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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. IV. No. 12.

TORONTO, ONT. JUNE, 1898.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

Kindly examine this paper carefully. You will need it in the Plebiscite Campaign. Every number ought to be kept for reference. Nowhere else can you get so much of fresh fact and sound argument. Every statement may be relied upon.

The Plebiscite Bill received its third reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 25th.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

In every province of Canada steps have been taken toward a thorough organization of the electorate for the Plebiscite Campaign. Provincial organizations, however, can only advise and assist the local workers, upon whom must fall the responsibility and work of the campaign. We are pleased to learn of the enthusiastic response that is being made to the call to arms.

Every locality must have its committee to superintend details, and the local committees must be aided and counselled by county or district organizations, which in turn will receive help and instruction from the central provincial body.

No time should be lost before beginning work. If there is no organization in your neighborhood, take steps to have one formed immediately. If you are in doubt as to plans or methods, write at once to your provincial secretary who will give you all needful information.

Until further arrangement and announcement, correspondence about such work should be sent to the addresses given below:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. J. Saunders, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, Fairville.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. E. Matthews, Charlottetown.

QUEBEC.

J. H. Carson, Montreal.

ONTARIO.

F. S. Spence, Toronto.

MANITOBA.

Rev. J. M. A. Spence, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rev. J. C. Speers, Victoria.

SPEAKERS.

Among the earnest and able workers who can spare some time for platform and organization work during the coming campaign, are the following:— Rev. D. V. Lucas, Grimsby; Miss Lillian M. Phelps, St. Catharines; Dr. G. B. McIntosh, Simcoe; John R. Long, Hamilton; R. W. Dillon, London; Rev. S. F. Dixon, Cannifton; Dr. J. Ross, Embro; John A. Nicholls, 718½ Craig St., Montreal; Courtney Fessy, 350 Yonge St., Toronto; W. Huckle, 81 King St. E., Toronto.

Organizations desiring the help of any of these speakers should write to them direct.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

Is Getting Ready Fast.

The Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is pushing organization rapidly. Much work is done by correspondence. Mr. D. Marshall is giving his full term to campaigning. Some details are submitted.

Peel.

A very fine convention held at Brampton on May 12th formed a plebiscite organization for Peel County. About a hundred delegates were present. F. S. Spence, represented the Dominion Alliance. The meeting was deeply in earnest. J. B. Bull was elected President and Rev. J. J. Redditt, Secretary. Other officers were also chosen and convenors appointed for all the municipalities in the county.

Dufferin.

Dufferin County was organized at Shelburne on May 16th. There was a big meeting of earnest workers. All are resolved to put up the best possible fight. Geo. Dodds, of Prinrose was elected President and Rev. E. A. Neilly, of Hornings Mills, Secretary. Working committees were formed. Arrangements were made for detailed organization. A sum of \$140.00 was appropriated for literature.

North Grey.

A convention on North Grey was held on May 18th at Owen Sound. Two hundred delegates were present. Wm. Howey, of Owen Sound was chosen for County President and A. L. McIntyre, for Secretary. Organizers were appointed for local municipalities as well as a strong central executive. Mr. Marshall's help was much appreciated. A rousing mass meeting was held at night.

North Bruce.

The organization of North Bruce was effected at Chesley on May 19th. The work was taken hold of by the best men in the county. Mr. Duncan Marshall, Alliance Organizer assisted. A full staff of officers and convenors was chosen. W. D. Bell, Chesley is President, and C. J. Mickle, Secretary. The outlook is very good.

West Bruce.

Mr. D. Marshall completed a capital organization for this Riding at Kincardine on May 20th. Over 150 delegates took part in the convention. The President is Wm. Henderson, of Bervie, and the Secretary is Edward Dawson, of Kincardine. A mass meeting held in the evening was very enthusiastic. Prospects are bright.

South Grey.

A convention at Durham on May 23rd effected a thorough organization for South Grey. J. H. Brown and Rev. J. W. Kitching, of Durham are President and Secretary respectively. At the close of the convention a rousing mass meeting was addressed by Mr. Marshall. Convenors were appointed for ten municipalities.

Announcements

North York will organize at Newmarket on June 1st. The call is signed by J. M. Walton and J. S. Green. N. W. Rowell will speak in the evening.

East Huron convention will meet at Brussels on June 15th. Rev. S. J. Allen is Chairman and W. H. Kerr Secretary, of Provisional Committee.

East Bruce electors will meet at Walkerton on June 13th. A call has been issued on behalf of a union of workers, signed by Rev. J. A. Banton and Miss May Royce.

North Wellington holds a convention at Arthur on June 14th in response to the call of a provisional committee of which Rev. A. W. Tonge is Chairman and Rev. J. J. Paterson, Secretary.

North Perth will be organized at Milverton on June 18th, and South Perth at St. Marys on 17th. A strong committee has charge of details in each District.

East Grey prohibitionists have arranged a District organizing convention, to be held at Meaford on June 24th. Rev. E. S. Walker and A. A. Jordan have been appointed to issue the call.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance is working earnestly and persistently to secure a thorough county organization. A mass meeting was held in Montreal to open the campaign. It was addressed by many strong speakers representing different church and temperance society interests. All were enthusiastic and united.

