

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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

WHY HE QUIT DRINKING.

A professional gentleman, who was accustomed to take his morning glass, stepped into a saloon, and going up to the bar called for whiskey. A seedy individual stepped up to him and said: "I say, squire, can't you ask an unfortunate fellow to join you?"

He was annoyed by the man's familiarity and roughly told him:

"I am not in the habit of drinking with tramps."

The tramp replied:

"You need not be so cranky and high-minded, my friend. I venture to say that I am of just as good a family as you are, have just as good an education, and before I took to drink was just as respectable as you are. What is more, I always knew how to act the gentlemen. Take my word for it, you stick to John Barleycorn, and he will bring you to just the same place I am."

Struck with his words, the gentleman set down his glass and turned to look at him. His eyes were bloodshot, his face bloated, his boots maimed, his clothing filthy.

"Then was it drinking that made you like this?"

"Yes, it was, and it will bring you to the same if you stick to it."

Picking up his untouched glass, he poured the contents upon the floor and said, "Then it's time I quit," and left the saloon, never to enter it again.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

HOW SHALL WE SAVE THE LODGE?

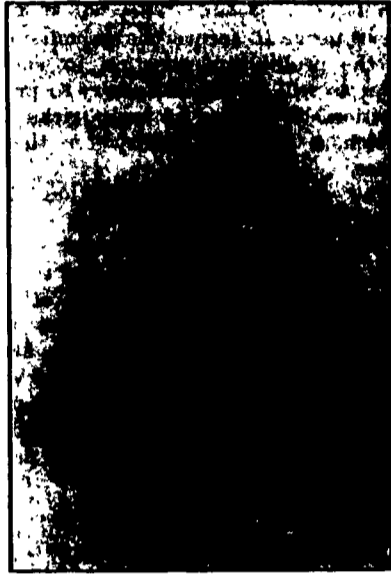
"What shall we do to save the lodge?" This is the wrong question. What shall the lodge do to save the people? If the lodge does nothing in this direction it isn't worth saving. If it goes actively to work it will save itself. Never beg of the people to save the lodge; if the lodge be aggressive the people will rally to its support almost without the asking.

The lodge is for work. Men and women too, yes, the girls and boys, know this. The people want to be saved. Sometimes the wish is not very active, but the desire is there, and with it a respect for all genuine saving appliances. The Lodge is all right. The question at issue is, is there one member whose faith and work is equal to the occasion. If so the sleeping lodge will be aroused and the sleeping community will know it.

What shall be done? Anything. Love knows no iron rule, it needs none. It seeks and finds occasion, ways open, it enters. Material to work upon is handy by, it reaches out and lays hold. One of the most pitiable sights in the world is a dozen or twenty persons gathered in a room with discouraged faces spelling the miserable word C-A-N-T.

Manliness isn't in it. Surrender was never meant for the good. "Be strong and of good courage" is the inspiration of right. "One man shall chase a thousand" is the spirit of our mission. It is the unconquerable who get there.

The secret of success is in us, we do not need someone to point the way, it is all bound up in that one word, act.—*D. W. Hooker, G.C.T., New York.*



HON. NEAL DOW.

General Neal Dow, the famous father of the Maine Law, died at Portland, Me., on October 2nd. A total abstainer from his early boyhood, he had lived to the middle of his ninety-fourth year, showing by his maintenance of health and energy the benefits of temperate living.

When a prohibitory law was first suggested over fifty years ago by General James Appleton, Neal Dow became one of its most ardent supporters. He travelled the State holding meetings and distributing literature to promote the cause, doing his work so well that the legislature yielded to strongly stirred public opinion, and enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This was in 1846, and was only the beginning of a struggle that took many years before the law was amended into an effective form.

To-day, after over forty years' experience, the people of Maine are as firmly convinced as ever of the policy then adopted. The State is noted for its sobriety and high moral standing. Notwithstanding many natural impediments, it has become remarkably prosperous and is an example of what wise legislation can help a thrifty people to attain.

