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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. III. No. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1896.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

## THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The announcement already published of the great convention to be held at Toronto on July 16th and 17th, will no doubt meet with a hearty response. Already there are pouring into the Secretary's office, representatives' credentials from nearly every part of the province.

The time, the conditions, the opportunities, are such that an ordinary "Call" would have rallied an immense convention. The endorsement and approval of the great array of leading church and temperance workers will no doubt swell the attendance to still greater dimensions.

The city of Toronto has placed the splendid Horticultural Pavilion at the disposal of the convention, without charge, and no doubt will give the delegates a cordial welcome. A special committee of workers representing the Toronto Temperance Societies and Young People's Church organizations, is at work perfecting details.

The W. C. T. U. will provide in the Pavilion on moderate terms, a lunch for all those who prefer to take their meals there. Delegates who so desire may thus, on their arrival, come straight to the meeting, certain of being taken care of there; and may afterwards seek more permanent accommodation at their leisure. It is specially desirable that as many as possible should be present at the opening of the meeting.

It has been arranged that the Provincial Government will on the first day receive a deputation appointed by the convention to ask for a fulfilment as far as possible of the promise made by the Government to the convention held in February, 1894. We look for the largest and probably the most important meeting of the kind that has ever been held in Canada.

## ALL TOGETHER NOW!

On the 1st day of the present month our Canadian Dominion begins the 30th year of its existence. The present indications are that this year will be an unusually important one in our country's history. We face it under changed conditions. A new Government holds the reigns of power. The sentiment of people on moral questions is stronger than ever before. Temperance men have come to realize their strength and are determined that the great reform they champion will no longer be trifled with. We have more friends in the present Parliament than we had in any former one. Legislative uncertainties and difficulties have been swept away. We are on the eve of stirring events.

It is, above all, a time when we must be true to the responsibilities that devolve upon us. We have no time to waste in profitless discussion. We have no energies to spare for bickerings or quarrels. Forgetting all that has disquieted us in the past, remembering only the courage an unselfishness of our many workers who have stood together against the common foe, let us rally once more in the closest sympathy that we have felt, for the most earnest attack that we have ever made, against the cruellest foe that we have ever had to fight.

## GETTING READY.

### THE BIG CONVENTION.

ITS SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED.

The Convention of the Dominion Alliance to be held in the Horticultural Pavilion on July 16th and 17th will be not only one of the most important, but one of the largest ever held in Canada. Arrangements for it are now about complete, and the Alliance Secretary has already received many lists of delegates who will be on hand.

### A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the "Call" for this Convention there is probably the most representative collection of signatures ever appended to any similar document in the Dominion. Among those who have thus given their endorsement to the movement, and urged friends of temperance to take part in it, are twenty principal officers of Provincial, Dominion and other church Synods, Conferences, Unions and other ecclesiastical bodies; the chief officers of the different Provincial Young People's Societies; a number of members of Parliament and members of the Provincial Legislature; together with leading officers in all the Provincial temperance organizations and the Presidents of many County Alliances; making in all an aggregate of seventy-seven of the men and women who are recognized as leaders in temperance and religious work all through the length and breadth of the land.

### REDUCED RATES—SINGLE FARE.

The railways have promised to give free return tickets from Toronto to all delegates who have paid full fare to the city, provided 300 delegates come by rail to the Convention. Otherwise they will take them home from Toronto for one-third of a single fare. It is now pretty certain that several times 300 will be present, so that the rate will practically be single fare for the round trip. Delegates must purchase when starting from home a single-fare first-class ticket to Toronto, getting at the same time from the ticket agent a standard certificate filled up showing that they have paid this fare. This certificate will be counter-signed at the Pavilion and will entitle the holder to the return ticket as above stated. Tickets will be good for trips starting on July 11th to 16th, and for return up to Tuesday, July 21st.

### REPRESENTATION.

The plan of representation is as follows: Every church and society to be entitled to two representatives, and each church and society having more than fifty members, to be entitled to an additional delegate for each additional fifty. The following organizations are entitled to representation on the basis named: County, city and electoral district Prohibition Alliances, Leagues or Central Committees, Municipal or Ward Committees, Branches of the W.C.T.U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I.O.G.T., Councils of the R. T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, any other prohibition or Temperance organizations, Church Congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, and other young people's associations in connection with church work: The members of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, elected from representative ecclesiastical, temperance and prohibition bodies, the members of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance; all Ontario Members of Parliament and Members of the Provincial Legislature, in favor of prohibition, to be also members of the Convention.

### RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

An active committee of young people is looking after local arrangements. They will have the Pavilion suitably

decorated with flags and mottoes. They will meet the trains and direct delegates. The easiest route to the place of meeting is by the Winchester Street car which starts from the corner of York and Front Streets and goes past the Pavilion. The registration of delegates will be looked after at the hall where all will be supplied with suitable badges. There is no membership fee and no charge for admission. Delegates are, however, requested to send beforehand to the Secretary, or bring with them, a statement that they have been duly appointed, signed by the organization they represent.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

No cut and dried programme has been laid out. The Convention will manage its own affairs. In all probability a delegation will wait upon the Government on the afternoon of the first day to urge immediate action to the limit that the Privy Council decision will authorize the Legislature to go. A great mass meeting will likely be held on the evening of the 16th to be addressed by prominent speakers.

