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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VI. No. 9.

TORONTO, ONT. MARCH, 1900.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

NOTES OF NEWS.

ABOUT THE GREAT LIQUOR CONFLICT.

The number of licenses issued in the Province of Ontario for the year ending May 1st, 1899 was eighty less than the number issued during the preceding license year.

The License Inspector for East Simcoe, Ont., is pushing enforcement work with much vigor. On February 16th, he succeeded in securing convictions in Orillia against M. J. Daly and T. H. Doncaster for having gambling machines on their licensed premises, and against James Haw and R. R. Cunningham for selling liquor during prohibited hours.

The *Religious Intelligencer*, of Fredericton, N.B., recently stated that Mr. F. J. Summerhayes of Toronto has been engaged by the organized liquor party of the Province of Ontario, to travel through the Province endeavoring to unite the friends of the traffic in a campaign to secure the election of men known to be opposed to prohibition.

A great banquet was recently tendered to Mr. W. J. Bryan, the famous Democratic leader, in the city of Dallas, Texas. There were present 1200 guests and no intoxicating liquor was furnished. The *Alliance News*, of Great Britain, reports forty-one mayors of English towns and cities who are known to be total abstinents.

The *Westminster Gazette* states that 5,000 of the English soldiers now serving in South Africa, are members of the Army Temperance Association. Lord Methuen is a member of the Council of this body, and Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are enthusiastic advocates of temperance among the rank and file of the army.

An incident of the South African war was the wrecking of the British soldiers of one of their own trains which was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. Twenty-two thousand rations of rum were destroyed by the British guns.

All the Australasian colonies have had Sunday closing of licensed places for some time with the exception of South Australia where Sunday closing was only upon a local vote. This last colony has however, now passed an Act providing for entire Sunday closing.

Some temperance papers have been stating that there are five friends of prohibition in the Toronto City Council. There are really more than double that number who could be relied upon to vote for the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

A sad accident was reported in the city of Toronto last month. On Friday, 23rd, a man who had been drinking heavily for about a week, took an overdose of laudanum at his boarding house, and notwithstanding heroic efforts to resuscitate him, died a short time afterwards. He was thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two young children living in Montreal.

The same paper reporting the above catastrophe contained also an account of an awful crime committed in the city of Quebec on February 24th. A policeman named Cases who had been off duty for some days, and drinking heavily, got into a quarrel with his wife. In his drunken madness, he fired at her seven times with a revolver, killing her instantly. The murderer is twenty-eight years of age. The dead woman leaves two little children aged respectively six and eighteen months.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

Messrs. Duncan Marshall and Donald Gillies are campaigning in the northwest part of the Province of Ontario, organizing county and township Prohibition Associations and pushing the work of securing signatures to the 100,000 Voters' League. Toronto daily papers have recently reported the following organizations under the auspices of these gentlemen.

Melancthon Township, organized at Horning's Mills, after a rousing meeting in the Methodist Church. A good many signatures were received to the 100,000 voters' pledges. E. J. Coe, W. Lawrence, W. S. Murdy, and the Rev. Mr. Roach, were appointed a committee to further the work.

Sullivan township organized at Sharon, with a good list of names and a strong committee. Mr. A. Mills, Chairman; Thomas Cruickshanks, Secretary; T. Sutcliffe, W. E. Harper, J. E. Crawford, Executive Committee.

Lucknow Town, had a big meeting under Good Templar auspices. The District Lodge strongly endorsed the Voters' League plan.

Holland township was organized at Holland Centre, at a very strong and enthusiastic public meeting, addressed by Mr. William Hoey, President of Grey County Association; and Mr. M. Auger, ex-M.P.

These organizers report much interest excited and a large number of signatures to the Voters' Pledge. They believe that the work being done will have a great influence in the approaching Dominion elections.

SOWING WILL OATS.

Be on your guard, my friends, and you above all, my younger friends, against and utterly spurn that common and most deadly lie of the devil, that "you may have your fling"—that "youths must be youths"—"you must sow your wild oats." Oh, listen not to the devil's whisper, when he persuades you to gaze at, and think of, and pluck and eat the forbidden fruit, and says: "Ye shall not surely die; ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." All these are the devil's proverbs and devil's lies. Will you have them or will you have God's truth? These lies of his are against the whole experience of the world. Why does he plead with you so earnestly and seductively for just one sin? Why, but because he knows that the fish which will nibble at the hook will be caught by the hook; because he knows that all sins begin with one sin; because he knows that a boy's sin so often means a life's sin, a life's shame, and a life's destruction. Why does he persuade you that you may have your fling? Because he knows that the fling is so often a fling over a precipice; and that when a youth throws loose the reins of his soul's chariot and touches the wild steeds of passion with the spur of indulged appetite, the path is downhillward, and the pace is mad, and the end is headlong death. Why is he so anxious that you should sow your wild oats? Because he knows that if you believe him you will have to reap what you sow. Sow wild oats, and what shall the harvest be? You shall reap wild oats, barren, bitter poison which blight the wholesome soil. You are hungry, he says: gratify your lust, indulge your appetite; sell your birthright; what good shall this birthright do you? Sell it for this red, steaming mess of pottage! Aye, sell it; but then the birthright will be lost, and lost for ever; and your life be maimed, and long years after shall come the great and exceeding bitter cry; and though you may be forgiven at last, you will never in this life recover that lost birthright, though you seek it earnestly with tears.—Dean Farrar.

