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THE CAMP FIRE

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. V. No. 5.

TORONTO, ONT. NOVEMBER, 1898.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

Read this paper carefully. Then keep it for reference. It contains important tables and statements that you will need to review at some future time.

The Plebiscite returns are now practically complete. There are four polling-places in British Columbia that cannot be heard from till navigation opens next spring. They cannot make any material difference in the result. With this trifling exception the whole vote has been reported and counted. Full details of it will be found on another page.

ORGANIZATION.

The battle over the principle of Prohibition has been fought. The people have decided that the liquor traffic must be suppressed by law. Henceforth we have to deal with the practical problem of working out the principle that has been endorsed.

This must be done in Parliament. The details of legislation, the penalties for violation of law, the methods of enforcement, must be settled there. It is more than ever necessary that the representatives of the people in Parliament shall be men in touch with public opinion upon the question of Prohibition.

The result of the Plebiscite, therefore, imposes a new duty upon every prohibitionist. It will turn the attention of the liquor traffic in a new direction. Those who are friendly to the traffic will be active and anxious to prevent the election of representatives who will accept and work out the mandate of the people. It is our duty to see that every such attempt is thwarted. A constituency that has declared itself in favor of Prohibition can only be fairly represented in Parliament by a member who holds the same views.

It would be foolish to imagine that the victory of September 29th was anything but the beginning of the battle. The enactment of a prohibitory law will not be the end of the fight. We are only on the threshold of a conflict in which we must spend many years and much energy. It is well that we should understand fully the position which we have taken, and the duties that it involves.

We cannot afford, then, to disband a single company of the prohibition army. Every Provincial organization must be strengthened and made permanent. Every county association must hold itself fully ready for the next phase of the conflict, whatever that may be. Every local committee must be made permanent and placed on a war footing without delay. Churches, young people's societies and temperance organizations must wisely plan and carefully carry out even more effective educating and inspiring work than what has already been done.

Our workers must bear in mind that they will meet with more determined opposition than ever. They must expect the liquor traffic to fight harder than before, now that the end is fairly

in sight. It will fight with the energy of desperation, and will do more than it has been thought capable of, in the struggle to save itself from destruction. We have a right to be thankful for the victory we have won. We have reason to be anxious, determined and cautious, in view of what we have yet to meet and overcome.

The present duty, then, is to close ranks, to perfect our organization, to insist upon our right to every inch of the ground we have gained. If it were simply a fight for personal advantage, we might talk of compromise or generosity towards our opponents. We are fighting, however, for interests too sacred to be compromised in the smallest degree. We are fighting for the moral, physical and social rights of those who are not able to fight for themselves. Any yielding to our enemies would be a betrayal of our cause. We dare do nothing but push on the battle with every energy that we can command.

No Liquor at Canteens.

The *Orillia Packet* informs us that the Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society at Orillia recently received the following letter from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence: "Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of October 7th, asking if canteens are permitted at military camps of instruction. By general order, dated December 1st, 1893, the sale of intoxicating liquors in regimental messes and canteens at camps of instruction was entirely prohibited. This order is still in force, but, as it would seem from your letter and other representations that have been made to me that it is not being strictly carried out, I am causing orders to be issued that, henceforth, the general order above mentioned is to be followed in its entirety."

Yours faithfully,
F. W. BORDEN.

Using Liquor Reasonably.

A saloon journal expresses the hope that some day "the pupils in the public schools will be taught how to use alcoholic drinks reasonably." We hope so, too; in fact, we think they are being so taught now. The way to use a rattlesnake "reasonably" is to crush his head as soon as possible. The way to use alcoholic drinks "reasonably" is to dump the quantity on hand into the gutter and completely prohibit the manufacture of any more. The youth of our land, in fact the whole country, have no more need of alcoholic drinks than they have of rattlesnakes. Crush the head of the venomous beast at once. Let the youth of the country be so taught.—*Religious Telescope.*

Prohibition in Vermont.

"Everywhere the traffic has been driven behind closed doors. No signs of liquor for sale, or arrays of whisky bottles in the windows, have tempted the man who was endeavoring to control his appetite. The person who wanted liquor has had to go in search of it. It has not been offered to him unsought. Moreover, when told that it was a foolish law, the Vermonters have looked outside their State to see how license laws were working elsewhere. They have noted more evidences of prevailing intemperance in States and cities having license laws than in Vermont. They have seen that high-license laws are elsewhere as extensively violated as the prohibitory law is here. Influenced by such practical considerations, as well as to a large extent by principle, the people of Vermont have sustained the law; no attempt to repeal or weaken it having come within Mauser rifle shot of succeeding."—*Burlington Free Press.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM MANY PLACES.

Now for Legislation.

We could not spare space to quote the many strong deliverances that have been made since the voting, by religious and prohibition bodies calling upon the Government and Parliament to carry out the will of the people, as expressed at the polls, by enacting a prohibitory law for the Dominion of Canada.

A Good Example.

The Catholic University of America, located at Washington, has a "Father Mathew Chair," under the auspices of which noted lecturers deliver temperance lectures in the university extension courses throughout the country.

A Fearful Record.

Rev. Charles Garrett, addressing a Band of Hope demonstration in Newcastle-on-Tyne, said it was computed that there were 800,000 drunkards in England, which was equal to two drunkards for every Wesleyan class member.

All for Liquor.

The annual drink bill of Victoria for 1897 has just been compiled by Mr. J. D. Merson. The expenditure for last year reached £1,205,347, or equal to £3, 13s, 3d, per head for every man, woman and child in the colony.

Another Blow for the Traffic.