A deputation from the Alliance recently waited upon the Catholic Archbishop of Montreal to ask for his co-operation in the fight. His Grace stated that he would consult his clergy upon the question.

A good many District meetings, presbyteries and other church bodies have recently made strong deliveries, calling upon the membership of their respective bodies to take hold vigorously in the campaign against strong drink, doing their best to secure a victory for prohibition in the coming contest.

An immense mass meeting crowded the Lennoxville Methodist Church on the evening of May 18th to inaugurate the prohibition fight in that section of the Province. Rev. Mr. Reid, of Lennoxville, occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sherbrooke; Rev. Mr. Sparling, of Quebec; W. H. Lambly, of Inverness; Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Danville, and Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Sawyerville.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The strong temperance sentiment of New Brunswick is certain to ensure a big majority for prohibition in the coming vote.

The friends of the cause however, will not fail to do all possible work to make the victory as overwhelming as possible. The management of the campaign has been entrusted to a strong Provincial Executive of which the President is Rev. J. McLeod, D.D. of Fredericton and the Secretary, Rev. G. W. Fisher of Fairville.

At the session of the semi-annual session of the Sons of Temperance Grand Division, held at Richibucto on May 11th and 12th, a great deal of attention was given to the preparation for the coming campaign.

At the close of a public temperance on the evening of the 12th inst, a strong organization was formed to carry on campaign work in Kent County. G. M. Clark of Kingston was appointed President, and John B. Robinson, Secretary. Vice-Presidents will be appointed for each parish in the county and work will be vigorously pushed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has had before it a Bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Charlottetown, which is the only part of the province in which the Scott Act is not in force. The measure was practically a license law.

The Charlottetown Alliance made a strong protest and the feeling against the idea of license was shown to be so strong that the Bill was dropped.

Workers of all sections and names are now uniting in a campaign to win a big victory from the plebiscite, and will defer the question of local legislation until the other battle is over.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

A FEW RECENT OCCURENCES IN OWN COUNTY.

On the evening of Thursday, May 20th, a police officer saw a man staggering on one of the docks in Montreal in a state of intoxication. Next morning he was found by a boatman lying partly in the water, dead, with the back of his head split open.

Four young men obtained liquor on a recent Sunday at a hotel close to Toronto and went rowing on the lake when not able to take care of themselves. The boat was upset and one of them was drowned. In cases like this the evil is frequently strikingly manifest. Many similar accidents occur, the real cause of which is carefully concealed.

There was an ugly quarrel at Smith's Falls, Ont. on May 10th, in which a man was severely injured, being stabbed some seven or eight times, receiving serious wounds. His assailant was drunk.

"Forward" the organ of the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick, calls attention to the persistent law violation in the city of Halifax. In Nova Scotia liquor may not be drunk in the bar-rooms in which it is sold. This law is utterly disregarded and "Forward" forcibly accuses the liquor officials and the police with conniving at this lawlessness and doing nothing to have the regulation enforced.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the town of Newmarket on the evening of Saturday, April 30th. Two young married women came to the town and visited several taverns in company with a couple of young men with whom they afterwards went recklessly driving in a wagon. Crossing a railway track close to the town, the conveyance was suddenly struck by a passing train and all four instantly killed. A little girl, daughter of one of the woman, who was also in the wagon, escaped almost unhurt.

On Saturday, April 30th, the body of an elderly man, who was known to have been drinking hard, was found in the manger of a hotel stable at Camden, Ont. It is supposed that he had fallen in while drunk, and was smothered.

Arthur Gignac was killed in a drunken quarrel at Madoc, P.Q., a few weeks ago, and two men are now under arrest charged with killing him. The liquor-dealer who made money out of the debauch is of course authorized by law to sell the drink which really caused the crime.

BAPTISTS SOUND

The Baptist Union for Ontario and Quebec held in May its annual convention for 1898. The plebiscite question was discussed and the following resolution adopted:—

"Whereas, the Dominion Government has introduced a measure for the purpose of taking a vote on the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors, and whereas we, as a denomination, have always expressed ourselves as strongly in favor of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors, therefore be it resolved that we earnestly urge and recommend all members of our churches to actively enter upon the campaign and endeavor in every way to secure as large a majority as possible in favor of Prohibition."

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, JUNE, 1898

THE WAY THEY FIGHT.

There has been placed in the hands of the Editor of the CAMP FIRE a copy of a circular dated at Walkerville, printed on a letter-heading advertising the famous Hiram Walker & Sons' distillery. It was addressed to a prominent benevolent society that is doing a great and useful work, and which has received some financial aid from the firm of H. Walker & Sons. It is reasonable to assume that copies of this document have been sent to many other similar organizations. Omitting the extensive letter-heading, with its great list of liquor agencies, the circular reads as follows:

Walkerville, April 2nd, 1898.

Dear Sir,—The impending vote on the question of total prohibition brings us face to face with the possible destruction of our business. Should the Plebiscite favor such a radical measure all our resources will be required for self-defence.

Under these circumstances it is but natural and prudent that we should husband our resources as long as the danger threatens. Therefore, we feel compelled to discontinue entirely, for the time being, the subscriptions which we have been accustomed to give to numerous charitable and other objects throughout the Dominion.

