

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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NOTES OF NEWS

FROM MANY PLACES.

THE CRUEL TRAFFIC AND THE WAR WE WAGE AGAINST IT.

In Time.

Stouffville, Ont., prohibitionists are ready for the fight. Mr. C. Fessy recently visited them and aided in organizing a strong and active plebiscite campaign committee with R. J. Daley as Chairman.

Drink and Murder.

George Bayard, of Montreal, is in jail on the charge of murdering his father. The fearful crime was committed on April 23rd, the murderer being at the time under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

License Results.

The town of Peabody, Mass. in which prohibition had been in force, returned to license in May, 1897. During the following nine months the police officials recorded 906 arrests, 713 of which were for drunkenness. During the corresponding months of the preceding year the total number of arrests was 209, only 70 being for the offence of drunkenness.

A Jubilee.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, celebrated its fiftieth Anniversary at Yarmouth on April 22nd. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and there was reason for thankfulness in the grand record that has been made, during the half century. A feature of the event was a great mass meeting held in the evening, addressed by Grand Division Officers and other active members of the Order.

The Dominion W.C.T.U.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion W.C.T.U. was held at Ottawa on the 4th instant. Some members wished to criticise Lady Henry Somerset, not being satisfied with her recent declaration, and also claiming that she is not sufficiently radical on the question of prohibition. The meeting was overwhelmingly of a different opinion and as a body determined to stand loyally by the World's president.

Standing by Principle.

Lieut.-Governor McInnis of British Columbia is being harshly criticised by some liquor-favoring journals, because he consistently refuses to serve intoxicating liquor to his guests even on public occasions. His Honor, conscious of being right and having the approval of those who know how to rightly esteem his noble character, can afford to disregard the malice and meanness that prompts this unworthy carping.

Headquarters Moved.

The National Temperance Society Publication House of New York, has moved into well equipped new quarters at 8 and 5 West 18th St. On March 17th the new rooms were opened, a great crowd of enthusiastic supporters of this philanthropic enterprise being present. Mr. Joshua L. Baillie, the President, and Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn, the Secretary, delivered interesting addresses, telling of the progress made by the society and the good work it had done. An address full of encouragement was also made by Rev. Dr. Ouyler.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

Work in preparation for the Plebiscite contest is well under way and is being pushed with commendable energy and zeal.

The great mass meeting held by the W.C.T.U. in the Dominion Methodist Church at Ottawa on the evening of Tuesday, May 3rd, may be fairly taken as the opening of the campaign.

Three Cabinet Ministers and the Mayor of the city were present. The great polyglot petition was received by Sir Wilfred Laurier representing the Government. The Dominion W.C.T.U. President, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, occupied the chair. Stirring addresses were made by Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville, Que.; Mrs. Atkinson, of Moncton, N.B.; Mrs. Alexander, of Ottawa; Miss McArthur, of Cornwall; Dr. Amelia Youmans, of Winnipeg; Mrs. L. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me.; Hon. A. Vidal; F. S. Spence and others. The meeting was in every sense a success.

Mr. Duncan Marshall on behalf of the Dominion Alliance is visiting counties and superintending organization. In some places local workers have wisely taken hold of arrangements without waiting for the visit of a special agent. Organization is now under way in about one-half the Province and it is hoped that the remainder will shortly be thoroughly organized.

County Prohibition Conventions are announced as follows:—Peel County at Brantford, May 12th; Dufferin County at Shelburne, May 16th; North Gray at Owen Sound, May 18th; North Bruce at Chesley, May 19th; West Bruce at Kincardine, May 20th; South Grey at Durham, May 23rd; North York at Newmarket, June 1st; East Bruce at Walkerton, June 13th; North Wellington at Arthur, June 14th; East Huron at Brussels, June 15th.

The literature campaign is going steadily on and no doubt will increase in magnitude in the near future. Friends desiring assistance or information should write immediately to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, Toronto.

STRAY ARROWS.

Money spent in liquor is money taken away from legitimate trade.

Moral suasion backed by legal suasion is the power of God in legislation to save the State.

License means legalized lawlessness and poverty; Prohibition means public order and prosperity.

The saloon is on trial for its life. Reader, you are the juror. What will your verdict be?

We prohibit the landing of paupers on our shores, but legalize thousands of pauper manufactories right here at home.

It is not always safe to follow public sentiment, for public sentiment may be wrong. Public sentiment crucified Jesus Christ.

God is silently but surely sifting the people into two classes—home defenders and saloon defenders. There are only two classes. Reader, to which do you belong?

WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF COLD.

At this season of the year the advice is freely given, "take a little brandy or whisky to keep out the cold or drive away a chill." To all such we commend the teachings of Dr. Norman Kerr, than whom on this subject there is no higher authority.

When he was asked if brandy or whisky was good to ward off a threatening cold or drive away a chill?