An important judicial decision has been given by the Appellate Court of Kansas, affirming that a liquor debt is illegal, and that payment for liquor sent unlawfully into the State cannot be collected by law.

A Great Lodge.

The banner lodge I. O. G. T. of the world is found in Glasgow, and is named the "City;" its membership is more than 200 what it was a year ago, and now reaches 865 in good standing. The Grand Lodge of Scotland reports an adult membership of 42,833, with 30,192 juveniles, the increase for the year being 1,835 adults and 3,675 juveniles. The total membership in Scotland at present is 79,023, or 5,570 more than last year.

Uniting for War.

A National Christian Citizenship Convention has been called to meet at Washington on December 13-15. The liquor question will be one of the most important subjects for consideration. The call is signed by a number of well known social reformers.

White Ribbon Gathering.

The annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States will open at St. Paul, Minn. on Nov. 11. A programme of special attractions has been prepared, including mass meetings, conferences, sermons &c., in addition to the regular business meetings. A great attendance is expected.

Drink in South Africa.

An English Government Report upon native affairs in South Africa makes clear the fearful devastation that liquor is making. E. S. Roberts Chief Inspector of Locations is quoted as saying: "Any one traveling, as I have done, over the large native reserves in the colony cannot fail to observe the bad and demoralized state of the residents of these locations. Never a very industrious people, they are now, owing to their drunken habits, becoming idle, slothful and unthrifty, and even when they go into service they are of very little use

unless employed at the compounds in Kimberley or other mining centers where liquor is not obtainable by them."

A Splendid Showing.

The British Temperance Advocate compiles the crime statistics of the Clutha district, New Zealand for a period of three and one half years (January, 1891, to June, 1894) under license, and a similar period (July, 1891, to December, 1897) under no-license. The following table gives the result:

	1891-4	1891-7
Drunkenness	130	6
Assaults	11	1
Breaches of the peace	16	2
Disorderly and riotous conduct	9	1
Lunacy	7	2
Threatening language	3	0
Assaulting and resisting police	1	0
Cruelty to animals	3	0
Disturbing congregations	5	1
	188	13
Convictions for other offences	112	53
	300	66

Rejoicing over our Victory.

From many parts of the world are coming cordial congratulations to Canada upon the victory won on Sept. 29th.

At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance held at Manchester, England on October 18th, presided over by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., the following resolution was submitted:—

"That this Council tenders its heartiest congratulations to the Canadian Dominion Alliance on the majority obtained for prohibition in the seven distinctively British Provinces of the Dominion. And the Council earnestly hopes that at an early period such legislation as may be satisfactory to the Dominion Alliance and beneficial to the people of Canada may be enacted."

The adoption of this resolution was moved by Rev. C. F. Aked in a strong and eloquent speech, was seconded by Councillor Joseph Malins, G. C. T., supported by Rev. J. H. Hector and carried unanimously.

A Scared Organ.

The *Texas Liquor Dealer* says: "Through the continued operation of the nefarious local option law, it is possible that the day is not far distant when the prohibitionists will contest the control of the State in earnest. They are organized, the several religious associations are their allies, the pulpit is their rostrum."

Poor France.

Believing that alcoholism is increasing in France, and, like many an other embryo statesman, Mons. Guillemin, a Deputy for La Vendee, instead of proposing legislation that would effectually suppress the evil, introduces a bill for a state monopoly of the traffic in alcoholic liquor. But this means, he argues, better drink and a higher price, resulting, he avers, in an enlarged revenue.

Temperance Teaching.

From the *National Temperance Advocate* we learn that the Assistant Attorney General of the United States has rendered an opinion in which he holds that it is the duty of the various boards of education to enforce the law passed by Congress, May 20th, 1890, that makes the study of alcoholism with reference to its effects upon the human system a compulsory branch of study not only in the public schools of the Territories, but in the various Indian schools wherever located, and in the naval and military schools of the United States. Teachers also must pass a satisfactory examination on this special subject if they have not already done so.

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, NOVEMBER, 1898

THE PLEBISCITE.

We have now pleasure in laying before our readers complete returns of the recent Plebiscite. In another column will be found the vote by constituencies. There is some doubt as to the county of Richmond, N.S. The figures given for it are official. Some of our friends claim that in this county a mistake was made which when corrected, will show that Richmond voted "Yes" by a small majority. This change if made, will not materially affect the vote as a whole, although it will place Nova Scotia in the same position as Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the Territories, having a majority in favor of prohibition in every constituency. The following is a summing up of the votes given elsewhere in detail.

	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ontario	154,400	115,275	30,224	.....
N. Scotia	34,046	5,402	20,214	.....
N. Bruns.	26,911	9,570	17,335	.....
P. E. Isl.	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....
Manitoba	12,419	2,078	9,411	.....
Brit. Col.	5,721	4,737	984	.....
N.W.T.	6,238	2,824	3,414	.....
Quebec	28,582	122,614	94,032	.....
	278,477	284,552	107,057	94,032

Net prohibition majority 13,025.

These figures are from returns received directly from the Government Returning Officers, who have sent to the Alliance Office, statements of the number of votes polled for and against prohibition. There are two or three points in connection with this vote that need consideration.

A LARGE VOTE.

On the whole it is a large vote. It is difficult to get voters to go to the polls when the personal element is absent from an election. There is not the interest of a contest between two persons or two parties. There is nothing of partisan feeling or party organization to bring out the vote. There are no spoils of office or political patronage to induce men to canvass and work hard to bring voters to the polls.

