



# THE CAMP FIRE

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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## THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

The prohibition resolutions of which Mr. T. B. Flint has given notice, have not yet been discussed by the House of Commons. They will, however, in all probability, have had their turn before our readers have received this paper.

These resolutions propose that the Dominion Parliament shall enact a law of total prohibition, to come into operation in those provinces which approve the measure by a ballot vote, just as the Scott Act came into force in counties which adopted it.

Total prohibition, however, is something far ahead of the Scott Act. Prohibition for a province would be far ahead of prohibition for a county. The proposed legislation, if secured, will be a great deal better than anything yet tried in the way of prohibitory legislation.

It is expected that an attempt will be made to amend the resolutions by inserting a requirement that prohibition shall not come into operation in any province until approved by a majority of the voters on the lists for that province. This absurd and unjust suggestion, counting every dead, imprisoned, absent, indifferent, or in any way incapacitated voter as against a measure of so much importance, must be considered as a desperate effort of friends of the liquor traffic to thwart public opinion, and help the traffic to defy the people.

It is also expected that an amendment will be offered censuring the Government for not introducing a law of total prohibition and declaring in favor of such a measure. The Government ought to be censured for having paid so little regard to the clearly expressed will of the people. In view of the facts that the Government has absolutely refused to promote national prohibition, that the Party supporting that Government controls the House of Commons, and that the Province of Quebec has so overwhelmingly voted against prohibition, it is manifest that total, national prohibition is not likely to be immediately enacted.

It seems to us, therefore, that under the present circumstances the cause of prohibition will be best served by those Members of Parliament who unitedly support Mr. Flint's resolutions, which are certainly the smallest concession that Parliament can reasonably make to a very strong expression of public desire for effective legislation.

Prohibitionists outside Parliament will serve the cause by earnestly pressing this fact upon the attention of their representatives in the House of Commons.

## THE ALLIANCE CONVENTIONS.

Consideration of the situation at Ottawa and the duty of prohibitionists in relation thereto, will be the principal business of the Dominion Alliance Conventions to be held next month.

The action of the Conventions will, of course, depend upon the action taken by Parliament upon the prohibition resolutions that have been presented in the House of Commons. If those resolutions are carried, then the Government, being instructed by Parliament to introduce a prohibitory law,

must either obey the instruction, or resign. If the resolutions are defeated, then Parliament will be in the position of having refused to make the smallest possible reasonable concession to the prohibition sentiment expressed so overwhelmingly in the Plebiscite of September last.

We can hardly believe that the Government will allow itself to be placed in such a position. The Liberal Party is, however, in a dilemma. Its leaders are manifestly unwilling to deal with the prohibition question. Yet they must do so, or face the opposition of those prohibitionists who are willing to put principle before party.

If Parliament enacts the legislation proposed, then we are in for another hot fight, a fight even more intense and practical than the last one. It will mean a fight in every Province in which victory by the prohibitionists will mean not a request for legislation, but the enactment of prohibition. Preparation for the contest will be the Conventions' work.

On the other hand, if Parliament fails us, then we have to deal with the fact that the Government which controls the House of Commons, is against the majority of the people who voted in the Plebiscite, and that majority will be in duty bound to fight the Government. In either case we are in for a fight. In either case the Conventions will be important. Responsibilities and duties of unusual character will be placed upon them. They will have work on hand requiring the best thought, coolest judgment and strongest determination that can be mustered. These Conventions will be no place for men who are not willing to sacrifice partisanship for principle, and stand for prohibition no matter whom it helps or hurts.

An earnest appeal is made to every sincere friend of moral reform to do his or her best to be personally present at these meetings, and to come prepared to do all that the existing conditions will make it necessary to do.

## THE SCOTT ACT IN BROME.

The County of Brome, P.Q., is the constituency represented in the House of Commons by Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. It is a strong prohibition county. In 1873 they adopted the Dunkin Act which held its ground till it was replaced in 1885 by the Scott Act, which has been the law ever since. The liquor party have succeeded in securing the necessary twenty-five per cent. petition for a vote on the question of repeal. Voting will take place on June 20th.

Prohibitionists are carrying on a vigorous campaign. Hon. Mr. Fisher addressed several meetings, warmly endorsing the principle of prohibition and urging the people to stand by the law. Nearly all the Protestant clergymen in the county are also assisting in the contest. The liquor party are doing their utmost to capture what has been looked upon as one of the strongholds of temperance sentiment. The general opinion is that they will be disappointed, and that the people will maintain the law which has met with so much approval and success.

## NOTES OF NEWS.

### VERY MANY RESOLUTIONS.

It would take too much space to even mention the names of the many religious and temperance bodies that have during the past month made strong declarations of disappointment with the failure of the Government to introduce prohibitory legislation, and earnest appeals to Parliament to enact such legislation as will fairly embody the will of the people as expressed in the Plebiscite. The country is thoroughly stirred upon this question and there is trouble ahead for Members of Parliament who will refuse to recognize the votes polled by their constituents.

### A SAMPLE CASE.

The *Montreal Witness*, of May 8th, reports a sad case of accident due to drink. A young man of South Durham, P.Q., who had been drinking freely in Montreal, was returning home by an evening train. At a way station he stepped out to walk on the platform and in attempting to get on the train after it had started, he fell under the car wheels which cut off both his legs. He died shortly after through loss of blood.