Neal Dow's election to the position of Mayor of Portland and member of the Legislature showed the respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. When the civil war broke out he raised a regiment of militia and marched to the defence of his country. Twice he was wounded in battle and once taken prisoner. When the war was over he resumed his advocacy of the cause of temperance and prohibition, in which his tongue and pen were earnestly engaged even to his death.

Not alone in his native State did this able soldier of right speak out bravely for the cause so dear to his heart. He has helped us in Canada many a time, and on three occasions visited Great Britain delivering five hundred addresses in that country. His memory will long remain green in the hearts of his friends, and the results of his labors will bless humanity for all time to come.

NOTES OF NEWS.

This is the great month for W.C.T.U. conventions. Ontario Provincial meets at Brantford, and the Dominion and the World's conventions in the city of Toronto.

The Morrisburg Courier, reports the death of a farmer who lay in a barn all night after drinking very heavily, and was found dead next morning. The deceased leaves a wife and six children in desolate circumstances.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.G.T. held its annual session at North Hatfield on September 15th. Plans of work for promoting the plebiscite campaign were adopted with much enthusiasm. W. H. Lambly was unanimously re-elected G.C.T. and with him a strong staff of officers.

Local option seems to be in danger in the State of Kentucky. An amendment to the constitution adopted six years ago, recently took effect, repealing previous local laws and will affect the prohibitory enactments in many parts of the State. Our friends however, will no doubt make a fight that will hold much of the territory for prohibition.

HIGH LICENSE RESULTS.

An interesting summary is made by the *New York Voice* of some tables published in an official document recently issued in the State of Massachusetts. It shows the results of a change from license to prohibition and vice versa in forty cities of the State, during the year ending August 30th, 1896. The table shows that the monthly average of arrests for drunkenness was over 21 under license and less than 8 under prohibition, and that the arrests for all cases averaged over 32 under license and less than 15 under prohibition.

GETTING READY.

East Algoma Prohibition Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, October 8th in the Methodist Church at Sault Ste Marie. This was practically the plebiscite campaign organization for the district. A number of earnest addresses were delivered and a committee appointed to select one man to be responsible convenor of work at each important point in the district. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to take the plebiscite without any delay and untrammelled by any other question. The convention also adopted a resolution asking for the appointment of two prohibitionists as members of the Board of License Commissioners. Retiring officers were all re-elected.

QUEBEC W.C.T.U.

Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U. held its 14th annual convention at Stanstead on September 28th and 29th, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson presiding. Many earnest and well known workers from different parts of the province were on hand. Reports full of encouragement and interest were presented. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted reaffirming the sound doctrines of total abstinence and total prohibition, favoring the enfranchisement of women, congratulating Her Majesty Queen Victoria on her long and prosperous reign, and dealing with other important questions. *The Montreal Witness* was warmly commended for the work that it is doing for the promotion of temperance and morality. The workers present pledged themselves to do their utmost to win a magnificent victory for prohibition out of the approaching plebiscite and strongly denounced the suggestion that the direct question of prohibition should be encumbered with any other issue. A welcome visitor was Mrs. H. M. Barker of Chicago, Treasurer of the National W.C.T.U. A feature of the gathering was a mass meeting in which Mr. John A. Nicholls and other leading workers took part.

C. E. S. PROHIBITIONISTS.

Prohibition had a prominent place at the annual convention of Ontario Christian Endeavorers, held at St. Thomas early in the present month. Several mass meetings were held at which the question was discussed. Mr. W. W. Buchanan delivered a vigorous speech on Christian Citizenship. An address by Mr. C. J. Atkinson of Toronto, was also of much interest. In it he said:

"Young men must be impressed with the sacredness of a vote and the responsibility of citizenship, and young women, who, as Secretary Baer remarks, if they cannot have a vote, may have a voter, must learn to magnify their influence. The study of municipal, provincial and Dominion institutions will afford interesting material for society meetings.

"Keep firebrands and political powder widely separated. Do not denounce party politics when condemning the evils of partyism. Caterpillars can be removed from the fruitful branches without cutting down the tree.

"In municipal politics the local union should be a 'terror to evil doers and a joy to those that do well.' Give those who seek the suffrages of the people to understand that the root meaning of 'endeavor' is 'on guard.' Be as ready in your resolutions to commend the good as to condemn the bad. At elections where old offenders are candidates, the publication of the division lists showing how the candidates have previously voted on moral issues, will have a salutary effect."

