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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. III. No. 7.

TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY, 1897.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

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.

DRINK AND CRIME.

Important evidence of their intimate relationship.

AS SHOWN IN THE R. C. REPORT.

From the Camp Fire.

In the majority report of the Royal Commission and in the appendices thereto are numerous tables of figures relating to the criminal record of Canada. These tables unfortunately are not arranged so as to show the relationship between the liquor traffic and the offence of drunkenness. Calculations showing ratios of offences per thousand and per million of the population for the chief cities and the different provinces, and referring to many years, are given, but are not arranged so as to be of any value to the student of the temperance question. The following statement prepared by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, is instructive:—

During the ten years, 1882-91, there have been recorded for the Dominion 348,460 convictions. By years these are as under:—

1882	31,305
1883	33,388
1884	29,538
1885	33,869
1886	33,874
1887	34,453
1888	37,649
1889	38,431
1890	38,540
1891	37,415

Total..... 348,460

By provinces these convictions are divided as follows:—

	10 YEARS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Ontario	197,549	19,754
Quebec	82,909	8,290
Nova Scotia	14,203	1,420
New Brunswick	22,840	2,284
Prince Edward Island	5,473	547
Manitoba	15,934	1,593
British Columbia	8,193	819
The Territories	1,359	135
Total	348,460	34,846

According to classes of crime these 348,460 convictions are divided as follows:—

Murder, manslaughter, and attempts at	265
Offences against females	847
Other offences against the person	47,826
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	2,283
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	421
Other offences against property	30,530
Other felonies and misdemeanors	1,435
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor misdemeanors	142,897
Drunkenness	121,956
Total	348,460

The tables given above show the extent to which drunkenness figures as an offence in the criminal records

The majority report refers to the fact that the same person is frequently represented by different offences, but omits any mention of the vast amount of drunkenness which finds no record on police court books. Even the convictions for drunkenness as quoted, are far below the actual number of arrests for this offence. From a number of documents is compiled the following table showing the figures for arrests in the principal cities of Canada for the year 1893:

City.	Pop.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 Population.
Halifax	30,225	762	19.42
Charlottetown	11,325	198	17.48
St. John	39,200	947	24.15
Moncton	9,145	82	8.96
Quebec	63,650	430	6.75
Sherbrooke	10,000	203	20.30
Montreal	235,000	2,440	10.38
Hull	22,500	86	6.88
Ottawa	47,850	261	5.45
Brockville	9,100	164	18.02
Peterboro	10,300	96	9.32
Kingston	20,520	322	15.69
Belleville	10,000	118	11.80
Toronto	200,000	3,644	18.22
Guelph	10,755	103	9.57
Hamilton	52,000	355	6.83
London	32,750	710	21.68
Brantford	13,340	217	16.28
St. Thomas	10,900	66	6.11
St. Catharines	9,065	88	9.70
Winnipeg	30,100	562	18.66

DRINK AS A CAUSE OF CRIME.

The absolute failure of the majority of the Commission to deal with the important question of the relationship of drunkenness to crime in general, adds the more importance to the minority report which deals with this question to some extent. Evidence of this relationship is so plentiful that it is only needful to refer to a few of the important facts that have been presented.

The connection between drunkenness and these deplorable results is forcibly set out by Felix L. Oswald, a well-informed and a thoughtful writer in the following terms:—

1. Drunkenness excites the instinct of destructiveness and thus becomes a direct cause of violence and often of wholly unprovoked assaults.

2. Inebriety clouds the perceptive faculties and thus disqualifies its victims for judging the consequences of their acts or realizing the force of dissuasive arguments.

3. Habitual intemperance weakens the influence of self-respect and almost deadens the sense of shame.

4. Intemperance tends to idleness, the parent of vice.

5. Intemperance is the chief cause of poverty, and thus indirectly of the crimes prompted by hunger and distress.

6. Alcohol tends to beget a disinclination to intellectual employment, and thus neutralizes a chief agency of reform.

7. Intemperance begets a hereditary disposition to idleness and vice.

The report of the committee of the Convocation of York, England, sets out a startling array of testimony from officials of all kinds who have to deal with crime, showing that drink is both a predisposing and an exciting cause of very much wretchedness and crime. Summing up this evidence, the report says:—

Many magistrates, governors of gaols, chaplains of gaols, and superin-

tendents of police, concur in stating that of those crimes which obtain public notice, from 85 to 90 per cent. are the direct result of drunkenness. Others declare that the chief use of the police in their districts appears to be to look after the public houses and their frequenters; whereas, in those cases where clergymen are able to rejoice in the fact that 'there is no known thief, rogue or vagabond in our parish,' they add, as a reason, that 'there is also no public house or beer shop.'

