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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VII. No 5.

TORONTO, ONT. NOVEMBER, 1900.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

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

## ABSTINENCE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

From time to time an object lesson on the advantages of total abstinence is given in the reports of the various life insurance societies. The most recent is furnished by the Sceptre Life Association, in its report for the year 1899. Of the 579 policies issued, 402 were on the lives of total abstainers, or upwards of 69 per cent.; of these latter 244, or over 60 per cent., were life abstainers. The claims for death during the year, as compared with those which actually occurred, have been as follows: In the general section the expected deaths were 140, the actual deaths were 86, percentage 61.43; in the Temperance section the expected deaths were 94, the actual deaths were 47, percentage 50. And to show that this favourable mortality has not been confined to the past year, we present the following table, covering a period of 15 years in each of the sections named:—

GENERAL SECTION.			
	Expected.	Actual.	Percentage.
1884-88	466	368	79.00
1889-93	564	466	82.62
1894-98	628	498	79.30
Total	1,658	1,332	80.34
TEMPERANCE SECTION.			
	Expected.	Actual.	Percentage.
1884-88	195	110	56.41
1889-93	312	184	58.97
1894-98	419	228	54.42
Total	926	522	56.37

—Exchange.

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## FACTS AND FIGURES.

### A Pressing Problem.

It is stated that in a recent interview with a friend, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary for Great Britain, stated that one of the great questions he would feel called upon to grapple with in the near future, was the temperance question.

### A National "Spreo."

President Loubet, head of the French Republic, banqueted the Mayors of France at Paris on the 25th of September last. The reports of this great gathering state that 30,000 bottles of wine were drunk, besides a great deal of other intoxicating liquor, and that the banquet was with many of the guests, the beginning of a debauch which lasted for many days.

### Britain's Bill for "Booze."

A statement carefully prepared by Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D., gives the cost of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom for 1899 as being £162,163,474 sterling.

Taking the amount of alcohol estimated as contained in the different kinds of liquors used, we get the total consumption of alcohol as 94,902,882 gallons, equal to 2.34 gallons per head of the population. The consumption of drink was greater than in any time during the last twenty years.

### A Leader Gone.

British temperance reformers are mourning the death of Rev. Charles Garrett, of Liverpool, one of the most famous English champions of the great reform. Mr. Garrett had a worldwide reputation. He was a prominent figure at the annual Alliance meetings and was recognized as the leader of the temperance forces in the Wesleyan Conference. For many years he edited the Methodist Temperance Magazine and it was mainly through his efforts that the Methodist Recorder was started. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, as a faithful pastor, an eloquent preacher, an earnest philanthropist, a wise patriot, and a tireless worker for the welfare of humanity.

### Legislation in Switzerland.

The temperance cause seems to be making progress in Switzerland. A recent issue of the Journal de Geneve has an article in which the question of restrictive legislation is discussed. In the Canton of Zurich there were in 1896, 869 dealers in liquor. In 1899 the number had increased to 1,318. Consumption of liquor by women and children has assumed alarming dimensions. A Government Commission dealing with financial questions, has presented to the Grand Council a resolution requesting the Government to consider the proposed reform. Among the restrictions contemplated are increase of license fees, prohibition of sale of liquor in provision shops, and restriction of the number of licenses.

### Prohibition Works.

The city of Waltham, Mass., makes the following showing in arrests for drunkenness for three years of prohibition and the two preceding years under license.

1895	License	747
1896	License	82
1897	Prohibition	311
1898	Prohibition	262
1899	Prohibition	181

Previous to 1895 the city was under prohibition.

### Another Example.

The city of Peabody in Massachusetts also gives an object lesson in the respective results of license and prohibition. This city voted for prohibition for 1897

and 1899, but was under license in the intervening year of 1898. The arrests for drunkenness and the total arrests for these years, are given in the following table:

	Total Arrests.	Arrests for Drunkenness.
1897 Prohibition	190	65
1898 License	2,141	907
1899 Prohibition	178	75

### An Awful Record.

The Royal Templar for October, contains no fewer than six sad records of Canadian fatalities, directly traceable to intoxicating liquor. Among them were the death of Isaiah Warner at Toronto, the result of a quarrel at the Humber tavern; the murder of Charles Bostoeck at Nelson B.C., by a drunken companion; the killing of Elvi Baril, of Sophie, Que., who was pounded to death by boon companions in a drunken brawl; the death at Toronto of Fred Barnes through excessive drinking; a similar fatality to Dr. Arnold, of Stanley, N.B.; and the murder of a young girl by George Arthur Pearson, of Hamilton, who had been freely using strong drink for some time prior to his unexplainable crime.

