

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VII. No 10.

TORONTO, ONT. APRIL, 1901.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

Every one who receives this paper is respectfully requested to read every part of it carefully. It is a journal that no Canadian temperance worker can afford to be without. The subscription price is almost insignificant. In the great impending campaign for prohibition in Ontario it will be of intense interest and great value.

QUEBEC ALLIANCE.

Report of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Convention of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal, on March 1st. A good attendance from different parts of the Province was present. An interesting report was read, showing the Alliance to be in a better condition financially, than it had been for some time, and also giving details of a good deal of campaign work that had been carried on. Mr. J. A. Nicholls presented some very interesting facts concerning the campaign going on in Richmond County, on the question of repealing the Dunkin Act.

Major Bond, being compelled for private reasons to withdraw from the presidency, Mr. S. J. Carter was unanimously elected as his successor. Most of the other officers were re-elected.

The most important business transacted by the gathering was a declaration in favor of asking the Dominion Parliament to carry out the resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900, by enlarging the scope of the Scott Act and perfecting measures for its better enforcement.

The intention of the Convention was that such changes should be made in the Scott Act as would make it applicable to Provinces or groups of Counties, so that it would come into force over an area sufficiently large to make its enforcement practicable, and also that there should be embodied in the Act such amendments as would secure its effective enforcement.

THE POST Fountain Pen

IS A MARVEL OF

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and RELIABILITY.

It is the only **SELF-FILLING** and **SELF-CLEANING** Pen manufactured. Every one who sees it, wants it.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS
(Postage Prepaid)

Address, **CAMP FIRE,**

52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

If you would like to receive one of these splendid Pens

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Drop us a post card and we will explain how you can obtain it, and at the same time do some very useful work for the temperance cause, with no trouble to yourself.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CONCERNING THE PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE.

Drink and Death

A fearful liquor tragedy is reported from Montreal, where, on March 9th, a young man only twenty-four, and married but a short while, shot himself after a debauch.

The Result of Effort.

The President of the great tobacco trust of the United States, has recently made a statement, that during the past year the sale of cigarettes fell off twenty per cent. This is, probably, the result of the vigorous campaign that has been carried on by the W.C.T.U. and other organizations, and which has resulted in anti-cigarette legislation in many places.

Local Veto for Scotland.

Mr. R. Hunter Craig, M.P., has secured the cooperation of a number of other Scotch members of the Imperial Parliament, in a movement in favor of liquor traffic local veto legislation for Scotland. A bill has been prepared and will be introduced into the House of Commons. It will provide for the prohibition of the sale of liquor on a vote of two-thirds of the ratepayers in a locality.

Licenses Refused.

Rev. Father Strubbe, parish priest of St. Ann's, of Montreal, has been recently waging a vigorous warfare against liquor selling in his congregation. Before the License Commissioners recently he urged the refusal of four grocery licenses. His efforts were cordially commended by the Commissioners who united in granting his request. He charged the parties applying with violations of the law, and explained to the Commissioners the tricks by which they strove to conceal their unlawful practices.

Increasing Mortality.

The London, Eng., *Lancet*, reports an address recently delivered in Liverpool, by Dr. William Carter, in which he points out that recent years have shown a great falling off in the mortality resulting from every large group of diseases, excepting deaths from scurvy which have remained stationary, and deaths from intemperance which show a startling increase, having risen from 45 per million in 1878 to 77 per million in 1897.

A Drink Tragedy.

The Moscow correspondent of the English Daily Mails, gives an account of a fearful Russian catastrophe directly due to liquor. He said, "During the recent heavy snowstorms fifty men were sent to clear the snow out of a railway cutting near Wolove on the Riazan-Ural line. They were just leaving the cutting when the train came down at full speed and crushed about thirty men into shapeless masses, their clothing clogging the axles and stopping the train. Inquiry shows that the engineer and all the guards were drunk."

A Disgraceful Law.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Alliance, held at Montreal, on March 1st, attention was drawn to certain serious evils which had sprung up in connection with the liquor legislation of the Province. One of the evils specially complained of was the issuing by the Government of bottler's licenses, which were granted for a very small fee, and which authorized the holders to travel anywhere through the country peddling liquor in bottles from door to door. It was said that this system had been specially mischievous in places where

local prohibition by-laws were in operation, the liquor traffic being thus put into practical operation from house to house, in spite of the expressed desire of the people to be freed from it.

They Live Long.