A SAMPLE OF RESULTS.

That a sufficiency of money is not in every case a blessing was illustrated in a dreadful way this morning in the case of Michael O'Dea. This was a man from Quebec, a laborer, but respectably connected, whose father was killed by the falling rock at Quebec a few years ago, and who recently received \$650 compensation from the government. O'Dea who was twenty-seven years of age, came to Montreal and stopped at Mr. Aug. Guilmette's boarding house, 201 St. Paul Street. For the last three weeks he has been drinking heavily. On rising this morning he jumped out of his bedroom window, which faced the street on the third story of the house. He was not hurt, and was taken back to his room, when he went again to the window and deliberately threw himself out backwards. An ambulance of the Notre Dame hospital was called, the second fall having rendered O'Dea unconscious. At the hospital it was found that his skull was fractured. He died at half-past eleven, surrounded by his sorrowing mother and other relations.

Another very sad instance of death resulting from drink was the subject of a coroner's investigation at the morgue at ten o'clock this morning. Martin Devaney, of 12 Grand Trunk street, tasted liquor, according to the evidence of several friends, for the first time last Friday. Devaney was a carter by occupation, well and favorably known, and only twenty-two years of age. As he was intoxicated on Friday night, a companion accompanied him home, leaving him at his mother's door. He did not go inside, however, and the following day his remains were found in the canal. It is surmised that he was ashamed to let his mother see his condition, and wandering about in the vicinity of the canal tumbled in. The jury took this view of the case and rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

John Adams, of 105 Duke Street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat this morning, before six o'clock. Adams was recovering from a fit of intoxication. He did not put enough will into the undertaking to seriously endanger his life. The necessary medical attention was given him in the outdoor department of the General Hospital.—*Montreal Witness*, Sept. 27th.

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 correspondences upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1897

OCTOBER RALLIES.

The present month will be one of much importance to the prohibition cause, throughout the English speaking world. The annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance, the great parent prohibition association, will be held in England. One of the features of this gathering will be the presentation of reports of the work being done for the cause in Canada and other colonies. The National W.C.T.U. of the United States will hold its yearly convention in the city of Buffalo.

Canada will not be behind. The biennial meeting of the World's W.C.T.U. will be held in the city of Toronto where also the Dominion W. C. T. U. will hold its meeting. The Provincial Branch of the great white ribbon organization meets in Brantford. Ontario Christian Endeavorers will gather in St. Thomas and are giving plebiscite work and prohibition special prominence in their programme.

At some of these gatherings addresses will be delivered by workers of vast experience and world wide reputation. Among the eminent ladies who will take part in the deliberations and public meetings at Toronto, will be representatives from different Australian colonies, from Japan, Egypt, Iceland, Finland, Spain, Syria, the Hawaiian Islands, Chili, Newfoundland, different parts of Great Britain, many States on the other side of the line, and every Province of the Dominion. The result ought to be an immense impetus to the great cause which this organization exists to promote. We heartily wish every enterprise for the promotion of the temperance cause the fullest prosperity and success.

We would specially recommend our friends in every part of the Dominion to watch the press reports of these various meetings, gathering from them and treasuring up for future use the many important facts that will be presented and which may be of service to us in the hard fight that is near at hand.

In this way we may greatly increase the value of these gatherings, extending their influence and securing from them inspiration and aid for many who will not be brought into direct contact with the great leaders of our reform.

VOTERS' LISTS.

In many parts of the Dominion work is now being done by assessors and other officials in the way of preparing and revising provincial voters' lists. It is almost certain that in this

work they are really preparing the lists upon which the plebiscite will be taken.

Our friends will see the importance of the situation. They ought to do their utmost now to secure the listing of every prohibitionist who is entitled to a vote. We have been too careless in this matter. Too little attention has been paid by temperance workers to the duties of technically qualifying themselves to vote, and then exercising the franchise thus secured.

It is ultimately through the polling booth that the temperance sentiment of the country must be exercised. No opportunity should be missed for the expression of that sentiment at the polls. It ought to affect the election of every municipal, legislative assembly, or parliamentary representative in the Dominion. It is impossible to overstate the importance of this matter.