"No," replied Dr. Kerr. "On the contrary, it is an entire fallacy to suppose that brandy or alcohol, in any shape or form, either warms the system or keeps off cold. As a matter of fact, alcohol, after a very temporary rise of temperature, extending over a few minutes only, lowers the vital temperature, in consequence of which the drinker is actually robbed of heat instead of acquiring an additional supply. Persons partaking of alcohol are more likely to suffer from cold or exposure to it than those who abstain from it. It is for this reason that in climates such as in Lower Canada the soldiers on guard are instructed never to take alcohol when about to go on duty. I have known several deaths arising from disobedience to this rule."

"Brandy, then," said his friend, "is practically useless."

"Certainly," replied the doctor. "Brandy does not warm the system, as so many suppose; it merely warms the skin, and has a paralyzing action on the nerves which control the blood supply. This accounts for the flush which one sees on the face of a person who has just taken a glass of spirits. Brandy, in short, causes a relaxation of the blood vessels, and is responsible for the flush on the skin. Intelligent voyagers never now take alcohol with them, unless it be in minute quantities in their medicine chests. I have been in the Arctic regions myself, and I know very well that brandy can not only be dispensed with, but that one is decidedly better without it. An immense number of people, whenever they feel a chill, resort to alcohol, on the mistaken assumption that it warms the body; it is a pity they do not know that it has an absolutely contrary effect."

On being asked what he would recommend in cases of cold, he said:

"There is nothing better than simple hot water and getting under the blankets. The water can, of course, be flavored with lemon or orange, according to taste. A good drink of hot water has all the beneficial effects of brandy and none of its accompanying risks. If the feet can be put into hot water at the same time, so much the better. Spirits generally are worse than useless in cases of illness. An enormous number of people have taken rum under the impression that it keeps the influenza at a distance. As a fact, however, rum invites the influenza, from the depressing effects of alcohol on the nervous system. A nervous system depressed through the agency of alcohol is much more likely to take on any form of epidemic than one not similarly affected, inasmuch as the vitality is lowered."

Neither may we gain, by hurting our neighbor in his body. Therefore, we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is all that liquid fire, commonly called spirituous liquors. All who sell them in the common way are poisoners generally.—John Westey.

The intoxicating cup is of the devil, and leads to hell, and we will neither touch, nor taste, nor handle the poisonous liquid, nor have any fellowship with those who fatten on the woes and miseries of mankind by its sale or manufacture.—General Booth.

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1893 and 1894 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related. Special attention being given to details of most interest and value to Canadians.

Prohibition workers found it a "mine" of information, and many of them desired to have its articles put into a form adapted for permanent use and reference. This has been done by binding and indexing the eleven numbers issued in 1893-4.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. In it are full and accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; covering nearly every field of available fact and argument, and including a great number of tables compiled with the utmost care. It also contains a record of the important events of the years named, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

CONTENTS.

Among a great many subjects comprehensively treated, are the following:—

The Liquor traffic in Different Countries—Legislation Relating to the Liquor Traffic;—The Working of High License;—Prohibition in the Northwest;—Prohibition in Maine;—Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition in Pitcairn Island;—The Canada Temperance Act;—Local Option;—The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—The Gothenburg System;—The Question of Jurisdiction;—Constitutional Prohibition in the United States;—The Plebiscite Movement;—The Plebiscite Returns;—The Drink Bill of Canada;—The Drink Bill of Great Britain;—The Drink Bill of the United States;—The Drink Bill of Christendom;—The Indirect cost of the Liquor Traffic;—Drink and Mortality;—Alcohol in Medicine;—Beer Drinking and its Results;—Drunkenness and Crime in Canada;—Drunkenness and Crime in the United States;—Drunkenness and Crime in Great Britain;—Drunkenness and Crime in other Countries;—The French Treaty;—Beer and Light Wines;—Adulteration of Liquors;—The Revenue Question;—The Compensation Question;—The Liberty Question;—Bible Wines;—Total abstinence and Longevity;—The Catholic Church and the Temperance Question.

HOW TO GET IT.

This valuable work is in neat and convenient form, substantially bound in cloth boards, well printed on good heavy paper, clear type, fully indexed, containing over 650 pages. The number of copies now left is limited, but while they last one will be sent to any address in Canada, postage prepaid for FIFTY CENTS.

It will be a splendid handbook for speakers and writers in the coming campaign.

Address

F. S. SPENCE,
51 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada.

The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

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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, MAY, 1898

CLEARING THE DECKS.

On Tuesday the 3rd inst. the Plebiscite Bill received its second reading, went through the committee stage in the house of Commons, and was reported practically unchanged. It is unlikely that any alteration will now be made, so that the campaign may be said to have begun.

The Premier in reply to a question from Hon. Mr. Foster, stated that the vote would probably be taken about the end of summer or in the early fall. We have thus before us only a few months in which to prepare for the struggle.