The report of the Ontario Prison Reform Commission, in 1891, says:—

Drunkenness does more than any other cause to fill the gaols, and it unquestionably does much to recruit the ranks of the criminal classes. Of the 11,983 persons committed to the gaols of the province during the year 1880 no less than 4,777 were charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and in all probability excessive use of strong drink was the chief cause of trouble in the case of 534 persons who were committed on a charge of common assault. Of the 11,587 cases disposed of in the police court of the city of Toronto 5,441 were cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct caused by drunkenness. The proportion in the other cities, as will be seen by reference to the return published elsewhere, was about the same. The number of convictions on charges of drunkenness in the province during the year was 7,050, very nearly one third of the whole; and of the 675 prisoners in the common gaols at the close of the year a very large proportion were habitual drunkards.

HEREDITARY VICE.

One of the most serious charges made against intemperance, and fully sustained, is that it creates such conditions of heredity and environment as to make it impossible for a large proportion of children to become anything else but paupers and criminals. From birth they are handicapped by evil surroundings and tendencies that are the direct result of intemperance. There is to be found in the thirtieth annual report of the executive committee of the Prison Association of New York, an estimate that the notorious Jukes family had cost the community in seventy-five years nearly one million dollars. The history of this remarkable family is thus summed up:—

The ancestry of this family is traced to Max, a man who was a very hard drinker, and who became blind. Many of his descendants for two generations were also blind, and a multitude of them inherited his intemperance. One of the most notorious of his offspring was a woman named Margaret, of whose progeny Richard L. Dugdale writes:—"In tracing the genealogies of five hundred and forty persons who descended in seven generations from this degraded woman, and one hundred and sixty-nine who were related by marriage or cohabitation, two hundred and eighty were adult paupers and one hundred and forty were criminals and offenders of the worst sort, guilty of seven murders, theft, highway robbery and nearly every other offence known in the calendar of crime." He estimates that the cost to the public of supporting this family of drunkards, criminals and paupers was \$1,308,000.

AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY.

Probably the most systematic and thorough investigation into the relations of drink to crime ever made was that by Hon. Carrol D. Wright, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor for the State of Massachusetts, who made, between 1st September, 1879, and 1st September, 1880, a thorough investigation of the personal history of all offenders sentenced in the county of

Suffolk, including the City of Boston, for the years named, as well as the offences for which the sentences were imposed. From his report of this work and its results, the following paragraphs are taken:—

The total number of sentences for the year of our investigation, the distinctive rum offences included, was 16,877; 12,820 were directly due to rum causes, 1,221 being sentences for the various grades of drunkenness, and 69 for liquor keeping and liquor selling without licenses, etc.

Thus, for the year, the sentences for rum causes alone constitute 72 per cent. of the whole, leaving a small balance of 27 per cent. Now, to discover what was the influence of intemperance in the commission of this balance formed the object of this investigation.

We sought to compass the object of our investigation by ascertaining the connection between rum and the criminal in five directions: 1. Whether the criminal was under the influence of liquor at the time the crime was committed. 2. Whether the criminal was in liquor at the time he formed the intent to commit the crime. 3. Whether the intemperate habits of the criminal were such as to lead to a condition which induced the crime. 4. Whether the intemperate habits of others led the criminal to a condition which induced the crime. 5. What were the drinking habits of the criminal, whether total abstainer, moderate drinker or excessive drinker? And for the purpose of enabling us to make this investigation as thorough and accurate as possible, we endeavored, through our agents, to acquaint ourselves with each criminal, his history, his friends, his neighborhood, his real name and the exact name and nature of his offence; his residence, his occupation, his age and birth place.

In each of the nine courts of criminal jurisdiction in the county of Suffolk, we had an agent, paid to investigate each case that appeared in the same. It was the duty of these agents to interview each criminal separately, to hear his statements relative to the points of our enquiry; to follow the evidence offered in each case in open court; and to acquaint themselves, as far as practicable, with the circumstances connected with the past life of each criminal. The result of their several researches were transmitted at the end of each month to this office where the returns were carefully canvassed. All those which were satisfactory were filed away for future use; those which were not complete were returned with instruction that they be reinvestigated and corrected.

Mr. Wright gives the result of this thorough investigation in a series of tables that are very instructive. They are two extensive to be quoted in full, but their showing is epitomized by Mr. Wright in the following statements:—

It appears that 2,067 of the 4,008 which constitutes the 27 per cent. balance of crime—were in liquor at the time of the commission of the various offences of which they were found guilty. This number is equal to 45 per cent. of the 27 per cent. balance, or to 12 per cent. of the sum of all offences for the year; the distinctively rum offences included; that 1,918 were in liquor at the time of the formation of the criminal intent; that the intemperate habits of 1,804 were such as to induce a moral condition favorable to crime; that 821 were led to a criminal condition through the contagion of intemperance; that, of the 4,008 convictions, the total abstainers numbered 1,158, the moderate drinkers, 1,918, and the excessive drinkers, 1,317.

The above figures indicate the enormity of rum's share in the 27 per cent. balance of criminal cases in Suffolk county for the year of the investigation. They show that to the 72 per

Continued on Page 3.