Notwithstanding the absence of these inducements 543,029 men marked their ballots. This is a much larger proportion of the possible vote than is usually polled in the United States, upon the submission of constitutional amendments, although the voting on these amendments usually takes place at the same time as the general elections. In Ontario the vote is within 10,000 of the men's vote polled in the Provincial Plebiscite, although that Plebiscite was held on the day of

municipal elections, when most of the voters had another inducement to go to the polls. Everything considered, it is a very large vote.

A GOOD MAJORITY.

The majority for prohibition is a substantial one. It is exactly the electoral majority that would support a Government that had a majority of 43 in the House of Commons, after an election in which the average majority secured at the polls by the elected members had been 324.

On the side of the prohibitionists it was an absolutely pure, voluntary, unselfish vote. The men who marked their ballots for prohibition, did so for the benefit of others—for the good of the community. They were not impelled by a desire for opportunities of personal indulgence or personal gain, such as certainly influenced a part of the opposition vote. The prohibition vote was honest and clean. Much of the anti vote was the same, but it must be admitted that a great deal of personation and other improper acts were perpetrated by anti voters.

An important feature of the victory is that a great majority of the constituencies have gone for prohibition. There are 213 Members of Parliament, and if we classify these according to the votes of their constituencies, we find that 128 of them represent prohibition constituencies, and that 85 represent constituencies opposed to prohibition. There is thus a clear majority of 43 parliamentary seats favorable to prohibition. The average majority for prohibition in the prohibition constituencies is over one thousand. The following table gives some interesting information concerning the vote:

Total names on voters list....	1,233,637
Total number of votes polled.	543,029
Votes polled for prohibition..	278,477
Votes polled against prohibition.....	264,552
Majority for Prohibition.....	13,925

Percentage polled of names on list.....	44.
Percentage of list voting for prohibition	22.5
Percentage of list voting against prohibition	21.5
Percentage for prohibition, of votes polled	51.3
Percentage against prohibition, of votes polled	48.7

When comparisons are made between the votes polled in the Plebiscite and those polled in a parliamentary election it must be remembered that there are seven constituencies in Canada which elect two members of Parliament each. At a parliamentary election each elector in these constituencies has two votes. In the Plebiscite he had only one.

OUTSIDE QUEBEC.

The vote that went against prohibition was mainly a French vote. All the Quebec constituencies that voted against prohibition have a very great French-speaking population. Many of them are entirely French. Outside of Quebec a majority of the constituencies that voted against prohibition have large French or German elements.

Although some constituencies outside the province of Quebec went against prohibition because of their French element, the general opinion of Anglo-Saxon Canada may be learned from the vote of the six other provinces and the Northwest Territories. Taking these seven divisions together, we find the following result:—

Total names on voters' lists....	896,902
Total number of votes polled ...	391,833
Votes polled for prohibition....	249,806
Votes polled against prohibition 141,988	
Majority for prohibition.....	107,967
Percentage polled of names on list 43.6	

Percentage of list voting for prohibition.....	27.8
Percentage of list voting against prohibition	15.8
Percentage for prohibition, of votes polled	64
Percentage against prohibition, of votes polled.....	36
Number of Members of Parliament	148
Number whose constituencies voted for prohibition	120
Number whose constituencies voted against prohibition.....	28
Average majority for prohibition	1,042
Average majority against prohibition.....	611

A STRONG CASE.

These figures show clearly that a great majority of the English-speaking counties in which reside a great majority of the people of Canada, are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. In these days of majority rule, there cannot be any entertainment of the proposition that we should all wait for the legislation we need and desire, until our fellow countrymen from continental Europe, are far enough advanced to be fully in accord with the progressive ideas of Saxon civilization.

There are a few prohibitionists who do not seem to expect much practical result from the vote. The facts set out in the table given above, ought to convince them of their error. Parliament cannot ignore the demand for prohibition backed as it is by an average majority of over 1,000 votes in the constituencies of each of 128 out of the 213 members of the Canadian House of Commons.

THE FIGURES.

Subjoined is a full statement of the votes for and against prohibition. There are four polling booths in British Columbia that will not likely be heard from till navigation opens next spring. They cannot effect the result as their votes are few. Otherwise the returns are complete.

ONTARIO.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Addington ..	1,848	1,336	512	.....
Algoma	2,705	1,458	1,247	.....
Bothwell	1,906	800	1,106	.....
Brant, S.R. ...	2,103	1,503	600	.....
Brockville ..	1,328	789	539	.....
Bruce, N.R. ...	1,026	642	384	.....
Bruce, W. R. ...	1,832	634	1,198	.....
Bruce, E. R. ...	1,104	1,421	317	.....
Cardwell	1,158	635	523	.....
Carleton	1,027	509	518	.....
Cornwall and Stormont..	1,808	1,050	758	.....
Dundas	1,900	612	1,288	.....
Durham, E. R. ...	1,308	615	693	.....
Durham, W. R. ...	1,465	557	908	.....
Elgin, E. R. ...	2,212	1,045	1,167	.....
Elgin, W. R. ...	2,055	1,415	640	.....
Essex, S. R. ...	1,064	1,309	245	.....
Essex, N. R. ...	857	3,276	2,419	.....
Frontenac	784	614	170	.....
Glengarry	1,448	1,082	366	.....
Grenville, S. ...	1,034	813	221	.....
Grey, S. R. ...	1,835	1,188	647	.....
Grey, E. R. ...	2,501	684	1,817	.....
Grey, N. R. ...	2,310	1,147	1,163	.....
Haldimand and Monck	1,616	1,282	334	.....
Halton	1,894	1,272	622	.....
Hamilton	2,844	4,376	1,532	.....
Hastings, W. ...	1,200	875	325	.....
Hastings, E. ...	1,324	1,062	262	.....
Hastings, N. ...	1,028	738	290	.....
Huron, W. ...	1,058	833	225	.....
Huron, E. ...	1,800	814	986	.....
Huron, S. ...	1,630	849	781	.....
Kent	1,990	1,915	85	.....
Kingston	1,149	1,561	412	.....
Lambton, W. ...	1,657	867	790	.....
Lambton, E. ...	2,450	874	1,576	.....
Lanark, N. ...	1,331	420	911	.....
Lanark, S. ...	1,253	673	580	.....
Leeds and Grenville, N.	1,122	387	735	.....
Leeds, S. ...	2,222	975	1,247	.....
Lennox	1,266	625	641	.....
Lincoln and Niagara ..	2,193	2,368	175	.....
London	1,540	2,436	896	.....
Middlesex, E. ...	2,362	1,440	922	.....
Middlesex, N. ...	1,500	1,034	466	.....
Middlesex, W. ...	1,639	773	866	.....
Middlesex, S. ...	1,674	978	696	.....