The situation lays upon prohibitionists heavy responsibilities and duties, which we are certain they will realize and discharge. No time must be lost. Preparations must at once begin. Other issues and questions must be laid aside. Energies and efforts must be concentrated on the one present overwhelming issue. Nothing must be left undone, the doing of which could help towards a mighty victory for our cause.

THE QUESTION.

The ballot to be used in the Plebiscite will be 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:	Yes.	No.
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Voters in favor of prohibition are expected to make a cross under the word "Yes" and those opposed to prohibition under the word "No."

Some prohibitionists argue, and not without reason, that the question might have been put in a simpler form, no special kinds of intoxicants being named, the expression "alcoholic liquors" covering all. We cannot however, change it. There can be no doubt as to its meaning. In Parliament, objection was made to the word "cider" which it was stated might be held to include unfermented apple juice. In reply the Minister of Agriculture definitely and emphatically stated that the word "cider" would be taken as meaning the juice of apples so fermented as to be intoxicating, and that an affirmative vote would not be considered as an objection to the manufacture and sale of what is known as sweet cider.

This statement makes the case clear. There is dangerous and intoxicating cider, there is dangerous and intoxicating wine, there is dangerous and intoxicating beer. The question does not refer to the prohibition of any liquor that is

not intoxicating. It has exactly the same meaning as if it were couched in the simpler form:—"Are you in favor of prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of all alcoholic liquors."

LITERATURE.

Four more leaflets have been added to the Alliance list. Their titles are "Naked Lights," "The Scott Act in Ontario," "The Scott Act in New Brunswick," and "Liquor and Industry." The first two belong to the four-page series, the last two to the two-page series. The new leaflets like all of the campaign series, are clear, comprehensive, brief and forcible. They are just the kind needed in the present contest. Twenty-four kinds are now available. The universal verdict regarding them is that they are better than anything of the sort hitherto issued. The Alliance Executive pays a large proportion of the cost of preparing them, so that they are sold far below the price at which they can be manufactured. The country ought to be carpeted with them. If a supply has not already been secured for your locality, you ought to write at once to the Alliance Secretary for a price list and samples. In no other way can a small amount of money be employed as effectively as in purchasing and circulating these invaluable documents.

REASONS FOR TEMPERANCE.

During the temperance campaign in a Missouri county, a lawyer was discussing learnedly the constitutionality of the proposed temperance law. An old farmer, who had been listening attentively, shut his jack-knife with a snap, and said, "I don't know nuthin' about constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the law, but I've got seven good reasons fur votin' fur it."

"What are they?" asked the lawyer. And the grim old farmer responded: "Four sons and three daughters."—*Selected.*

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.

Selections.

SAVE THE BOYS.

License is a fraud immense,
Men of sober common sense
Save the boys!

Think no pleas of "revenue"
Will excuse your guilt if you
Give your voice and ballots to
Curse the boys!

Talk's a good thing, "in its place,"
Use it as a means of grace—
Save the boys!

But, oh, voters! one and all,
Crush the demon Alcohol;
From his cruel, bitter thrall,
Save the boys!

Banish strong drink from the land,
By the power of laws' command,
Save the boys!

Vote for those men who you know
Will not favor this vile foe,
But prohibit it, and so
Save the boys!

You can do it, if you will;
Ballots are the things that tell;
Save the boys!

For our homes we intercede;
For our country's life indeed;
In the name of God we plead,
Save the boys! —*Exchange.*

'TIS THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Just a little here and there, boys,
Such a trifling thing, you think,
A dime for a yellow novel,
And another one for drink;
A little spent in the card room,
A nickle for a cigar,
But O, do you ever think, boys,
'Tis the little things make or mar?

Just a little while from home, boys,
And ah! your unwary feet
Will be lured to sin stained bypaths
That lead to ruin's broad street;
It is just the first wrong thought, boys,
Just a few vile words, ah me!
And your current of life is changing,
You are drifting out to sea.

Where no human hand can save you,
Rudderless, and lost;
Don't you think these boasted pleasures
Are bought at a fearful cost?
'Tis the little things that count, boys,
That make up the mighty whole,
'Tis the little thoughts and deeds, boys,
In the balance against your soul.
—*Our Young People.*

IF RUM SHOULD DIE.

If rum should die, before another dawn
And we should wake to find it was
no more,
How many dreadful things would cease
to be,
And blessings come which have not
been before.
If rum should die.

How many gloomy faces then would
smile,
The drunkard's wife would cease to
mourn and sigh,
The drunkard's children, playing in
the street,
Would not at papa's coming hide
and cry,
If rum should die.

The man who spends his money for
the drink,
Would now commence to lead a
different life,
With no saloon to tempt him by the
way,
He'd carry home his earnings to his
wife,
If rum should die.

There would be better times through
out our land,
Murder and misery would soon
decrease,
Almshouse and prisons, too, would
empty stand,
Instead of drunken riots would be
peace,
If rum should die.