### POINTS IN FAVOUR OF ALCOHOL AND THEIR REFUTATION.

Dr. Bionfait, a Paris physician, examined point by point the various objections to total abstinence:—

1. Is alcohol a digestive? No; its ingestion produces a passing excitation, interrupts the proper action of the muscles of the stomach, because alcohol acts as an anæsthetic after having irritated the walls of the stomach, and it drives the blood to the skin and so hinders the action of the gastric juice.
2. Is alcohol an appetiser? No; it produces an excitation of the stomach which causes a sensation taken for hunger.
3. Is alcohol a food? No; it does not correspond to the definition of a food, and the heat that it seems to produce does not serve as an actual warmth.
4. Is alcohol heating? No; it causes a flow of blood to the skin and a lowering of temperature.
5. Is alcohol a stimulant? In no case, either physical or intellectual.
6. Is alcohol a protector against contagion? No; it predisposes the body to contagion.
7. Can we live without alcohol? This idea that we cannot live without alcohol is a prejudice that numerous facts contradict.
8. Is alcohol good for children? It should never be given to children.
9. Does alcohol increase longevity? According to reliable statistics alcohol diminishes longevity.—The Family Doctor.

### A LAW NEEDED.

Mr. Foster speaks about prohibition in tones very far removed from those in which he used to denounce the license system and demand prohibition before he became a legislator and a responsible minister and a party leader. He now thinks much of the energy of temperance people is put into seeking prohibition which might be better spent in developing a temperance sentiment.

We quite agree with him in the view that the only real thing is temperance sentiment, and the struggle for a law would be largely wasted work if temperance sentiment were not developed and to be developed by it. It has, we think, however, been the feeling of most temperance men that almost the only way open to them of promoting the education of the people is to demand action of some sort at their hands; and what other or more logical action can be demanded than prohibitory law?

The chief value of the struggle for prohibitory law is the education of the

people. The chief value of such a law, if attained, would be as an educating force. Can Mr. Foster tell us how else or how more logically we can go about the end we have in view, namely, to get a people convinced that the traffic is a national iniquity, and that to license men to carry it on for their profit is a national crime.

Mr. Foster says all we have to do to secure prohibition is to send convinced temperance men to parliament. We have sent there many such, possibly a majority, of whom Mr. Foster was one of the most brilliant and capable, as well as one of the most convinced, but where do their convictions go to when they get to Ottawa?—Montreal Witness.

### ALCOHOL, ITS ORIGIN AND ITS USES.

In an instructive lecture by Walter N. Edwards, F. C. S., on "Alcohol in Everything," reported in the *Alliance News*, we read:—

"It is the alcohol derived from sugar, known as ethyl alcohol, that is the alcohol of commerce, and the one that is found in strong drinks, and it is this one that we ask men and women to abstain from. The other alcohols are not likely to come into use, as they are all more or less nauseous. Of the whole alcohol family, ethyl alcohol seems to be the only one that is acceptable for common use, but whilst it commands the palate of vast multitudes of men and women, it is none the less injurious in the insidious and gradual harm that it works. We may be quite certain of this, that the whole of the ordinary foods of man as supplied by nature are free from alcohol. Neither in the air, the water, nor the grain and fruits can it be found. At the same time its production from food stuffs is the result of the law which governs all decomposition and decay.

### PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

"It does not matter where, so long as the proper conditions are present, there alcohol will be found. For instance in the making of bread it is a common practice to put yeast into the dough in order to make it rise. The rising of the dough is due to the formation of carbonic acid gas, which in its endeavour to escape, blows spaces in the mass of dough. If carbonic gas is formed, it is chemically certain that alcohol has in this case also been formed. The yeast in the dough acts in exactly the same way as yeast in the fermenting tun of the brewer. It attacks the sugar, decomposing it into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. Alcohol cannot, however, be found in properly baked bread, for although it is present in the dough, the heat of the oven is sufficiently great to drive off a quantity of the water from the dough in the form of steam, and in this water all the alcohol is carried off, so that the bread as consumed is entirely free from its presence.

### THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED

from the whole study is that alcohol is not present in wholesome foods; that it can be produced from any fruit containing either starch or sugar; that chemical changes are absolutely necessary to its production; that these changes entirely destroy the substance from which the sugar or starch is obtained, as far as its food quality is concerned; and that the alcohol produced has very different properties from the substance from which it is obtained.

"It may be that alcohol has great and wonderful uses, and that its production is necessary to supply the needs of science, art, and commerce, but that fact does not warrant its use as an article of food, nor does it alter the fact that whilst alcohol has a wide sphere of usefulness outside of the human body, it is not difficult to prove that it is always and invariably mischievous when taken within."

# 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, NOVEMBER, 1900

## THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The election which took place on the 7th inst. fixes the Liberal Party firmly in control of Canadian national affairs for another parliamentary term. The Government carried all the Provinces excepting Ontario, in which the Conservative party made substantial gains, and secured a large majority of the constituencies.

The new House of Commons is in its personnel very different from the last. Nearly eighty new members are elected, a majority of whom are the supporters of the Liberal party. Some friends of the temperance cause have been defeated while some of the new members are known to be warm supporters of prohibition.

Prohibitionists will specially regret the defeat of Rev. Dr. McLeod who was a candidate in the Conservative interest in York, N. B., Firman McClure, of Colchester, N.S., and James McMullen, of N. Wellington, Ont.