Muskoka and Parry Sd ..	2,166	1,033	1,133	.....
Nipissing	832	1,180	348	.....
Norfolk, S. ...	1,758	1,174	584	.....
Norfolk, N. ...	2,060	746	1,314	.....
Northumberland, W.	1,130	450	680	.....
Northumberland, E.	2,215	534	1,681	.....
Ontario, N. ...	1,830	1,014	816	.....
Ontario, S. ...	1,033	910	123	.....
Ontario, W. ...	1,641	803	838	.....
Ottawa	2,612	3,310	698	.....
Oxford, N. ...	17,60	1,415	16,185	.....
Oxford, S. ...	2,179	782	1,397	.....
Peel	1,187	1,098	89	.....
Perth, N. ...	1,753	2,106	353	.....
Perth, S. ...	1,831	803	1,028	.....
Peterboro' W. ...	1,182	605	577	.....
Peterboro' E. ...	1,566	504	1,062	.....
Prescott	821	2,275	1,454	.....
Prince Edw'd	1,900	582	1,318	.....
Renfrew, N. ...	1,424	1,330	94	.....
Renfrew, S. ...	1,105	885	220	.....
Russell	1,046	2,221	1,175	.....
Simcoe, N. ...	2,115	1,152	963	.....
Simcoe, S. ...	1,744	662	1,082	.....
Simcoe, E. ...	2,500	2,207	293	.....
Toronto, W. ...	3,314	5,375	2,061	.....
Toronto, C. ...	1,116	1,708	592	.....
Toronto, E. ...	1,715	3,223	1,508	.....
Victoria, S. ...	1,502	945	557	.....
Victoria, N. ...	1,130	436	694	.....
Waterloo, N. ...	982	2,873	1,891	.....
Waterloo, S. ...	1,720	1,795	75	.....
Welland	1,525	1,974	449	.....
Wellingt'n, N.	2,171	1,134	1,037	.....
Wellingt'n, C.	1,946	982	964	.....
Wellingt'n, S.	1,911	1,447	464	.....
Wentworth & Brant, N. ...	1,716	702	1,014	.....
Wentworth S.	2,222	1,333	889	.....
York, N. ...	1,636	1,015	621	.....
York, E. ...	2,284	2,357	73	.....
York, W. ...	2,592	2,500	92	.....

Total... 154,499 115,275 55,091 13,807
Net prohibition majority, 39,224.

QUEBEC.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Argenteuil ..	806	302	474	.....
Bagot	126	1,793	1,667	.....
Beauce	167	3,505	3,338	.....
Beauharnois.	426	1,456	1,030	.....
Bellechasse..	50	2,328	2,278	.....
Berthier	107	1,430	1,323	.....
Bonaventure	443	1,175	732	.....
Brome	1,216	691	525	.....
Chambly and Vercheres..	285	2,468	2,183	.....
Champlain ..	130	2,162	2,032	.....
Charlevoix ..	59	1,737	1,678	.....
Chateauguay	586	940	354	.....
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	129	3,175	2,946	.....
Compton	1,616	1,125	491	.....
Dorchester ..	49	2,216	2,167	.....
Drummond & Arthabaska	548	3,089	2,541	.....
Gaspe	158	1,341	1,183	.....
Hochelaga ..	1,310	2,505	1,195	.....
Huntington ..	1,266	221	1,045	.....
Joliette	143	2,133	1,990	.....
Jacques Cartier ..	418	2,124	1,706	.....
Kamouraska.	56	1,850	1,794	.....
Labelle	546	1,785	1,239	.....
Laprairie	188	1,774	1,586	.....
L'Assomption	76	1,602	1,526	.....
Laval	171	1,823	1,652	.....
Levis	152	2,572	2,420	.....
L'Islet	38	1,431	1,393	.....
Lotbiniere ..	86	1,087	1,001	.....
Maisonneuve.	600	4,501	3,901	.....
Maskinonge.	123	1,487	1,364	.....
Megantic	711	2,130	1,419	.....
Missisquoi ..	1,006	1,103	97	.....
Montcalm	101	1,444	1,343	.....
Montmagny.	34	1,359	1,325	.....
Montmorency	57	1,301	1,244	.....
Montreal, St. Anne	1,060	1,315	255	.....
Montreal, St. Antoine.	1,405	1,221	184	.....
Montreal, St. James	439	3,031	2,592	.....
Montreal, St. Lawrence.	1,065	2,249	1,184	.....
Montreal, St. Mary	463	2,627	2,164	.....
Nicolet	153	2,084	1,931	.....
Pontiac	983	930	53	.....
Portneuf	124	2,640	2,516	.....
Quebec, E. ...	271	3,639	3,368	.....
Quebec, C. ...	313	2,251	1,938	.....
Quebec, W. ...	196	969	773	.....
Quebec, Co. ...	141	1,954	1,813	.....
Richmond & Wolfe	1,277	2,530	1,253	.....
Richelieu	139	1,577	1,438	.....
Rimouski	146	2,831	2,685	.....
Rouville	174	2,017	1,843	.....
St. Hyacinthe	150	2,354	2,204	.....
St. John's & Iboville ..	290	2,196	1,9	

Terrebonne..	212	2,018	....	1,806
Three River & St. Maurice	318	1,350	....	1,032
Two-Mount's.	91	1,571	....	1,480
Vaudreuil....	155	1,016	....	861
Yamaska.....	88	1,000	....	1,518
Wright.....	1,187	2,330	....	1,152
Total....	28,582	122,614	3,018	97,950
Net majority against prohibition 94,032.				