Our land would be delivered from its
foe,
Would be delivered from its greatest
shame,
A truly Christian nation to become
In deed and truth as well as in the
name,
If rum should die.

Yes, all these many blessings would
result,
If rum should die; but, friends, it
never will,
Unless the citizens of this, our land,
Unite their energies this foe to kill,
And make rum die.

It ought to be, we know it very well,
But still the voters camly let it stay;
Oh, let them from their lethargy
awake,
And at the ballot-box united say,
It's n, you shall die.
—*Nettie A. Perham.*

ALCOHOLIC EFFECTS.

ON DOGS.

Professor C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, has been making a number of experiments as to the results of a diet of whisky on dogs. One of his objects was to compare the vigour and freedom from deformity of the young from both normal and alcoholic parents. The amount of alcohol given to the latter was not sufficient to produce intoxication. Both pairs of dogs under observation have produced three litters of pups up to date, and the results are given below:—

	Alcoholic pair.	Normal pair
No. of whelps,	7-7-6—20	5-3-8—16
Malformed,	2-3-3—8	1-0-0—1
Born dead,	2-2-2—6	0-0-0—0
Healthy,	4-0-0—4	4-3-8—15

ON THE HUMAN SUBJECT.

The significance of this result is enhanced by comparison with similar findings among human subjects, notably those of Demme, who compared the children in ten families addicted to the use of alcohol with those in ten temperate families:—

	Alcoholic Families.	Temperate Families.
Children,	57	61
Deformed,	10	2
Idiotic,	6	0
Epileptic and choleric,	6	6
Unhealthy,	25	3
Normal,	10	50

In such statements concerning human cases, it is difficult to determine whether unhealthiness as well as other abnormalities is due to inherent weakness of the offspring or to neglect of the parents. Hence arises the chief value of confirmatory evidence obtained from animals where conditions can be more fully known and controlled.—*Scottish Reformer.*

"WHY SHOULD I GIVE UP THE DRINK."

- 1.—Because I don't want to be deceived by it. (Prov. xx. i.; Isaiah xxviii. 7.)
- 2.—Because I don't want to set others a bad example. (1 Cor. viii. 9, 13; Rom. xiv. 21; Matt. xviii. 6.)
- 3.—Because I don't want to abuse the gifts of the good God. (Eccles. v. 18, 19; 1 Cor. x. 31.)
- 4.—Because I don't want my children to be drunkards. (Ex. xx. 5; Rom. v. 12; Is. xiv. 21-22.)
- 5.—Because it is better to be my own master than the devil's slave. (Jn. viii. 34; 1 Pet. ii. 16; Jn. xii. 20.)
- 6.—Because I want to have a happy home. (1 Tim. iii. 3, 4.)
- 7.—Because I want to be a good citizen. (Matt. xxii. 21; Rom. xiii. 7-14.)
- 8.—Because I want to please Jesus. (Matt. xvi. 24; 1 Jn. ii. 6; Eph. v. 18.)
- 9.—Because I want to save my soul. (1 Cor. vi. 10; Luke xxi. 34; Gal. v. 21.)

"BUT"

- 1.—"I can't do without it." Can't do with it, you mean! The strongest man (Judges xiii) that ever lived did without it, and so can you.
- 2.—"It's no good trying." Not by yourself; but God helps those who help themselves. You can do it with His help. (Phil. iv. 13.)
- 3.—"I shall have to give up my friends." So much the better if they are bad ones, and you will find true friends instead of false. (1 Cor. v. 11.)
- 4.—"I shall be laughed at." Better bear the laughter of fools now than the laughter of the devils in hell hereafter. (Eccles. vii. 5, 6.)

"WHAT CAN I GAIN BY IT?"

- 1.—Health, strength, and respect.
 - 2.—The love and trust of my family.
 - 3.—Good friends.
 - 4.—Something put by for old age.
 - 5.—A quiet conscience.
 - 6.—The praise of God.
 - 7.—My own soul.
- Good Templars Watchword.*

MRS. BRYAN'S WOODEN WEDDING DAY.

BY MRS. J. ALEXANDER SMITH.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Rom. xiv. 21.

"Well, they did it in Germany, where I was born and bred, and I don't see why I should neglect to keep up the old custom, just because I was married to an Englishman, and am living away from my native land."

The speaker was Mrs. Bryan, the wife of the head gardener at Farcroft Hall, Bolton, and she was arguing with her husband on the propriety of keeping up the anniversary of their fifth wedding day, commonly called the "wooden wedding day" in her native land. She had got one of the kindest husbands in the world, a man who was upright and true, and who gave her all the loving care that was in his power to lavish upon the woman he loved. The marriage was looked upon as a very happy one, and indeed, the lines seemed to have fallen upon both in pleasant places. In everything that was good for her Mrs. Bryan got her own way; therefore it was inexplicable to her, when her husband seemed unwilling to consent to her expressed wish to celebrate their wooden wedding day. It must be confessed that she showed some irritability of temper on this occasion at what she considered the unreasonableness of the opposition to her scheme.