Among the new members who are known to be actively in favor of prohibition are W. S. MacLaren, of Huntington, Que., A. E. Kemp, of E. Toronto, and W. Gibson, of York, N.B. Thirty-three of the members who voted in favor of the anti prohibition Parnalee resolution, are left out of the new House.

It is too early yet to predict what the complexion of the new Parliament will be from a prohibition standpoint. It is to be sincerely hoped that more members than before will be found ready to listen to the voice of the people. This ought specially to be the case among the Ontario representatives, many of whom owe a considerable part of the support they received to dissatisfaction with the Liberal Government's treatment of the temperance question.

## THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Ontario Legislature will act wisely in carefully studying the results in their province, of the recent Dominion election and learning therefrom something of the folly of resisting public opinion.

A great number of Ontario electors who formerly voted with the Liberal party, changed their votes because of the unfair treatment of the temperance question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. This province has in two plebiscites overwhelmingly declared itself in favor of prohibition. Electors naturally resent any attempt by politicians to override the people.

The Ontario Legislature will be asked at its coming session, to do what the Dominion Parliament refused to do, give

the people the legislation they desire. If the Legislature should take a course similar to that of the Dominion Parliament there is little doubt that the provincial election will see a vast change in the personnel of the Legislature. Unjustly ignored and slighted in Ottawa, temperance workers are looking anxiously to the Ontario Legislature, led by Hon. G. W. Ross, a pronounced friend of the temperance cause, for an effective measure of relief from the curse of the liquor traffic. We sincerely hope that they will not look in vain, but that Ontario, following the wise example of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, will be placed among the communities that have outlawed the greatest social curse of modern times.

## AN EMPTY BOAST.

The Liquor Sellers' Organizations took an active part in the recent Dominion election. They sent circulars throughout the various ridings in which candidates were supposed to be favorable to prohibition, urging the supporters of the traffic to favor progressive liquor legislation. Since the election they have been shouting loudly about the great gains they made in the contest. A scrutiny of the list of members elected, hardly justifies the boast. It is more than likely that loud talk is simply made to impress the new legislators with an exaggerated idea of the strength of the liquor power. An encouraging list of prohibitionists in the new Parliament might be compiled. No doubt an opportunity will be given the newly elected members before long to show where they stand on this important issue.

## OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies, Lord Wolseley, recently issued an earnest appeal to the public to refrain from offering intoxicating liquor to soldiers returning from the South African war. From Pretoria, Lord Roberts sent a similar appeal. No doubt both of these wise deliverances will have a beneficial effect. Subjoined is the address issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—

The time draws near when we may hope to welcome home many of the gallant soldiers who have so nobly fought our battles for us in South Africa. Their reception will, I know, be cordial, and it is this assured cordiality that impels me to ask those wishing to do them honour to refrain, while extending to them a hearty welcome, from offering intoxicating liquor. Our soldiers are recruited from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and only differ from their brothers in civil life by the habits of discipline they have acquired in the army. Like all of us, they are open to temptation. Many of them must soon resume the occupations and positions their employers have patriotically kept open for them. Others will have to seek for new situations, and will require a helping hand in doing so. It is therefore most important that all should endeavour to preserve a good name for steadiness and sobriety before entering upon their civil work. I trust that our greeting to the brave soldiers returning from this war may be something better than an incitement to excessive drinking, and that all will remember that whoever encourages it in this, far from being their friend, is really their worst enemy.

## SOBER SOLDIERS.

The Medical Age comments on the waning use of alcoholic stimulants in the British army:—"The modern General knows that hardships can be best borne and dangerous climates best encountered without the constant use of stimulants. This conviction has long been gaining ground. Even in the Indian mutiny Havelock's men performed the greatest feats of endurance on coffee alone as a beverage. To General Wolseley, the present Commander-in-Chief, may per-

particularly attributed the growth of the spirit ration. In his earlier expedition of 1870 Wolseley continued the spirit ration, and ordered that no troops enjoyed health than those engaged. The ration was discontinued in the war of 1873, and was again prohibited in the Kaffir war of 1877-78. In the Sudan expedition all alcoholic liquors were prohibited, and the men engaged achieved fine physical condition as regards health and endurance."—The Toronto Globe.

## A TEMPERANCE DOG.

The old blue farm-wagon, with its load of fresh, green "garden truck," gave a pleasant touch to the city square, and the farmer had such a kindly face and such a homely air about him that many a man in the hurrying throng smiled half involuntarily as he caught his eye.

But it was the farmer's dog on which the glances of the passers-by rested longest—a magnificent, pure-blooded Newfoundland, black as coal except for a little patch of white on his chest, and a hint of gray with which advancing age had touched his muzzle. He stood on the curb by his master, watching the passers with expectant eye, and wagging his tail in dignified approval whenever some one stopped to make a purchase.

By and by one man, who seemed to have more leisure than his fellows, paused a moment to speak to him.

"What's his name?"

"Dow," replied the farmer promptly.

"Dow? That's a queer name for a dog!"