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Annapolis.....	1,980	146	1,843	..
Antigonish....	527	480	47	..
Colchester....	3,252	171	3,081	..
Cumberland....	4,444	306	4,138	..
Cape Breton...	2,163	798	1,365	..
Digby.....	1,150	312	838	..
Guysborough..	1,251	190	1,061	..
Halifax.....	3,190	670	2,520	..
Hants.....	1,970	134	1,836	..
Inverness....	1,211	797	414	..
King's.....	2,457	69	2,388	..
Lunenburg....	1,508	280	1,228	..
Pictou.....	4,175	320	3,855	..
Richmond.....	285	313	..	28
Shelburne and Queen's.....	2,301	95	2,206	..
Victoria.....	740	196	544	..
Yarmouth.....	1,907	120	1,787	..
Total.....	34,646	5,402	29,244	28
Net Prohibition majority, 29,244.				

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albert.....	1,147	285	862	..
Carleton.....	2,590	160	2,430	..
Charlotte....	2,160	193	1,967	..
Gloucester....	361	533	..	172
Kent.....	524	1,094	..	570
King's.....	2,068	370	1,718	..
Northumberland.....	1,619	827	792	..
Restigouche..	918	128	790	..
Sunbury and Queen's....	1,832	238	1,594	..
St. John city and county	3,506	1,740	1,937	..
St. John City..	3,035	1,550	1,485	..
Victoria.....	467	500	..	93
Westmoreland	3,330	1,517	1,813	..
York.....	3,154	372	2,782	..
Total.....	28,911	9,576	18,170	835
Net Prohibition majority, 17,335.				

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
King's.....	1,009	299	1,610	..
East Prince...	2,003	212	1,791	..
West Prince...	1,352	197	1,155	..
East Queen's..	2,051	192	1,859	..
West Queen's..	2,146	246	1,900	..
Totals.....	9,401	1,146	8,315	..
Net Prohibition majority, 8,315.				

MANITOBA.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Brandon.....	3,096	507	3,180	....
Lisgar.....	2,289	429	1,860	....
Macdonald...	2,365	334	2,031	....
Marquette....	1,343	138	1,205	....
Provencher..	349	294	55	....
Selkirk.....	926	355	571	....
Winnipeg....	1,451	921	530	....
Total.....	12,419	2,978	9,441	....
Net Prohibition Majority 9,441				

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Burrard.....	1,127	677	450	..
N. Westminster	1,211	448	763	..
Vancouver....	933	946	..	13
Victoria.....	938	1,907	..	969
Yale and Cariboo	1,512	1,369	153	..
Total.....	5,721	4,737	1,306	382
Net majority for prohibition 984.				

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

	VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alberta.....	1,708	1,331	377	..
Assiniboia, E. R.	2,715	705	2,010	..
Ass'boia, W. R.	1,204	461	743	..
Saskatchewan	611	327	284	..
Total.....	6,238	2,824	3,414	....
Net majority for prohibition 3,414.				

FOR PROHIBITION.

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR LEGISLATION FOLLOWING THE PLEBISCITE.

On Thursday, November 3rd a deputation of prohibitionists convened by the Dominion Alliance Executive, waited upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa, to ask for legislation following up the vote that was taken on September 29th.

There were present about three hundred representative workers including the Presidents of many county organizations and other persons prominent in every kind of temperance and religious undertaking, among them being Hon. A. Vidal, President of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church; Rev. Dr. Moore, Ex-Moderator General Assembly Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. McIntosh, D.D., President of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec; Rev. A. A. Cameron, presenting the Baptist Union of Ontario and Quebec; Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, President of the Dominion W.C.T.U.; Mrs. May R. Thornley, President of Ontario Provincial W.C.T.U.; Mrs. Sanderson, President Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U.; J. R. Dougall, President Quebec Branch Dominion Alliance; Rev. Dr. McLeod, President New Brunswick Prohibition Association; Rev. Jos. Hogg, D.D., Ex-President Manitoba Branch Dominion Alliance; Major E. L. Bond, Chairman Quebec Provincial Plebiscite Committee; Firman McClure, M.P., representing Nova Scotia prohibitionists; D. J. O'Donoghue, Ex-President Trades and Labor Council; J. M. Walton, Grand Patriarch Ontario S. of T.; Geo. H. Lees, Dominion Councillor R. T. of T.; F. Buchanan, Grand Councillor Ontario R.T. of T.; Mrs. Scott, Vice Templar, Ontario I.O.G.T., and many other men and women of influence and ability.

A STRONG CASE.

At half past one in the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Vidal called the meeting to order, Rev. Dr. Carman was appointed Chairman. The resolutions relating to the Plebiscite adopted by the Dominion Alliance Executive were endorsed by the meeting as the basis of the request to be made to the Government. These resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting of the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee desires to express its satisfaction at the victory achieved on September 29th, in the recording of so substantial a majority in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and is especially gratified to find in favor of such legislation, not merely a strong majority of voters, but a large majority of all the constituencies represented in Parliament, and seven out of the eight provinces of the Dominion.