"I can't understand, Bob, why you seem so against my having a bit of pleasure when I want," said she.

Bob looked pained. He had never denied his wife any lawful pleasure since he married her, and this she knew right well.

"I'll tell you what it is, Sue," said her husband, kindly, "we can't have a feast without wine, and I don't feel it right to go against my principles, even for once."

Mrs. Bryan pouted. "I don't see why we couldn't give them beer and wine for once. We need not take anything ourselves."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Sure and certain. I should say we were teetotallers, and that would be enough."

"But we should invite Crayshaw's gardener, Jim Swain. He is a pledged teetotaller, and what would he think of us having intoxicants upon the table?"

"Never mind what he thinks. He'll see we take nothing, and that's enough."

Mrs. Bryan put her hand into her husband's.

"Come, Bob," she said, coaxingly, "let me have my own way about it, and keep up the custom of my native land."

The woman tempted Adam in the Garden of Eden, and Adam fell. The woman tempts men still, and they fall.

Mrs. Bryan got her way, and invitations were sent out to friends and neighbors to come to the feast.

It was a large and lively gathering. Mrs. Bryan was hospitable. She had provided abundantly for them all. There was roast turkey and plum pudding, and the wine flowed freely. Jim Swain was present, and seemed grieved when he saw how the guests were bidden to drink. He noticed with relief that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan took water. As the dessert came on the guests became hilarious.

"Come, Bryan," they said, "you must drink to your wife's health in rosy wine, or perhaps she won't see another anniversary."

They passed the wine to their host, who turned very pale.

"No, thank you. I will drink my wife's health in water," he replied.

"Water!" exclaimed they. "Then her health will suffer, and be weak. Drink it in wine and be strong. Come, just for once; you've taken no pledge. You'll break no promise. A wooden wedding day only comes once in a lifetime. Don't be a milksop."

Bob Bryan looked at his wife.

"I don't see the harm for once," she said. "We never need to do it again, and it does seem inhospitable somehow to refuse to join."

"I don't see where the inhospitality comes in," answered the husband; "but you do as you like. I would rather keep to water."

All this time Jim Swain was watching his host intently.

"Well, I shall take a drop, Bob," said Mrs. Bryan, "and you must do as you like. A wooden wedding day only comes once in a lifetime, as they say, and I don't want to refuse my friends to-day."

So saying, Mrs. Bryan filled her glass with rosy wine, and when she had drunk of it her neighbour filled it up again. Once more Bob Bryan was weak. The woman tempted him, and he fell. They also filled his glass again and again, and he drank to his wife's health and prosperity.

All this time Jim Swain watched his host closely. Bob Bryan was many years his senior, and had been Jim's guiding star. His honest upright life had appealed strongly to the young man, and had caused him to give up his evil ways, and to cleave to the good. But this idol had been dashed to the ground at Mrs. Bryan's wedding feast. A stumbling block had been placed in the way of life.

"Come, Swain, lad; you're not going to stand alone, are you? Surely you will drink the health of the host and hostess on this auspicious day?"

Jim looked pleadingly at his friend, Bob Bryan. Both seemed to catch sight simultaneously of an illuminated text upon the wall:—

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Rom. xiv. 21. Bob Bryan opened his mouth to speak. He was ashamed, and was going to appeal to the young man, not to be influenced by his bad example. But Jim's glass was filled, and he drank.

Alas! for a broken pledge. Alas! for a wicked life.

When the wedding party was over, few of the guests were sober. Mrs. Bryan was hardly so herself, though her husband was not affected in the least. When the company was gone husband and wife sat in their easy chairs.

"It's been a great success," exclaimed Mrs. Bryan, excitedly. "I never in my life saw men so enjoy themselves. And they praised my cooking and my society, and said they hoped our parties would be of frequent occurrence."

Bob Bryan said nothing. He was looking at the text over the mantelpiece. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."

"Why don't you speak Bob?" asked his wife.

"Because I am grieved at the thought of my sin, and it will be long before I hold up my head in this neighborhood again. We did wrong, Sue, to be false to our principles, and by our action we caused Jim Swain to break his pledge, and lowered ourselves in the eyes of all."

Mrs. Bryan began to cry.

"It's too bad of you, Bob, to spoil my pleasure so. Our friends never thought so highly of us as to-day."

Bob pointed to the text over the mantelshelf.

"We caused our brother to stumble, Sue; and, mark my words, we haven't heard the last of that yet."

Mrs. Bryan's tears flowed faster than before.

What an unhappy ending to the festivities of their wooden wedding day! And the end was not yet. As a result of that feast, Jim Swain went straight to the bad. He had been rescued from a drunken career by a faithful friend. The invitation to Mrs. Bryan's feast would have been declined, but that Jim knew that his friends were teetotallers. He could be strong in company with the strong, but not alone; and so he stumbled and fell. His idol had been shattered, and he was shattered, too. How great the power of personal influence. How terrible the responsibility. As they saw Jim Swain sink lower and lower Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were pricked in their hearts. It was too late to undo the evil, but they were determined by God's help that it never should be repeated again, for "it is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Alliance News.