Visitors who are not delegates will be cordially welcomed, and special seating accommodation in the hall will be provided for them. Any further information will be cheerfully and promptly furnished by the Secretary, whose address is F. S. Spence, 51 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

## THE ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

The ladies of the Ontario W.C.T.U. are taking special interest in the approaching Provincial Convention. Mrs. May R. Thornley, the esteemed, beloved and energetic President, is working hard for the success of the undertaking. She has sent a special circular to all local Unions urging them to send delegates.

The Toronto District W.C.T.U., has taken hold of the important matter of supplying to some extent the material wants of representatives. They will furnish on reasonable terms comfortable meals at the Pavilion. Delegates may make their arrangements accordingly, certain of being well looked after, without being obliged to leave the Pavilion during the day.

To the work that has been done by the W.C.T.U. in the past, we owe much of the gratifying position that our cause now occupies. There is no slackening in the efforts of these earnest campaigners. They are as full of tireless enthusiasm to-day as they have ever been, and they will have a large share in the conflicts and triumphs of the campaign that is about to be inaugurated.

## SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Another of our veterans has gone to his reward, and prohibitionists in every part of the Dominion will mourn the death of one of the most ardent friends of our cause. The deceased statesman was leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick, and led a movement that resulted in this enactment of a prohibitory law in that colony in 1855. Political complications, and the hostility of the Governor led to a parliamentary dissolution before there was an opportunity to have the new measure fairly tested. In the ensuing elections the Liberal party was defeated and the law was speedily repealed. Sir Leonard has never wavered in his allegiance to the temperance cause. He was for many years a pillar of the order of Sons of Temperance, and one of its most useful workers. The latest public position he held was of Lieutenant-Governor of his native province, in which high position he stood loyally by the total abstinence principles that he so warmly advocated.

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

## THE ALLIANCE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance will be held in the Temperance Hall, Temperance St., Toronto, on Wednesday, July 15th, commencing at 9 a.m. This Council is made up of representatives from the different provincial temperance organizations, church synods, etc. It meets annually to consider matters relating to the cause of prohibition in the Dominion as a whole. Members of the Council on this occasion will also be members of the Convention which meets on the following day. The arrangement regarding railway fares will be the same as for the Convention, both being Dominion Alliance meetings, and practically parts of one harmonious whole. Leading workers in different parts of the Dominion have promised to be present, and in view of the imminence of the plebiscite on the prohibition question, the meeting will be watched with much interest, and will deal with questions of intense importance.

## THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

We are not yet prepared to publish a full list of the victories won for our cause in the recent campaign. We can confidently state however that we have made many gains, and have a parliament much more favourable to prohibition than was the last. It is true that some of our best friends were defeated, but our gains are far in excess of our losses. In Ontario alone we have nearly fifty members of the House of Commons who can be counted upon as sound friends of radical temperance legislation.

## A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

Briefly stated our position just now is simply this. The party in power is pledged to take a vote of the people on the question of prohibition, and also pledged to enact a prohibitory law if the result of the plebiscite will warrant their so doing. We have before us a mighty battle on the outcome of which vast interests depend. In that struggle we shall win, if we forget partisanship and personal prejudice, simply resolving to make the best we can of the heavy responsibility and the great opportunity with which we are now face to face.

## A DESERVING ENTERPRISE.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Lucas House on the last page of this paper. Mr. Lucas has determined to demonstrate that a good hotel can be made a success without the adjunct of a liquor bar. He has received high encomiums and strong testimonials from prominent clergymen, educators, legislators and others who have patronized his commendable enterprise.

# 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, JULY, 1896.

## THE ELECTIONS.

At the time of writing this article we have not received from all the Provinces of the Dominion, full information as to the personal strength of the prohibition party in the new House of Commons. We have knowledge however, of many changes that are for the better. Although we regret the temporary loss from Parliament of some of our staunchest and warmest friends, we are thankful to be able to point to many new members whose temperance record is unassailable and who are certain to prove invaluable accessions to our ranks.

Never before in a general election was the temperance question so generally forced upon the attention of parliamentary candidates. Never before were so many candidates pledged to vote against the liquor traffic. Probably never before were there cast so many votes that were polled simply for the best candidate from a temperance standpoint.

There are a good many men in the new Parliament pledged to support prohibition regardless of party considerations. There are still more committed to the policy of taking a plebiscite, and promised to support prohibition, if that plebiscite shows a majority of the people in favor of such legislation.

Although we have not accomplished all we would desire, although partyism has carried away many captives, although other questions crowded the prohibition question out of the way, yet out of the conflict we come stronger in numbers, with fuller prestige, better prepared for whatever the future has in store for us. We have a right to "Thank God and take courage."

## THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

One of the changes to be brought about under the new regime is the transference of Sir Oliver Mowat from the Premiership of Ontario to a position in the Dominion Cabinet. Sir Oliver was looked upon by prohibitionists, regardless of party, as a true and earnest friend of our cause. The regret at his removal from the Ontario Cabinet will be diminished by the knowledge that he will have as full or fuller opportunity, in his new sphere of action, to help that cause along. His presence in the Dominion Parliament and the Dominion Government ought to be a decided advantage to us in the battle we have to fight in the national arena.

Nor will he be lacking, in provincial affairs, a successor who will follow in his footsteps. Waving for the moment the important fact that the leader of Ontario Politics must be in touch with public opinion, and that means that he must be ready to recognize the prohibition sentiment of the community we may look hopefully to the men from whom that successor is to be chosen. We have a right to be proud of the high character, the clean record, of the men who constitute our Provincial Government. Liberals and Conservatives alike take satisfaction in this fact.

It is generally anticipated that the Hon. Mr. Hardy will be the new Premier. If so, we shall have at the head of affairs a man who has publicly spoken quite as strongly and determinedly in favor of our cause as has Sir Oliver Mowat. With him will be associated others who have almost as high a reputation for temperance principles and advocacy as for anything else.

We shall look confidently to the new Government for a greeting of encouragement and a promise of definite aid to the big Convention on July 16th.

## A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

We cannot always fight upon lines or with weapons of our own choosing. Prohibitionists are fully convinced that there ought to be no necessity for another plebiscite. Four provinces have already voted and declared for total prohibition by overwhelming majorities. Our cause ought to be sufficiently strong to convince the most sceptical that the time for legislation has come.

Politicians however, are not willing to accept as conclusive the evidence that has been adduced. Many of them declare that there is not yet full proof that the electorate of the Dominion as a whole, desires a prohibitory law. Others believe that such legislation would be more fully warranted, less partisan in character, and more effective in operation, if it followed immediately a public declaration in its favor.

The Liberal Party which now controls the Government of Canada has declared its intention of taking a general plebiscite. The leaders of the party have unhesitatingly declared that if this plebiscite results in a substantial majority in favor of prohibition, then prohibitory legislation will be immediately enacted. Whatever we may think of the policy, it must be admitted that this is the best opportunity that has yet been offered to us.

Different church bodies in their annual meetings have expressed their pleasure with the announcement that has been made. Temperance and prohibitory organizations have accepted the challenge and are getting ready for the fray. The time is past for discussing the wisdom for this line of action. We are face to face with it, and must simply prepare to wrest from the conditions confronting us the greatest victory that our cause has yet achieved.

These facts will give added interest to the great Convention to be held in Toronto on the 16th and 17th. We sincerely hope that it will be such a gathering as our country has never seen before, of earnest, united aggressive prohibitionists, determined to march to speedy victory through the door that has now been flung open before them.

## THE PARLIAMENTARY BAR.

It will have to go! No other question submitted by prohibitionists to prospective members of Parliament met with a more cordial or general

response than did the question about the future of this hoary institution. There is in the new House of Commons a strong contingent of earnest men definitely pledged to do all they can to secure the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor within the precincts of the Parliament Buildings. We wish them success, and sincerely hope that the discreditable business of making men drunk will never again be carried on under the direct supervision of any officer or employee of our national Government.

## AN IMMEDIATE CONFLICT.

Whatever other action is taken at the Convention on the 16th inst. there is little doubt that it will be decided to inaugurate at once a vigorous local option campaign.

The conditions for work on this line are unusually favorable. The Privy Council has in most unmistakable terms declared the validity of our Provincial local option law. The measure is simple in its details, and has proved effective in operation. The electors of any city, town, township or incorporated village may avail themselves of its privileges. The machinery for its enforcement is ample.

Local option by-laws enacted at any time during the remainder of the present year will come into operation on the first day of May, 1897. There is time for preparation. There is opportunity for educative work. The voting can be done deliberately, and with every precaution against mistake.

Why should we not have the liquor traffic absolutely wiped out of one-half of our Ontario municipalities next year. Earnestly we urge upon our many readers to take immediate steps in this direction. Full details regarding the mode of procedure will be printed from time to time in the CAMP FIRE. Any other desired information regarding the matter may be obtained by writing to the Alliance Secretary, who will cheerfully and promptly give our workers any advice or assistance in his power.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The heartlessness and meanness of the liquor traffic is not properly appreciated by the general public. It is true that much money is spent in drink by those who are wealthy, but it is also true that there is spent an immense amount of money, for want of which helpless wives and innocent children starve and suffer and die. Often the means of obtaining liquor is stolen from squalid homes and long-suffering relatives. *It is true that in this Christian land our brewers, distillers and drink-sellers are growing rich on the spoils of the cruellest robbery,—robbery that sometimes involves the brutal murder of women and babes by needless hunger, neglect and disease.* Some men, who would have the world believe that they would scorn to accept a dollar offered as charity's dole, will promptly pocket the same dollar if it has been first given to a famishing wife and stolen from her by a drink-debauched creature who brings it as the price of his own debasement and sin.