We take this step with sincere regret, and only from the conviction that we are menaced as never before with the confiscation of all that we possess.

Yours very truly,

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited.

No comment on this remarkable document is needed. It throws a strong light upon the character and methods of the liquor traffic, and simply emphasises many of the charges that have been made and proved against that heartless, lawless and debauching institution.

ONE THING NOW.

Without entering at all into the merits of the agitation against Lady Henry Somerset's occupying the position of President of the World's W.C.T.U., which agitation is troubling our earnest White Ribbon friends in some parts of the country, we respectfully submit for their consideration one important fact.

We are in the heat of a fight. The bugle has been sounded for an immediate advance. Our forces are rapidly taking their places in battle formation. There is no time for expenditure of energy on anything that is not of essential importance in the imminent struggle. Even if it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that one important position in the army might be better filled, we must still

face the fact that no friend of the cause would for a moment think of stopping to deal with such an issue while the enemy's fire is upon us and the field is ringing with our battle cry.

The Plebiscite is on. Other questions, other issues must be dealt with at some other time. No true soldier will to-day be found anywhere except behind the banner of authorized leadership, or doing anything else than his or her utmost to win a victory over the common foe. When this crisis is past, when we have won or lost, when the immediate desperate struggle at close quarters is over, then we may pause to review our organization and methods. If there are explanations or charges to be made the time for them will then have come; but we cannot now afford to have a page of paper, a cent of outlay, or an hour of thought spent on anything that could to any extent divide our forces, divert the attention of our workers or weaken the mutual confidence and zeal of our great army. Such action would be so absolutely advantageous to our foes, and so harmful to our cause, that we have no fear that anything of the sort will take place among the loyal women who have been our best advisors, our bravest fighters, and our most self-sacrificing supporters, in every battle that we have fought.

ABSOLUTE WASTE.

When we quote the estimate of the Royal Commission that \$30,879,854 is actually paid by the consumers for liquor, and claim that the country as a whole is also to that extent a loser, we are sometimes met by the shortsighted statement that this money is not destroyed, that it remains, circulates, that though some are poorer others are richer, and the general welfare is not impaired.

It takes no keen knowledge of economics to demolish this absurdity. The liquor consumers have toiled for the production of the wealth which their money represents. If they pay that money for clothing, food, houses, fuel or other necessities or luxuries they receive value for their money. The producers of these articles have the cash, the consumers have the goods, and the community possesses the wealth represented by both, or double the amount which the purchasers have invested.

If on the other hand the money is spent in drinking; while the liquor vendors may have the amount of money named, the liquor consumers have *absolutely nothing* to show for their investment, and there is in the possession of consumers and dealers, on the whole, only one-half the wealth that existed when the money was otherwise invested.

Money cannot be spent upon strong drink without being as much wasted, as absolutely destroyed, as if that amount of money or goods were buried forever in the bottom of the sea, or as if the money were spent in purchasing articles of value and committing them to the flames.

EDUCATION.

It is to be sincerely hoped that prohibition workers will not lose sight of the fact that the present conflict gives us a magnificent opportunity of educating public opinion.

Even if polling arrangements in any place are so perfect that every vote favorable to our cause will be brought out, still we must agitate. Even those who are not with us, many who are indifferent, will at this time of excitement give to the temperance cause attention and thought that they have

never spent upon it before. Every meeting, every sermon, every leaflet is doubled in power and effect to-day. Good seed will find lodgment during this contest that will bear fruit long after the fight is over.

It is in times like these that men grow socially, intellectually and morally. The advanced position of public opinion in Canada is largely because we have had so many hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy, so many local option campaigns, so many license reduction struggles, plebiscites and other events that centered public thought upon this great theme. The opportunity is given us again. Let us be true to it, and whether we win or lose, the Plebiscite will leave us stronger far than it found us, and therefore definitely nearer the absolutely certain overthrow of the liquor traffic.

THE JULY CONVENTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance will open in Toronto, at 10 a.m. on July 6th next. It will be an occasion of unusual interest, and it is hoped that every province of the Dominion will be represented. At the 1897 Council meeting there were present delegates from twenty-three provincial temperance organizations, church conferences, synods, etc. The meeting was certainly the most representative, from a national standpoint, that has ever been held. We earnestly urge our friends in every Provincial W.C.T.U., in every Good Templar Grand Lodge, every Sons of Temperance Grand Division, every Royal Templar Grand Council, every Church Conference, Synod, Union or other great body to see that representatives are appointed.

Even in cases where it is impossible for representatives to attend the general meeting of the Council they ought to be chosen. It may be practicable to arrange in many cases local conferences of these workers in addition to the general central meeting. The Alliance plan, which includes every religious and temperance body, is a remarkably wise and comprehensive one. It makes it impracticable for any section to have more than rightful influence, and it gives all an opportunity to share in consultation over plans and methods.

The Plebiscite campaign will be upon us. Developments will have taken place that we shall need to carefully consider. Exigencies will probably have arisen that will demand all the energy and wisdom, we can unite in meeting them. Let us have a convention even larger and better than that of 1897.

On the day before the Council meeting the prohibitionists of Ontario will hold their annual convention in the Horticultural Pavilion, in Toronto. Council delegates will be cordially welcomed to this convention. It will be a mighty rally. Although it is yet a long way off, the names of hundreds of delegates have been sent in to the Secretary, and its success is assured. Don't miss this meeting.