AN EXPERTS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Harold Mangold will be remembered as the leader of a band of Englishmen, who, a few weeks ago put up at the Windsor Hotel, on their way to the Klondike. Mr. Mangold was a man of experience and travel; he had been engaged in arctic expeditions; had fought on the side of the Japanese in the late war between Japan and China; had already, in company with Count Poleinsky, a Polish nobleman, travelled through the Yukon district three years ago, with the result that he returned to England, convinced that there was untold wealth in the region. To a reporter he said:—

"Those who have influence should impress upon the government not to allow liquor in the Yukon district. I speak from experience. I have been in the arctic regions, and I know that the talk of the need of liquor is all tommy-rot. Liquor in a mining camp is simply hell. A poor man who has never handled any money worth talking about makes a 'strike.' He immediately treats the whole camp. Then you have, when those men are drunk, all the elements of hell. I do not object to beer; but no liquor. What man wants in a country like the Yukon, is plain, fat-forming food, not drink, which stimulates you, only to leave the system colder and weaker."—Montreal Witness.

IMPERATIVE.

Never in the history of the world were the heralds of news so crowded with the records of crime as at the present day.

Why is it so? The answer is patent. It is because the world is running mad with accursed drink, the public sale of which is legalized by our law-makers.

There never was a time when moral men and women were more needed in the front ranks of reform than to-day. There never was a time when Good Templars could do greater service or accomplish more good in field work than now.

Brethren, let us realize our obligation, let us do our duty as loyal lovers of our race, let us be up and doing while the day lasts, let us be true to our vows, true to our cause, true to suffering humanity.

Never was there a more opportune time, never were the dangers confronting our peace and prosperity so great, and the crisis more urgent, never was the darkened threatening cloud of destruction hanging more densely over us than in the present era.

In no history since creation's dawn was there such a pandering to the animal nature of mankind, and such a blighting of manhood, as our accursed liquor traffic is fast bringing down upon us.

Then let us, as Good Templars, be faithful to our trust, true to our professions, patriotic and self-sacrificing; let our lives show to the world that we are doing our all to neutralize our legalized fountains of shame, profanity, brutality, obscenity, insanity and crime.—International Good Templar.

STRAY ARROWS.

Satin's palace—the gin palace.

A drop of gin is a drop too much.

Alcohol is the product of decay and death.

Strike at the saloon at every opportunity.

Drink won't hurt you if you don't drink it.

He will never drink too much who never drinks at all.

First the distiller, then the doctor, then the undertaker.

Counsels that are given in wine, Will be no good, to thee or thine.

If the saloon is a blessing we will stand by it, but if it is a curse we must stand against it.

The law should require that every bottle of liquor be labeled, "Poison, for external use only."

The devil's face may be seen without a mask, by taking a look at the drunkard's home.

Drinking beer never brings good cheer to the wife and family.

Men strike for higher wages and better conditions, but if they would strike against the grog shops they would soon secure both.

Men frequently complain about the taxes, when all the time they are suffering from a heavy self-imposed mouth tax.

The nation is a long time learning its duty in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Christ came to "destroy the works of the devil." Too many of Christ's professed followers are content to remain on good terms with the "Devil in Solution."—N. T. Advocate.

ABSTINENCE AND WAGES.

Abstinence from strong drink would inevitably result in an increased demand for necessaries and legitimate luxuries; this increased demand would

mean increased production; increased production would mean increased wage-paying, with a larger number of wage-earners, and these extra wage-earners would, in their turn, become increased consumers. So would the wage aggregate continue to rise until the whole area of available labor would be drawn upon in order to supply mutual wants, and thus would be reached the highest possible plane of universal comfort, so far as that comfort can be affected by the matter of wages.—British Temperance Advocate.

THE POTATO BUG AND THE SALOON.

How would saloons injure my business? Ask yourselves the question, how does the potato bug injure the potato crop? and the answer will be: It sucks the life and substance from the vine and leaves a poor, impoverished and scant crop, where might have been, had it not been for the bug, a large crop of good potatoes. The same with saloons. They would eat up the money that once found its way to the shoe store, for comfortable footwear, and the result would be, business would be less active and some, who now go about with their feet well clad, would then be obliged to go almost barefooted.—Temperance Cause.

A MODEL MINING CAMP.

Eighteen miles from the City of Tombstone, Arizona, lies the most unique mining camp in all the West. It is a place where whisky and tobacco never intrude, where oaths are unknown and where the population keeps the Sabbath with all the strictness of a Scotch village. The ministers hold morning and evening prayer, and the argument of spiritual points furnish the only recreation for sturdy men—such men as, in other camps, find their pleasure at the gambling table or in liquor.