A GREAT OFFER.

READ CAREFULLY.

You need this paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets hotter, and the 100,000 voters begin to get in their work. Read carefully what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 4.

Although the price of the *CAMP FIRE*—**Twenty-five cents** per year—is very low, we have decided to make a special offer of premiums for subscriptions received during the months of February and March of the present year.

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

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

A DOUBLE PREMIUM.

For **Twenty-five cents** we will send *THE CAMP FIRE* for one year and any two books selected from the list.

THE WHOLE SET.

For **Fifty cents** we will send *THE CAMP FIRE* for one year and all six books.

A CLUB PLAN.

For **One Dollar** sent by any person for himself and three others, we will mail as above to each of the other three persons *THE CAMP FIRE* for a year and any two selected books, and will also mail to the sender of the money, *THE CAMP FIRE* for a year and **all six** of the books.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

- 1. The Model Book of Dialogues.** A large and valuable collection of dialogues, dramatic and comic, suitable for public and private entertainments.
- 2. Famous Dialect Recitations.** A compendium of the most popular recitations in American, negro, German and other dialects. The cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books. One of the best collections published.
- 3. Modern Entertainments.** A description of numerous forms of entertainment for evening companies, which have proved very successful everywhere, meeting the views of those who want to provide for evening parties without cards or dancing.
- 4. Fifteen Complete Novelettes.** A collection in one book of Novelettes by fifteen of the most famous authors of Europe and America. Extremely interesting in manner and diversified in style.
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6. A Cart Load of Fun. A lively book just published, containing 166 funny stories, anecdotes and jokes, by the most famous humorists of the age. A sure cure for the blues.

NOTE CAREFULLY.

This offer stands good only a short time. Those who are wise will avail themselves of it at once. It will positively close on March 31st. Address,

THE CAMP FIRE,
52 Confederation Life Bldg, Toronto.

AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY.

"There is an awful fuss made about a Cannibal eatin' a man now and then, makin' a good plain stew of him, or a roast, and that is the end of it; they eat up his flesh, but they don't make no pretensions to fry up his soul; they leave that free and pure, and it goes right up to heaven.

"But here in our Christian land, in city and country, this great man-eatin' trade costs the country over a billion dollars a year, and devours one hundred and twenty thousand men each year, and destroys the soul and mind first, before it tackles the body.

"They go as far ahead of Cannibals in this wickedness as eternity is longer than time.

"And the Government, this great beneficent Government that looks down with pity on uncivilized races—the Government of the United States sells and rents this man-eater and soul-destroyer at so much a year.

"If I had my way," sez I, a gittin' madder and madder the more I thought on't. "If I had my way, I'd bring out a hull drove of Cannibals and Hottentots, etc., and let 'em camp round Uncle Sam a spell, and try to reform him."

"And the first thing I would have 'em make that old man do would be to empty out his pockets, run 'em right inside out and empty out all the accursed gains he had got from this shameful traffic, and then I'd have them Cannibals jest trot that old man right 'round to every saloon and rum-hole he had rented and wuz a partner in the proceeds and make him lay to and empty out every barrel and hoghead of whisky and beer and cider and make him do the luggin' and liftin' his own self.

"And then I'd let them Hottentots drive him 'round a spell to all the houses of infamy in which he wuz in partnership, and I'd make him haul some matches out of his pockets and set fire to 'em and burn 'em all down, every one of 'em.

"And then I'd let the old man set down and rest a spell and let them heathens instruct him and teach him a spell their way of man-eatin'. And I'll bet after a while they could get the old man up to their level, so if he sot out to kill a man he would jest kill him, and not destroy his soul first. For he hain't upon a level with 'em now, sez I, a lookin' firm and decided at my partner.

"And he sez, 'I shouldn't think you would last to talk so about Uncle Sam; you have always pretended to like him—you would never bear to hear a word agin him.'

"Wall, sez I, 'it is because I like him that I want him to do right. Do you spozz a mother don't like a child when she spansk him for temper, or blisters him for croup, or gives him wormwood for worms?'

"I love that old man and wish him awful well, and when I see him so noble and sot up in lots of things, it jest makes me mad as a hen to see him so awful mean and little to others."—Samantha at the World's Fair.

Christians cannot manufacture, sell, or use ardent spirits without sin and infamy.—Nathaniel Hewit, D.D.

The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year

NOTE.—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers.

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

TORONTO, MARCH, 1900

THE VOTERS' LEAGUE.

We desire particularly to call the attention of our readers again to the necessity for pushing to a speedy completion the canvass for signatures to the Voters' Pledge.

In nearly every instance in which this work has been taken hold of, those who prosecute it are surprised as well as delighted with the result of their efforts. The people are ready to act and only waiting to be asked.