### NO ROOM FOR LIQUOR-MEN.

An important Baptist Conference recently held at Louisville, Ky., had a hot discussion over a resolution declaring that in the opinion of our representatives present, no Baptist Church should allow a liquor dealer in its congregation. The resolution was adopted, being so worded as to refer only to persons dealing in liquor to be used for beverage purposes.

### A SENSIBLE COURT.

The *Alliance News* reports the outcome of a small action by a supposedly big man:—An inn at Roseneath, Scotland, was for thirty years kept by a Mrs. Whyte. The Marquis of Lorne, owner of the property, removed the landlady and put in his own butler as publican, taking it for granted, no doubt, that the Licensing Court at Dumbarton would not refuse a licence to his representative. The Court, presided over by Lord Overton, did, however, refuse the application, and gave a licence to the ejected Mrs. Whyte for a new hotel situated in a neighbouring village.

### NORWEGIAN LAW.

An Exchange informs us that a law has recently been passed in Norway prohibiting the sale of tobacco to any boy under the age of sixteen, without a signed order from an adult relative or employer. Even tourists who offer cigars to boys render themselves liable to prosecution. The police are instructed to confiscate the pipes, cigars and cigars of lads who smoke in the public streets. A fine for the offense is also imposed, which may range from two shillings to five pounds.

### A LOT OF LICENCES.

The annual British return relating to brewers' licences for the 12 months from October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898, has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. Of persons licensed as brewers for sale there were in England and Wales 7,283, in Scotland 268, and in Ireland one. The number of licences issued to victuallers was 73,354 in England and Wales (and 42,152 licences to persons to sell beer), 11,885 in Scotland, and 18,405 in Ireland.

### SUING A BISHOP.

Bishop Tugwell, of West Africa, in a recent visit to England, commented severely upon the drinking habits of Europeans on the coast where his duties lie. He stated that probably seventy-five per cent. of the deaths of foreigners were to be attributed to drinking habits, which also were chargeable with heavy mortality in the native population. On returning to West Africa the Bishop was sued by some residents on behalf of themselves and others on a charge of criminal libel.

### DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The progress of drunkenness in France is provoking something like dismay among all persons interested in the welfare of the welfare of the population. Until comparatively recently the French lower classes drank nothing but wine; or, in the northern provinces, beer and cider. Of late years, however, the consumption of cheap and bad alcohol has increased to such an extent as to become a very serious danger to the health of the community. Intemperance is particularly rampant in Normandy and Brittany. A Rouen physician, Dr. Brunon, has just published a pamphlet on the subject, which shows the evil to be even worse than was supposed. The special object of Dr. Brunon's investigations has been drunkenness among women. In Normandy things have come to such a pass that the women drink even more than the men, although the latter are the most inveterate tipplers in France."

### AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

The 58th Annual Report of the Directors of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution is an interesting document. It contains the record of the year ending December 31st, 1898, in which 775 death claims were met? The insured in this institution are divided into two classes, a temperance section made up of total abstainers only, and a general section. The number of claims expected according to regular mortality rates was 380 in the temperance section, and the number of actual claims made 247. In the general section the claims expected were 411 and the claims made 373. These facts make a startling revelation of the great advantage in death rate that total abstainers have over even moderate drinkers. No insurance company will accept men of known intemperate habits.

### HABIT AND CHARACTER.

Professor Wm. Jones, of Harvard, in his text-book on psychology, says—"Could the young but realize how soon they will become mere bundles of habits, they would give more heed to their conduct while in the plastic state. Every smallest stroke of virtue or of vice leaves its scar. The drunken Rip Van Winkle, in Jefferson's play, excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying 'I won't count this time.' Well, he may not count it, and a kind heaven may not count it, but it is being counted none the less. Down among the nerve-cells and fibres the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up, to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict scientific literalness, wiped out. Of course, this has its good side, as well as its bad one. As we become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral, and authorities and experts in the practical and scientific, spheres by so many separate acts and hours of work."

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A. MONTHLY JOURNAL  
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SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

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

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

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

TORONTO, JUNE, 1899

### ORGANIZATION.

There is work to be done. There is fighting ahead. Never was there more need than there is now of thorough organization of the temperance forces.

We do not want any line of work that will clash with existing organizations. What is needed is union and utilization of the agencies at present at work.

Every county ought to have its well-equipped prohibition league, alliance or executive committee. This committee should frequently meet, see that local organization is in working shape, and give advice and suggestions to churches, temperance organizations and young people's societies.

Every municipality, be it village, town or township, ought to have its working committee in close touch with the county organization, watching for opportunity to supplement and aid the work of the higher body.

The Secretary of the Dominion Alliance is always ready to give information regarding the position of our cause, methods of work or any other important matter, to all who apply.

Since the Plebiscite campaign the Alliance has by pamphlet and circular kept the public informed of the progress of the prohibition movement and sought to enlist the co-operation of workers everywhere. The result has been very good.