There are three specific points at which every voter has a personal duty that cannot be delegated. There are the preparation of voters' lists, the selection of candidates for public positions, and the polling of votes. Success can only be achieved by making right use of these three opportunities. To fail in one is to fail in all. In many places two of them are upon us now, namely the preparation of lists and the nomination of candidates. Earnestly do we urge our friends to take advantage of them.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The importance of general county organization in view of the approaching plebiscite cannot be too strongly urged. While the detail work of canvassing voters and superintending polling arrangements must be carried on by the workers in the respective localities, it is absolutely necessary to have a more comprehensive organization in which a number of municipalities unite. This larger body, with a strong Executive Committee, will in many cases be needed to stimulate local organization, to see that every part of the field is worked, and to prosecute such general effort, arranging series of meetings for some particular speaker, planning for literature distribution, etc., as can best be done on the broader scale.

A few of the leading temperance workers in each county should unite in the "Call" for a county convention. There ought to be no longer delay regarding this matter. Already in many counties of Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island this organization is being put into shape. Every other province should follow this good example. Earnestly we appeal to our friends to lose no time. If any suggestions about methods of organization are required, they may be obtained by addressing the office of the Dominion Alliance Secretary.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Now is the time to make preparations for approaching the provincial legislatures which will meet early in the coming year. In every case in which it is deemed desirable to have amendments made to existing provincial license laws, our friends should carefully and concisely set out their proposals, not asking too many things, but asking those things that are of most importance. They should then interview members of provincial legislatures and provincial governments, showing the reasonableness of what is suggested and asking for support. In most provinces plebiscites have shown how strongly the people feel in opposition to the liquor traffic. There ought to be no hesitation on the

part of legislatures in doing all they can to move towards what is so strongly and generally desired.

A WARNING.

The sudden attack of the liquor men last summer on the Dominion Government with their direct taxation scheme, was a timely warning. The traffic is organized. It is watchful. Its agents will do their utmost to defeat us in the plebiscite before the campaign comes on. They will strain every nerve to secure the submission of the prohibition question in such form as will be unsatisfactory to prohibitionists, hoping by such tricks to snatch a seeming victory for their cause.

The people want prohibition. A straight vote will make this clear. We must insist upon a straight vote. Our friends are earnestly urged to be upon the lookout for any other suggestion. If it is made let us unitedly show its unfairness and respectfully but firmly claim what we have a right to expect, a fair fulfilment of the government pledge by a straight vote on the single issue of total prohibition.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The plebiscite literature now ready for circulation includes twenty documents, ten four-page leaflets and ten two-page leaflets. They have been prepared with great care and must be productive of very good results. One of these leaflets occupies the last page of this paper.

Any worker applying to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance may obtain at once, free, samples of this literature together with a circular of instructions regarding methods of distribution setting out also the prices at which large quantities will be furnished.

The veteran Neal Dow who now seems to be on his death bed, said that Maine was carried for prohibition by "Sowing the country knee deep with literature." Let our Canadian workers do the same and they will win a like victory.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATION MADE.

Literature Circulation Plans. Progress in Organizing Work.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance held an important meeting in the city of Toronto on September 21st. There was a good turn-out of members.

Reports were received from the Literature Committee and the Secretary, showing progress made in carrying out the plans agreed upon by the July meeting. A series of twenty campaign leaflets had been prepared and a circulation plan devised by which these important documents will be delivered in any part of the Dominion at the following low prices, four-page leaflets, seventy cents per thousand, two-page leaflets, forty cents per thousand. The balance of the cost of producing these documents will be paid from the Alliance literature fund.

Circulars had also been prepared suggesting methods of literature circulation and about 6,000 copies sent out along with samples of the leaflets.

It was reported that provincial organizations were now formed in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Correspondence was going on with friends in other parts of the Dominion regarding preparation for work.

The reports and plans were approved. Delegates were appointed to the W.C.T.U. Conventions. A Platform Committee was appointed to inquire and report regarding literature work. The news received from different places was very encouraging and hopes are high for good success in the approaching struggle.