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, JANUARY, 1897.

A YEAR OF WORK.

It is almost certain that the Dominion Plebiscite campaign will be upon us during the year we have just entered. This will bring us into the heat of the hardest battle for the advance of the prohibition cause ever fought in Canada, perhaps in the world.

Out of this conflict we expect to win a magnificent victory for our cause. We hope to see it result in a law of total national prohibition for the Dominion of Canada.

Independently however, of this mighty boon, the campaign is absolutely certain to have a powerful effect in educating and moulding public opinion on the drink question. It will be the greatest opportunity ever offered to prohibitionists for the strengthening and up-building of the intelligent opinion upon which only any law can rest with safety.

In these facts we have the highest kind of incentives to earnest, determined, judicious work. We must let no prejudice or sectionalism interfere with the responsible duty that we have on hand. We must sink out of sight minor differences. We must completely abandon the discussion of side issues and unimportant details. TOTAL NATIONAL PROHIBITION is the question to be presented, argued and advocated. Matters regarding which we have differences of opinion, may well lie in abeyance, while we concentrate our energies on winning a splendid triumph out of this providential opportunity.

WEAPONS FOR THE WARFARE.

In the fight upon which we are just entering, literature will be a more potent factor than it has ever been before. The number of readers is greater than ever. The facilities for supplying them with printed arguments and appeals were never so great.

Two kinds of literature will be needed in the contest. In the first place writers and speakers will require such documents as "The Facts of the Case" in which they will find reliable information to form a basis of useful articles and addresses. In the next place we will need the condensed, forcibly presented campaign document for the use of the electors. In these campaign documents our facts and arguments must be stated clearly and forcibly. Many thousands of people have neither time or inclination to wade through volumes of statistics. They will read and be influenced by a brief, intelligent paragraph or address.

In another part of this journal will be found some information regarding the Camp Fire, and its use in this contest. We have very much pleasure in also recommending to our friends the War Notes published by Mr. J. R. Dougall, editor of The Montreal Witness.

In both these papers will be found just what is wanted for broad-cast sowing. The matter will be fresh, attractive and effective. The freeness from advertising will make it even more acceptable. The periodical form will make it more welcome still. Earnestly we urge upon prohibitionists to make all possible use of these valuable agencies.

THE PLEBISCITE.

A great mistake will be made by any prohibitionists who take time at the present crisis to discuss the coming plebiscite from the standpoint of party politics. Whatever may have been its origin, it now affords us an opportunity to crush the legalized liquor traffic in Canada and for that result every effort should be made. In the Dominion Parliament a plebiscite was advocated by both Conservatives and Liberals. Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. David Mills have both been among its strongest advocates. It was however, before the last election, made a part of the declared policy of the Liberal Party, so that when the present Government took office, it was with the definite pledge that a vote of the people would be taken on the question of total national prohibition.

The government is not only committed to the taking of a vote, but by the definite declaration of the First Minister, is committed to the promotion of legislation giving effect to the will of the people as declared at the polls. There is no uncertainty regarding this matter. Such a victory as we expect to win for the cause of prohibition means nothing short of legislation for the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

The liquor traffic recognizes this. Already there is sore anxiety in the ranks of our opponents. They are making preparations for a desperate fight. It will be a struggle in which the existence of the liquor business will be at stake. The outcome will either be a death-blow to the traffic or a further lease to it of life and power.

This is the crucial year. On every Christian woman and man a heavy responsibility rests. Everyone has a duty in relation to the contest in which everyone ought to have a share. Our full strength cannot be exerted unless we act unitedly. We must forget all differences and divisions and go into the contest as one man. The discussion of dead issues is worse than a waste of time. It is a dissipation of power.

For the sake of thousands of sin-cursed homes, for the salvation of thousands of imperilled souls and bodies, for the emancipation and elevation of our country and our people, let us go forward in the strength of God with this single inquiry. "What can I personally do to help in this serious crisis?" Let the inquiry be accompanied with decision to fearlessly obey the answer that judgment and conscience dictate. If we face the issue in the right spirit with the right determination, we are absolutely certain to win.

LOCAL OPTION.

A local option by-law was adopted on January 4th by the township of Madoc. The same day a vote was taken on a proposition to repeal a prohibitory by-law in the township of Pickering, the result being a good

majority in favor of prohibition. The liquor party has also been making a strenuous effort to do away with the prohibitory by-law in East Luther. A petition was circulated asking the Municipal Council to submit a repealing by-law. The temperance people immediately got up a counter-petition which in a short time received more than 300 signatures, making it absolutely clear that the people would not tolerate any change. The repeal petition was quickly dropped and prohibition stands.

The four townships of East Luther, Amaranth, East Garafraxa and West Garafraxa standing solidly together, are entirely free from license. In many other parts of the province a similar happy condition of affairs exist. It is worthy of note that in every place in which an attempt has been made to repeal a prohibitory by-law, under local option, the prohibitory by-law has been overwhelmingly sustained.