"Yes I s'pose it is, but it fits him. Neal Dow is his full name."

"O, I see! Temperance dog!" said the stranger, smiling. "Never takes anything but water, I suppose."

"Yes, but he's more than that. He's a prohibitionist—a regular temperance reformer."

The stranger evidently wanted the story, and the farmer continued:

"Yes! Jim Snow, a hired man up our way, got him of a tin-peddler when he was about a year old. Jim was a good worker and a pretty decent fellow otherwise, but he never went to town without coming home the worse for liquor. One day a week or two after he got the dog, he came home as usual, staggering drunk. The dog was lying in the sun on the doorstep. He had grown very fond of Jim; but this time, instead of running to meet him, he rose up, growling with the hair on his back as stiff as bristles, and every tooth in his head showing. Any man in his senses would have kept away, but Jim was too far gone to know what he was doing. He spoke to him, but the minute he started to go a step nearer, the dog fastened on his hand, and there he hung. Jim yelled, and the Spragues where he worked, came running out, but the whole family had all they could do to make him let go. The next day the dog was as good-natured as ever, but when Jim came home drunk again a week or two later, he growled and snarled, just as he had before, and finally went off out to the barn and stayed two days. Jim kind of took the thing to heart. He'd had good advice before, but it didn't seem to take hold on him the way this did; and after it happened the third time, he said: 'Well, if I got so low my dog is ashamed to associate with me, I guess it's time to quit!' He stopped right there—never drank another drop, and never another bit of trouble with the dog from that day to this. At the time it struck everybody as a mighty strange thing. We didn't know how to account for it. But about two years afterwards the peddler told somebody how one time a drunken tavern loafer struck this dog's mother with a hot poker, and after that she would never let anybody who had been drinking come near her. I suppose her puppy got the trait from her."

"But how came the dog in your possession?" asked the stranger.

"Well," said the farmer with a twinkle, "you see my name is Snow—James Snow. I was the hired man. If it hadn't been for Neal here, I might be a hired man yet, instead of owning a good farm. Poor old dog! He's getting well on in years now, but I ain't likely to forget him."

—Youth's Companion.

# IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1900.

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative results. 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?

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,  
52 Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto.

Selections. THE SALOON.

If I had the skill of "Angelo" and was going to paint a saloon, this is the style I would adopt:—

On one side of the canvass I would paint the angel of death, riding on a pale horse, his arm wielding a thunder bolt. The hoofs of his swiftly flying steed, treading down everything fair and lovely; the Garden of Eden before him, and a blacken, desolate waste behind him. On the other side I would draw a picture of a wretched hovel, once a happy home, surrounded with plenty of richest ornaments, and filled with abundant supplies, each inmate wearing a smile of contentment and happiness, but now, the roof has fallen in, the chimney is not higher than the mantle-piece. The walls are blackened with smoke and covered with soot, while the windows and cracks are stuffed with rags. In the doorway stands a weeping wife, with the children clad in rags clinging to her skirts, piteously beseeching her for bread, of which she has not a morsel to give them.

In the distance should be seen the once happy and prosperous husband and father, now a reeling drunkard, on his way from the village saloon to the hut he calls his home. On the bar, in half view of the bloated creatures that stand with the cup to their lips, I would paint a company engaged in fiendish hilarity around a fire fed by alcohol, burning in lurid flames of blue, and over this I would write in glowing letters, "here is the fuel which lights and feeds the flame that burns to lowest depths of the deepest hell."

Opposite the bar should be a lonely and dishonored grave, a lightning blasted tree should stretch its leafless branches over the desolate spot, and on a withered bow should perch a melancholy owl, hooting to the saloon keeper by the pale light of the wintery moon. At the foot of the grave should be seen the angel of mercy, kneeling with hands upraised to the pitying heavens, and at the head of the grave should be the angel of Justice carving with stern relentless hand upon the tomb stone, these fearful words of doom, "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God." And the drunkard maker is worse than he.

In the intervening space I would have here, a grinning skeleton and there, a broken heart, a shattered hour-glass, a stranded boat, and torch extinguished in blackest darkness; while from over the doorway and from the ceiling, should look down all kinds of woe, stricken faces, ghostly, imploring, despairing, and deathly. The walls of the room should be shrouded in sackcloth, and the floor covered with ashes, and the bar wreathed in weeping willow and gloomy cypress, while the vessels that held the damning fluid should be black; yes, as black as the sooty walls of eternal doom.

Then I would call the saloon keeper; if he would, to take his place behind the bar; and though a few besotted wretches steeped in liquor, and hardened in crime, might stagger up to the bar and drink defiance to their fates, yet I would hope that the young, the pride of mothers, and the light of homes, would turn away as though they had caught a glimpse of the infernal regions.

There is a day appointed in which God will judge the world in righteousness, by the man whom he hath ordained to be the judge of the "living and the dead." Then will he reward every man according to his works. Then, will Christian men and women be called to account for their influence as well as their overt acts. In view of these solemn facts I beseech every one who shall read these lines, to think and ponder well the question "On which side of the line do you stand?" There are only two sides to this question, and responsible humanity stands on one side or the other of it. As to middle ground there is none at all, "He that is not for me is against me," saith the blessed Son of God, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.