Time however, is flying fast. The work ought to be complete long enough before next Dominion election to enable the pledged voters to unite for action. No one can tell when the election may come. It is specially desirable that all who have lists in hand should have them made complete and sent to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance without any further delay.

MANITOBA.

The most important Canadian Prohibition event in the month of February was the promising of the new Premier of Manitoba that a prohibitory law would speedily be introduced into his Provincial Legislature.

This was the result directly of the success of the Conservative Party in the last provincial election. It will be remembered that at a general Provincial Convention previously held, the party had adopted the following resolution as a part of the party platform:—"That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding the prohibition of the liquor traffic which measure shall go as far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the Province will allow."

The Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance and the Grand Council of the Royal Templars sent a joint deputation to wait upon the new Premier and ask the fulfilment of the promise quoted. In reply the Hon. H. J. McDonald gave a definite promise that at the approaching session of the Legislature a prohibitory law would be introduced by his Government. The statement was received by the delegation with the utmost enthusiasm.

The action of Manitoba will be watched with intense interest. Whatever Manitoba can do the other Provinces that have voted for prohibition can do as well, and it is not likely that the Government of any English speaking Province will be allowed to lag behind the Government of Manitoba.

BY THE SEA.

On February 20th a Prohibition Convention for the Maritime Provinces was held at Moncton, N.B. A number of delegates from different organizations were present and a public meeting was held in the evening.

The result of the Convention was the formation of a permanent organization to be known as the Maritime Prohibition Association, the duty of which shall be to plan and push prohibition work throughout the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The plan of action adopted was similar to that of the Dominion Alliance, namely, the election of prohibition representatives to the Dominion Parliament. Friends of the cause were urged to make special effort to secure the nomination of prohibitionists by the existing party organizations.

It was decided to employ an organizer to push work. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with members of Parliament representing the Maritime Provinces, and ask them to support a prohibitory law in the House of Commons. The following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. E. Crowell, Yarmouth; Vice-Pres., A. B. Fletcher, Truro; W. L. McFarlane, Fredericton; N. L. Fowler; Secretary, W. T. L. Reid, Fredericton; Treas., J. A. Simpson, Amherst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The friends of temperance reform in Great Britain are agitated by a controversy over the peculiar position in which they are at present placed. The minority report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic has been endorsed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal party, who claims that in certain of Lord Peel's proposals "the friends of temperance have a code of reform which may be widely adopted as meeting the immediate necessities of the case." The proposals thus endorsed are in the main as follows:—

1. For a great reduction in the number of licensed houses.
2. That no money compensation shall be paid from the public rates or taxes.
3. That an annual license rental of considerable amount shall be immediately imposed, in addition to the present fees.
4. That a statutory maximum of unlicensed houses shall be fixed, not exceeding one to every 750 persons in towns and 400 in country.
5. That in England and Wales a term of, say, seven years, and in Scotland of five years, shall be fixed as the basis of a time notice and compensation arrangement.
6. That the reduction in the number of licensed houses should commence immediately.
7. That the compensation paid for licenses withdrawn before the end of the time notice shall be raised by a tax upon the licensed houses that remain.
8. That at the end of the time notice a wide measure of direct popular control might be applied, under proper safeguards, to Scotland and Wales.

Thirty of the most influential temperance leaders have signed a formal declaration of their intention to support this programme. Others, including the Good Templars and a number of the stringent prohibitionists, refuse to accept the proposed compromise, having special fear that evil will result from the compensation provision. The discussion over the new policy at the present time is very hot. If the Liberal party follow

their leaders there is likely to be a very strong party in favor of an early measure of extensive licensing reform.

EXPANSION.

One of the results of the conquest made by the United States in the recent war, is an immense increase in the amount of intoxicating liquor exported. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, are rapidly progressing along the line of liquor consumption, and enormous quantities of strong drink are being shipped to those places.

The total export of malt liquors for the first eleven months of each of the three years just closed is thus reported in the United States Treasury Statistics.

1897 Value in malt liquor exports	\$ 647,733
1898 " "	843,713
1899 " "	2,018,189

The Temperance Committee appointed at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church appointed last May has recently forwarded to President McKinley a strongly worded memorial calling attention to this tremendous increase in the consumption of drink in the new territories, and earnestly urging him to use his influence to check the evil. In this memorial they quote the deliverance of the General Assembly which was as follows:—

"Resolved, That this General Assembly, having heard with indignation and pain of the unholy activity of brewers and distillers in introducing alcoholic liquors into the territory newly acquired by the nation, instruct its permanent temperance committee to investigate existing conditions and, if it be deemed wise, to address in the name of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America the President of our republic asking his power to the prevention of this great wrong."

IN PARLIAMENT.

On February 14th, Mr. T. B. Flint, M.P., for Yarmouth, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would introduce the following resolution:

"That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures it was prepared to sustain such legislation; That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, was ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, shows that such measures will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada;

"That this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

It will be noticed that the wording of these resolutions is somewhat different from that approved by the Dominion Alliance and published in the CAMP FIRE last month. The legislation aimed at by Mr. Flint is however, the same as that aimed at by the Dominion Alliance. It is to be hoped that he will vigorously push this resolution so as to secure a vote upon it at the earliest possible date.