There is ample time now to start a campaign, have a prohibitory by-law passed through the different necessary stages, have a vote taken and prohibition under this legislation come into force on May 1st of the present year.

Local Option campaigning need not hinder, but may materially help preparation for the coming plebiscite. Prohibitionists of Ontario are urged to look sharply after this important matter and at once commence work in those localities in which sentiment is known to be strong enough to ensure the adoption of prohibitory by-laws.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

The Vanguard, all numbers issued, in neat cloth binding, is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing over 650 pages full of invaluable arguments, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed.

The People vs. The Liquor Traffic, a set of lectures by the late Hon. J. B. Finch, is one of the most forcible and comprehensive arguments for Prohibition ever made. Special Canadian edition, 240 pages. Fine cloth binding, price 40 cents.

The Camp Fire is a neat four-page monthly campaign journal, specially published for campaign work. It summarizes the latest news about the prohibition reform, and presents an array of live, pithy articles and brief statements of important and helpful facts and incidents. Subscription, 25 cents per year.

The two great books above named, will be sent postage pre-paid, and also THE CAMP FIRE to December, 1897 inclusive, to any person sending at once ONE DOLLAR to F. S. Spence, 51 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

With these three sources of information, any pulpit, press or platform worker will be fully equipped for the great plebiscite campaign.

The number of books available for the purpose named is limited. First come, first served. Don't miss the opportunity.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
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Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

AROUND THE WORLD.

NOTES OF NEWS ABOUT THE GREAT
CONFLICT.

CANADIAN.

ANOTHER STEP.

Lieutenant Colonel Kitson, recently placed in charge of the Royal Military College at Kingston, has abolished the use of liquors in connection with the Cadets Mess. This practically excludes intoxicants entirely from the establishment.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.

A despatch from Cornwall, Ont. tells of a sad death just across the river, caused by intemperance. A man who had been out in the cold and drunk a great deal of liquor, threw himself on the floor beside the stove, refusing to get up. He was covered up carefully, but in the morning was found to be dead.

A PROHIBITION VICTORY.

Prohibitionists of Madoc township won a splendid victory on January 4th. A by-law under the Ontario Local Legislation was adopted by a majority of 123 out of a total vote of 613. This by-law will wipe out all the legalized bars in the township on May 1st.

NEWS FROM STANSTEAD, P. Q.

Prohibition sentiment is finding emphatic expression in the county of Stanstead, Que. The municipal election for Stanstead township has resulted in the return of a no-license Council. The same result was obtained at Rock Island and Beebe Plain. Arrangements are being made for public plebiscite meetings in different places.

A DRINK MURDER.

A fearful tragedy took place on Friday, Jan. 9th in the City of Montreal, resulting in the death of a young woman named Lucie Lessard, an inmate of a disreputable house, who while in a condition of intoxication was flung from an upstairs veranda over thirty feet from the ground. Her neck was broken by the fall and she lingered only a few hours. A man charged with her murder is under arrest.

LOCAL OPTION IN MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance held a special meeting in December for the purpose of laying plans for the pushing of local option work in the province. It was decided to send out a form of petition to be used by electors in requesting the submission of by-laws, and also a form of by-law to be adopted by Municipal Councils so as to prevent mistakes. It is expected that the local option campaign will educate the people and prepare the way for the coming plebiscite.

PROHIBITION SUSTAINED.

The friends of temperance in Pickering are well pleased with the result of the recent attempt made by the liquor men to get rid of the prohibitory by-law in force in that township. The difficulties in the way of enforcing the law, because of the unsettled question of jurisdiction, were discouraging and the liquor party hoped that although enforcement is now in good shape, the past trouble would enable them to secure a vote against the measure. They were however, badly disappointed the repeal by-law being defeated and prohibition being sustained by a majority of 58.

LIQUOR MEN ALARMED.

The Ontario Licence Holders' Protective Association of Ontario recently waited upon the Provincial Government to object to the granting of some important amendments to the License Act for which prohibitionists had asked. The encouragement they received was rather scant, Hon. Mr. Hardy assuring them that while their representations would be carefully looked into, that it would be the duty of the Government to prepare such legislation as would be in accordance with public opinion and such as is demanded by the country at large. The carrying out of this promise will of course involve additional restrictions instead of relaxations.

The flutter and fear that pervades the ranks of the liquor party in view of the plebiscite, is not confined to Ontario. The Montreal English-speaking Licensed Victualler's Association

held their annual meeting on January 13th. There was a good deal of discussion about the forthcoming campaign. The President stated that a plan must be evolved by which every temperance orator should be met everywhere he speaks by an advocate of the traffic. The meeting adopted a resolution favoring a Provincial Convention of the trade to be followed by a Dominion Convention. A committee was appointed to wait upon the French liquor sellers and secure their co-operation in the movement. Plans were also discussed for raising money to be used in the campaign.

A STRONG DECLARATION.