We are urged to sustain the traffic because the traffickers must make a living, but it will cost us less to keep them by charity than it now costs us to keep those who are pauperized by their business. It is the veriest nonsense to talk of men being above accepting alms when they are willing to take the same bounty second-hand, and brought to them by real degradation and crime.

## THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The great Convention to be held on the 16th day of July will be the sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance under its present name. This organization is a comprehensive union of the various working temperance forces of the province. It is made up of representatives from churches, temperance societies and other organizations favoring prohibition. Every such institution has a right to representatives in the Alliance meetings. These united organizations will elect a large Executive Committee of wise and earnest workers to supervise during the year the general carrying out of the policy agreed upon at the annual meeting, and will give information and advice through its Secretary to workers in every part of the Province.

It would be impossible to recount in the limits of a short article the many campaigns which the Alliance has inaugurated and, with the co-operation of sister associations, pushed to success during the time of its existence. The restriction in the number of liquor licenses; the powers given to localities to prevent or prohibit the issue of licenses; the enactment and enforcement of the Scott Act, and other local option by-laws; the steady increase in the rigidity of the license law; the progressive curtailment of the liquor traffic in our province; the securing of the provincial plebiscite that so overwhelmingly proved the Province to be in favor of prohibition; the vindication of local option in the law courts; the settlement of the question of jurisdiction; all these and many other achievements have been in every case aided and in most cases inaugurated by this organization.

In recalling what has been accomplished we ought not to lose sight of the splendid growth of right sentiment in the community, which has been the outcome of the many hard battles that have been fought and the discussion that has attended these campaigns. We are to-day far from where we would like to be, but we are in a position of unusual strength. Behind us there is a public opinion that must ensure better success, in whatever is immediately undertaken, than could possibly have been secured under other circumstances.

"The field is ripe unto harvest." The cruel drink traffic is still rampant and strong. The time has come for a united advance against the strongholds of that traffic. We have before us opportunities for which we have a right to be thankful. Let us earnestly, prayerfully, unitedly, go into the fight. We may do so with the confident assurance that the record of the past is full of promise for the success of the future, and in the hope that ere long we shall see the liquor traffic de-legalized in every part of our fair country.

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the 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 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. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power."

—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter on the United Kingdom Alliance.

Selections.

HOW THE QUESTION CAME HOME.

In the dusk of a summer evening  
I rocked my child to rest;  
Then sat and mused, with my darling  
Still folded to my breast.

His ringlets swept my shoulder,  
His breath was on my cheek,  
And I kissed his dimpled finger  
With a love I could not speak.

A form came through the gateway,  
And up the garden walk—  
And my neighbor sat down as often  
To have an evening talk.

She saw me caress my baby  
With almost reverent touch,  
And she shook her gray head gravely:  
"You love the boy too much!"

"That cannot be," I answered,  
"While I love our Father more;  
He smiles on a mother's rapture  
O'er the baby that she bore."

For a while we both sat silent,  
In the twilight's deeper gray;  
Then she said, "I believe that baby  
Grows lovelier every day."

"And I suppose that the reason  
I feel so drawn to him,  
Is because he reminds me strongly  
Of my own little baby, Jim."

My heart stood still a moment  
With a horror I dared not show,  
While the trembling voice beside me  
Went on, in accents low:

"Just the same high, white forehead,  
And rings of shining hair,  
And a smile of artless mischief  
I have seen this Jamie wear."

"And I've sometimes thought—well,  
Mary,  
The feeling no doubt you guess—  
That my trouble would now be lighter  
Had I loved my baby less."

My neighbor rose abruptly,  
And left me in the gloom.  
But the sob of a broken spirit  
Was echoing in the room.

And when the lamp was lighted,  
I knelt by Jamie's bed;  
And wept o'er the noble forehead  
And the ringlet crowned head:

For I thought of the bloated visage,  
And the matted hair of him  
Whom all the village children  
Knew only as "Drunken Jim."

And my heart cried out, "O Father,  
Spare me that bitter cup!  
And destroy the liquor-traffic  
Before my boy grows up."  
—*Temperance Cause.*

HEAR YE THE BATTLE CRY.

Hear ye the battle cry? Soldiers of  
temperance!  
Forward! in serried ranks, armed for  
the fray.  
On! though the foe in the fortress defy  
you,  
Trusting in God, ye shall yet win the  
day.

Fort, after fort, in the outposts have  
fallen,  
Both East and West beaten and forced  
to retreat,  
Entrenched in his stronghold, he hopes  
to withstand you.  
Up! Up! to the ramparts, and fear not  
defeat.

Expect not fair fighting, he dares not  
to meet you  
In straight-forward warfare, line facing  
to line,  
But in intrigue and ambush, by plot-  
ting and scheming,  
In "ways that are dark," will he work  
and design.

Yet doubt not the ending, for God in  
his mercy,  
Looks down on the strife with a pity-  
ing eye.  
And thousands in faith at his footstool  
are pleading,  
And has He not promised to hear when  
they cry?

See the pale wife of the drunkard is  
kneeling,  
And gathers her starving babes round  
her in prayer;  
"Oh! God bless the efforts to stop the  
foul traffic,  
And save my poor husband from rum's  
fatal snare."