"A little farm well tilled,
A little wife well willed;
Their good effects can all be killed
By a little corn distilled."

COLD WATER.

You can boast of your brandy and wine as you please,
Gin, cider, and all the rest; [degrees;
Cold water transcends them in all the
It is good—it is better—'tis best.
'Tis the best of all drinks for quenching
the thirst;
'Twill revive you for work or for play;
In sickness or health 'tis the best and
the first—
Oh! try it; you'll find it will pay.
—Banner.

You may pay big money to insure
your home against the fire fiend.
Why not put a little money into a
cause to insure your son against the
drink fiend?—Portland Herald.

THE WORLD'S BEER.

An official document recently issued sets forth some remarkable figures of the quantity of beer consumed throughout the world. The annual quantity consumed, it is stated, amounts to 17,700,000,000 litres or quarts. Of this amount 5,000,000,000 quarts are made in Germany; in Great Britain and Ireland, 4,790,000,000; in the United States, 3,200,000,000; and Austria-Hungary, 1,350,000,000. Belgium produces and consumes yearly 1,050,000,000 quarts of beer; France, 840,000,000; and all the Russias only 400,000,000 quarts.

—The League Journal.

IMPORTANT! READ IT ALL!

THE CAMP FIRE

is a neat, four page monthly edited by F. S. Spence, devoted to the advocacy of Temperance and Prohibition, full of bright, fresh, pointed convincing facts and arguments. It is just what is needed for the Plebiscite Campaign, to inspire workers and make votes. Subscription, only twenty-five cents per year. ORDER NOW!

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This offer which is good for either old or new subscribers, is open only for subscriptions received before December 1st.

A Stirring Appeal.

A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters; which derives its revenues from the plunder of homes, from the defrauding of helpless childhood and from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards and thieves and embezzlers and gamblers and wife-beaters and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it; cannot claim the respect and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement of the community.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Shall it longer reign in triumph,
Longer wear its tyrant crown?
Shall it firmer draw its fetters,
Firmer bind the nation down?
Shall this grand young country longer
Bow and tremble 'neath its frown?

No! let every heart re-echo:
Rouse, ye gallant men and true!
Rouse, ye broken-hearted mothers!
See, the night is almost through,
Rouse ye, every man and woman—
God is calling now for you.

—*M. Florence Mosher.*

The inhabitants of a thriving town having assembled, as was their custom, to decide what number (if any) of liquor licenses the town should petition for, there was a very full attendance. One of the magistrates presided and upon the platform were seated, among others, the pastor of the village, one of his deacons, and the physician.

After the meeting had been called to order, one of the most respectable citizens rose, and after a short speech, moved that the meeting petition for the usual number of licenses for the ensuing year. He thought it was not best to get up an excitement by refusing to grant licenses. They had better license good men and let them sell. The proposition seemed to meet with almost universal favor. The president was about to put the question to the meeting, when an object rose in a distant part of the building, and all eyes were instantly turned in that direction.

OVER)

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A STIRRING APPEAL.

It was an old woman, poorly clad, and whose care-worn countenance was the painful index to no light sufferings, yet there was something in the flash of her bright eye that told she had once been what she then was not. She addressed the president, and said she had come because she had heard that they were to decide the license question.

"You" said she, "all know who I am. You once knew me mistress of one of the best estates in this borough. I once had a husband and five sons, and a woman never had a kinder husband, mother never had five better or more affectionate children. But where are they now? Doctor, I ask *where* are they now?"

"In yonder burying ground there are six graves, filled by that husband and those five sons, and oh! they are all drunkards' graves!"

"Doctor, how came they to be drunkards? You would come and drink with them, and you told them that temperate drinking would do them no harm.

"And you too, Sir, (addressing the parson), would come and drink with my husband, and my sons thought they might drink with safety, and follow your religious example.

"Deacon, you sold them rum, which made them drunkards. You have now got my farm and all my property, and you got it all by the drink.

"Now," she said, "I have done my errand. I go back to the poor-house, for that is *my* home. You, Rev. Sir—you, doctor, and you, deacon, I shall never meet again until I meet you at the bar of God, where you, too, will meet my ruined husband and those five sons, who, through your means and influence, fill the drunkards' graves."