The Quebec Congregational Convention held in Sherbrooke in December, adopted the following resolution by a standing vote: "That the Quebec Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches hail with great satisfaction the announcement of the Federal authorities that at an early date a plebiscite will be held in order that the voice of the people of Canada may be heard upon the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The association rejoices in the fact that four of the provinces of the Dominion have already voted by means of a plebiscite in favor of prohibitory legislation, and anticipates with the most fervent prayer and hope that the electors of the remaining provinces and of the Dominion at large will most emphatically pronounce in a like sense. The association calls upon all the Congregational churches in this province and of the Dominion to contribute their most persistent and unflagging labors and prayers for the success of the cause of prohibition, on the occasion so soon to be afforded by a plebiscite."

FOREIGN.

HOW IT WORKS.

A despatch from Salem, Mass., to *The New York Voice*, gives interesting information about the working of prohibition in that city which was last year under license. In 1895 the number of arrests for drunkenness from May to November was 784. The number of arrests for the same period in 1896 is 173. 57 women and girls were among the number in 1895 and only 10 in 1896.

PROHIBITION IN NORWAY.

In 1895, thirteen Norwegian towns voted on the question of prohibition as against the company system. In eleven prohibition was carried. In 1896 six or seven towns voted, prohibition being carried in all but two. Eleven more towns will vote in 1897 and twelve in 1898. These interesting facts are taken from a letter to the *United Kingdom Alliance News* from T. Porter Smith, of Burnley.

A SPLENDID RECORD

An official document published by the Primitive Methodist body in Great Britain, shows that all of the 1,113 ordained ministers of that body are total abstainers. There are also in connection with the denomination 1,977 Bands of Hope with a membership of 197,008. The Sunday schools contain 78,383 teachers and scholars over sixteen years of age who are teetotalers.

AGAINST THE DISPENSARY.

A Prohibition League has been organized for the State of South Carolina with the object of the total suppression of the liquor traffic by the enactment and enforcement of law. It is intended to introduce at the next session of the Legislature, a bill amending the present dispensary law so as to provide that liquor shall only be sold for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. J. A. Gibson has contributed to the *Alliance News* an interesting article based on a parliamentary return relating to the imperial revenue in Great Britain. From it we learn that the total amount received as revenue from the liquor traffic in 1896 was £36,860,804, being an increase over the amount received during the previous year of \$1,218,308. The total amount of beer paying duty was 83,827,384 barrels. The spirits paying duty amounted to 89,040,471 gallons. The total number of licenses of all kinds issued was 217,700.

WELL DONE MASONS!

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Minnesota at its last annual

conclave added to its constitution the following clause: "Any lodge which shall knowingly receive or retain any man who daily or habitually uses malt or distilled liquors or opium to excess, or who possesses any habit which has a tendency to impair one's mental or physical condition, or who has gained admittance through misrepresentation as to age or occupation, or is engaged or shall hereafter engage in the business of saloonkeeper or bartender, shall, on satisfactory proof, be deprived of its charter by the grand lodge if in session, or by the grand master if not in session."

FOR SUFFERING ARMENIANS.

The chief officers of the World's W. C. T. U. have issued an appeal for aid in their efforts to relieve the Armenians who have suffered and are suffering from the outrages perpetrated by the Turks. Part of the plan of work proposed may be gathered from the following quotation from a letter from Lady Henry Somerset: "We must arrange all along the coasts in Russia, Armenia and in Bulgaria, touching as near Turkish territory as possible, refuges to which the flying Armenians can go, where they will find a sort of St. Bernard's (without the dogs) and where they can be warmed, clothed and sheltered, and then sent on to some of the larger colonies that are being established by the Duke of Westminster's committee. Everything is shaping itself now, and it looks as if we shall get organization at least throughout England."

A NATIONAL RALLY.

A great National Prohibition Convention is to be held at Newcastle, in England, beginning on the 5th of April. It will be convened under the auspices of the leading temperance organizations of the United Kingdom, and will probably sit for a week considering various questions relating to the reform. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., will preside. Delegates will be invited from every temperance society in Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Guy Hayler, Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, and Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, District Superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance, are acting as secretaries in making arrangements for the gathering.

PROHIBITION IN THE U. S. CONGRESS.

Last month there was held at Washington, D.C., a meeting of unusual interest. It was the annual session of the American Anti-Saloon League, a non-sectarian body organized for the purpose of promoting prohibition. All organizations in sympathy with the movement were invited to send delegates. The league is pledged to avoid affiliation with political parties and to maintain an attitude of neutrality upon all questions of public policy not directly concerned with the traffic in strong drink. Eighty organizations took part in the convention. An announcement was made by Elijah Morse the member of Congress for Massachusetts, to the effect that a bill had been favorably reported to Congress closing the liquor saloon in the basement of the Capitol. Later on the bill was passed by the House of Representatives on a vote of 104 to 5.