Again, read Gal. 6th ch. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." If the poor man who has yielded to the tempting wine cup, which at the last biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder, and sends the soul of the poor drunkard into the presence of an avenging God, steeped in the foul stench of alcohol, what think you will become of the men who for the sake of money vote to license men to debauch the young men, your boy, and mine, by enticing him to drink.—Christian Guide.

PLEDGE YOUR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Now that the Prohibitionists have shown their strength in the Plebiscite and carried a majority of the constituencies, how best to bring this influence to bear upon the Government in power, and make it felt, is a live question, and was recently discussed at the annual tea of the Church of England Temperance Society here.

It is hardly probable that any Government will bring down a National prohibitory Law unless they feel that they have strength enough in parliament to carry it through. Sir John A. Macdonald once said to a temperance delegation who waited upon him, that if there was such a burning desire in the hearts of the people for Prohibition, it would certainly be manifest in Parliament, and members would be elected who would champion the cause upon the floor of the House of Commons. This certainly is a very common sense remark, and one which any Premier might well make.

It would seem therefore, that the proper course for prohibitionists now to take, is to insist upon the candidate nominated at party conventions pledging to vote in favor of a prohibitory law if presented in Parliament by any Government or member. If this was done, it would only be a few years until a lot of members were tied up hard and fast for Prohibition.

Why not try this in East Simcoe? After carrying the riding by about three hundred majority, either party ought to get its candidate to come out flat footed on the right side of this question. It is said politicians will stand on their heads if they can only be convinced that it is popular to do so. Why then, should they not be ready to accept the expressed wish of the majority, and cast their influence in favor of the abolishing of the liquor traffic.—Orillia Times.

PRINCIPLE BEFORE PARTY.

It is perfectly clear that both parties are afraid of each other's alliance with the liquor fraternity. It ought to be perfectly plain that neither party has any respect for public opinion that, in face of rich and powerful interests, is incapable of adequate expression at the ballot box, and fails to secure representation upon the floors of parliament. The liquor traffic is a powerful political ally, a fierce and inveterate foe.

Only by following Sir John Macdonald's advice and sending a majority of prohibitionists to parliament, can we hope for its enactment and enforcement. We can not get it by voting blindly for distillers and brewers, or shareholders in the business, or their nominees screened by party banners and endorsement. What hope have we in looking to a party which, in a constituency that gave a large majority for prohibition, gives a distiller a unanimous nomination? Both parties will accept the nominees of distillers and brewers if they can succeed in hoodwinking their temperance supporters.

If prohibitionists are honest, true, intelligent and patriotic, they have got no alternative, sooner or later they must see that to vote for the man or devil nominated by parties blind, deaf, dumb, simply playing into the enemy's hands. Vote for

- "Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office can not buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor, men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking. For while the rabble will their thumb-worn creeds, Their loud professions and their little deeds, Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

—Forward.

GREAT OFFER. READ CAREFULLY.

his paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets on, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully what is in column headed "Important" on page 2. Although the price of the CAMP FIRE—Twenty-five cents per year—is very low, we have decided to make a special offer of premiums for subscriptions received during the early part of the present year.

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

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

A list of these books is given below. For Twenty-five cents we will send THE CAMP FIRE for one year and any one book selected from the list.

NOTE CAREFULLY.—This offer stands good only a short time. Those who are wise will avail themselves of it at once. Address,

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A CART-LOAD OF FUN.



This is a new book, just published, and contains One Hundred and Sixty-six funny Stories, Anecdotes and Jokes by such famous humorists as Mark Twain, Max Adler, Josh Billings, Bill Nye, R. J. Burdette, and many others. It is full of fun and nonsense from cover to cover, and a sure cure for "the blues." All the best jokes, anecdotes and stories of recent years have been carefully selected, and are now offered in this large and splendid collection, which will be richly enjoyed by all who love genuine humor and fun. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are: "A Man with a Liver," "Funkin' Ple," "Potts and the Lightning-Bolt Man," "How to Go a Courtin'," "Baungarten's Log," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones's Burglar," "The Facts About Sam Snyder," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discovers Jude," "The Bad Case of Dr. du Bu," "The Dead Gulch Christmas Tree," "A Primal Scrap," "Martyr Became Reconciled," "Unc' Ephraim's Wisdom," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Upset," "Why the True-Man Departed," "Jones's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 143 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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FAMOUS DIALECT RECITATIONS.