The camp is in every sense a co-operative one. It gains its livelihood and takes its name from the Copper Glance mine, a gold property of real value. All the men do their share in the extraction or reduction of the rich ore, and all are increasing in the world's goods at a rapid rate.—The Lever.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A gentleman said to us, "I do not favor Prohibition—it would be an injustice to the men in business; besides, it would throw thousands out of employment."

We replied, "You do not look at this issue from the right side. You take a contractor's view."

Just before the war closed, a Government contractor said in a car, "I do hope the war will not close under two years, I will lose thousands of dollars; besides, many men will be turned out of employment from the Government works."

A lady passenger, clad in weeds of mourning, rose to her feet, and with a tearful voice, said: "Sir, I have a brave boy and a husband sleeping the sleep of death in a soldiers' cemetery. I have only one boy left, and he is in front of the foe. Oh, God! I wish the cruel war would close now."

He saw the point. Do you? It may be your boy or your girl that will fall the next victim to the drink "industry." (?)

Would you consider the "trade" worthy such a price?—National Advocate.

PROHIBITION.

Even some earnest temperance people are afraid of the word prohibition. Strange fear! It has a striking protective sound.

Prohibitory enactments are for protection from the evil prohibited.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic is for the protection of the people from its vile ravages and destructive effects. Unless we prohibit the monster evil, the drink traffic, our cities will ere long be reeking with drunkenness, licentiousness and insanity. We have toyed with it until its venomous sting is painfully felt in every community.

It is a dangerous element in society, and is sure to thrust its poisonous fangs into all who trifle with it. The devil and the unscrupulous politician are its right hand supporters. It should be prohibited.—Dr. D. H. Mann.

The Compensation Question.

In 1885 the Dominion House of Commons rejected a resolution offered by the member for North Waterloo declaring that if a prohibitory law were enacted compensation should be made to brewers, distillers and maltsters in respect of the diminution in value of property, premises and plant used in their business. During the discussion of the question Hon. Geo. E. Foster forcibly showed the absurdity of the proposition in an able speech which may be summarized as follows:—

NO PRECEDENT.

There is no precedent for such legislation. British, American and Canadian history shows many instances in which legislation in the interests of the community has directly or indirectly interfered with the liquor traffic so as to limit and in some cases terminate its operation, but not a case can be found in which the traffic was compensated for such interference. The speaker cited many illustrations.

THE PEOPLE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

It is sometimes absurdly argued that the liquor traffic would be specially entitled to compensation because it had been created, protected and fostered by the Government. History contradicted this theory. The liquor traffic never had been a pet of Government. It came out of ages when ignorance prevailed, alongside of other ancient abuses, fastened itself upon the country and did not owe its existence to Government action.

Further, the traffic had grown up despite persistent public warning of approaching prohibition. These warnings had been rung out by church bodies, public petitions, parliamentary resolutions, local option legislation, and other evidences that its existence would shortly terminate.

Men had gone into the liquor business with this risk before them. They selected it to make money by, knowing that it had uncertain tenure and abnormal profits. The risks were great, the gains had been great. The traffic has no claim when the gains cease.

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THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

NOT A USEFUL BUSINESS.

It must be borne in mind that prohibition proposed to abolish not a useful business, but an occupation that was a public injury. The liquor traffic was not like a trade that enriched the country, benefiting its patrons physically, socially and morally. It was a destructive business. Government had a right to encourage and protect legitimate trade, but this claim for compensation was made by a destructive traffic that wasted people's earnings, destroyed the value of labor, entailed heavy financial burdens, and caused suffering, disease and death.

It was not a case in which the Government took possession of certain property, appropriating and using for the public good what was before used by private parties for beneficial purposes.

THE ARGUMENT IN BRIEF.

The eloquent speaker summed up his argument in the following terms:—

Prohibitionists have the right to stop the use of property which is devoted to a purpose the ultimate outcome of which brings so many burdens and entails so great an expense on the community. The traffic is not a traffic of our creation. It has usurped control against the protests of the people; it has remained in spite of the warnings of the people; it has fed and grown rich by the spoliation of the people. The property in it is not required or to be taken for public uses, and therefore should have no compensation. The property, as the ultimate outcome shows, is devoted to the injury of the body politic, and consequently the people and the Government have a right to curtail it, destroy it, and give it no compensation in return.

WHO SHOULD PAY?

The honorable gentleman went on to show the absurdity of the claim of the liquor traffic in the following forcible terms:—

Who is to pay this compensation? I will put a practical question to my honorable friend, the mover of this resolution. Will he take with him the 130 brewers and distillers and go down to any county in this Dominion, call the hard-working people together in assembly, and stand up before them on the platform, and looking into their faces, over which have passed years of experience say to them: "Here am I and these poor brewers and distillers who want compensation; you propose, now, not to allow them to brew or distil any more, and we propose, now that they have a capital of five, six or twelve million dollars, to call upon you, poor, hard-working people, to put your hands into your pockets and compensate them."