DRINK AND CRIME.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cent. for distinctively rum crimes must be added 12 per cent. representing the criminals who were in liquor at the time of committing other crimes, making a total of 84 per cent. of all criminal cases due directly or indirectly to the influence of liquor.

The other details given are equally interesting and important. For example, it is shown that of the 4,008 offences not directly related to the liquor traffic, the criminal in 2,007 cases was under the influence of strong drink. In 1,918 cases the intent to commit the crime was formed while the offender was under the influence of liquor, 1801 of the offenders had been led to the condition which induced the crime through intemperate habits, and 821 had been led to the condition which induced the crime through the intemperate habits of others.

Mr. Wright who is now chief commissioner of the Department of Labor of the United States, and whose statements are not the extravagances of an enthusiast, but the deductions of an expert statistician who had no object but to discover and set forth the bald and unquestionable facts, sums up the result of the examination thus:

These figures paint a picture, at once the most faithful and hideous, of the guilt and power of rum. Men and women, the young, the middle aged and the old, father and son, husband and wife, native and foreign born, the night-walker and the man-slayer, the thief and adulterer—all testify to its ramified and revolting tyranny. Therefore the result of this investigation, in view of the disproportionate magnitude of the exclusively rum offences, and considered in connection with the notorious tendency of liquor to inflame and enlarge the passions and appetites, to import chaos into the moral and physical life, to level the barriers of decency and self-respect, and to transport its victims into an abnormal and irresponsible state, destructive and degrading, calls for earnest and immediate attention at the bar of public opinion and public conscience.

TESTIMONY OF EMINENT MEN.

The history of vice and crime is full of corroborations of the responsibility of the liquor habit for the lamentable things described. Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England, many years ago, said:

The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes and other outrages that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and products of excessive drinking.

Since then many other eminent men who have carefully studied the question have expressed the results of their observation in like terms, and even more emphatically.

The following may be added from distinguished authorities, gentlemen not in any way actively identified with the movement to prohibit the liquor traffic:

Among all causes of crime, intemperance stands out the unapproachable chief.—*Judge Noah Davis.*

Two-thirds of the crimes that come before the courts of law in this country (England) are occasioned chiefly by intemperance.—*Lord Chief Baron Kelly.*

If the cases appearing in all the calendars throughout England were taken, it would be found that seventy-five per cent. of the crime were traceable, directly or indirectly, to the inordinate love of liquor.—*Justice Hawkins.*

I can keep no terms with a vice that

fills our goals, that destroys the comforts of homes and the peace of families, and debases and brutalizes the people of these islands.

—*Chief Justice Coleridge.*

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, it is crime; and the encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of profit on the sale of drink, is certainly one of the criminal methods of assassination for money ever adopted by the bravos of any age or country.—*Ruskin.*

The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up and ask the cause—drink. If I go to the gallows and ask the victim the cause, the answer is drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?—*Archbishop Ireland.*

The more I examine and travel over the surface of England, the more I see the absolute and indispensable necessity of our temperance associations. I am satisfied that unless they existed we should be immersed in such an ocean of immorality, violence and sin as to make this country uninhabitable.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Drunkenness causes every year in England 60,000 deaths. According to the testimony of the magistrates, it is the source, directly or indirectly, of 75 per cent. of the crimes committed, causing the disastrous ruination of families and destroying domestic life, together with the practice of religion and Christian education of the children.—*Cardinal Manning.*

The diminution of the revenue from drink goes side by side with an increase and extension of the saving habits of the people. It has been said that greater calamities—greater because more continual—have been inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined. That is true, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace.—*Gladstone.*

After all, if we hunt vice and crime back to their lairs, we will be pretty sure to find them in a gin mill. Drunkenness is the prolific mother of most of the evil doing. Drunkenness is the prime cause of all the trouble.—*Police Superintendent, New York City.*

The liquor traffic is responsible for nine-tenths of the misery among the working classes, and the abolition of that traffic would be the greatest blessing that could come to them.—*T. V. Powderly, ex-Grand Master Workman of Knights of Labor.*

I do not overstate it when I say that the two hundred thousand saloons in this country have been instrumental in destroying more human lives in the last five years than the two million armed men did during the four years of the civil war. Whiskey is a more deadly weapon than shot or shell or any implements of our modern warfare.—*Hon. William Wyndham, Secretary of the Treasury, United States.*

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COMPENSATION.

BY C. W. S.

The Rummies, fearing they're about
To lose their occupation,
Break forth in a united shout:
"We must have compensation!"

They, having filled the land with gloom,
And strife, and desolation,
With crime, and woe, and death, pre-
To sue for compensation. [some]

When they have wrecked ten thousand
Spread want and devastation, [homes
Turned households into living tombs,
They ask for compensation.

When they've consigned a million slaves
To hopeless degradation,
Or swept them to untimely graves,
They call for compensation.

No poison vendor long shall wait.
For his consideration,
Recurring justice soon, or late,
Will mete out compensation.