Members of Parliament have been loaded with communications from their constituents, urging them to support prohibition in Parliament. Strongly worded resolutions have been adopted by organizations, almost without number, deprecating the failure of the Government to do its full duty, and calling upon Parliament for legislation to carry out the will of the people.

All this work could be made still more effective if county committees were looking after the localities of their respective districts, stirring officers up and securing united action wherever possible.

Thorough, active organization is a necessity always and specially now. We earnestly urge upon our friends the duty of making and keeping it as perfect as possible.

### CRITICISING THE GOVERNMENT.

There has recently been a great deal of strong criticism of the Dominion Government for its refusal to introduce prohibitory legislation into Parliament. There has also been a great deal forc-

ibly said in defence of the Government position. Some of the criticism and defence may very well be harmonized.

The real reason for finding fault with the Dominion Government is because it has failed to do anything at all in recognition of the prohibition vote which, except in Quebec, was, all things considered, the most overwhelming demonstration that has yet been made in this country of public favor for any government, party or policy.

The defence of the Government that has had most weight with thoughtful people, is the argument that it would be both difficult and unreasonable to bring a prohibitory law into operation in the Province of Quebec in face of the overwhelming majority given by that Province against such legislation. For the sake of united effort to secure practical results, let us for the time admit that both positions are sound. The critics and the defenders may then agree. Let it be admitted that the Government is wise in hesitating to give us a law of prohibition to include the whole Dominion, and that the vote is certainly large enough to warrant some Government action.

All friends of temperance may reasonably unite in demanding legislation that will give us prohibition in those provinces in which a majority of the electors voted for it.

The present demand of prohibitionists is for a measure even less than this. They are asking for a law that will simply enable provinces that favor prohibition to enact it for themselves. Any Government or Parliament that would hesitate to accede to such a moderate proposition certainly merits criticism and censure.

If the Government fails to endorse and Parliament fails to adopt the resolutions now before the House of Commons, the grievance of prohibitionists will be great indeed, and every prohibitionist will have a right to join in strong censure of such unreasonable favoritism towards the liquor traffic.

### EDUCATION.

A weakness in temperance reform work is neglect of the duty to keep up a steady, practical propaganda of education between actual campaigns.

Our workers put forth Herculean efforts when a vote on some important question is imminent. Then a reaction comes, and comparatively little is done until another crisis is upon us.

It is true that local option campaigns and plebiscites afford opportunities of special value for educating work. People then will read and listen. They will be stirred and interested. Their attention will be roused and their judgment and conscience reached much more readily than at other times.

Work ought not to be neglected when it is found to be harder or less productive of immediate results. Conventions that come to men in cooler moments are generally more permanent and influential. We need the zeal that is roused in conflict, we need also the steady determination that comes from full knowledge and deep conviction of duty.

Some years ago the country was full of temperance societies. These societies are now comparatively few. The energies of the class of the community that kept them up, are absorbed in young people's church organizations. These church organizations do some temperance work, but do not keep steadily at it as did the old societies.

This fact intensifies the necessity for steady educating work by other agencies. Perhaps the most effective of such agencies is literature circulation.

Nowadays everybody reads. Newspapers are specially popular. A clearly

stated fact or well put argument in a newspaper paragraph, is a potent missionary for good. Earnestly we commend to every friend of the temperance cause the following two-fold line of work: (1) Crowd temperance facts and arguments into the columns of every newspaper to which you can obtain access. (2) Circulate temperance literature everywhere, continually, systematically.

### A BACKWARD STEP.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature which was prorogued on Saturday, May 20th, almost at the end of the session passed a measure which has evoked a great deal of public criticism. It was in fact, although not so stated, a reintroduction of the licensing system into the Province.

Every part of Prince Edward Island excepting the City of Charlottetown, is under the Scott Act. When Charlottetown was also under the Scott Act and prohibition therefore in force throughout the Province, the Legislature repealed the old license law which was deemed useless. Subsequently, the City of Charlottetown repealed the Scott Act. There was no license law to take its place and the liquor traffic existed on the same basis as any other business.

The evil effects of this condition of affairs soon made themselves manifest. The Legislature representing a people strongly in favor of prohibition, refused to pass any kind of license law. After some time, a measure was enacted imposing rigid restrictions upon all who carried on the business of liquor selling. The law imposing these restrictions, however, did not authorize any sale or exact any license fee. It was purely a measure of restriction upon persons who undertook to sell liquor.

The Act which has just been passed does not provide for any direct authorization of liquor selling. It simply requires every person who sells liquor to register himself as a liquor seller, receiving a certificate of registration for which he pays one hundred dollars. Re-registration must take place at the end of every six months. It is in fact a license law that does not limit the number of licenses and that fixes the license fee at two hundred dollars a year.

The indignation of prohibitionists throughout the Province is great. The Charlottetown *Guardian*, the only morning paper published in the Province, criticises the action of the Government severely. As a rule, temperance people of the Province have so much dislike of the liquor business that they object to any Government participation in any way in any of the profits of the business.

The strength of the prohibition sentiment of Prince Edward Island may be learned from the figures of the votes polled in Scott Act contests. Taking the latest results as given at the time of the Royal Commission's Report, we find that the vote of the Province for prohibition was 10,616, and 3,300 against. In the Plebiscite last September the vote stood for prohibition 9,461, against prohibition 1,146.