THE LITERATURE CAMPAIGN.

Never before in the history of our country was the work of circulating literature taken hold of with the energy that is being manifested in the present contest. The fight is only begun, yet already some parts of the country have been well carpeted with printed facts and arguments that will make the work to come easier and more successful.

The quantity of literature printed in the campaign leaflet series of the Alliance alone has already amounted

to over three million pages, and the demand for it is expected to be very much greater. In this splendid series there are now twenty-four documents, each dealing with some special phase of the prohibition question, or some particular feature of the liquor traffic peril, prepared with special reference to this struggle. A fund has been formed from which a large part of the expense of printing is paid, and the literature is supplied to those who will use it at prices far below cost.

The Dominion W.C.T.U. Literature Department, with headquarters at 58 Elm Street, Toronto, is also busy. Our White Ribbon friends are in a position to furnish our workers with much valuable ammunition, and in many cases these workers are taking advantage of this capital opportunity.

This is right. Let us keep at it. Agitation and education must be the watchwords of the campaign. Literature circulation is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used.

BRITISH WHITE-RIBBONERS.

The annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association was opened in the Queen's Hall, London on May 9th, Lady Henry Somerset presiding. A great evening mass meeting was held, addressed by many famous speakers. Seven hundred delegates took part in the council meeting the following day.

The report of the Hon. Secy. Miss Agnes Slack told of 3,000 public meetings, as many more held in drawing rooms and cottages, and the securing of 6,111 signature to the pledge. Lady Henry delivered a strong address in favor of prohibition by direct veto, and also in support of total abstinence as the basis of temperance work. A resolution asking her to continue to hold the office of President was adopted, 300 branches having proposed her for re-election.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

The Vanguard, all numbers issued, in neat cloth binding, is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing **over 650 pages** full of invaluable arguments, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed.

The People vs. The Liquor Traffic, a set of lectures by the late Hon. J. B. Finch, is one of the most forcible and comprehensive arguments for Prohibition ever made. Special Canadian edition, **240 pages**. Fine cloth binding, price 40 cents.

The Camp Fire is a neat four-page monthly campaign journal, specially published for campaign work. It summarizes the latest news about the prohibition reform, and presents an array of live, pithy articles and brief statements of important and helpful facts and incidents. Subscription, 25 cents per year.

The two great books above named, will be sent postage pre-paid, and also **THE CAMP FIRE** to December, 1898 inclusive, to any person sending at once **ONE DOLLAR** to F. S. Spence, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

With these three sources of information, any pulpit, press or platform worker, will be *fully equipped* for the great plebiscite campaign.

The number of books available for the purpose named is limited. First come, first served. Don't miss the opportunity.

Select Readings.

WORK TO DO.

There is work to do my sisters,
Work for every willing hand;
Cries for help to us appealing,
From our sorrow-stricken land.
When we see upon the waters
How the boats are tempest-tossed,
Shall we not go out to help them,
Lest they be forever lost?

On the dark and foaming billows,
See the life-boats rise and fall;
Or the rocks we hear them dashing,
While to us for help they call.
Sisters, will you light the beacon?
Throw to them a saving rope?
Point them to the shore of safety,
Lighted by the fire of hope?

There is work for you, my brothers—
Ready hands and earnest souls;
You have safely past this headland,
Shunned the hidden rocks and shoals.
But your work is still unfinished,
While, amid the rolling waves,
Helpless souls are hourly sinking,
Lost to sight in ocean waves.

By the hearts now crushed and broken,
By the blood and by the tears,
By the stream of living sorrow,
Flowing down the tide of years.
We entreat of you, our brothers,
Stay this fountain-head of woe;
And the blessings that will crown you,
Only God Himself can know.

—C. H. Jennings.

LICENSED TO DO WHAT?

To rob his patrons of their wealth,
Of thrift, of self-respect, of health,
To lay even genius in the dust,
And fire the breast with hate and lust.
To make calm eyes with frenzy glow,
To make kind hands deal murder's blow,
With anguish woman's heart to break,
With tears of woe bathe childhood cheek.

Licensed to cause the weak to fall,
Those once escaped, again to thrall.
Licensed unwary youths to snare,
Whelm struggling age in black despair,
To deaden the heart to words of love
Deaden to drawings from above,
Palsy the will, the conscience bar,
Deaden to all true hearts hold dear.

To kindle within the fires of hell,
Where vipers hiss, and demons dwell,
To shut the soul in sin's dark night,
And each pure aspiration bright,
Destroying demon, the brutes cry out,
"shame!"
And nature abhors thee. Accursed
thy name.
Thou art wrecker of homes and blaster
of hearts.

We pray for defence from thy death
dealing darts.—E. C. H.

"DIP YOUR ROLL IN YOUR OWN POT."

A cutter of stone was Richard Pell—
As plodding a man, so his neighbours
tell,
As ever a chisel wielded:
But a fault he had, and a sad one too,
(May it never be said of me and you)—
His manhood to drink he yielded.

His wife! much she might have said,
Herself and children needing bread,
And all Dick's wages spent:
Yet neither angry look nor word
Escaped her—though unseen, unheard,
She gave her sorrows vent.

