all those interested in the temperance cause, or a meeting of representatives from every temperance society and religious body in the municipality. Special care should be taken to have the co-operation of all societies and churches in this movement. The meeting may at once organize itself into a Prohibition Alliance, or may appoint a strong representative committee to arrange plans for the coming campaign, and see them carried out. The name Prohibition Alliance may be changed if desired, for any other that may be thought better.

This work should not be delayed. Any friend of prohibition into whose hands this paper falls, may consult with other friends and have a "call" issued for a rally of local prohibition workers. It will, of course, be better to have as many organizations as possible represented in the "call" for such a meeting. Then let the meeting form its Alliance, or appoint its committee, and commence operations.

Later on, other circulars will be issued giving valuable information regarding speakers, literature, voters' lists, methods of work, and such matters. It is specially requested that information of the organization of Alliances, etc., with the names and addresses of the officers, be sent to the Provincial Secretary. The Provincial officers will be ready and prompt to answer questions and give advice. No one need hesitate to write for information. Communications should be addressed to

**F. S. SPENCE,**

51 Confederation Life Building,

**TORONTO.**

(SUGGESTED)

## CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL ALLIANCES.

### 1. NAME.

This organization shall be known as the *Waterville* Prohibition Alliance.

### 2. OBJECTS.

The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

### 3. METHODS.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principle and methods of the Alliance, and the declaration through the ballot box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

### 4. MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the Alliance may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:

### Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the *Waterville* Prohibition Alliance, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said Alliance.

### 5. FEES.

The membership fee shall be *twenty-five* cents per year, payable in advance.

### 6. OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

### 7. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and *nine* other persons elected at the same time. This Committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the Alliance may deem necessary or advisable.

### 8. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Alliance will be held on the *First Tuesday* of the month of *October*. Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. *Nine* members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the Alliance there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

### 9. BY-LAWS.

The Alliance may enact any By-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

### 10. AMENDMENTS.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

(NOTE.—The words printed in *italics* are to be changed to suit the necessities or views of the workers in different localities.)

**Any person desiring to have the liquor traffic immediately prohibited in any municipality is requested to write for information to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who will send him by return mail a pamphlet giving full information about the Ontario Local Option legislation, the steps to be taken to secure the adoption of prohibitory by-laws thereunder, and the statutory provisions for the enforcement of the same.**