The proposed legislation is so eminently reasonable that it is hard to see how Members of Parliament can vote against it. Parliament after full discussion, asked the electors to express their opinion upon the question of total prohibition. A good majority of all voting throughout the Dominion declared themselves in favor of a change. Legislation abolishing the liquor traffic in those

Provinces having majorities in favor of such legislation is the very least that Parliament could be asked to enact.

Friends of prohibition, church congregations, and temperance bodies will act wisely in letting their representatives in Parliament know that Mr. Flint's proposal has the cordial support of a large and influential section of the electorate.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK VOLUMES.

For many years the Chicago Tribune has kept a record of the known murders in the United States. In 1889 there were 3,568; in 1896 there were 10,652, an increase in seven years of nearly 300 per cent.

A few years ago Gen. Brinkerhoff, President of the National Prison Association, stated that at the meeting in St. Paul, in the prisons of this country there were in

1870	6,737	or 1 to every	3,442	of population.
1860	19,086	or 1 " "	1,617	" "
1870	32,901	or 1 " "	1,171	" "
1880	58,609	or 1 " "	855	" "
1890	82,329	or 1 " "	757	" "

The swell has been continuous, and is growing: what is the chief cause of this alarming trend of the nation?

On October 10th, 1884, the New York Tribune made this declaration: "An army of young ruffians, worse barbarians than uncivilized countries can show, is being trained to vice and crime throughout the country by rum and its allies." This is a terrible indictment, not merely of the nation's young manhood, but also of American civilization itself.

Take the terrible per capita of the increased consumption of intoxicating drink during these years, and you have at once the New York Tribune's statement confirmed:

1850, per capita in U.S.	was	4.08	galls.
1860, " "	" "	6.43	" "
1870, " "	" "	7.69	" "
1880, " "	" "	10.09	" "
1890, " "	" "	15.53	" "

Here the swell has been continuous. A careful comparison of those two tables will disclose a suggestive fact. The ratio of increase is almost identical; in the former a little more than 400 per cent., and in the latter a fraction less.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

LIQUOR WASTE.

The liquor manufacture is unprofitable to the working classes. It is a notorious fact that no industry in the country employs a smaller number of work people in comparison with the amount paid by the consumers for the manufactured article. Were the earnings of the industrial classes diverted from the till of the publican to that of the grocer, or tailor, or furnisher, employment would be given to at least four times the number of individuals that are at present engaged in connection with the liquor traffic. The reason is not far to seek. It is easy to destroy anything, but it takes brains and muscle to develop or to produce. Two or three men in a distillery can destroy the produce of as many score of farm workers, just as two or three men can pull down a house which required scores of men to build. Some few years ago the amount of spirits produced at the Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh, was 40,000 gallons weekly, or about 2,000,000 gallons per annum, which should have brought a cash turnover, at the wholesale rate of 15s per gallon, of £1,500,000. The total number of workmen, however, was only 150. Contrast that with the Atlas Iron and Steel Works in Sheffield. The revenue of that great company was just about half that of the Caledonian Distillery, and it employed 4000 hands.—*League Journal.*

On the one side are God and sobriety and the best interests of the world, and on the other side is the sworn enemy of all righteousness, and either rum must be defeated or the Church of God and civilization.—*T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.*

Christian men, who are not total abstainers, must be taught that they are bound by every principle of honor and Christian integrity to remove temptation out of the way of others moving in the higher circles, and then they might hope to succeed in their efforts to reform the lower classes.—*Hon. William E. Dodge.*

Selections.

A CALL TO ARMS.

O ye who venture on this grand crusade
Against our nation's most accursed
foe,
Bold Knights of Temperance, on to
battle go!
God aids your cause against the shame-
ful trade
That casts on all our land its deadly
shade.
Oh! lose not heart. Your progress
may be slow,
But sure the conquest. Ye shall
overthrow
This demon that hath such destruction
made.
Stand on your armour! Let your faith be
strong!
Worthy the cause of all your sacrifice—
Rise at the call divine! the angels
cheer
Your venture. God is with you;
persevere!
The fight grows fiercer, and it may be
long,
But yours the triumph if ye pay the
price.

—Alliance News.

PROHIBITION GUNS.

BY R. K. BLIGHT.

List, the Prohibition guns!
A deep reverberation from their frown-
ing muzzles comes
Like the roll of distant thunder, a ring
of the coming storm,
Like the cry of some avenger on the
wings of midnight borne.
Oh, saloonist, take ye heed, for your
reign of crime and greed
soon will end, and retribution, swift and
dreadful, be your meed:
Justice stands behind the Prohibi-
tion guns.
Oh, the guns, snow-white guns!
When you mark a Christian ballot you
are touching off the guns;
When you drop it in the ballot box
just see how "Rummy" runs:
Hurrah for the Prohibition guns!