Across the road a signboard swings
To tell you 'tis "The Jolly Kings."
And kept by Bridget Drainem;
A harsh virago she, they say,
When customers can't pay their way,
Or when she can't detain 'em.

Here you can have your "bitter" beer,
Your pipe and pot and ale so clear,
Your lemon'd gin-and-water;
But ponder, drinkers, while ye quaff—
Though Bridget deals in half-and-half,
She gives poor men no quarter.

Each night as soon as work was o'er
Would Richard seek the tavern door,
And in the chimney corner
He'd sit and drink, and drink, and
drink,
Nor once of his poor Mary think,
With scarce a rag t' adorn her.

Here with old Joe, and Tom, and Bill,
He'd talk and argue, smoke, and swill,
Till midnight found him fuddled;
Then homeward down the road he
reels,
To where yon half-thatched roof con-
ceals
His wife and children huddled.

One night ('twas pay night) Richard's
score
Reached half across the "parlor" door.
His pints had been so many;
And when at length the bill was paid,
All that was left, he found, dismayed,
Was but a single penny.

"I'm faint," cries he, "I'll have a roll."
But Dick was such a thirsty soul,
His eye for drink was gleaming;
And, thinking Bridget saw him not,
He dipped it in the savory pot
That on the fire was steaming.

Poor Dick! poor Dick! he little knew
How quick was Bridget's eye. She flew
Beside her steaming kettle.
And, arms a-kimbo, did so rail.
As made our hero quake and quail,
Although a man of mettle.

"HOW DARE YOU, SIRRAH, TOUCH MY
STEW?
MAKE BROTH, INDEED, FOR SUCH AS
YOU!

TO A FINE PASS WE ARE COME!
Such habits, sir, you should control;
Be off, I say, and DIP YOUR ROLL
IN YOUR OWN POT AT HOME."

Dick hurried out, and as he strode,
Jaded, along the moonlit road,
Deep thoughts rose strong and fast:
"Good! Dip your roll at home," mused
Dick;
"Ah, that I'll try to do right quick!"
And thus he's home at last.

The cash once squandered at "The
Kings"
Now many a solid comfort brings,
To hearts he loves to cheer;
And Sunday bells no longer chime
Reproving, as in former time,
His thirst for gin and beer.

A year has fled, but what a change!
(His late companions think it strange)
Drink Richard has forsworn!
Now, 'mid his books, by Mary's side,
At his own hearth he loves t' abide
When evening shades return.

—The G. T. Watchword.

HOW WE GOT NED TO SIGN.

BY DINNIE M'DOLE HAYES.

We just had a dreadful time at our
house this morning. Papa looked so
stern and yet so sorry, and Mamma
was sick, and cousin Clare's eyes were
all pink with crying.

May and I didn't know what it all
meant, only we guessed that our
brother Ned had been doing something
very, very naughty; for he didn't come
to breakfast till we were most through,
and then papa was so angry at him,
though he didn't say much.

Ned just drank a cup of coffee for
his breakfast, and as soon as he could
get away he went off for a ride.

After a while cousin Clare told us to
put on our things, and we would take
a walk together. She wasn't a bit like
herself that day, for she walked along
so quiet and solemn, and only said
"yes" and "no" to what May and I
said. Pretty soon Ned rode up behind
us, and got off his horse and walked
along beside cousin Clare.

May didn't pay much attention;
she's a little thing—only six and a half;
I'm eight, and I listened to what they
were saying, and I tell you it was just
awful! I heard Ned say:—

"I want to know just how it was: I
want to get at the bottom of this
thing.

She just bit her lips as if she were
trying to keep from crying, but she
kept still till he said:

"Let me feel that I know the worst."
Then she spoke up real firm, though
her voice trembled:

"Aunt and I were sitting up
when we heard a noise of stumbling
and shuffling, and then the bell rang.
When the door was opened you were
held up by two or three men, all of them
tipsy; and when you got inside you
fell down."

"Say it out," said Ned, real excited.
"I was dead drunk or beastly drunk
—whatever you call it."

Clare kept still, though the big tears
kept dropping to the ground.

"And—how—did—mother—take—
it—?" he said, as if every word hurt him.

"She thought at first you were hurt
or sick, but when she found it was
worse, she clasped her hands and look-
ed as if she wanted to die."

"Well," he said, I hadn't any idea
that I was taking more than usual, but
I suppose I did, and made a fool of my-
self."

That's just what he said, truly. My!
but I did feel badly! I told May when
we got home, and we just cried and
cried. Then we went to cousin Clare,
and had a long talk with her about it.

She told us then that the wrong was in
taking it at all. May and I were
surprised at that, for didn't papa have
his glass of sherry every day after din-
ner? But Clare said that if no one
ever tasted it, no one would ever be a
drunkard.

We both said we would never *never*
touch it, and she wrote out a pledge,
and we put our names down, and so
did she. I like cousin Clare; I'm going
to be a young lady just like her when
I grow up.

All at once May looked at me, and
I looked at her. We both thought the
same thing.

Why couldn't we try to get papa and
Ned to put their names down too?

We took the paper to mamma's
room, and she kissed us and said we
might try. But before we went, she
had us kneel down with her, and she
prayed that God would save her boy
and help us all to do right.