The Act which has just been passed by the Legislature was introduced as a Government measure, and many prohibitionists expect that it will lead to the defeat at the next election of the Liberal Party which now holds power in the Province.

### COMING CONVENTIONS.

The months of June and July will be notable for important gatherings in the interests of moral reform. Many church conferences and assemblies will be held at which prohibition and kindred mat-

ters will be discussed. In addition to these gatherings there will be special meetings of other deliberative bodies.

On June 27th, the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will hold its biennial session in the City of Toronto. About five hundred temperance workers are expected to be in attendance, every quarter of the globe being represented.

On June 28th, a National Social and Political Conference will convene at Buffalo, N.Y. It will last for seven days and will be made up of men and women who have a world-wide reputation as leaders in their respective lines of reform work.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance will hold its annual session in Toronto on July 11th. Though representing a smaller territory than the other bodies named, it will probably be larger than any of them, every church and temperance society in the province being entitled to send representatives. On the following day, July 12th, a body numerically smaller, but of exceedingly great importance, the Council of the Dominion Alliance, representing every part of the Dominion, will meet in the same city.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, will hold its 55th Annual Session at Niagara Falls, commencing on July 12th. This meeting will be a gathering of veterans, the Sons of Temperance having the honor of leadership in temperance reform organization on this continent.

The Grand Lodge for Ontario, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, meets in Toronto on June 27th. Other Grand Lodges, Divisions and various bodies of reform workers, will also be in session, and friends of progress will find much interesting reading in the daily papers during the months named.

### THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

In the British House of Commons on May 3rd, Mr. J. Wilson moved the second reading of a Bill proposing to give voters in Scotland control over the liquor traffic by providing (1) that a majority of two-thirds of the electors in a parish could prohibit the issue of licenses, and (2) that a large majority might secure a reduction in the number of licenses issued.

Very able speeches in support of the proposition were made by the mover, by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and other well-known prohibitionists. Vigorous opposition, however, was offered by other members and on a final vote, this reasonable proposition was defeated by 217 against 143.

The injustice of the action of Parliament in thus refusing to allow even a great majority of the people to rid themselves of the liquor traffic, is the greater from the fact that it was practically a vote of England against Scotland, a refusal of the liquor-favoring English representatives to allow the more progressive Scotch Members to have the legislation which their people desired.

The vote of the Scotch representatives was 40 for, and 15 against. The Welsh vote was 17 for, and 5 against. The Irish vote was 12 for, and 10 against. The English vote was 76 for, and 180 against. Counting by Parties and omitting the Unionists and Home Rulers who refuse to count themselves in with either of the great political organizations, the Liberal vote was 120 for, and 4 against, and the Conservative vote 6 for, and 181 against.

Prohibitionists are encouraged by the result of vote, which shows that although not strong enough to secure useful legislation, they have a good support in the House of Commons, which they hope will soon grow to be a majority of the whole.

## Selections.

Yea, let all good things await,  
Him who cares not to be great  
But as he saves or serves the State.

—Tennyson.

They are slaves who fear to speak  
For the fallen and the weak;

They are slaves who will not choose  
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truth they needs must think;

They are slaves who dare not be  
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

## THE RUMSELLER ROLLS IN GOLD.

Men strive as they toil in the black  
coal mines,  
Girls freeze as they stitch in the cold;  
But in every land where the moonlight  
shines,  
The rumseller rolls in gold.

The labourer laboreth all his youth  
For the poorhouse when he is old,  
And many the farmer toils and fears,  
While the rumseller rolls in gold.

Jack drinks his wages and staggers away  
To his wife—the story is old—  
You may read the police reports next  
day—  
While the rumseller rolls in gold.

In a coffin of pine lies the drunkard,  
dead,  
Under the pauper mould,  
And his orphans beg their daily bread,  
While the rumseller rolls in gold.

## THE SWEETEST MUSIC.

I was lounging, one night, in the lobby  
Of our beautiful new hotel;  
A mingling of varied music  
On my sensitive hearing fell;  
A guest, who was tired and homesick,  
Was strumming a reverie  
On the keys of the grand piano  
In the foyer, over me.

From the poolroom there came through  
the doorway  
The clack of the cue and the ball;  
From the bar-room the clinking of  
glasses,  
Bearing trouble enough for all;  
The humming of conversation  
Mid the travelling men about,  
Gave the tenor and bass to the chorus—  
Sweet music beyond a doubt.

Near by—I could see 'neath my hat  
rim—  
Stood a lad, of the drummer stamp;  
It needed no close inspection  
To see he was new in the camp.  
He was young, even boyish; was  
lonely;  
Far from home and 'twas Saturday  
night—  
Dead ripe for the voice of the tempter,  
And needing the courage to fight.

Just then a chance acquaintance  
With a laughing and jesting throng;  
As they passed toward the bar-room,  
one whispered:  
"Say, pardner, come! won't you go  
long?"  
So eager was I, I leaned forward  
To catch all his answer low;  
And my heart sang a hymn as my  
drummer  
Said: "No, thank you, friends, I  
can't go."