Full soon, alas! the time will come,
When Heaven's swift dispensation,
Shall measure to the fiends of rum
Unstinted compensation.

Lord pity them ere they shall sink
To self imposed damnation!
To meet the hosts they've slain by drink,
Where crime reaps compensation.

O, let them pause and meditate
God's stern denunciation
Of those who cause the drunkard's fate,
And merit compensation.

The Judge will sum up every glass,
In fearful augmentation,
And not one proffered dram shall pass
Without full compensation.

Compensation requested is a flag of
truce from the discouraged defenders
of the fortress of rum and ruin begging
for terms of capitulation. Send it back
with the firm demand for uncondi-
tional surrender! Britons never parley
with pirates.

DO SOMETHING TO STOP IT.

Common sense tells us that when we
would arrest an evil, we can do it with
least expenditure of energy by stopping
the stream at its source. The reforma-
tion of one individual is worth any
effort, but all humanity may profit if
we attack, instead, the evil which has
wrought his downfall. At the national
meeting of the Woman's Christian
Union, Philadelphia, one of the mem-
bers told the story of an unhappy
mother, a wealthy woman, who wished
to send a message to her son in prison.
Said the speaker:

She handed me a picture and told me
to show it to him.
I said, "This is not your picture!"
"Yes," she said, "that is mine before
he went to prison; and here is one
taken after I had had five years of
waiting for Charley."
I went with those two pictures to the
prison. I called at an inopportune
time. He was in the dark cell. The
keeper said that he had been in there
twenty-four hours; but, in answer to
pleadings, he went down into that
dark cell, and the man announced a
lady as from his mother. There was
no reply.

"Let me step in," I said, and I did so.
There was just a single plank from
one end to the other, and that was all
the furniture; and there the boy from
Yale College sat.

Said I, "Charley, I am a stranger to
you, but I have come from your mo-
ther, and I shall have to go back and
tell her that you did not want to hear
from her."

"Don't mention my mother's name
here," he said. "I will do anything if
you will go." As he walked along the
cell I noticed that he reeled.

Said I, "What is the matter?"
He said he hadn't eaten anything in
twenty-four hours.

They brought him something, and I
sat down by him and held the tin plate
on which was some coarse brown bread
without any butter, and I think, a tin
cup of coffee. By-and-by, as we talked,
I pressed into his hand his mother's
picture; and he looked at it and said:
"That is my mother. I always said
she was the handsomest woman in the
world."

He pressed it and held it in his hands,
and I slipped the other picture over it.
"Who is that?" he asked.

"That is your mother."

"That my mother?"

"Yes, that is the mother of the boy
I found in a dark cell, after she had
been waiting five years to see him."

"O God," he cried, "I have done it!"
No, it is the liquor traffic that has done
it. "Why don't you do something to
stop it?"—*Christian Mirror.*

STORY OF JO. MORGAN.

A SAD SCENE FROM REAL LIFE

But a few months ago the public
prints recorded the suicide in T—of
poor "Jo Morgan." A short time be-
fore her death she had been arrested
for stealing a solitaire diamond ring,
valued at sixteen hundred dollars. She
sent for me. I visited her in her cell in
prison, and there saw a young and
once beautiful woman, well educated
showing the evidence of former culti-
vation and refinement, and a mind
more than ordinarily intellectual. She
told me her sad story. Married when
very young to the object of her first
love, she lived happily with him for
a number of years. His business pros-
pered and everything seemed to pro-
mise a life of happiness and love. But
in an evil hour the tempter came to
him in the wine cup. The opportunity
for indulgence was ever present in the
licensed saloon and drinking resort so
common in our large cities. He fol-
lowed the footsteps of the tempter.
He trod the path so many had trodden
before. Financial ruin came upon him,
and he became a besotted drunkard,
loathsome and disgusting to all who
knew him. Poor Jo clung to him in his
degradation, and made every effort to
reclaim him. She was an orphan and
had no other home to go to, and was
compelled to live with a drunken and
brutal husband and submit to his cur-
sels and blows, until life became bur-
densome. All this time "hope told a
flattering tale." She thought her
husband might yet reform, until at
last he, her husband, tried to persuade
and even to compel her to live a life
of shame, that he might spend the
wages of her sin in strong drink. Then
she fled from his hated presence a
homeless wanderer, a waif of the sea
of humanity.

For some time she tried to support
herself with her needle, but raised and
educated as she had been in a fash-
ionable boarding-school, she could do
nothing to even supply herself with
bread. She struggled with famine for
a number of months. Then the tempter
came to her. She could exchange want,
penury, and starvation for luxury and
ease—and she fell.

"Fell like the snow-flake, from heaven
to hell,
Fell, to be tramped as the filth of the
street;
Fell, to be scoffed at, to be spit on and
beat.

Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreaming to die,
Selling her soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the
dead—

Merciful God! had she fallen so low!
And yet once she was pure as the
beautiful snow!"