I tell you we felt solemn! We most
wanted to give up—that is, I did, but
May said she was going to go anyhow,
and I felt 'shamed to have a little thing
like that beat me; so we waited till
after dinner, and went to the dining-
room when everyone was gone and
papa was alone with his glass of sherry.

He looked 'stonished when we walked
in and laid the paper and pen and ink
before him, and then we thought he
was angry, he looked so for a minute.
I wanted to run, but I said:

"It's to save brother Ned, Papa."
Then he put his head down on the
table and cried, and said, so dreadful-
like, just as if his heart was breaking.—
"Oh, my son, my son! would God I
had died for thee!"

We would have gone away, but he
hadn't signed yet. May kept her arm
over his neck and stroked his hair, and
petted him lots—she's the loveliest
little thing!

By and by when papa raised his head
and put his arms around us, I said
again,—

"Papa, please; and then we can ask
Ned."

He took the paper and read it all over
again; and then he put us down and
walked up and down the room for the
longest time; and there was the glass
of sherry he hadn't tasted yet.

At last he went to the table took up
the glass—and we felt disappointed,
for we thought he was going to drink
it; but he took it up and threw it—
smash! right into the grate, and the
bottle after it.

"There," he said, "I'll see if you'll
stand between me and saving my boy!"
and then he reached for the pen and
wrote "Herbert Standish," in those
great big letters of his.

We didn't stay long, only to hug and
kiss him, and then we skipped upstairs
where mamma and Clara were sitting
so white and anxious. They could hard-
ly believe it, but there it was—papa's
name.

They consulted with us a while, and
then they decided that as we had had
such good success with papa, we might
try alone with Ned.

We heard him practising the violin
in his room, but when we knocked
hard he said:

"Come in."
Well we were even more scared than
when we went to papa; but he took
the paper and read it, and when he
saw papa's name he whistled right out,
"w-h-e-w!"

Then his face began to work, just like
May's does when she is going to cry,
and he walked to the window and blew
his nose hard. May, she took the pen
and paper to him, and said:

"Please, brother Ned, won't you
write your name here?" And then
she told him, so sweetly, about papa's
feeling so bad and throwing the wine
into the grate.

He trembled some, but he said:
"Yes I will. I'll keep it too, God
helping me. If father can, I can."

And that's how we got Ned to sign,
and we are all so happy now.—Royal
Road.

THE IRISHMAN'S DOCTOR.

NO TOOTH, NO TOOTH-ACHE.

The story given below carries its
application with it:

"You can't make a man sober by
act of Parliament."

So they said. I thought it over. It
didn't seem to me a self-evident prop-
osition.

"Why not?" said I. Then came a
crusher.

"You might as well try to cure the
tooth-ache by act of Parliament."

This made me reflect. I had been
troubled with tooth-ache, worried by
it, maddened by it, kept from my work,

my meals, my happiness by it. My
health was failing in consequence. My
temper was gone. My mind was going.
I was invited to try various remedies.

"Stop it," said some,
"But how?" I inquired
"Fill the tooth with gold," they
explained.

The tooth was thus primed, but the
tooth-ache went on.

"Clear it out," said others.
"How—how?" was my agonized
exclamation.

"Cleanse the blessed thing," they
told me.

I did. Got it inspected, illuminated,
syringed, fumigated, made beautiful
with camphorated chalk, bath-brick,
plate powder, and floriline.

"Give it rest on Sundays," said a
clerical friend.

I tried this. Even on Sundays their
were some hotel guest twinges; on Mon-
days it was as bad as ever. What was
I to do?

"Be extra careful what you let into
it," advised a civic functionary.

Nothing could exceed my care.
Three magistrates certified the good,
harmless, excellent character of all I
put into my tooth. I felt safe. Not
for long. I soon felt sold. The results
were disappointing, distressing, excru-
ciating. Somehow the certificated ap-
plication lost its virtue the moment it
got inside.

"Hold a drink of water in your
mouth, and sit on the fire until it
boils," urged a knowing one.

I began to think this was the only
remedy. At last I took counsel of a
fanatic.

"Try the parliamentary cure," said
he.

"What's that?" said I.
"Have the tooth pulled out: a short
act will do it."

This seemed drastic. It would leave
a gap in my social system. I should
miss an old friend. The tooth had a
vested interest. I hesitated. I took
courage.

"Let the operation cost what it may,
it must come," I cried.

So I summoned the dentist.
"I am ready for the parliamentary
cure," said I.

It took a strong pull. It was done.
The tooth was gone. So was the
tooth-ache. I was happy.

Once more I reflected. Extraction
cures tooth-ache. I had never realized
this before. No tooth, no tooth-ach.
This was strange, but true. And yet
you can make a man sober by an act of
Parliament?

Let us see. No tooth, no tooth-ache.
Granted. No drinking-traffic, no drink.
Eh, what! Is that a fact? No drink-
traffic, no drink. I never thought of
that. No drink, no drunkenness. I
see. A mule with no hind legs doesn't
kick. He is quiet. If a man can get
nothing to drink, he doesn't drink.
He is sober. An act of Parliament
can make him so. By whitewashing
the saloon? Not quite. Sanctifying it
on Sunday and election days only?
Scarcely. What, then, do you want
Parliament to enact? Prohibition.