The piano still sang in the foyer;  
Still clattered the cue and the ball;  
The glasses still clinked in the bar-  
room,  
Luring many a man to his fall;  
The hum of the travellers continued  
As they chatted in accents low;  
But sweetest of all the music,  
To me, was that young man's "No."  
—S. W. Gillilan, in *Lever*.

## HOW THEY BAIT THEIR TRAPS.

The other morning, coming down  
street to our office, when in front of  
one of the palatial saloons we were  
accosted by a well-dressed, intelligent  
looking boy of about seventeen. He  
was evidently a stranger in the city,  
who had arrived that morning.

Kind sir, said he, can you direct me  
to a place where I can get a cup of  
coffee and a light breakfast? I asked  
a man here, and he directed me to go  
in there; but, noticing that it is a  
saloon, I told him that I did not go  
into saloons. Then he said, "Oh, go  
in, go in; they will treat you royally—  
will give you a good breakfast cheap."

But I did not go. It is contrary to my  
principles.

Good for you, my young man, we  
said; these saloons are the traps of the  
devil. They are baited with the good  
lunch, so as to catch the boys and  
young men, and send them down to  
hell. Stand by your principles. Come  
along with me. And we conducted  
him to a nice clean restaurant where  
no liquors are sold.

The incident set us to thinking.  
How wily the devil and his emissaries  
are! But for that boy's principles, the  
good breakfast would have lured him  
into that gilded vestibule of hell and  
doubtless started him direct on his way  
to a besotted life and to the lake of fire  
and brimstone.

What a mother that boy must have!  
Sorry we did not think to take his  
name and address. How we would  
love to write her a letter about the  
noble, manly conduct of her boy. His  
escape from the saloon was, doubtless,  
due to her faithfulness and devotion in  
training him. We once knew such a  
boy, and although his mother has been  
for years among the angels, still he is  
thanking her daily for so faithfully  
warning her boy against the hell of the  
saloon.

Mothers, be faithful in training your  
boys. Give them line upon line, pre-  
cept upon precept. Pray the prayer of  
faith in their behalf. The traps of hell,  
the saloons, are set everywhere, baited  
by the free lunch, the good breakfast,  
and the cheap dinner, and only the  
grace of God and the good principles  
instilled into their young hearts by  
their mothers can save them from  
the hell of the drunkard.—*Religious  
Intelligencer*.

## THE FIRST DRINK.

Two boys stopped in front of a saloon  
and an old man standing near listened  
to what they said.

"Let's go in and take a drink," said  
one of them.

"I—I don't think we'd better," said  
his companion, "my father's terribly  
opposed to saloons. I don't know what  
he'd say if he knew I'd been in one and  
drank liquor there."

"Just for the fun of the thing, you  
know," urged his friend, "of course,  
we'd stop with one drink. There  
couldn't be any harm in that."

"My boys," said the old man, coming  
up to them, "you don't know what  
you're talking about. If you go in  
there and take one drink, you're not  
sure of stopping there. The chances  
are that you won't, for I tell you—and  
I know what I'm talking about by a  
bitter experience—there's a fascination  
about liquor that it takes a strong will  
to resist after the first taste of it, some-  
times. Take the first drink, and the  
way of the drunkard is open before  
you. Only those who let liquor en-  
tirely alone are safe. I know, for I've  
been a drunkard a good many years  
I expect to be one till I die. I began  
by taking a drink just as you propose  
to—'for fun'—but I didn't stop there,  
you see. Take the advice of a poor old  
wreck—and that is, never take the first  
drink."

"You're right," said the boy who  
had proposed to visit the saloon. "I  
thank you for your good advice, sir. I  
say, Tom, let's promise each other  
never to take the first drink."

"All right," said Tom, and the boys  
clasped hands on their pledge.

"That's a good temperance society to  
belong to," said the old man. "I wish  
I'd joined one like it when I was a  
boy."—*Eben E. Reaford*.

YOUR GIRL OR THE SALOON  
KEEPER'S GIRL—WHICH?

"Papa, will you please give me fifty  
cents for my spring hat?" Most all the  
academy girls have theirs.

"No, May; I can't spare the money."  
The request was persuasively made  
by a sixteen-year-old maiden as she was  
preparing for school one fine spring  
morning. The refusal came from the  
parent in a curt, indifferent tone. The  
disappointed girl went to school. The  
father started for his place of business.  
On his way thither he met a friend, and,  
being hail fellow well met, he invited  
him into Mac's for a drink.

As usual, there were others there,  
and the man that could not spare his  
daughter fifty cents for a hat treated  
the crowd. When about to leave he  
paid a half-dollar on the counter, which  
just paid for the drinks. Just then the  
saloon-keeper's daughter entered, and,  
going behind the bar, said: "Papa, I  
want fifty cents for my spring hat."  
"All right," said the dealer, and, tak-  
ing the half-dollar from the counter, he  
handed it to the girl, who departed  
smiling.

May's father seemed dazed, walked  
out alone, and said to himself: "I had  
to bring my fifty cents here for the  
rum-seller's daughter to buy a hat with,  
after refusing it to my own daughter.  
I'll never drink another drop."