"That the chairman and secretary of this Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for a deputation representing the prohibitionists of the Dominion, to wait upon the Government as soon as practicable after full returns are received, to call attention to the majority recorded in favor of prohibition, and ask for the speedy embodiment of the will of the people in definite and effective legislation."

The meeting selected speakers to address the Government and adjourned.

AT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The deputation was received in the House of Commons Chamber by a Committee of the Cabinet consisting of Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier; Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance and Hon. C. Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

Rev. Dr. Carman laid the resolutions before the Committee of the Government and introduced the speakers. These were F. S. Spence, Major E. L. Bond, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. Jos. Hogg, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, and E. J. O'Donoghue. They called attention to the magnitude of the vote that had been polled and the majority recorded, and strongly urged the Government to embody in legislation the will of the people as thus expressed.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

On behalf of the Government, Sir Wilfred Laurier who was warmly received, replied to the deputation in a speech which is reported as follows in the *Montreal Daily Witness*.

"Dr. Carman, ladies and gentlemen, the members of the Government who

are now before you have been delegated by the full council to be present and receive this delegation, and to hear the arguments and prayers which they had to lay before the Government, and which we have now heard. I need not tell you that the Government duly appreciates the motives which have brought this delegation before us. The Government deeply and duly appreciates also the motives which have led such a large body of our fellow-citizens to take the active course which they have taken in the campaign which was concluded on September 29th, last.

"I can agree fully with what has been said by Mr. Spence, that the vote which was recorded in favor of prohibition on that occasion was a pure, clean and disinterested vote. I know very well that those who hold the view that there should be enacted in this country a prohibitory liquor law have nothing else in view than the general welfare of the country. They have no personal interests to serve.

"May I say a word as to the occasion which brought on this vote? The question of prohibition, as has been stated to-day, is not one new to us; it has been before Parliament for a long time. It has been brought up upon the floor of this Parliament ever since I have been a member of this House, now twenty-four years. Both political parties have been divided. They never accepted it in its entirety, in all this time. Both parties rejected it in its entirety, but there were in each party men who were in favor of such a law and men who were against such a law. As to the Liberal Convention which took place in this city in the month of June, 1893, there were a good many delegates present who advocated the insertion in the platform of the party of a plank in favor of such a law. Several gentlemen who attended that Convention pressed upon me especially, as leader of the party, and upon some other members of the party, the advisability of advocating such a reform and attaching the name of the Liberal party to it. I am bound to be frank and sincere in this matter. I was not then, I am not now, a total absterger. I may just as well be frank and sincere in that. In these matters we may take the broad, national view. I have no hesitation in saying that if I could be satisfied that it could be shown that there was a broad, national sentiment in favor of such a cause—which is in itself a good and moral cause—I should have no hesitation in sacrificing my personal view, my education and inclination, and submitting to the will of the majority.

"These were the circumstances under which we put this plank in our platform. I have been reminded here that the prohibitionists did not ask for that plank. I know well that they have not asked for it, but it is well, however, in the view of the party to which I belong, that we should endeavor to have a free, honest, and sincere expression of the voice of the people upon the question, which would not be entangled with other questions, and which could be presented to the people free from all other considerations. That was the reason why we gave to the people the plebiscite which took place on September 29.

"The plebiscite has resulted in a majority in favor of prohibition of the vote recorded. May I say that I agree with Mr. Spence when he says that the vote is, under the circumstances, a large one. While it does not involve a majority of the electorate, though a respectable proportion of it, the consideration for the Government is, what is to be done under such circumstances? I agree fully with the words spoken a moment ago by Dr. Hogg when he stated that we are deeply concerned to know what is to be done under the circumstances. I understand that the ladies and gentlemen present are of the opinion that the vote which has been recorded is sufficient, in the words spoken by Mr. Spence, 'to authorize the Government to enact prohibitory legislation,' and that with the certainty that such law would be effective and loyally obeyed. That is a question as to which you have endeavored to impress the Government and the views which have been expressed in regard to it will be reported to council.

"A good deal has been said here as to the vote in the Province of Quebec. It is an important consideration that the second province of the Dominion should have pronounced against prohibition, but it is not the primary consideration. Quebec is part of the Dominion of Canada, and I know my

fellow-countrymen of that province too well not to know that they are a law-abiding people; that they are willing to take their share of the work of confederation as we are in this country as Providence has assembled us. Men who have been in former ages foes antagonizing each other, Providence certainly intended to be friends, and there must be give and take between them. It would be impossible to carry out the work of confederation otherwise. We must all of us be prepared to make concession to meet the legitimate views of each other.

"I am proud to say, however, that if Quebec has cast its vote against prohibition, Quebec is certainly a temperance province. My friend, Major Bond, will pardon me if I remind him that he hardly did full justice to Quebec when he stated that a third of the municipalities of that province are actually under a prohibitory liquor law. The figures are reversed; there are more than one-half of the rural municipalities which are under a local option law. Out of 333 rural municipalities in which licenses were issued last year was 330, while the number in which no licenses were issued was 33. The people of Quebec are satisfied with their law, such as it is. We have had a local option law in Quebec since 1864. It has always been enforced in more than half the province, and outside of the towns and cities I think it is pretty well observed.

"I may be pardoned if I refer to the few remarks made by Major Bond as to the vote of the Province of Quebec. Major Bond stated that frauds had been committed. I would be very much surprised if, in the large cities not only in Quebec, but perhaps in other provinces as well, there have not been some frauds committed, but so far as my information goes, and I have taken pains to obtain information upon this point, I have heard that in the rural parts of the country there was no violation of the electoral law, and that the vote has been pretty honest—not only pretty honest, but absolutely honest.