Irish Temperance League Journal.

LITTLE ITEMS MEANING MUCH.

King Humbert I. of Italy is a strict
teetotaler. He refuses to touch even
the mildest and least alcoholic of wines.

A law in Denmark provides that all
drunken persons shall be taken to their
homes in carriages at the expense of
the publican who sold them the last
glass.

The school boards of Nottingham
and Brighton in England have passed
resolutions requesting their magistrates
to do all within their power to prevent
the serving of liquor to children.

In addressing a jury, the coroner of
Bury, England, said they had got hold
of a "pretty fiction," that if a man
took too much drink and died from the
effects of that drink, he died from
natural causes.

"Liqueur Beans" are a sweet which
has had an enormous sale among
children. A Leeds, Eng., chemist
has found them to contain about 7.21
per cent. of proof spirit, or about as
much alcohol as in ordinary ale.

In London, the week before Christ-
mas, the death rate was 16 per 1,000.
In Christmas week the death rate was
27 per 1,000. There were 1,555 deaths
in London the week before Christmas.
There were 2,300 deaths in Christmas
week.

FACTS FOR FIGHTERS.

CRIME IN CANADA.

It is practically impossible to tell how much of the great amount of crime committed is actually chargeable to the liquor traffic. Many offences such as vagrancy, assault, disturbance of the peace, and even more serious crimes, are the result of indulgence in strong drink.

In this paper was published not long since a summary of the result of a careful inquiry conducted by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor for Massachusetts into the personal history of all offenders sentenced in the County of Suffolk. This inquiry showed that after leaving out cases of drunkenness and violation of liquor laws, forty-five per cent. of the remaining crimes were fairly attributable to intemperance, and that on the whole, eight-four per cent. of the crime of the country was directly or indirectly due to strong drink.

The Canadian Dominion Statistician some time ago prepared a table showing the number of convictions for crime of all kinds in Canada for ten years ending September 30th, 1891. Taking the average per year as given by his statement, and the figures for the different criminal years since, up to September 30th, 1896 (the report for 1897 not yet being issued), we get the following result:—

Year.	Total Convictions.	Convictions for Drunkenness.
Average from '82 to '91	34,846	12,195
1892	31,907	11,415
1893	35,653	11,051
1894	30,165	11,558
1895	37,585	11,558
1896	37,278	11,295

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

The total amount of intoxicating liquors on which duty was collected for the year 1896-7 is shown in the following table:—

Imported ale and beer	327,216 gls.
spirits and wines	1,303,136 "
Canadian spirits	2,782,514 "
malt liquors	17,888,230 "
Total	22,304,105 "

This amount is above the average, a large quantity of spirits having been entered for consumption at the end of the year in anticipation of an increase of excise duties. The Royal Commission Report estimates the average amount consumed for the five years ending June 30th, 1893, at 21,670,749 gallons per year. The actual amount entered for consumption for each 1,000 of the population of the Dominion for the past seven years is shown in the following table taken from the Inland Revenue Report. The figures represent gallons

Year.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.
1891	745	3790	111	4646
1892	701	3516	101	4318
1893	740	3485	94	4319
1894	742	3722	80	4543
1895	666	3471	90	4227
1896	623	3528	70	4221
1897	723	3469	84	4276

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

The average amount of revenue actually collected by the Dominion Government from the liquor traffickers is a little over seven millions of dollars.

The report of the Royal Commission contains a statement showing that the average amounts from all duties, and from manufacturers' licenses, for five years ending June 30th, 1893, amount to \$7,101,557.22 per year.

A careful estimate of the revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1896, on the same basis shows the amount to have been \$7,071,315.

The Finance Minister in his budget speech recently submitted a statement showing the liquor revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1897, to be \$8,230,933.43. This amount however, is not to be taken as the ordinary revenue. The Finance Minister said:—

"It will be noticed that there is an apparent increase in the consumption of spirits in 1897, but that, I think, is to be accounted for by the fact that in anticipation of the changes in the excise duties last session, very considerable quantities were entered for duty, which will probably affect the consumption

for the next year, so that the figures which show an increase, rather show an increase in mercantile operations than in actual consumption."

The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department contains a similar statement, so that we may look for an important falling off in the year now nearly closing, and the Royal Commission figures may be taken as a fair estimate of the actual average Dominion Revenue from the liquor traffic.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

Some provinces have no official reports showing the number of liquor licenses issued, in some cases no provincial revenue being collected. The Royal Commission after careful inquiry reported that so far as they could ascertain, licenses were issued in 1891 as follows:—Nova Scotia, 106; New Brunswick, 172; Prince Edward Island, none; Quebec, 2,453; Ontario, 4,226; Manitoba, 156; Northwest Territories, 109; British Columbia 400; Total 7,064. These returns were not by any means perfect.

It is probable that a full report would have shown the number to be about 8,000. Since that time there has been a reduction in the number. In the provinces of Ontario alone, the falling off has been more than 1,000. The total number of licenses issued in the Dominion must now be less than 7,000.