This is a specimen of the wholesale  
robbery of the home which the saloon  
is practicing everywhere. And there  
are thousands of men whom such an  
object lesson as this man saw that day  
would not influence to give up the  
habit of drink. And it is not only  
spring hats, but winter clothes, shawls,  
shoes and stockings, and daily bread,  
and fire to warm the family hearth,  
that the saloon is stealing from three  
million families in this land.—*Temper-  
ance Advocate*.

## LINCOLN'S PROPHECY.

LINCOLN'S WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY  
SPEECH, DELIVERED, FEB. 22, 1842.

Of our political Revolution of 1776 we  
are justly proud. It has given us a  
degree of political freedom far exceed-  
ing that of any other nation of the  
earth. In it the world has found a  
solution of the long mooted problem as  
to the capability of man to govern  
himself. In it was the germ which  
has vegetated and is still to grow and  
expand into the universal liberty of  
mankind.

Turn now to the temperance revolu-  
tion. In it we shall find a stronger  
bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted,  
a greater tyrant deposed; in it  
more of want supplied, more disease  
healed, more sorrow assuaged; by it  
no orphan starving, no widows weeping;  
by it none wounded in feeling, none  
injured in interest—even the dram-  
maker and dramseller will have glided  
into other occupations so gradually as  
never to have felt the change and will  
stand ready to join all others in the  
universal song of gladness. And what  
a noble ally this to the cause of  
political freedom! With such an aid  
its march cannot fail to be on and on,  
till every son of earth shall drink in  
rich fruition the sorrow quenching  
drafts of perfect liberty. Happy day  
when, all appetites controlled, all pa-  
sion subdued, all matter subjected  
to mind, all conquerable mind shall  
live and move the monarch of the  
world! Glorious consummation! Hail,  
full of fury! Reign of reason, all  
hail!

And when the victory shall be com-  
plete—when there shall be neither a  
slave nor drunkard on the earth—how  
proud the title of that land which may  
truly claim to be the birthplace and the  
cradle of both those revolutions that  
shall have ended in that victory! How  
nobly distinguished that people who  
have planted and nurtured to maturity  
both the political and moral freedom of  
their species!—*President Lincoln*.

## NO RESPECTER OF HOMES.

Ex-U. S. Senator Merriman, of South  
Carolina, said: "I have never drunk  
or meddled with liquor. I have seldom  
used it in my family as a medicine, and  
yet it has meddled with me—it has  
made my boy a wandering vagabond,  
has broken my wife's heart. Yes,  
when I was asleep, thinking him at  
home in his bed, he was being made a  
drunkard in the bar-rooms in the city  
of Raleigh." What assurance, my  
friend, have you that this may not be  
repeated in your home? The saloon is  
no respecter of homes. It invades the  
homes of love, of wealth and of Chris-  
tian people alike, and knows no sym-  
pathy for tears, heartache and disap-  
pointed love. No, the saloon will not  
—does not—let you alone.

## DRINK IN FRANCE.

The "Lancet" recently extracted  
some startling statistics from a French  
medical paper in regard to the con-  
sumption of alcohol in France. In  
1874 the number of drinking establish-  
ments in France was 342,000, without  
counting Paris, the capital being re-  
sponsible for about 40,000. Since then,  
although the population has remained  
comparatively stationary, the liquor  
shops have increased to an alarming  
extent, the total number in 1893  
amounting to 432,047, which represents  
an augmentation of 25 per cent. With  
respect to the quantity of wine con-  
sumed by individuals, Boulogne sur-  
Seine heads the list with the enormous  
allowance of 58½ gallons per head.  
Next in order come Nice, Saint Etienne,  
Grenoble, Troyes, Toulouse, and finally  
Paris, where the annual amount per  
head is 44.6 gallons. As regards alco-  
hol in the form of brandy and other  
spirituous compounds, Rouen stands  
first with 4 gallons per head.

## IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1890.

DEAR FRIEND,—

You are respectfully requested to  
carefully examine **The Camp Fire**,  
a neat four-page monthly Prohibition  
paper, full of bright, pointed, con-  
venient facts and arguments; contain-  
ing 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**.

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

This journal will be in every respect  
reliable and readable. Every article  
will be short, good and forcible, con-  
taining nothing sectional, sectarian or  
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effective material. The price is very  
low.

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a man whom his neighbors cannot  
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in his own home, in his leisure moments,  
when he can listen uninterruptedly,  
when he cannot talk back and when  
the personality of the talker cannot  
interfere with the effect of the talk.

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

Your help is asked in this great work.  
*Every society should subscribe for and  
distribute hundreds of copies. This is  
the easiest and surest plan of making  
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## FACTS AND FIGURES FOR STUDENTS AND SPEAKERS.

### WHAT LONDON DRINKS EVERY YEAR.

Some curious particulars are given in the "Home Magazine" concerning what London drinks every year. No less than 275,000,000 gallons of water find their way annually down the throats of Londoners. But Londoners don't drink water only. The beer consumed amounts to 153,000,000 gallons every year—a quantity which, if placed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon casks end to end, would make a line long enough to go more than a third of the way round the Equator. If this beer were put into a colossal barrel, 100 yards in diameter, the top of our barrel (if cylindrical) would be on a level with the top of Nelson's hat, if the Nelson Column were perched on the top of the monument, while 150 Lifeguardsmen could not join hands around its base. In fact our sea of beer would float the entire fleet of the United States, and would allow a distribution of almost a pint to every man, woman, and child in the world.