"Major Bond also expressed the belief that the vote was not an absolute expression of the view of the people, because some posters had been displayed. There have been the usual—I shall not say trick, because I am a politician—there have been the usual little manoeuvres to try to influence public opinion. For instance, as has been stated, posters were issued in the province stating that the people in Quebec would have to submit to additional taxation. I am sure that the people of Quebec know their business too well to be caught by any such thing. The people of Quebec know very well that prohibition does not mean an increase of taxation, but that it simply means a displacement of taxation.

"It has been said that my name was taken, and perhaps taken in vain, but I may say that this is not the first time that such a thing has been done, and I do not know that it has had any more effect this time than upon previous occasions. May I say to Major Bond that as a prohibitionist perhaps he is not altogether free from blame in this respect, because I believe prohibitionists allowed the campaign to be all on one side. I am not aware that there has been any general agitation in Quebec for prohibition; I am not aware that there has been a meeting held for the advocacy of prohibition outside of Montreal or St. Hyacinthe; nor am I aware that there has been a newspaper outside of Montreal advocating the cause. There is only one way in which you can affect public opinion and it is by the employment of the press, public meetings, and such agencies, and if such agencies were neglected, certainly the result could only have been what it has been. Quebec, I claim, is perfectly temperate. The vote of Quebec must not stand alone, but it must be considered along with the vote of every other province.

"More than this at present I suppose you do not expect me to say. It will be the duty of my colleagues and myself to report to council the views that have been laid before us by the ladies and gentlemen who have spoken upon this occasion. I think this is too important a question to be trifled with. We shall take an early opportunity of communicating to the secretary of your association the views of the government upon the representations that have been made before us to-day."

Rev. Dr. Carman expressed the thanks of the deputation for the kind reception that had been given them.

THE SITUATION.

The following able and forcible setting out of the present position of the prohibition movement, is taken from the editorial columns of *The Montreal Daily Witness*, of November 5th. It ought to be carefully read and considered by every prohibitionist and every politician.

After the overture of carefully harmonized belittlement which burst from the whole orchestra of the Liberal press on the morning after the plebiscite, and the scorn of its result that has been trumpeted fortissimo ever since, one would naturally have looked for a flat denial for the prohibitionists when they went to ask the Government for such legislation as will implement the plebiscite. Organs that had opposed prohibition, organs that had sneaked and sneered, organs that had been mum, and, worse than all, organs which had given it a more or less frank and hearty support, were all found tuned up and ready with the same song that a majority for prohibition meant, of course, a majority against it, and that the plebiscite had proved a woful fizzle that must postpone the question of prohibition for many years.

There has been just a little too much zeal in trumpeting this, to make people believe that the trumpeters really thought the plebiscite meant nothing.

After the courteous but unanswerable presentation of the matter by Mr. Spence and others, backed by a gathering of determined temperance leaders, sufficient in numbers to fill the House of Commons, it would have been very difficult for the Government to treat the matter as having no significance. The tone there observed was, on the contrary, in the highest degree serious and respectful. Sir Wilfred Laurier frankly told the deputation that he was not himself a prohibitionist, but was ready to subject the views in which he had been brought up to those of the majority, and give up his own usage for what might be generally considered the good of the country. What would be done under the present circumstances he would not now be expected to say, but the representations of the deputation would be laid before the council and an answer given before long.

There are a good many in suspense, awaiting this answer. During the campaign and at the time of voting it was noted that the politicians of the party, taken as a whole, were very anxious that the verdict of the people would go against prohibition, and we do not think we are overstating the matter in saying that in many, and in some very large sections of the country, the party machinery was used and even strained, in the effort to obtain this result, and that this had a very potent effect on the actual result. This does not mean that the party does not at its heart believe that prohibition would be good. The great majority of the Liberals certainly do think it would be good. It only means that the politicians looked upon it as politically a nuisance, out of which, in view of the powerful interest involved little party capital is to be made. The result has, however, not been, as they hoped, a verdict against prohibition, but one for it, and the crisis reached is far too important a one to have no outcome, as the loose-tongued spokesmen of the party pretend to expect.

For the Government to announce simply that it was going to do nothing would cause an outburst of very deep indignation, against which the party probably could not stand,—certainly could not if any forward movement was offered elsewhere. There are acknowledged to be difficulties connected with the sectional character of the vote, though the Government and its spokesmen have evidently acted with supreme discretion in utterly refusing to put the sectional nature of the vote forward as having any significance. No greater wrong could be done a country than by unnecessarily rousing section against section, and the present Parliament and its predecessor have had enough of this kind of trouble in the school question. The fact that seven provinces have strongly demanded prohibition, and that one has strongly refused it, while it creates a condition demanding consummate statesmanship, is very obviously not going to be met by doing nothing.

Selections

PUT IT THROUGH.

Come, freemen of the land,
Come, meet the last demand;
Here's a piece of work in hand;
Put it through!

Here's a log across the way,
We have stumbled on all day;
Here's a ploughshare in the clay;
Put it through!

Here's a country that's half free,
And it waits for you and me
To say what its fate shall be;
Put it through!

While one traitor thought remains,
While one spot its banner stains,
One link of all its chains;
Put it through!

Hear our brothers in the field,
Steel your swords as theirs are steeled,
Learn to wield the arms they wield;
Put it through!

For the birthrights yet unsold,
For the history yet untold,
For the future yet unrolled;
Put it through!