Oh list to the wall of the perishing  
thousands!  
The demon's fire burning in heart and  
in brain,  
Helpless and hopeless, on! on to their  
rescue!  
Deliver the captives from drink's gal-  
ling chain.

Then raise ye your standard, brave  
temperance workers,  
And plant it in front, in the thick of  
the fight,  
Till our land shall be free from rum's  
thralldom forever,  
Your motto be, "Onward for God and  
the right."  
—*Ajace in Temperance Journal.*

"PINK BOOTS."

A drunken man came staggering  
along a village street. As he reached  
a corner he saw a group of boys watch-  
ing something across the way. He  
had not entirely lost his senses, so he  
wondered what they found so interest-  
ing.

"Wha-a-at yer-yer lookin' a-at?"  
"Well, old fellow," answered Billy  
Dorr, "we're looking for a beauty to  
come out o' that store over there."  
"A-a-be-u-tie?"  
"Yes a beauty; but go on, there's  
no use o' you lingerin' to see Pink  
Boots; your old, red eyes can't see  
half across the street."

But the rude boy was mistaken; the  
"red eyes" were not quite so bloodshot  
as usual, and they were looking with as  
much interest as the younger eyes at  
Pink Boots, who just then opened the  
door of the store opposite them and  
came out. Pink Boots, who was a  
beautiful girl of ten years old, had her  
hands full of flowers—roses, lilies, and  
carnations. She walked half a dozen  
or more steps down the walk, and was  
just stepping into a handsome carriage  
when another little girl came in sight.  
For a brief moment the two children  
stood in strong contrast—Florence  
Burr with glowing, happy face, and  
Celia Hunt with her pale, distressed  
one. Florence was dressed in an elab-  
orately embroidered pink cashmere,  
and her feet were encased in beautiful  
pink kid buttoned boots; for Florence  
was going to a tea-party. She wore  
also a broad brimmed hat with nod-  
ding pink plumes. As for Celia, she  
wore an old faded dress, so short that  
it revealed her bruised ankles, which  
were bare like her feet. An old veil  
tied about her pinched face did duty as  
a head-protector, but no wrap covered  
her thin shoulders, although one was  
much needed this chilly day.

The carriage drove away with  
Florence, and Celia stood gazing after  
it. Of course the drunken man saw  
the poor child, so did the boys. The  
latter laughed and Billy Dorr said, "I  
tell you it pays better to sell liquor  
than it does to drink it. What's your  
opinion, Daddy Hunt?"

"Daddy Hunt" did not answer; he  
stood stupidly gazing at his bare-footed  
weary-faced child.

"I say, old fellow, did you buy  
Celia's fall outfit at the same store  
as Pink Boots' father bought hers?"

"Shut up, now, will you? If you  
don't I'll knock the breath all out of  
you."

The drunkard spoke savagely and  
raised his hand to execute his threat,  
when suddenly a little arm touched  
his, and a voice said coaxingly, "Come  
Father."

The man suffered himself to be led  
away from the heartless group, cruel  
Billy singing after them, "Oh father!  
dear father, come home."

It was a long walk to the drunkard's  
home. Before he reached it he was  
sober.

"Celia," he said, "would you like  
some pink boots?"

"Like Florence Burr's the publican's  
daughter's?" she asked.

"Yes, like hers."

"No, father, I would not want  
them?"

"Why not?"

"They wouldn't correspond with my  
rags," the child said bitterly; "and I  
wouldn't wear Florence Burr's pink  
boots if I had silk dresses to wear  
them with," she added savagely.

Again her father questioned, "Why  
not?"

"Because they were bought with  
money that ought to have bought  
bread and meat for poor little starving  
children and their crying mothers."

"Who told you so?"

"Nobody told me; I found out for  
myself."

"You're a strange child, Celia."

"Yes, perhaps I am, but I love you,  
father." And Celia put her cold hand  
within her father's.

"I don't see how you can," he said  
chokingly.

"I guess its because your my father,"  
was the innocent answer.

As father and daughter entered the  
house the mother arose, put the sleep-  
ing babe in its wretched cradle, and  
said, "Come to supper."

Such a supper, for a family of six!—  
only a stale loaf of bread and some  
weak tea. The patient, weary wife  
would not have been surprised if her  
husband had thrown the bread across  
the room at the wall and had hurled  
the tea-pot after it, cursing her at the  
same time, as he had often done be-  
fore; but she was surprised when he  
rose from the table—just after seating  
himself—and said huskily, "Eat this  
miserable stuff if you can, poor things!  
I must be gone."

He started for the door, weak and  
faint, but determined. His wife  
followed him, beseeching: "Oh don't  
go out again to-night, Fred, don't; the  
baby is sick, and—"

She said no more, for, with the words,  
"The little fellow is sick, is he?" the  
father went back to the cradle, stooped  
and kissed his child for the first time,  
and arose with tears glistening upon  
his eyelashes.

"I'm not going out to drink, Mary.  
Don't be worried; I'll be in by nine  
o'clock, and if the child should get  
worse Celia will find me at Sergeant  
Wright's."