### OTHER DRINK THAN BEER

Of neat spirits London demands about 1,400,000 gallons a year, or sufficient bottles (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 400,000), if placed five feet apart, to throw a spirituous girdle round the earth at the Equator. If we add water or aerated waters in the ratio of two to one, we have diluted spirits sufficient to allow ten gills to every man, woman, and child (absolutely) in the United Kingdom. But we are still far from exhausting London's drinking capacity. Our tea drinkers are an army of millions, and call for twenty-five million pounds of tea, which, when reduced to liquid consistency, means something like 1,250,000,000 pints, or nearly a pint for every inhabitant of the world. Our teapot, if properly shaped, would comfortably take in the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it contains over 928,000 cubic yards. To convey the coffee beans for London's yearly consumption would require a train half a mile long for a burden of nearly 1,370 tons; and the canister would be fourteen yards in diameter, and as high as the monument. Of aerated waters, London drinks 50,000,000 gallons every year.—*Westminster Gazette.*

### NO POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The common cry, "No politics in the pulpit," is silly. It suits rum and other robbers. Rome preaches it, but practices the opposite, "with both hands earnestly." Moses and the prophets, Christ and the apostles, were all of them tremendous political preachers. What is politics? The dictionary says it is "That part of ethics that pertains to the public good." If any should claim that the pulpit is not the central home of ethics, there would be a hullabaloo. But right here let us draw a sharp line of distinction between "politics" and "partisanship." And this suggests just the electricism that is needed to strike terror to the hearts of ring rulers who are reversing that fundamental law of Christian government. That government is: "Of, and for and by the people." Presbyterians should be the last to echo this cry from the pit, "No politics in the pulpit." In a superb paper on "Calvin," recently delivered before the Presbyterian pastors of Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, he said: "Calvin was hated by princes and statesmen as the man who instituted a church that acted as a revolutionary force in politics."

"Vigilance is the price of liberty," especially of religious liberty. If the pulpit is not to warn of danger and point to paths of duty in this realm so vital to Christianity, from whence is it to come? Christian government is a

talent committed to our stewardship and if we "meanly lose" it, the first and chief reason will be unfaithfulness of the pulpit to its sacred trust.

Partisan politics has the annual handling of hundreds of millions of money. And thieves will, as for generations they have, take charge of it unless Christian patriots, guided by the pulpit, attend to their duty.

Sailors say, "A stern chase is a long chase." We are already so far astern with our Christian government that Christian patriots will have a long chase to capture the pirate that has already run off with the fruits of our many bloody battles for civil freedom. Each of us should earnestly pray, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do" in this matter.

And let us be too utterly honest with ourselves in the prayer to be in danger of self-deception. We of the laity must cease to demand silence on politics in the pulpit.

And the pulpit must have too much of the spirit of Elijah to be muzzled. If we do not take this course, we shall wish we had done so in a day of final account, not "far away."—*Geo. May Powell, Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia.*

### STATE MONOPOLY IN LIQUOR.

The official count in South Dakota shows that the constitutional amendment providing for State management of the sale of liquors was adopted by a majority of 1,613 votes. The newly-adopted clause reads as follows:—"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be under exclusive State control, and shall be conducted by duly authorized agents of the State, who shall be paid by salary and not by commission."

This victory in South Dakota is not the only gain which the dispensary system has recently made. In Georgia, where the plan was first tried in the college town of Athens, it has been adopted in a score of towns and counties. In Alabama also it is gaining a foothold, two counties having a dispensary bill pending in the Legislature.

The greatest gain it has made, however, is in South Carolina. As our readers will recall, the dispensary law first encountered violent resistance from the liquor-dealers and their sympathizers in some of the cities; and when Gov. Tillman put down the disorders and reduced the illicit traffic to a minimum unknown in any other State, a Federal Judge (Judge Simonton) restored the "blind tigers" by enjoining State officials from preventing the sale of liquor in "original packages" imported from other States. This decision was based upon the astonishing doctrine that the dispensary law was not passed under the police powers of the State.

Judge Simonton for months almost nullified the State law by permitting liquor-dealers to import carloads of loose packages of liquor, some of them containing only a half-pint. His decision did not, however, keep the State officers from watching where these original packages were sold, and arresting dealers who allowed the contents of the packages to be drunk on the premises. In this way the law was kept half alive until last March, when Judge Simonton's decision finally reached the Supreme Court, and his usurped protectorate over the liquor traffic was brought to an end.

"At the present time," says an article in *The New York Sun*, "there is not an original-package shop in the State and there are comparatively few blind tigers, the dispensary system has more friends than it ever had before, and all declare that it has come to stay. All efforts against it now look, not to more whisky, but to prohibition." All the liquor furnished to the million and more people of the State is bought at one of ninety-five dispensaries, and even there cannot be drunk on the premises. Citizens can still drink what they want in their own homes, but tipping, treating and loafing places are practically things of the past.—*The Outlook.*

### WAITING FOR PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We earnestly protest against what is called "public sentiment being waited for" to settle this tremendous question. God's eternal law, both natural and revealed, with the facts and experiences of the things in dispute, can alone settle it. The truth has never changed. It has been sounding in the national ears more or less for a century. Why, then, should the educated, the Christian, prefer in this latter day the false to the true, the vicious to the virtuous?