List, the Prohibition guns!
Beneath their startling menace there are
sweeter undertones,
For they sing a song whose harmonies
resound from vaulted skies,
And the weary captives, hearing, from
the bondage try to rise,
For it fills their hearts with hope; and
that lowering cannon smoke
Is an earnest of that moment when
their shackles will be broke:
Freedom stands behind the Prohibi-
tion guns.

List, the Prohibition guns!
Their echoes sound 'Tis Deum in a million
darkened homes,
And women's hearts, unused to song,
take up a joyful strain,
And little children stop their play to
join the glad refrain;
And the burden of their song, that
they sing the whole day long:
"Oh, praise the Christ, the day has
come that ends the drink fiend's
wrong,
For chivalry is with those booming
guns."

List, the Prohibition guns!
The coward politician from his ill-got
plunder runs,
And Corruption, once so blatant, seeks a
covert place to die,
And the bosses scan the distant zones
and long afar to fly.
Oh, corruptionist, beware, for your
doom is sounded there,
For those guns will surely drive you
from your foul and loathsome lair;
Manhood stands behind the Pro-
hibition guns.

List, the Prohibition guns!
To you a solemn message in their deep,
deep booming comes,
And you cannot be neglectful or indiffer-
ent to its tone,
For it thunders from the presence of
Jehovah awful throne:
"Men are ye No longer stand as an
idle, coward band

In the name of Christ go forward, and
at Justice's stern command,
Take your place behind the Pro-
hibition guns."

Oh, the guns, snow-white guns!
When you mark a Christian ballot you
are touching off the guns;
When you drop it in the ballot-box
just see how "Rummy" runs:
Hurrah for the Prohibition guns:
—The New Voice.

WHOM JACK'S FATHER VOTED FOR.

BY JOHN F. COWAN.

There was to be an election the next
day on the saloon question. For a long
time there had been no liquor sold
openly in the town, and it was the hope
of many of the good people living there
that they would always be able to keep
it free from the curse of an open saloon.
They wanted to bring up their children
without having the example of drunken
men reeling down their streets before
their eyes.

But some men who were so greedy for
money that they were willing to come
and rob the women and children of the
town of it by taking the wages of the
husbands and fathers for that which
would make them fools and brutes, were
trying to get a vote which would permit
them to set up a saloon in Rushton.

They had sent their agents around to
talk with the voters, telling them how
much revenue the town would derive
from the saloons, how much business
the whisky traffic would bring in, and
how much more wide awake and up-to-
date it would be with a saloon; and the
arguments of reduced taxes, and of side-
walks, street-lamps and other improve-
ments which they would be able to make
out of the revenue from the saloons
was beginning to tell on some of the
men, among them, Jack's father.

"Pshaw!" he said carelessly, as he
flung down his dinner-bucket on return-
ing home that evening, "it's a pity that
a town like this should be run by a lot
of women and preachers! I say, let the
men run it, and let the men have the
liberty to drink or not drink as they
please, and let's have the revenue from
the saloons that the other towns have,
and be somebody."

"Does that mean that you're going to
vote for license to-morrow?" asked his
wife.

"It means that I'm going to do as I
please. I'm a man, and I'm not going to
be domineered over by a lot of things in
petticoats," he exclaimed, ill-naturedly.

Mrs. Camden belonged to the Woman's
Christian Temperance Union, which was
one of the most active agents in making
the fight against the admission of the
saloon.

Next morning when the polls were
open and the voting began, the brave
women of the town met in the church
and submitted the matter to God, re-
solved to do everything they could in
their homes and at the polls to influence
their husbands and brothers to vote
aright.

All day long they kept their prayer-
meeting going, and received their re-
ports from the polling places. Toward
the middle of the afternoon, some of
them began to lose faith and become
discouraged. The reports were that the
election was going against them: that
when the working men came out of the
shops at half-past five, as they were to
be permitted to vote, the majority would
vote for license and thus settle the
question.

The women were in despair until at
last Miss Fenton, the superintendent of
the Loyal Temperance Legion, said, "I
have a scheme that I am going to try.
Will you help me!"

They gladly consented, and she
quickly handed around among them a
number of squares of cardboard to be
lettered like the one she held in her
hand:

"VOTE FOR ME."

When they were done and strings
attached to them, it was time for school
to close, and the Legion was to meet in
the church immediately after.

When the boys and girls came in, they
saw something unusual in their leader's
eye. Her face was tear-stained, but her
look was bright and hopeful. She
quickly explained the situation to them
and asked for volunteers to wear about
their necks to the polling places the
placards which the other ladies had
prepared.

There was a moment of hesitation.
The children were timid about doing
such a thing, but in an instant Jack
Camden spoke up and said, "I'll wear
one, Miss Fenton, and I'll go right down
to the place where papa votes."

Gladly she tied the placard around his
neck, and the example having been set,
the other children followed like sheep.

When Jack Camden's father came
from the workshop that evening to the
voting place, he was fully persuaded "to
be a man," as he said, and "protect his
liberty," and vote for the licensing of
the liquor traffic. He did not mean to
drink himself. He intended to be a
sober man, but he wanted other men to
have a chance to do as they pleased.