This book contains a large and careful selection of the most popular recitations in the Yankee, Negro, German, Irish and other dialects, and is the leading elocutionist of the day. The contents embrace humorous, dramatic and pathetic selections, both in prose and verse, some of which are the following: "The Silex Watermelon," "The Spelling Book at Angels," "Caleb's Courtship," "Denver Jim," "The Forclosure of the Mortgage," "The Bartender's Story," "The Black'n' Bee," "Grandpa's Courtship," "The Cowboy's Christmas Ball," "Tumbler Jim," "Mike's Confession," "The Surprise Party in Dutchtown," "Old Daddy Turner," "Paddy's Courtin'," "Sambo's Dilemma," "Davy and Gollar," "The Bankey Boot-black," "Little John's Christmas," "Joe's Wife," "Uncle Anderson on Prosperity," "The Irishman's Panorama," "Biddy's Troubles," etc., etc. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of dialect recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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Famous Comic Recitations.



This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred and ten of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day. These embrace recitations in the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Among its contents are: "The Shrike of Faith," "The Dutchman's Mistake," "The Courtin'," "Mygel Snyder's Party," "De Cake Walk," "Uncle Ike's Roster," "Watermilliana," "The Frocked Faced Girl," "Paddy's Dream," "The Dutchman's Serenade," "How Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jingjayaw's Surprise," "Mick's Courtship," "Joslar," "Nora Murphy and the Spits," "The Countryman at the Show," "Intensely Uter," "Taking Toll," "How Sockery Set a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 55 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

"Old Mose Counted," "O'Grady's Goat," "The Tale of Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jingjayaw's Surprise," "Mick's Courtship," "Joslar," "Nora Murphy and the Spits," "The Countryman at the Show," "Intensely Uter," "Taking Toll," "How Sockery Set a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 55 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

THE MODEL Book of Dialogues.



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

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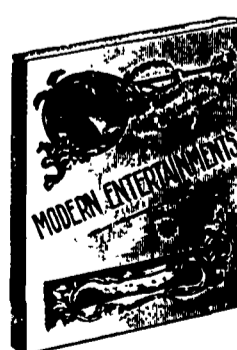
Fifteen Complete Novelettes BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.



This book contains Fifteen Complete Novelettes by fifteen of the most famous authors of America and Europe, as follows: "The Mystery of Deepdale," by CHARLES BRADSHAW; "The Woman in Black," by MISS M. E. BRADDOCK; "The Fatal Secret," by MRS. EMMA D. F. SOUTHWICK; "The Wreck of the Capeward," by W. BRYAN WAGGARD; "The Ghost of Lemon Lane," by MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING; "Cathion," by F. E. BURNETT; "The Mystery of Sausage Valley," by A. CONAN DOYLE; "Judith's Sailor," by SYLVANUS COLE, JR.; "The Man in the White," by MARY KYLE DALLAS; "Miss Jones's Wife," by JOSHUA ALLEN'S WIFE; "John Beckwith's Reverses," by HORATIO ALGER, JR.; "The Uncle from India," by OLIVER OPTIC; "The Last Plunk," by NED HUNTER; "The Phantom Train," by PAUL PASTOR; and "Siam Jack's Cow," by TOM F. STORAN. Each one of the above novelettes is carefully chosen, though they are diversified in style, some being of the domestic or home order, some are humorous, and others of the dramatic and exciting kind. Never before was so grand a collection of complete novelettes by so many famous authors published in a single volume. The book is published complete and unaltered. The book contains 64 large double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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Modern Entertainments.



"Modern Entertainments" is the title of a new book by Mrs. Ethel W. Merriman, describing numerous forms of entertainment for evening companies which have been successfully given by versatile hostesses in all parts of the country. You can entertain without dancing or cards; it is the ever-recurring question of that large class who consider such amusements harmful, and this book has been written to meet this precise need. Its possession will enable any hostess to entertain her friends and acquaintances in a manner that is both enjoyable and profitable.

so numerous and varied are the entertainments described that it will furnish all the material needed in this line for many successive seasons. The following are the titles of the entertainments described: "Entertainment as an Art," "An Initial Entertainment," "The Modern Sewing Bee," "The Fuzzy Senses," "Tea," "Diners," "Wedding Anniversaries," "A Meeting of Celebrities," "ENTERTAINMENTS FOR CHILDREN," "An Old Fashioned Party," "A Punch and Judy Party," "A Modern Battle," "A Mystic Circle," "A Shooting Match," "A Peanut Party," "A Christmas Entertainment," "A Hurly Burly," "Modern Entertainments" is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

Dece<sup>n</sup> Miss

## BOB'S TRUSTS.

The "blue line" street car stopped at the corner, and an anxious looking young woman put a small boy inside. "Now, Bob," she said, as she hurried out to the platform again, "don't lose that note I gave you; don't take it out of your pocket at all."

"No'm," said the little man, looking wistfully after his mother as the conductor pulled the strap, the driver unscrewed the brake, and the horses, shaking their bells trotted off with the car.

"What's your name, Bob?" asked a mischievous looking young man sitting beside him.

"Robert Cullen Deems," he answered.

"Where are you going?"

"To my Grandma's."

"Let me see that note in your pocket."

The look of innocent surprise in the round face ought to have shamed the boy's tormentor, but he only said again, "Let me see it."

"I tan't," said Robert Cullen Deems.

"See here, if you don't I'll scare the horses and make them run away."