The old woman sat down. Perfect silence prevailed, until broken by the president, who rose to put the question to the meeting—"Shall we petition the court to issue licenses for the ensuing year?" Then the unbroken "No!" which made the very walls re-echo, told the result of the old woman's appeal.

Dear reader, your judgment and conscience endorse that decision. You too would have shouted "No!" with all the energy and determination you possess. Will you not resolve to-day, that, with God's help, you will always be found in active opposition to the cruel and ruinous traffic that blights so many lives and breaks so many hearts.

Issued by the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Above is one of the 2-page Prohibition Leaflets issued for the Plebiscite Campaign. They are sold far below cost for free distribution. Twenty kinds now ready. Address, F. S. Spence, Toronto.

NO MIDDLE GROUND.

The drink traffic paralyzes every political, social, moral and religious condition which tolerates it. We cannot compromise with this evil. There is no middle ground. Its presence is death. For the Government to legalize, sanction, or protect it is to form a league with hell and destruction. The traffic should be destroyed, and as a first step the Government, both national and State, should dissolve its partnership in the business and cast it adrift, without protection. Behold the ravages of this fiend as it sweeps over the land, consuming thousands of souls annually, causing desolation, despair and death to millions. Thousands of young men, the flower of the land, destroyed by the hideous traffic. How shall this tide of destruction be stayed? Who will accept the commission of the modern prophets, and cry out from the watch towers of the land, "Oh, turn ye; for why will ye die of strong drink, O Christian America!"—*Ex-Gov. Hughes, of Arizona.*

ONLY ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a bowery country town in Vermont when I chanced to notice a concourse of people in the church-yard, evidently encircling an open grave.

It was a warm day, and I had ridden ten miles, so I drew the rein under some trees that arched the road to allow the horse to cool and rest.

Presidently a villager came toward me and I said:

"There is a funeral to-day in your town?"

"Yes—Stephen. He was one of the largest hearted men I ever knew. We all owed something to Stephen."

Then he added in a tone of regret:

"He had only one fault."

The light fell in pencil rays through the trees. I sat in silence, enjoying the refreshing coolness.

The man resumed the subject:

"He had great abilities, Stephen had. We sent him to the legislature three times. They thought of nominating him for governor.

"But," he added, sadly, "Stephen had one fault,"

I made no answer. I was tired and watched the people slowly disperse.

"A very generous man, Stephen was. Always visited the sick—he was feeling when any one was in trouble. The old folks all liked him. Even the children used to follow him in the streets."

"A good man indeed," I said indifferently.

"Yes; he only had one fault."

"What was that?" I asked.

"Only intemperance."

"Did it harm him?"

"Yes, somewhat. He didn't seem to have any power to resist it at last. He got behind hand and had to mortgage his farm and finally had to sell it. His wife died on account of the reverse; kind of crushed, disappointed. Then his children, not having the right bringing up, turned out badly. His intemperance seemed to mortify them and take away their spirit. He had to leave politics; 'twouldn't do, you see. Then we had to set him aside from the church, and at last his habits brought on paralysis, and we had to take him to the poor house. He died there; only forty-five. There was none of his children at the funeral. Poor man, he had only one fault."

"Only one fault!"

The ship had only one leak, but it went down.

"Only one fault!"

The temple had only one decaying pillar, but it fell.

"Only one fault!" Home gone, wife lost, family ruined, honor forfeited, social and religious privileges abandoned, broken health, poverty, paralysis and the poor house.

One fault, only one.—*Youths' Companion.*

HEREDITY AND CRIME.

An article from the *Medical Press*, compiled by Professor Belman, of the University of Bonn, relates the career of a notorious drunkard who was born in 1740 and died in 1800. Her descendants numbered 834, of whom 700 have been traced from their youth. Of these 7 were convicted of murder, 76 of other crimes, 142 were professional beggars, 64 lived on charity, and 181 women of the family led disreputable lives. The family cost the German government for maintenance and costs in the courts, almshouses and prisons no less a sum than \$1,250,000; in other words, just a

fraction under \$1,500 each. It would probably be difficult to find a more remarkable example than this of the evil effects of the transmission of hereditary defects.—*Medical Record.*

SONG OF THE GLASS.