"What do you suppose it all means,  
mother?" asked Celia as soon as her  
father was gone.

"I don't know, child; but perhaps it  
means there is a blessing coming to us  
all. Pray to God that it may be so."

"Mother," said Celia, "father asked  
me this afternoon if I wanted pink  
boots. What do you think of that?"  
"It was a strange question, child.  
I'd be thankful if he'd save enough  
money to buy you some black ones.  
Your feet are blue with cold."

At nine o'clock a face peered through  
the little curtainless window of the  
kitchen. The eyes saw a desolate  
picture. It was this; a bare, cold-  
looking room; a haggard woman bend-  
ing over a sick babe; a little sad-faced  
girl fallen asleep on the hard floor  
while bravely "waiting for father,"  
and two pale-faced boys asleep on a  
low bed against the wall. Upon the  
boys' faces were traces of tears, for  
they were only little fellows of four  
and six, and had cried themselves to  
sleep because they were hungry.

The face moved from the window,  
and the man to whom it belonged  
opened the door and walked in.

Wife, he said, bending down to kiss  
his wife's worn face for the first time  
in years. I've been an idiot and a  
brute, and I'll not ask you to forgive  
me to-night. I'll wait until you find  
out that I'm a changed man—thank  
God that I am! Ah! Celia, your wak-  
ing, child. Florence Burr will never  
buy any more pink boots with the  
money belonging to my little ones.  
I've been over to Sergeant Wright's  
working hard at blacking stoves for  
four hours, and while I blackened  
stoves he whitened my heart a little.  
God bless him! He paid me, too, a  
good price, and to-morrow I'm to be-  
gin work in his tin-shop. Wake up  
the poor little boys, Celia, my dear  
little girl. Tell them their father, and  
not a brute, has come home, and has  
brought such a supper that they'll  
shout for joy."—*Ernest Gilmore.*

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

John Jones began at the age of fif-  
teen to build a monument and finished  
it at the age of fifty. He worked night  
and day, often all night long, and on  
the Sabbath. He seemed to be in a  
great hurry to get it done. He spent  
all the money he earned upon it—some  
say \$50,000. Then he borrowed all he  
could; and when no one would loan  
him any more he would take his wife's  
dresses and all the bed clothes and  
many other valuable things in his  
home, and sell them to get more mon-  
ey to finish that monument.

They say he came home one day and  
was about to take the blanket that lay  
over his sleeping baby to keep it warm,  
and his wife tried to stop him; but he  
drew back his fist and knocked her  
down, and then went away with the  
blanket and never brought it back, and  
the poor baby sickened and died from  
the exposure. At last there was not  
anything left in the house. The poor  
heart-broken wife soon followed the  
baby to the grave. Yet John Jones  
kept working all the more at the  
monum nt. I saw him when he was  
about fifty years old. The monument  
was nearly done; but he had worked

so hard at it that I hardly know him,  
he was so worn; his clothes were all in  
tatters, and his hands and face, indeed  
his whole body, were covered with  
scars which he got in laying up some  
of the stones. And the wretched man  
had been so little in good society all the  
while that he was building, that he  
had about forgotten how to use the  
English language; his tongue had some-  
how become very thick, and when he  
tried to speak, out would come an oath.  
That may seem strange, but I have  
found out that all who build such  
monuments as John's prefer oaths to  
any other word!

Now, come with me, and I will show  
you John's monument. It stands in a  
beautiful part of the city where five  
streets meet. Most men put such  
things in a cemetery. But John had  
his own and put it on one of the finest  
lots to be found.

"Does it look like Bunker's Hill  
monument?" asked little Amy Arlott  
by my side.

Not at all. John didn't want to be  
remembered that way. He might have  
taken that \$50,000 and built an asylum  
for poor little children that have no  
home, and the people would have called  
that asylum his monument.

But here we are at the front door.  
It is a grand house. It is high and  
large, with great halls and towers, and  
velvet carpets, elegant mirrors, and a  
piano, and I know not what all; so rich  
and grand.

This is John Jones' monument! and  
the man who sold John nearly all the  
whiskey he drank lives here with  
his family, and they all dress in the  
richest and finest clothes.

Do you understand it?—*Eli Perkins.*

REVENUE.

We have been selling our boys to pay  
the revenue.—*Mrs. Lelitia Youmans.*

Vices financially valuable are trans-  
formed into virtues eminently respect-  
table.—*J. H. Ecob, D.D.*

I cannot consent as your Queen to  
take revenue from that which destroys  
the souls and bodies of my subjects.—  
*Queen of Madagascar.*

For every dollar paid the school to  
cultivate the intellect of this country,  
nine dollars are paid the saloon to  
blight that intellect.—*Geo. W. Bain.*

LIKE HIS PA.

Pa had come home, and the children  
were glad to see him, for he played  
delightful games with them, and told  
them wonderful stories. He loved his  
family, and though he had learned to  
look upon the wine when it was red,  
yet he was a kind and tender father to  
his children.