The first thing that struck his eye as
he walked up towards the ballot dis-
tributers was a line of boys, marching
down toward him, each one wearing
around his neck a placard. Presently
the line stopped and presented front
face. Mr. Camden looked, and there
was his own boy, a manly little fellow, in
the lead.

"What's that you have on?" he said.
"Read it, please, papa," answered
Jack.

And the man read:

"VOTE FOR ME"

In an instant the picture seemed to
rise before him of his dear little boy
grown to manhood. He saw him walk-
ing down the street, with a proud manly
step. He saw him passing one of the
places which he was about to vote to
license. Other young men gathered
around him and enticed him to go within.
It was late at night when he came out
again. His clothing was disordered, his
collar was burst open in front, his hat
was missing, his hair was disheveled, his
face was flushed and his step so unsteady
that he had to be supported upon either
side by his comrades. "They're going
to take him home to his mother," he
thought to himself, "in that beastly con-
dition. It will send a death-bolt to her
heart." He covered his face with his
hands to shut out the picture. He
opened his eyes and looked again. His
boy stood there in all his boyish beauty,
pleading with him to do as the placard
asked.

"Yes, Jack," he said, dashing a tear
from his eye, "that's just what I'm going
to do. They may argue and coax all
they please, I'm going to vote for you,
and that's what every man in the crowd
who is a man and a father will do, too."

And the placard turned the day, and
Rushton was saved from the saloon,
because the fathers who voted, voted for
their boys, realizing perhaps, for the first
time in their lives, their whole duty to
them.—Union Signal.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS IN DISEASE.

Aside from the scientific reasons which
cause institutions to discontinue the ex-
tensive use of alcohol as a medicine,
there are many incidents connected with
its use which should teach us that
wherever possible it should be avoided
in the sick room. That it is not a ben-
eficial medicine, I am convinced from my
personal observations of the treatment
of disease in the Red Cross Hospital as
well as from reading the reports of other
institutions, in which alcohol is not given
as a medicine or food.

While the scientific proofs of the ill
effects of whisky, brandy, wine, etc., are
convincing, there was a time when I had
enough confidence in the efficacy of
these stimulants to urge the patient to
take it; and had it not been for my
experience in this regard, I might never
have urged the investigation which led
to the abolishing of alcohol from the list
of medicines used in the Red Cross
Hospital.

The following story, distressing as it is,
deserves that it should be made known
as it occurred:

With the desire of establishing a
hospital and training school for Red
Cross sisters, I entered one of New York's
foremost hospitals and training schools
for nurses. In the last six months of
my studies, while having charge of the
children's ward, one of my patients, a
boy of twelve years, had pneumonia.
Among the medicines he received, was
also an order for one-half ounce of
whisky three times a day. Whisky or
brandy, in larger or smaller doses, were
the principal stimulants used then. It
was not usual for a patient to refuse, but
this boy decidedly objected to taking

alcoholic drinks. He did not like the
odor, nor did he like the taste, and it
was quite evident that he had never
tasted whisky or brandy before. How-
ever, after some urging he was persuaded
to take it.

For several days in succession I had
the same difficulty whenever the dose
was due, until he finally became, as I
then thought, a very good boy, and took
the brandy as readily as he did the
other medicines. His illness was of a
rather long duration and the medicine
was given for about three or four weeks.
About the middle of the second week,
the order was changed from whisky
three times a day to twice a day, which
was to be given mornings and evenings.
When noon came and he did not get his
dose as usual, he reminded me that I
had forgotten his medicine. When told
he was to have it only twice a day, I
could see that he was disappointed.

Next day at noon he pretended to be
very weak, with the expectation of
getting the third dose, but it had not
been ordered and of course he did not
get it. It was evident the little man
had learned to like his bad medicine
very much. This continued for four
weeks, during which time the dose of
whisky was gradually decreased, and he
was discharged as cured.

A few months after he had left the
hospital, I met his mother, and naturally
inquired about her boy. With tears in
her eyes she told me how he made her
buy brandy and whisky on the plea that
he needed it to regain his strength.
After a while he dropped the excuse of
ill-health and simply demanded the
money for drink.

If only all physicians could have seen
that poor mother's careworn and tear-
stained face! The memory of it was
with me for days and weeks until finally
the strong desire took possession of me
to do away with alcohol in sickness if
possible. I did not know whether it
could be done, but I was determined to
find out. I talked it over with the
physicians with whom I was acquainted,
but found very little sympathy or en-
couragement for my cause. The one
who was most positive that alcohol
could not be dispensed with was Dr.
Lesser. He had the better of the argu-
ment, as I was not a physician, but I
succeeded in interesting him sufficiently
that he desired to prove to me that I
was wrong.

I was ready to be convinced only by a
fair test, and was willing to defray all
expenses necessary to make the experi-
ments and proper investigation. My
greatest victory was when the investi-
gators, all of whom were physicians,
including Dr. Lesser, were obliged to
acknowledge that they erred. Their
energetic desire to prove to me that
alcohol was beneficial and necessary in
disease could not be verified by honest
experiment. The deeper they went
into the investigation, the greater was
their scientific proof that alcohol was
not only useless, but that it was even
harmful in disease.