The little boy cast an apprehensive look at the belled horses and shook his head.

"Here, Bob, I'll give you this peach if you'll pull that note half way out of your pocket."

The boy did not reply, but some of the elder people looked angry.

"I say, chum, I'll give you this whole bag of peaches if you will just show me the corner of the note," said the temptor.

The child turned away, as if he did not wish to hear any more, but the young man opened the bag and held it just where he could see and smell the luscious fruit. A look of distress came over the boy's face; I believe Bob was afraid to trust himself. When a man left his seat at the other end, to get off the car, the little boy slid quickly down, left the temptation behind and climbed into the vacant place. A pair of pretty gloved hands began almost unconsciously to clap, and then everybody clapped and applauded, until it might have alarmed Bob, if a young lady sitting by had not slipped her arm around him and said, "Tell your mamma that we all congratulate her upon having a little man strong enough to resist temptation, and wise enough to run away from it."—The Christian Budget.

## DANGER OF DRINKING.

A physician was invited to dine at the club with the dispatcher of a railroad. After dinner the dispatcher remarked that he must go to his room and lie down. The physician enquired the reason. He answered: "The wine I have used, although in small quantity, has bewildered my brain for accurate work, and I must rest. I would not dare to go on duty now. I should make mistakes and not know it at the time, and the mortification of having them corrected by my associates would confuse me still more."

The physician thought: "I am going to make some very important calls in the homes of friends who trust me implicitly, and at the hospital where my best judgment and skill is required. Is it possible that the wine I have used has made me unfit for this work?" Later he met the dispatcher and said: "You were right, and I have been taught a lesson I never will forget. That afternoon's work after the dinner cost me the loss of one of my best families by my indiscretion and anger. I realize now that I cannot use wine and have full possession of myself."

This is a phase of the revolution of public sentiment which is coming into prominence among active brain workers. At banquet tables this is apparent in the abstemiousness of the practical men. This is not from sentiment or theory, but from experience. They know the anaesthetic effects of alcohol literally, and have felt its depressing action on the brain and nervous system.

An old-time clergyman during pastoral visitation called on his drinking members early in the week so that the disability from the spirits used on these occasions would pass away before the time for preparation for the Sunday service.

A noted public man refused to attend public dinners because of the wine used. He gave as a reason that he could not use wines without injuring himself.

Science is receiving a strong confirmation of its conclusions from the experience of practical brain workers and thinkers.—Journal of Inebriety.

## THE VOICE OF SCIENCE.

Stimulants never increase the natural capacity of the brain. They can only abstract for the purpose of work in hand some of the energies which are sorely needed to repair and restore a brain which has already been taxed to the furthest limit which is consistent with health. To remove the sense of fatigue caused by overwork by the consumption of alcohol is to close one's ears to the voice of Nature. The weariness of the brain is a protest against further exertion until recuperation has been obtained by rest, and if the weary feeling is deadened or destroyed by adventitious means, Nature will exact her penalty.—Dr. Herschell.

The dictum of science on the subject of moderate drinking is by no means ambiguous. Science cannot support the plea that alcohol is a harmless pleasant beverage. It cannot support the plea of the moderate drinker that alcohol is an aid to health. But it does support the position of the total abstainer with an emphasis which is culpable to disregard. Science shows how the abstainer can do more and better work than the moderate drinker. Science shows how the abstainer lives longer and is healthier than the moderate drinker. Science, in short, shows that the abstainer lives the normal life, while the moderate drinker lives the abnormal.—T. Easton, M.D.

Persons who take no alcohol live longer and work harder than those who take some. This remains an indisputable fact, explain it how you may, or whether you can explain it or not. Healthy protoplasm is essential to healthy life. Plant protoplasm is so much like animal protoplasm as to render it likely that what will injure the one will injure the other also. Alcohol, in even small proportions, does injure plant protoplasm. Alcohol can also be proved to diminish oxidation, to weaken vascular tone, to directly favour congestion. All these facts are beyond dispute.—Dr. Wm. Carter, J.P., Liverpool.

Although alcohol may be credited with the production of a certain amount of passing pleasure, yet it gives no help in dealing with the ordinary affairs of everyday life. Although it may render some slight service in the production of the lighter forms of literature, it makes no contribution to the more solid work of the intellect, whilst it is an undoubted hindrance to moral and religious advancement. Although it may brighten and vivify what one may call a lawless imagination, it at the same time blunts the edge of those physical sense by which we gain a knowledge of our surroundings, and impairs the faculties which should guide us amid the endless intricacies of our journey through life. We say, then, that alcohol, if taken in quantities sufficient to secure those slight advantages with which it may be credited, blurs and obscures the very highest marks of distinction which the Creator has given to man, whilst in hundreds and thousands of cases this same agent destroys all the mental faculties and produces permanent insanity.—Dr. J. Oliver, J.P., Maidstone.

## PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

In a recent letter to the Alliance News of Manchester, Eng., Mrs. M. L. N. Stevens, the widely known and respected President of the National W. C. T. U., makes the following interesting statements.