The family were in the sitting-room,  
and little six-year-old Freddie climbed  
on his father's knee and asked him all  
sorts of questions, and talked of what  
he would do when he was a big man,  
and asked if he would be like papa  
then; and finally after looking long  
and seriously into his father's face, the  
boy enquired:

"Papa, when I grow up to be a man  
will my nose be red like yours, and my  
face swelled?"

The reddened face flushed yet redder,  
the tears started from his father's  
eyes. He paused a moment, then drew  
his boy to his bosom, and said in tones  
that thrilled the heart of the wife and  
mother with a strange new joy:

"No Freddie, please God, you won't  
be like me when you get to be a man;  
nor neither will your father, my boy,  
for from this hour he will lead a sober  
life."

A new light had dawned upon the  
father's mind. He had not thought of  
his little boy being like him; and that  
thought stirred his heart as it had not  
been stirred by sermon or oration,  
entreaty or exhortation. And yet whose  
example should a child follow if not  
his father's? Let fathers take heed to  
their ways, and walk in the paths  
where their children may safely follow  
them.—*Christian Safeguard.*

- Ripans Tabules.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
- Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
- Ripans Tabules gentle cathartic.
- Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.



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## NOTES OF NEWS.

RELATING TO THE GREAT REFORM.

## ODD FELLOWS ALL RIGHT.

The Grand Lodge of California recently passed a resolution prohibiting the use of any spirituous or malt liquor at any meeting or banquet held under the auspices of the Order.

## CATHOLICS FOR PROHIBITION

At its session held on June 3rd, the Catholic Abstinence Society of the Archdiocese of Boston adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we give our hearty indorsement to no-license as a wise and prudent policy, and the members of our societies are exhorted to labour in their respective cities and towns for the complete and final stamping out of the saloon.

## THE BRITISH W. T. A.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the British Woman's Temperance Association to which we have already referred was in all its sessions full of interest for moral reformers. The reports of the different departments were very cordially received. Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring (1) legislation for the cure of inebriates, (2) local control of the liquor traffic, (3) the Scotch Veto Bill, (4) Woman's Suffrage, (5) Sunday closing of public houses, (6) the closing of public houses on election days, (7) the repeal of grocers' licenses, (8) the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children, and other similar movements. Miss Frances Willard was a distinguished visitor. Lady Henry Somerset was unanimously re-elected President, Miss Agnes Slack, Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Miss Pearsall Smith, Honorary Recording Secretary, Miss Gorham, Treasurer.

## DRINK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland continue to sustain the reputation of being very robust drinkers. They number at the present time 39,190,000, and the total cost of their wine, beer and alcoholic liquors, divided by the sum, shows an average expenditure of \$18.18 per annum for every man, woman and child in the realm. Contrary to the general impression, the English drink more than the Scotch, and the Irish less than either. The ratio of the English expenditures for drink is \$19.40, the Scotch \$14.70 and the Irish \$13.12 per head per annum.—*Exchange.*

## RAILWAYS AND LIQUOR DRINKING.

The *New York Voice* recently sent a circular letter to the managers of the leading railways of the country, asking for replies to the following questions:

From your experience in business do you find that habitual drinking makes employees less efficient in their work?

Does your company forbid the use of intoxicants to any employees while on duty? If so, state character of employment.

Does your company require of any employees total abstinence from all intoxicants? If so, in what kinds of employment?

In taking on new employees do you ever give preference to non-drinkers in preference to those who use intoxicants?

Answers were received from the managers of some twenty-five railways employing nearly 200,000 men, none of whom will tolerate a drinking man in their employ under any circumstances. The following is a summary of the replies:—

Out of these twenty-five managers, every one denounces habitual drinking employees as making them inefficient for work. Nineteen of these magnates forbid the use of liquor by all employees while on duty: five forbid it to trainmen only while on duty, and one did not answer to the query. Eighteen of these managers require total abstinence on the part of the employees in their train service, and many require it in all branches. Moreover these twenty-five men are unanimous in their declaration that they give non-drinking men the preference, both in giving employment and in the matter of promotion. The bogus personal liberty dogma is not recognized in a service where sober men and clear heads are required.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The Czar of Russia has a new plan for minimizing the evils of drink. It is proposed to take over the control of both the manufacture and sale of all alcohol liquors throughout the empire. The *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, says this scheme is to be inaugurated next year. The Government will begin by applying the process to eight provinces this year; other seven provinces will be taken in hand in the following year, and on January 1st, 1898, the liquor traffic of Russia will be entirely and absolutely directed by the authorities at St. Petersburg. The scheme is expected not only to improve the habits of the people, but to increase the revenues of the State, since the profits of the publican will hereafter flow into the Imperial coffers. It is, therefore, quite a revolution that is about to be initiated, by the Czar's advisers; and the issue of the movement should be watched with interest by all nations that are troubled with the same difficulty—the dreadful difficulty of dissipation.—*Alliance News.*

## THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

## SOME SPECIMENS.

No day goes by without adding its terrible quota to the awful record of ruin, crime and death that is being made by the liquor traffic, carried on in this Christian country under the sanction of law. We do not wish to harrow the feelings of our readers with needless details of fearful outrage and crime, but we wish to call their attention to just a few evidences of the terrible character of this legalized infamy.