To describe the experiments would
make far too lengthy an article. Suffice
it to say that we then and there decided
to unite our efforts in this work, and
bring it before the medical profession
and the public. The most effectual way
of doing this was to establish a hospital
which would be open to the medical
profession as well as to the public. With
our proofs we visited a number of
physicians, who promised to join us, and
together with a few friends we procured
the necessary sum of money to establish
ourselves in 1894, Mr. Wm. T. Wardwell
having been the strongest supporter of
the hospital.

The number of patients treated in
this hospital since it was organized, up
to last October, has been about twelve
hundred. They have been of all classes
and have suffered from all kinds of
disease. Our mortality has never
averaged higher than one per cent., and
those were diseases for which science as
yet knows no cure.

Before and during the recent Spanish-
American war, we attended thousands of
patients in Havana, and eight hundred
and three patients during the Santiago
campaign. Our results, even under the
most unfavorable circumstances in the
latter instance, were always the same as
those in our hospital in this city.

Does it not appeal to every person
interested in humanity that this method
and the institution advocating it should
exist?—B. S. Lesser, of Red Cross Hos-
pital, New York, in Union Signal.

LITERATURE.

The Dominion Alliance has on hand a small quantity of the splendid literature prepared for the Dominion Plebiscite Campaign. These documents are still forcible, attractive and timely. There are about twenty kinds of leaflets and pointers. They are admirably suited for distribution. Assorted lots will be mailed post paid for **Fifty Cents per thousand**. This is much below cost price. Address.

52 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Ont.

ARE THEY IN EARNEST?

Are the Governments of Canada, Dominion and Provincial, in earnest for the promotion of temperance? This is a query which it is fair to propose, and the verdict should be given on the basis of fair tests. There are things which it might be unreasonable to expect of Governments, because it is impossible for them to grant and enforce what might be asked. In answering the question asked above, we intend to suggest no extreme tests.

The Conservative party of the Province of Manitoba adopted the following resolution as the basis of their recent appeal to the electorate:

"That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which measure shall go as far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the Province will allow."

A large deputation from the Dominion Alliance Convention, in session at Winnipeg, and from the Royal Templars' Convention, also in session there, waited on the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Premier of Manitoba, asking for the fulfilment of the promise, as the will of the people of Manitoba has been so strongly expressed in the Provincial and Dominion plebiscite votes.

We are told in the daily press that in reply Premier Macdonald gave a distinct promise that a bill providing for prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, so far as the law would allow, would be introduced by the Government at the first session of the Legislature. He asked the assistance of temperance people in carrying out the provisions of the measure. The delegates expressed the greatest satisfaction, and before leaving the Legislative Assembly chamber sang the doxology. This gives every promise of going at it in earnest, and no one can doubt but that Provincial Governments can do a great deal beyond what they are doing for the Temperance cause.

If the Government of the Province of Manitoba moves forward in dead earnest, with the enthusiastic support of the temperance people, results will follow that will send gladness over the Dominion, and give courage and hope to the sober citizens, and send sadness to the traffic in intoxicants.

Then it will become apparent, too, wherein other Provincial Governments are lagging behind. We can never persuade ourselves that the Government of the Province of Ontario is in dead earnest for the promotion of temperance until they are determined enough to greatly curtail the liquor traffic by the early closing of licensed places, or determined enough to follow the lead of the Government of Manitoba. The Provincial Governments of the Maritime Provinces have the strongest public opinion on the temperance question to rely on, and should move forward to the full measure of their power.

What shall we say of the Dominion Government? Is the Government at Ottawa in earnest against the liquor traffic? Here again we will not propose any extreme or unreasonable tests. If the Dominion Government were in earnest in its opposition to the liquor traffic, that Government would allow no liquor into the Klondike with its approval or permission, would assure the country that the law against the sale of liquor in canteens at military camps would be enforced, and not made a farce, and would drive out the unlicensed sale of liquor within the Parliament buildings. Look back over these three tests in order.

We understand that there is no license for the sale of liquor at Parliament buildings, and yet the Senate bar continues its unlicensed trade.

During last October and November numerous presentations were made to the Minister of Militia, notably one from the Ottawa W.C.T.U., and from many Temperance organizations, Provincial and Dominion, and from responsible journals in Kingston, London, and Toronto, complaining of the flagrant and open violation of the law against the sale of liquor in canteens, especially citing the London camp of last May, and respectfully asking for investigation.

No investigation has been granted. Dr. Borden's reply to the Ottawa W.C.T.U. is his reply to all, as far as we know, namely, General Hutton says that the law was enforced. That line of defence will not stand for long.