When I spoke in Manchester recently on the question of Prohibition in Maine, I said that wherever there was violation of the prohibitory law it was because the officers were unfaithful and untrue to their oath of office, and not because Prohibition did not prohibit, or because the people of Maine did not believe that Prohibition is right and profitable to the State.

I also tried to show at that time that Mr. Arthur Sherwell and other anti-Prohibitionists who seek to break down Prohibition, always chose for their places of investigation those localities where the law is most laxly enforced, ignoring the great majority of the State where it is well enforced.

## THE VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

Since my return home from England I have made inquiries as to the pictures of Portland "saloons" which are in the Sherwell and Rowntree book, and even an expert deputy could not tell where the pictured places were. The bartenders were "disguised" according to the statement under the photographs. Why? On the outside of "saloon" photographs the men employed to watch the approach of the officers were not taken in the picture. Why?

Miss Anna Gordon and I took a tour of inspection around the district where the law is most violated, and what we saw of the "saloons" is no more to be compared with the real saloon of the licence State than an inch worm is to be compared to a rattlesnake. I can only repeat that Prohibition at its worst in any place in Maine is inexpressibly better than any form of licence at its very best.

Please note I never claimed that the prohibitory law is not violated; all laws are violated more or less, and the prohibitory law of Maine is to be violated less in Portland in the near future.

## LATEST EXPRESSION OF MAINE OPINION.

Portland is situated in Cumberland County; this county is the largest and most influential county in the whole State. The chief officer in the county, so far as enforcing the liquor law is concerned, is the County Sheriff. He is elected by the Australian ballot system for a term of two years, and it is customary to give him a second term.

The Sheriff elected two years ago has proved a miserable failure, but notwithstanding this the dominant party—Republican—renominated him for the second term. The Democrats, who control about half as many votes in the State as the Republicans, nominated a young lawyer in good standing, and the Prohibition party, which is numerically very small and poorly organized, nominated Rev. Samuel F. Pearson.

The Republican party of Maine has always declared in its platform for Prohibition. The Democratic party in these later years has declared in favour of re-submission of the prohibitory amendment, looking toward its repeal, hence it caused the greatest surprise to some people last Monday, when it was announced and flashed over the wires that Pearson had been elected Sheriff of Cumberland County. It means, simply and plainly, that the people are in favour of Prohibition and its strict enforcement.

Temperance Republicans, Temperance Democrats, Prohibition party men united in retiring by a big majority vote the unfaithful official, and placing in power a man who for twenty-five years has been a staunch Prohibitionist, and who will strictly enforce the law without fear or favour. The representatives of the liquor interest spared neither time nor money; large sums were sent in from other States by the liquor dealers' association. But it was of no avail; right triumphed, as it is bound to do sooner or later.

No intelligent, humanity-loving person can, in view of this great lesson, question the righteousness and practicability of the policy of prohibiting the liquor traffic. Whenever the voting people of the State speak on the question of Prohibition it is always overwhelming in its favour. If the women could vote the majority would be much larger, but they work and pray and steadfastly support the law which has brought blessings instead of cursings, joy instead of mourning, comfort instead of poverty.

If in a few months Mr. Sherwell should again visit Maine he would have to seek some other hunting ground to prove that Prohibition is a failure than in the city of Portland. I have studied every phase of the Temperance question in nearly ever State of our great country, and I am sure that General Neal Dow never spoke truer words than when he said:—"There is not now and never has been in this country a locality where the policy of licence has diminished the liquor traffic or the evils coming from it."

And I might add that of the two great evils of the Government issuing a license to an individual to carry on the nefarious business, or the Government carrying on the business itself, I would say that the former was the least objectionable, but we have proven in Maine that there is a "more excellent way." May the Lord continue in opening the eyes of the blind and turning the way of the wicked upside down.

# BACK AGAIN THE FAMOUS "BLACK KNIGHT"



## REV. J. H. HECTOR

has returned to  
Canada for a  
lecture tour and  
is now open to  
engagements.

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should be made to  
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Read the following specimen  
extracts from newspaper opinions  
of this MARVELLOUS MAN.

## CANADIAN.

His speech was irresistible in its earnestness and pathos.—Toronto Globe.

A powerful address, full of humor and sanctified common sense.—London Advertiser.

A veritable outburst of true spirited, natural eloquence, born of a devoted patriotism.—Charlottetown Guardian.

Succeeded without any apparent difficulty in keeping his audience in roars of laughter.—Toronto World.

The large assemblage was inspired, amused, thrilled and caused to weep almost in unison.—Montreal Witness.

## ENGLISH.

The embodiment of all that is best in his race—humorous, solemn, eloquent and pathetic.—South Wales Argus.

His inimitable drollery, mixed with the truest wisdom, completely took the gathering by storm.—Christian World.

Such an amount of hearty, healthy, wit-provoked laughter we have never heard before in one and a half hours. Methodist Times.

A sparkling speaker, full of fire and dramatic action, and carries his audience along in a very tornado of eloquence.—Templar Watchword.