With eyes inflamed and blear,
With features hollow and wan
A drunkard sat in a rickety chair
In his attic, all alone;
His person covered with rags,
His hair a tangled mass,
In a voice that told of a soul's despair,
He sang the song of the glass:
Drink, drink, drink,
Till the eye grows frenzied and wild.
Drink, drink, drink,
Though it murders wife and child:
Drink, drink, drink,
Ay, quaff the poison bowl,
Though every drop it contains is death,
And ruin to the soul.

Deep hid in the sparkling cup
A grinning demon glares,
A deceptive fiend of beautiful form
Concealing a thousand snares;
Beware of his comely brow,
Beware of his noxious breath,
'Tis the devil's sacrament he offers now,
'Twill lure you on to death—
Death by the suicide's hand,
Death by the murderer's steel,
A maniac's cell, a hangman's cord,
A grave in the Potter's Field.

All this and more is bestowed,
Ay, more than tongue can tell—
An hour of bliss, an eternal abode.
In the sulphurous fumes of hell;
O fiend in human form!
O men unworthy the name!
'Tis not a good you're dealing out,
But ruin, disgrace and shame—
Shame for the grey haired sire,
Shame for the aged wife,
Shame for the innocent, prattling babe,
That follows him all through life.

O men with franchise crowned!
Awake from your sluggard's sleep:
Hear ye not that wailing sound?
'Tis the nation's women who weep—
Weep for the thousands untold,
Who lie 'neath the run stained grass,
While annually thousands renew their ranks
And sing the Song of the Glass.
Drink, drink, drink,
Till the eyes grow frenzied and wild:
Drink, drink, drink,
Ay, quaff the poison-bowl;
Though every drop it contains is death,
And ruin to the soul.
—*O. P. Tennant.*

WHAT! ROB A POOR MAN OF HIS BEER?

What! rob a poor man of his beer
And give him good victuals in ste
Your heart's very hard, sir, I fear,
Or at least you are soft in the h

What! rob a poor man of his mu
And give him a horse of his own,
With kitchen and parlour so snug?
'Tis enough to draw tears from a
stone!

What! rob a poor man of his glass,
And teach him to read and to write?
What! save him from being an ass?
'Tis nothing but malice and spite!

What! rob a poor man of his ale
And prevent him from beating his
wife,
From being locked up in a jail,
With penal employment for life?

What! rob a poor man of his beer
And keep him from starving his child?
It makes one feel deadfully queer;
And I'll thank you to draw it more
mild.

—*John Ploughman's Talk.*

HOW DO YOU VOTE?

"We ask not your party or creed,
We ask not your race or complexion,
Or how you have voted before—
But, how will you vote next election?"

"You say you're a Temperance man,
That drink never tickles your palate;
We're glad, but we measure, you know,
Our friends by their acts at the ballot."

WAKING UP.

"The Temperance folk are waking up,
Throughout this favoured nation,
To put the Liquor Traffic down,
And drive it from its station.
The bars and drinking dens are doomed
To lawful demolition;
For all good men are going in
For legal Prohibition."

What it Costs.

Direct Cost.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic estimates the annual expenditure for strong drink in Canada in the following paragraphs:

Taking an average of the quantities of wines, spirits and malt liquors entered for consumption in the five years ending 1893, but excluding cider and native wines, and taking an average of the retail prices, the calculation shows the sum of **\$39,879,854**, to be paid for liquor by the consumers. As more than one-half of this amount is paid for spirits to which, it is well understood, a large addition of water is made before they are vended to the public, the total amount paid is probably considerably in excess of the sum just mentioned.

The money thus paid may be fairly said to represent so much diminution of wealth, as the liquor, when consumed, leaves the community in no way advantaged. When money is paid for clothing, food, or other commodities, the purchaser is supposed to have value for his outlay. Both buyer and seller, respectively, possess wealth formerly held by the other, usually slightly increased by the exchange. The liquor seller possesses the wealth formerly held by his customer, but the customer-consumer has nothing. The community is poorer at least to the amount of money spent for the liquor. We have a right therefore to state that the country is impoverished annually by direct expenditure on liquor to the amount of **\$39,879,854**.