Lest our children point with shame,
At the father's dastard fame,
Who gave up a nation's name;
Put it through!

Here's a work of God half done,
Here's the Kingdom of His Son,
With its triumphs just begun;
Put it through!

'Tis to you the trust is given;
'Tis by you the bolt is driven,
By the very God of Heaven;
Drive it through!

—Selected.

GOD'S ARGUMENT.

I was down to the city doing some shopping and went up to my old schoolmate's Mrs. Frank Benton, to spend the night. Jennie and I have always kept warm our school-girl friendship, and I seldom ever go to the city without calling on her.

Frank is an easy, happy, whole-souled fellow that I enjoy visiting with, although there are many questions on which we differ. I am always impressed when I talk with him, with the power and possibilities that he has of doing great good if he would only wake up and use them.

"Are you going to vote for prohibition?" I asked as we gathered around the tea table.

"Hardly, hardly," he replied, as he tied on little Willie's napkin.

"Now, Kit, don't begin about politics," said Jennie. "If you and Frank get started you won't stop to-night, and I want to have a good visit with you."

"I would vote for it," he explained, "if I thought it would do any good, but we can't pass it, and if we did it would do no good. They would sell liquor just the same, and we might as well have the tax."

"Why, then, Frank, are the saloon men spending so much money and working so hard to prevent the bill's passing, if they can sell it just the same? You might as well say that there was no use in having a law against murder because people would murder anyway, and we might as well have the tax money!"

"Have some more toast? Have some more toast?" he said, with a provoking, polite smile. "They have a prohibition law in Maine, he resumed after a pause, "but they sell liquor there still."

"They don't sell it there any more in elegant, attractive saloons right on the principal streets where young men have to pass every hour," I said. "It is only sold in out-of-the-way places where young men would not care to go unless they are already drunkards, and that is the way you may want it sold in this State when your son is grown."

"I am not afraid of him," he said, looking tenderly at Willie. "The taxes would be so high that we couldn't live if it wasn't for the liquor revenue."

"Frank Benton," I said, laying down my knife and fork, "all the tax that has ever been paid in this city wouldn't pay for the ruined body and soul of one young man; all the tax that has ever been paid in the universe couldn't pay it if it were your son."

The polite, good-natured smile left his face for a moment. "You are getting excited, Kit," he said. "Jennie,

pass her the cake. She is eating no supper."

"Your little Louise may live to become a wife and mother," I continued. "She may need protection and care long after your strong right arm has crumbled to dust. I hope her heart will never be wrung by this curse that you could help put down to-day."

"I hope not," said Jennie, looking toward the cradle. Frank went on to explain a great deal to me, about past laws and present politics that I did not understand. After we left the table the subject was not again mentioned, but up in the pretty spare room, that night, I prayed very earnestly for Mr. Benton. I knew that he owned a fine property in the city, and that the fear of a heavy tax had helped to shape his views about prohibition more than he realized. The human heart is so deceitful.

"You had better quit teaching and take to the lecture field," he said, with a comical smile, as I waited for the car the next morning.

"I feel sorry for you, Frank," I said, looking soberly at him.

He laughed heartily, carried my satchel to the car and bade me a kind good-morning. He went back to the porch still smiling. I saw him gather a handful of light snow and throw playfully at Jennie, and arm in arm they entered the house.

Three weeks later I stood in my friend's front parlor. Frank's mother was there putting some flowers into the still, cold hands of little Willie. In the room above I could hear the slow tread of footsteps backwards and forwards.

"I can't understand," I murmured, "how a druggist could make such a mistake."

"It all comes of that awful curse," she groaned. "You see he was an experienced clerk that Mr. Smith had the greatest confidence in, but lately he had begun to go to that corner saloon with the boys, and Smith had not found it out. He was intoxicated when he put up the prescription. Mary thought he acted queer, but did not think to tell Jennie until after they had given Willie the medicine.

"O my Saviour, help us," I sobbed, as the hot tears fell on the damp curls of my little favorite—"Aunt Kittie" he had always called me.

The walking overhead ceased, and presently Frank entered. His face was as white as Willie's, it seemed to me. We withdrew, and he knelt by his son. A long, long time he remained there, and the wicked old world is already feeling the effects of that solemn hour's communion with God and the dead.

We were all sitting by the fire that evening, after Willie was laid away. Mr. Benton was very quiet, and looking so stern and manly, that for the first time in my life I was afraid of him. Jennie could not be comforted.

"I would rather he would be where he is, dear, said good Mrs. Benton, "than to have had him grow up and be brought home to you as Johnnie Moor was to his mother, to-day."

"Amen!" said Frank, fervently. He came and stood by Jennie. He looked an inch taller to me than he had before. "God has given us a hard lesson to learn, love," he said.

"It seems as if we might have learned it some easier way," she sobbed.

"I think that you could," he said, "but my eyes were terribly blinded. Perhaps my boy is safer to-night than he would have been with such a selfish, wordly father as I was to protect him."

"Oh, Frank! how can you talk that way when you have always been so kind," she cried.

"I have always been kind to you," he said, "but I have not been just to other women and children. I have taught you to believe just as I did, and you have loved me so well that you have often followed me instead of the Saviour to whom you were so loyal when I first learned to admire you. I don't amount to much," he said humbly, "but what little manhood and energy I have to spare shall be used in fighting this curse that has robbed me of my boy."

Jennie grew quiet. I think she saw the silver lining.

It is marvellous what a difference the fear of God will make in the whole appearance and character of a man.

In the spare room I asked the Saviour how much He had to do with the things that happen in this world. In eternity I may receive my answer.—*Lillian Norton, in Union Signal.*

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1898.

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 month 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 prohibition 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.

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