The Bible, the highest philosophy, experience, common sense, have been long crying throughout the land, "Abstain from the drink, and prohibit the traffic in it." And millions of people adopted this plan for the cure of drunkenness, deriving blessings to themselves innumerable in consequence.

The throat of the nation, however, imbibing these mental and corporeal poisons, has so affected the national mind that the bulk of the people, from the highest down to the lowest, have become blinded to the operation of an unerring law of God and the law of self-preservation, so that the great men in our halls of legislation, and many of the Christian leaders of various denominations are laboring under the delusion that a curse is a blessing, and that the streams may be stopped while the fountain is fed. Sad, sad delusion. They forget that the EVIL IS IN THE DRINK.

How long, O Lord, how long?—*Kentucky Star, April 18, 1899.*

### SOLDIERS AND STIMULANTS.

The old superstition that grog is a good thing for men before, during, or after a march, has been proved by scientific men of all nations to be a fallacy, and is still maintained by men who mistake the cravings arising solely from habit for the prompting of nature. The use of spirits in cold weather has been well tested during the various Polar Expeditions, the medical officers of which condemn it as a preventive against cold.—*General Lord Wolseley.*

Now that I have given up all drinking of wine or spirits, I am much better and sleep well. You can have little idea of the amount of work I have to do in Khartoum. Were it not for the great comfort I have in communion with God, I could not get on at all.—*The late General Gordon.*

The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate, abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.—*General Nelson A. Miles.*

The Temperance movement is the best preventive of crime in the Army. Of the records of 18,000 men the total abstainers had no crime.—*Lord Napier of Magdala.*

The most healthy soldiers and sailors are those who do not touch intoxicating drink.—*Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C.*

There is no doubt that the drink habit works very great injury to the Army. It has been shown over and over again that those who endure the greatest fatigue and exposure are the men who do not drink.—*Brigadier-General Rochester.*

It is my deliberate opinion that our Army, now on a hot climate, would be immensely better off if all alcoholic drinks were abolished.—*Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley.*

I had rather march at the head of 5,000 Temperance men, than at the head of two or three times that number of toppers.—*General Winfield Scott.*

### THE POOR MAN'S "CLUB."

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church at a temperance meeting in New York spoke of the saloon as the poor man's club. In reply the eloquent priest, Father Doyle, made these vigorous remarks on the poor man's club to a congregation of 5,000 workmen:

"There is a good deal of maudlin talk these days about the saloon being the poor man's club. A dignified churchman of this city recently stood upon a public platform and said it is a necessity because it is a poor man's club. In the name of the poor but honest workmen of this city I resent the imputation. The saloon has been a club, indeed, to beat the brains from the head of too many a poor fellow in intoxication; a club to knock the money from his pocket that should have gone for the clothing of his family and the feeding of his children; a club to level him to the earth again when he would try to rise to honest and independent manhood. There may be laid at the doors of the saloons of this city, too much of degradation of manhood and womanhood, and too much of the damnation of childhood for a dignified churchman to stand forth and apologize for their existence or to give them countenance in their law-defying ways. Undoubtedly the saloon as it exists here is responsible for the destruction of civic honor as well as the debasement of home and virtue."

Distribute Literature of the very best kind. The Camp-Fire is what you want. Read the Column headed IMPORTANT on page 2.

The ultimate issue of the struggle for Temperance is certain. If any one doubts the general preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a great moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed and always will prevail over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side.—*Professor Goldwin Smith.*

### NOTABLE OPINIONS.

Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime.—*Brougham.*

Drink is a poison in politics as well as in society.—*Harcourt.*

It is impossible to relieve poverty until we get rid of the curse of drink.—*Earl of Shaftesbury.*

The great plague of drunkenness is a national curse, calamity, and scandal. With a sober population, not wasting their earnings, we can obtain the revenue.—*W. E. Gladstone.*

I have generally found the higher the wages the worse the workman. They only spend their money in the beershops. They, the beershops, are the curse of this country.—*Beaconsfield.*

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has ever been practised by the bravos of any country, or of any age.—*John Ruskin.*

If I had an enchanter's wand, and could destroy the desire for strong drink in the people of England, we should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.—*Chamberlain.*

Perhaps the day may come when the morality of the nation will be too strong for the publicans; but still then we must suffer the degradation that now discredits us. Among the evil institutions that threaten the integrity and safety of a State, the liquor traffic stands pre eminent. . . . If for ten years England could get rid of drink, she would in that time become such a paradise as men would hardly recognize.—*John Bright.*

### CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

There is a hard struggle ahead of Canadian prohibitionists. They will obtain magnificent results from the victory won at the polls in September last. There is however, hard fighting ahead of us before the people's mandate is embodied in legislation, well enforced.

Anyone who wants to be well equipped for this campaign will act wisely in sending to the CAMP FIRE office **One Dollar**, and in return being credited with a year's subscription to this journal, and also receiving by mail, postpaid, the two valuable works named below.

**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 argument, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed.

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