How many votes does my honorable friend suppose he would get from the hard-working men of this country in favor of such a proposition? They would reply that all these men had acquired, all they had accumulated in years past, had first passed through the hands of the working-men, had been wrested from the fruits of their hard toil; they would say that there had been no tribute laid upon this country so heavy as this which they paid out of their homes and

their earnings; they would reply that they did not propose to add to the burdens they had already borne this unnecessary burden to compensate men who are now rich, and whose riches had been accumulated by means of this traffic. They would say: "We forgive you the past; we ask no restitution for injuries done us; but leave us the future, and let us live happily and prosperously and become independent, without having further perpetuated this abuse from past ages, this slavery than which no slavery is so grinding, or so far-reaching in its effects."

THE SLAVERY SOPHISTRY.

It is sometimes claimed that a grant of money voted by the British Parliament in aid of West Indian planters after the prohibition of slaveholding in 1823, was something in the nature of the compensation which liquor traffickers seek. This case was strongly presented by a member of the Royal Commission in Toronto during the examination of J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., D.C.L. In reply to the questions asked the learned witness said:—

I will tell you my view of that. The slaves were looked upon as property, the property was appropriated in England as it was in the United States. They were made free, they were made citizens, and the country got them. If our Government took possession of any of the manufactured liquor belonging to these brewers or distillers, I would say by all means the Government ought to pay for it, just as the English government paid for the slaves. But when the slave trade was abolished, I am not aware that compensation was granted to those vessel owners whose plant and machinery had been engaged in that trade.

Following up the same question a little further, another well known writer forcibly says:—

Let us go back, however, a few years and a parallel will be found to the question of prohibition as it stands to-day. In 1806 an Act was passed prohibiting all British subjects from engaging in the slave trade either for the supply of conquered colonies or of foreign possessions. A large amount of capital was at that time invested in this very profitable trade, but the question of compensation was never mooted, and when on the 1st of January, 1808, the trade was entirely abolished, not a shilling was paid the traders for their loss, but Parliament in 1811 followed the former laws with an Act making participation in the slave trade a felony, punishable with fourteen years' transportation, and in 1824 it was declared to be piracy, punishable with death. Thus was the business of dealing with slaves dealt with, and this was the only kind of compensation the dealers received.

THE REASON FOR PROHIBITION.

The argument that the Government has encouraged the liquor traffic which therefore has special claims on the Government for consideration and protection, was met by Hon. John B. Finch in a lecture delivered some time ago in Toronto, from which we take the following extract:—

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THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

License does not create rights; it simply aims to curtail and limit pre-existing rights to prevent public injury. The license fee is a police fine assessed in advance for the purpose of regulation, not merely for revenue. License is partial prohibition. By it government has simply kept in view the law of self-defence: "The force and means used must be proportionate to the danger." This attempted regulation never created a right, nor indicated approval of a system, any more than a man who should seize an assailant and try to hold him would indicate approval of the assault because he did not kill the assailant.

The government has shown its desire to do justice by trying all other methods before killing the traffic, and by chaining and fining the criminal, has not become a partner of the criminal, nor responsible for its crimes. The common law right of the traffic to exist was disturbed by restriction, because of its criminal use. The traffic refused to heed the warning, and has compelled government to destroy the right.

Had it contained an element of decency it might have lived. But it has defied every law, and gone on with its work of debauching and degrading public morals. It stands in the court of the people, surrounded by the evidence of its infamous crimes, and asks for justice, and justice it shall have. Its demand is that the people who have been compelled to prohibit it shall pay its representatives for the tools with which they are carrying on the infamous work to stop which the government prohibits the traffic.

My wife has a property interest in my brain, nerve, and muscle. If I should be killed on the railroad she could collect from the company damages for injury done her rights, but if I should commit murder and society should hang me she could not collect damage from the government, because the hanging was caused by my wrongful act.

Similarly, if the government had taken the property of the liquor trade for public purposes, or prevented its harmless or beneficial use in a certain way, because it desired to promote the public good; if this had been done when the liquor interest was benefiting society, then compensation would have been just; but the government does not prohibit liquor because it wants to; it prohibits the liquor traffic because it has to.

Prohibition is the result of the wrongful act of the liquor trade, and the liquor interest cannot demand compensation for something compelled by its own wrongful act.

This principle has been recognized in all the restrictive measures adopted to endeavor to reform this criminal traffic. When government limited the number of liquor-dealers by license, those driven out of the traffic had no thought of demanding compensation for damages done to their property.

If it was right for the government to destroy one-half of the liquor shops of the country without compensating the dealers and the brewers and distillers who were injured by the reduction of the trade, who will dare urge that it shall compensate when the remainder of the trade are treated in the same way for continuing the same crimes for which the others were suppressed?