Now for the Klondike. The Yukon District is absolutely and directly under Government control. There can be no shirking of direct power and responsibility. The death-dealing, disorder producing, demoralizing liquor traffic in these Canadian gold-fields lies wholly and only on the shoulders of the Dominion Government. We feel like saying to the Government at Ottawa what was said to the Government at Washington concerning the liquor saloons being opened in Manila while it is under military control, "President McKinley, close your saloons in Manila." "Premier Laurier, drive out the liquor traffic from the Yukon." It does seem to be hypocrisy for the United States to aim at civilizing the Filipinos, and then to open four hundred liquor saloons in Manila. It does seem to be the weakest and most lukewarm opposition to the liquor traffic when it is given Government permit to flourish in the Klondike. Are the Governments in earnest? If not, will the people be in earnest?—*Christian Guardian*.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN POLITICS.

For long, long years past our national administrations have been tainted with complicity with the liquor traffic. Our license law involves all officials and the government too. There is scarcely an officeholder in America who dares to strike a decisive blow against the liquor habit. He reasons that to do so would be to commit political suicide. The liquor forces are united, and will spot any politician who lifts his hand to strike an effective blow against the saloon. On the other hand, the temperance forces are not united, and they have no method by which they can strike an effective blow against the coward or traitor who betrays their cause. The politicians are eagle-eyed. They see where the independent votes are clustered. They know that whiskey is king, and can deliver them over to the tender mercies of political oblivion if they disobey his behests. They will not disobey.—*Michigan Advocate*.

ABSTINENCE AS A REMEDY.

From the very beginning, abstainers have always been impressing on people that no remedy is so easy of application for the evils of intemperance as the practice of total abstinence. We have made some way, and have succeeded in convincing many of our countrymen, but not the majority. There are still many who imperfectly understand the purpose of our endeavor. Any Christian who reflects upon the words of the New Testament, that when a temptation comes we are certain that God would make a way to escape, knows he is bound to look for that way. Therefore, if there is any one simple and effectual remedy for so great an evil it ought to be something very strong indeed which will prevent him from adopting that remedy. Our experience teaches us that no other remedy can be put beside total abstinence for efficiency, and we ask in vain for suggestions from those who differ from us. We are ready to listen to what others have to say, but we receive no answer to our own arguments. Our arguments are questioned, but they are not met by any proposal equally effective. Much is said about depriving men of a pleasure, and the probability that alcohol is good for health, longevity, and comfort. Such remedies as are proposed turn upon the supposition that any man can overcome if he will only use the strength of his will. But we watch the steps by which men sink into degrada-

tion, and it may be that all of them could have saved themselves if they chose. Those who have the most confidence are often the weakest. What can Christians do to help them? They can help them by extending sympathy to them in their weakness, and being ready to show them the way, by themselves giving up those things which were the occasion of the fall of these men. We have tried every other conceivable mode. We have found it efficacious to pray, to speak, and to point out the evils of intemperance, to point to the example of those who had recovered themselves. But all this did not have the same effect as to say to those men—"I will abstain side by side with you; come with me, and I will show you the way in which you shall conquer."—*Archbishop of Canterbury*.

THE CHURCH.

FROM TEMPERANCE SHOT AND SHELL.

Oh! that the Christian Church would marshal in column and line, and move immediately upon the enemy's works.—*Gen. C. B. Fisk*.

The Christian Church has it in its power in the United States to drive the traffic in ardent spirits from the land.—*Lyman Beecher, D.D.*

A Church silent on the question of temperance discredits itself as much as a Church silent on the question of dishonesty.—*Joseph Cook*.

Every true and timely moral reform should be born and named, reared and supported by the Church of Jesus Christ.—*T. L. Cuyler, D.D.*

THE OLD MAN'S OATH.

Get out the ink, Squire, paper and pen,
Get them out quick, for I'm just from the den—

Just from the place that has ruined my life,
Beggared my children and killed my poor wife!

Write it down quick, and according to law,
So there will not be a break nor a flaw.
Pledges I've given, but they did not stick;
Get out your ink now and write it down quick.

The publican kicked me to-night from his door—

Kicked me as often he kicked me before,
Telling me then to go home to my shed,
Where my poor children are crying for bread.

Put that in capitals—large as you can—
For that was the hardest of all from that man,

The man who had robbed me until he had got

My very last coin—then he called me a sot!

Start then another clause, Squire, and tell
How I first wandered away to that hell.
Well, you remember n.e, Squire, the time

When I thought drinking a horrible crime!

When my good wife had the love of my soul—

Ere I first cast her away for the bowl:
How she—too tender a flower to stay
Long with a drunkard—soon wither'd away.

Write down another clause, Squire, and say

How I threw home, friends, and kindred away;

How I first neared, then stood on the brink,

Pleading and cursing, and crying for drink;

How friends would rescue me, but to return

Back to the hell that in me still would burn,

Until my ruin was made all complete,
Making me lower than dogs in the street.

Write it all down, and I'll sign it, swear
By my sweet angel, so heavenly fair;

By my true God—whom I've oft laughed to scorn;

By my poor children, who I've left so forlorn;

By my dear mother, who died at my birth;

By all that's in heaven or here upon earth;
I will be true to my oath and my God—
Until they bury me under the sod!

—*G. W. Clarke*.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1900.

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

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

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

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