The Canadian papers of Friday, the 3rd inst., reported no fewer than three sudden and terrible fatalities caused directly by drink. Early on Tuesday morning in the town of Smith's Falls, a gang of drunken rowdies brutally murdered one of their number, the victim's body being cut and mutilated in a terrible fashion. About the same time a shocking murder and suicide were perpetrated in Winnipeg; Wm. Warren, aged forty-three, in a fit of intoxication butchered his wife with a razor and then deliberately cut his own throat with the same weapon. Only a few days before a coroner's inquest was held in the city of Quebec on the body of a young man killed by the furiously driven horse of the driver of a whiskey waggon, and another was so seriously injured that his life for a time was in danger.

The *New York Voice*, of June 25th, reported the following tragedies, all of recent occurrence: David Wilson, of Morristown, N.J., while drunk cut open his wife's head with an axe, killing her almost instantly. A drunken mother in New Brighton, N.Y., persisted in dragging the dead body of her baby into the street and carrying it round until locked up by the police. Edward Kelly, of New York, in a fit of intoxication fractured his wife's skull with a hatchet because she would not supply him with any more money. John Haughery, while staggering drunk, fell down stairs with a little child in his arms, killing it almost at once. Later on a drunken row was carried on in the same building while the infant was in the throes of death. Henry Wolff while raving drunk fired a revolver at the four-year-old daughter of a friend who sat upon her father's knee, killing her instantly. At New Hampton, Iowa, Herman Brek attempted to kill his divorced wife but by mistake shot her sister instead, a heavy charge of shot taking effect in her body. At Cedarville, Ohio, Roan

## A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

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The *People vs. The Liquor Traffic*, is a work containing nine strong speeches by the late Hon. J. B. Finch, with introduction by the Hon. S. H. Blake. Special Canadian edition. This is probably the strongest and most complete argument in favor of prohibition that has yet been published in so condensed a form. Its style is attractive and its logic incontrovertible. It is printed on good paper and contains 240 pages. The regular price is Thirty Cents. A few copies are left, and one will be sent FREE, postage prepaid, to anyone sending immediately, Twenty-five Cents, for one year's subscription to THE CAMP FIRE. The paper and book will be sent for this price to any address in Canada or the United States.

Murray in a drunken frenzy attacked his year-old baby and wife with a hatchet killing the former and seriously injuring the latter. At Ronceverte, in West Virginia, a butcher named Oulph shot and fatally wounded his wife and son aged twenty-one, and was shot in return by the latter, he is now under arrest. In Philadelphia a machinist named Smith, while in an intemperate condition, set fire to some muslin articles and flung them upon his wife. The woman's clothing took fire and burned her so fearfully that she died a week later. Thomas Clendenning, of Richmond Furnace, Penn., was brutally ill-treated by a crowd of drunken ruffians, who in sport tied ropes to his feet and hung him head downwards; he died shortly after from the effects of the outrage.

The *Alliance News*, published at Manchester, Eng., in its issue of June 19th, under the heading "Fruits of the Traffic," tells of a woman aged fifty-five falling down stairs and being killed while drunk; of the sudden death of a publican who had been drinking for three preceding months; of the imprisonment of a woman who shamefully treated her five-months-old baby, dosing it heavily with brandy, the little one weighed only three and three-quarter pounds; of the death of another woman who fell down stairs while intoxicated; of the death in an hospital through alcoholic paralysis of a divorced woman; of the trial of another woman who had killed her husband in a drunken quarrel; of the death of a laborer who swallowed a heavy dose of amonia while intoxicated; and of a number of other outrages that had not a fatal termination.

It must be borne in mind that each of these fearful casualties is but the termination of a record of fearful sorrow, sin and shame. No tongue can tell, no pen can write, no mind can conceive the extent and appalling character of the fearful burden with which this accursed and legalized traffic is weighing down humanity. How much longer will we tolerate it?

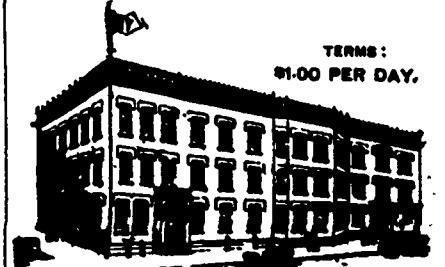
## WHY NOT DO IT?

Do what? Wipe out the saloon business and save hundreds of thousands of young men, body and soul, and prohibit the further continuance of a system which blights happiness, crushes hope, and converts home into worse than a hell. Do what? Release this great Christian government from the license system, which in any form is a menace to good citizenship and pure religion. Do what? "Come out from among them and be separate from them." Come out in the way and in practice. If you are a christian, it is no credit to you or your Church to politically associate with a class of men who would not remain where they are politically were it not to their interest to do so. If you are not a christian, you are at least a citizen who loves the State and the Church. The rum business is an enemy to the State, the home, and the Church.

Do what? Have prohibition. Have it now! The bible is charging us with "loving to have it so." Rum rules because we will it.—*Pennsylvania Methodist.*

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