The country is also impoverished by the waste of grain used in the manufacture of this liquor. Part of it was Canadian grain which, had it not been used in liquor making, would have been available for export or other use. Part of it was imported grain for which the money had to go out of the country. All the grain destroyed in the liquor manufacture has a right to a place in the calculation of loss. The Commission's estimate of the value of the materials used is **\$1,188,765**.

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Indirect Cost.

The sums mentioned represent what may be called the direct loss which the liquor traffic imposes upon the community. That traffic also causes other and far greater losses which are not so easily ascertained. The Minority Report, however, deals with them fully and forcibly, making a careful estimate which may be summarised as follows:

Cost of Jails, Asylums, Alms-Houses, etc.—By a very careful calculation it is shown that the total amount expended by the Dominion of Canada in the administration of justice and for the maintaining of penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, alms-houses, and like institutions, amounts to a total of \$6,028,195. Assuming that one-half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, we get as the cost to the country, thus caused, the sum of **\$3,014,097**.

Loss of Labor.—The country loses a great deal because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of persons being in jails, hospitals, asylums, or in any way idle through intemperance. The working of a gang of men in a factory or any set of persons who work together, is interfered with by the absence of one or more in the same way. Much of our most highly organized manufacturing industry is thus seriously hampered. Not only do those who drink lose time and possibly earnings; their fellow employees are also losers. The industry which employs them suffers loss. An English parliamentary report estimates over sixteen per cent. of the productive labor of the country as lost in this way. Assuming that in Canada the loss is only eight per cent. it amounts to **\$76,288,000**.

Shortened Lives.—Careful calculations show that 3,000 lives are annually cut short in Canada by intemperance, each such death robbing the country of at least an average of ten years of productive power. It is estimated in this way we sustain an annual loss of **\$14,304,000**.

Misdirected Work.—A similar calculation shows that the country loses by having about 13,000 men engaged in making and selling liquor, not actually adding anything to the wealth of the country, but

WHAT IT COSTS.

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creating conditions which increase public burdens. If rightly employed these men would add to the country an amount of wealth which we now have to do without, estimated at **\$7,748,000**.

A Summing Up.

In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenues is derived from the liquor traffic. The total amount thus contributed is calculated by the Commission at \$8,473,316.22, the details of which are given in the table below.

This is the amount which the liquor traffic pays for the privileges granted it. It is right that this amount should be set over against the items of loss, and the various expenditures caused by the traffic, hereinbefore considered.

This may be done as follows:—

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Amount paid for liquor by consumers	\$39,879,854
Value of grain, etc., destroyed	1,888,765
Cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime chargeable to the liquor traffic	3,014,097
Loss of productive labor	76,288,000
Loss through mortality caused by drink ..	14,304,000
Misdirected labor	7,748,000
Total	\$143,122,716

REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Dominion Government.....	\$7,101,557
Provincial Governments.....	924,358
Municipalities.....	429,107
	\$8,455,022

Net Loss **\$134,667,694**

This startling calculation does not include, as a charge against the liquor traffic, the great amount of money spent in watching it and

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collecting the revenue from it. Rev. Dr. McLeod in reference to it says further:

In the foregoing table the items charged to the liquor traffic are moderate estimates, and many things, which might properly be included, are omitted because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. Your Commissioner has no doubt that were fifty per cent. added to the above balance against the liquor traffic, it would not then be excessive.

An Annual Charge.

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years like burdens, in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made in 1884 by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the cost of liquor consumed in Canada from 1868 to 1882, inclusive, to have been \$493,200,000, he wrote:

One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The large quantities of grain that have been worse than wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates, without counting interest, nearly \$500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of a national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure.

Will it not be wisdom to prohibit the worse than useless liquor-traffic, and stop this terrible waste?

Issued by the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Above is one of the four-page Prohibition Leaflets issued for the Plebiscite Campaign. They are sold far below cost for free distribution. Twenty kinds now ready. Address, F. S. SPENCE, Toronto.