In this connection the following table will be interesting. It shows the reduction that has been going on in the Province of Ontario for a number of years. Between the years quoted there have been fluctuations, the number falling considerably during the Duikin Act and Scott Act periods. In no case however, has the number of licenses at any subsequent time been greater than the number for any year below stated. For the year just closing a still further reduction has been made.

Year.	Number of Licenses issued.
1874	6,185.
1883	4,201.
1889	3,560.
1896	3,096.

CIDER.

The question to be submitted in the Plebiscite, as approved by the House of Commons, but not yet ratified by the Senate, is in the following form:—

"Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

Some discussion having arisen concerning the meaning of the term "Cider," we reprint in full from the Hansard report, the explanation given by the Minister of Agriculture during the debate upon the second reading of the Plebiscite Bill:—

Mr. BERGERON. May I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Fisher) the reason why he classes cider amongst the beverages which should be avoided?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. I am very glad indeed to answer the question of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bergeron). Cider is included because cider is known to contain alcohol very frequently, and being an intoxicating drink it ought to be prohibited by a prohibitory law. I may say, however, that personally—and I think I am speaking for others—that the word cider put here in the list of intoxicating liquors means cider fermented. It means "cider" and not apple juice. It means cider which is in the nature of an intoxicating drink and not simply apple juice. The hon. member (Mr. Bergeron) probably understands very well the difference between grape juice and wine. Grape juice is simply the juice squeezed out of the grape; wine, is after it has passed through certain stages of fermentation and has become alcoholic. So in the same way the word "cider" means apple juice which having been treated in manufacture has become an intoxicating drink, and it does not mean apple juice simply in its raw state.

Mr. BERGERON. As my hon. friend (Mr. Fisher) says. I know something about it, but of course we are to assume that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fisher) himself does not know. I believe my hon. friend (Mr. Fisher) is very sincere in wishing that this question in the Plebiscite should be answered "yes," but is he not frightened that when cider even is forbidden, a great many people will vote "no" instead of

"yes." When the hon. gentleman speaks of cider which is intoxicating, he no doubt refers to cider that they make in Normandy, France, which really is intoxicating, but we never had that kind of cider in this country, and the people who vote on this ballot paper are people who are accustomed to get weak cider.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Bergeron) is mistaken when he says the cider in this country is not intoxicating.

Mr. BERGERON. How do you know?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. I think the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bergeron) will endorse my statement when I say that I am not in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor, but I have frequently been tempted to drink cider by people who told me it was not an intoxicating drink, and when I was younger and more innocent I sometimes took them at their word, and tried the cider which they told me was not intoxicating.

Mr. BERGERON. What was the result?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. I can assure the hon. gentleman that sometimes under such conditions and circumstances, I have felt the effects of that cider in my head, and consequently as a temperance man I consider that it is very important that such cider as that should be prohibited in this country.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then that should be explained to the voters.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. I therefore think it quite right that this question should read as it is printed here:—

"Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as a beverage?"

If the hon. member will read the question carefully he will see that cider is put in amongst certain alcoholic liquors, and that there is the qualification immediately afterwards: "and all other alcoholic liquors." This very evidently indicates that this cider which it is intended to prohibit, is the alcoholic cider which I have just described and which certainly any temperance man who values his principles must hope to see prohibited, just as much as wine. I venture to say that to-day there are wines in Canada and elsewhere which contain no more percentage of alcohol than do hard ciders or fermented ciders. Therefore I am satisfied that it is important and right that cider should be included, meaning the cider which is an intoxicating liquor.

Mr. BERGERON. That word "cider" in the question will surely make a great deal of difference in the vote.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. I think, with the explanation I have given, if it is read at all or understood at all, there can be no doubt about what this cider means; and if the people understand what they are prohibiting, those who are in favor of prohibition will be quite desirous of prohibiting that as well as "all other alcoholic liquors."

IT DOES NOT PAY!

It does not pay to have fifty working men poor and ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broadcloth and flush of money.

It does not pay to have these fifty workingmen live on bone soup and half rations in order that the saloon-deeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It does not pay to have the mothers and children of twenty families dressed in rags, and starved into the semblance of emancipated scarecrows, and living in hovels, in order that the saloon-keeper's wife may dress in satin, and her children grow fat and hearty, and live in a bay-window parlor.

It does not pay to have ten smart, active and intelligent boys transformed into hoodlums and thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It does not pay to give one man for a trifle, a license to sell liquor, and then spend an enormous amount on the trial of Tim McLaughlin for buying that liquor and then committing murder under its influence.

It does not pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into hells of disorder and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor-dealer may amass a large fortune.—Selected.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

DEAR FRIEND,—

You are respectfully requested 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 in the plebiscite campaign to inspire workers and make votes.

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A TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

A strong committee representing many temperance organizations, among which are the I.O.G.T., Sons of Temperance, Anti-Saloon League, W.C.T.U., Catholic Total Abettainers Union, R.T. of T., United Society of C. E., and National E.L. and many others, has issued a "call" for an International Temperance Congress to be held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N.Y. from July 1st to 6th inclusive. Plans will be discussed for the securing of united effort to promote total abstinence in connection with medical practice, life insurance requirements, colleges and public schools and military service, and to secure agitation on all lines that may result in advantage to the temperance cause. Every national and general organization is invited to send representatives. Full particulars may be obtained from Isaac K. Funk, Secretary, 195 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N.Y.