The sequel of her fate is generally
known. Although I succeeded in
obtaining a verdict of acquittal, yet
distracted and heart-broken, she went
from prison to die by her own hand, a
victim of the accursed traffic in rum.
But she died protesting her innocence
of the theft, and now in a lone grave
in a desolate burying-ground in the
country, sleep the remains of poor
Josephine Morgan, although that, I
believe, was not her real name. Let us
be charitable to her memory.

"Think gently of the erring; for ye
know not all the power
With which the dark temptations came
in some unguarded hour;
Ye know not how earnestly she strug-
gled, nor how well
Until the hour of darkness came, and
struggling thus, she fell."

—Selected.

THE GREAT ENEMY TO LABOR.

The labor question is one of the vexed
problems of the hour. Much breath
and much ink has already been ex-
pended upon that subject, and yet the
solution seems as far away as ever.
Capital is not the enemy of labor;
without capital labor could not find
employment. The liquor traffic is the
great enemy to labor. It steals the
workman's brains, robs him of his hard-
earned wages, and keeps him poor and
degraded.

The rum-seller sits behind his bar,
like some great, fat spider in his web,
and draws in the deluded victims of
strong drink. In towns and cities,
where factories most abound, the work-
man must often pass by scores of
drinking places upon his way to labor,
unless he has no tendency to indulge
in drinking habits, he stands but small
chance. If this abominable traffic were
only out of the way, the labor problem

would soon meet with a peaceful solu-
tion. The state should protect labor
from this great foe.

Not only is the rum traffic an enemy
to labor, but to business and to every
honest and honorable pursuit. Yet
this common enemy of mankind we
license, encourage and protect. Like
the Spartan boy, we carry the fox in
our bosom, that is gnawing upon our
very vitals. How long this state of
affairs will continue depends upon our-
selves. It will continue as long as we
elect men to office and keep parties in
power that are in sympathy with the
liquor business. If the workingmen of
our country would only boycott the
saloons and boycott all the politicians
and parties that uphold them, all the
difficulty between capital and labor
would soon be adjusted and a prosper-
ity would come to our country exceed-
ing anything that we have as yet
enjoyed.—*Rev. J. S. Gilbert, A. M., in
The AVIth Amendment.*

STIMULANTS IN OLD AGE.

The question as to the utility of
stimulants in old age present itself for
consideration here. Ought spirituous
liquors to form a part of the dietary
of the aged? Does their use in what is
called moderation tend to prolong life?
While not denying the fact that many
who have employed alcoholic drinks
moderately have attained to great age,
there can be no doubt that many who
have been total abstainers have lived
to a great age also, and the longest
period of human existence is perfectly
compatible with complete abstinence
from intoxicating liquors. The best
beverage is undoubtedly water, and
they who use nothing else are more
likely to attain to a ripe old age than
if they had used alcohol in any of its
various forms. The popular idea that
alcohol is necessary for the aged to
promote heat is one that is perfectly
erroneous, inasmuch as the principal
action of this agent is to lower, not to
raise, the bodily temperature. More-
over, the state of the vascular system
at this period of life must never be for-
gotten, and anything that causes the
heart's work to be increased may be
fraught with danger at this time. It
is impossible to evade the conclusion
that old age will be more likely to be
prolonged, and that health will be
maintained longer in a state of sound-
ness without than with the use of
alcoholic drinks in any form.—*The
Family Doctor.*

HISTORY OF A DISTILLERY.

What if the history of a distillery
could be written out?—so much rum
for medicine of real value, so much for
the arts of real value—that would be
one drop, I suppose, taken out and
shaken from the distillery. Then so
much rum sold to the Indians, to excite
them to scalp one another; so much
sent to the Africans to be changed into
slaves to rot in Cuba and Brazil; so
much sent to the heathens in Asia,
and to the islands of the ocean; and so
much used at home. Then, if the tale
of every drop could be written out,—
so much pain, so much redness of eyes,
so much diminution of productive
power in man; so many houses burned,
ships founded, and railway trains
dashed to pieces; so many lives lost;
so many widows made—doubly widows,
because their husbands still live; so
many orphans—their fathers yet liv-
ing, lying upon the earth—what
a tale it would be! Imagine that all
the persons who had suffered from tor-
ments engendered on that plague spot
came together, and sat on the ridge
pole and roof, and filled up the large
hall of that distillery, and occupied the
streets and lanes all about it, and there
told tales of drunkenness, robbery, un-
chastity, murder, written on their faces
and foreheads. Would not such a spec-
tacle be stranger than fiction?—*Parker.*

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of such enormity.
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opinion upon the subject, by the active
dissemination of truth in all the modes
known to an enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good, honest men
to administer the laws.
6. Persistence in efforts to save indi-
viduals and communities from so dire-
ful a scourge, against all forms of
opposition and difficulty, till our suc-
cess is complete and universal.

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temperance workers. It is believed that
the compendium made will be found
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ing and discussing the question of
which it treats. It is specially useful
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arguments for use in prohibition
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