The Annual Report of the Sceptre-Life Association for 1900 is very interesting. It shows that of the 623 policies issued in 1890, 444 or over 71 per cent. were on the lives of abstainers, 65 per cent. of whom were life teetotalers. The mortality experience of the year emphasizes very strongly the valuable sources from which the association derives its business. In the general section, the percentage of actual to expected deaths was 83.57, while in the Temperance section it was only 55.10, and it is interesting to note that the record has been maintained in proportion to the average for the past sixteen years, the percentage in the "General" for that period being 78.86 and in the "Temperance" 55.78.

—*Scottish Reformer.*

The Beer Poisoning.

The Local Government Board of England, has issued a report prepared by Dr. Buchanan, on the recent beer poisoning epidemic. The report states that the majority of the cases were supplied by Manchester and Salford, the approximate figures being 2,000 and 1,000 respectively. There were 36 deaths in this city from 25th November to 10th January. In many instances, the report says, the persons affected were heavy drinkers, but on the other hand many persons attacked were only moderate drinkers, and in some instances drinkers of small quantities. Only approximate ideas of the evil done are available, as many of the earlier cases had been simply classed as cases of alcoholism.

A Repeal Campaign.

Notice was given by the legal representatives of the anti temperance party in Richmond County, that there would be deposited in the County Registry Office, on March 23rd, a petition asking for a vote on the question of repealing the Dunkin Act.

The friends of temperance are determined to make a stern fight against this new attack upon a law which has been in force a long time, and has been found of substantial benefit to the community.

Mr. J. A. Nicholls is in the county perfecting organization and holding meetings in the interests of the Dunkin Act. Every effort will be made to defeat the attack of the rum party. The workers in Richmond County earnestly appeal to all friends throughout the Dominion for practical evidence of their sympathy in the form of contributions to the heavy expenses of the campaign. Dr. George Adams, of Danville, Que., is Treasurer, and will promptly acknowledge any subscriptions received.

Sir Wilfrid's View.

When the House of Commons was discussing what action ought to be taken in view of the Plebiscite, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the Canada Temperance Act which was passed during the Premiership of Hon. Alexander McKenzie, and speaking of that measure and that statesman, he said:—

"The Act which he put upon the statute books was not perfect; it never was perfect; and, perhaps, as time went on, its defects were shown to exist which could have been remedied and the act made more effective. If the friends of temperance think that by perfecting the system so as to make it more workable it would be more effective in promoting temperance, I think it would be the duty of the government to give effect to that wish. But I am not sure,

from the remarks we heard a little while ago, that this would be the unanimous wish of the friends of temperance. But whether that be so or not, if the friends of temperance should signify their desire in that way, I can only say for my own part, and I think I can speak on behalf of my colleagues, that the government would be willing to respond. Looking at the question in all its aspects, I do not see that any better method could be devised at the present time to promote the cause which we all have at heart, whether we are prohibitionists or not. Legislation should only follow in the path of instruction, and that being a true principle, I do not see any other method we can adopt in order to promote the cause we have at heart.

Temperance Legislation Urged.

An interesting event in the history of the temperance cause in Great Britain was a National Conference held in Manchester, on Tuesday, February 12th, presided over by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P. A number of nobleman, clergymen, members of Parliament, and other prominent people took part.

A feature of the meeting was a stirring address by Viscount Peel, who strongly advocated the legislative reforms recommended in the minority report of the Royal Commission. He also went on to express himself in favor of the ultimate control of the liquor traffic by local option law.

Resolutions were adopted stating that the time had come for a substantial instalment of temperance reform and recommending effort to secure legislation on the lines of the minority Royal Commission report.

At a mass meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, at night, rousing addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. McLaren, Vicar, the Dean of Hereford, Rev. C. F. Aked, Lady Henry Somerset, H. J. Wilson, M.P. and Rev. Geo. Gladstone.

A BAD SYSTEM.

"Since every man has a vote . . . it follows that there exist certain wise men who understand the art of buying up votes retail, and vending them wholesale to whoever wants them most urgently. The voters thus purchased are called 'the boys,' and form a peculiar class. . . . In plain English, they are just the men in the streets who can always be trusted to rally round any cause that has a glass of liquor for a visible heart. They wait—they are on hand—and in being on hand lies the crown and glory of American politics."

"The wise man is he who, keeping a liquor saloon and judiciously dispensing drinks, knows how to retain within arms' reach a block of men who will vote for or against anything under the canopy of heaven. Not every saloon-keeper can do this. It demands careful study of city politics, tact, the power of conciliation, and infinite resources of anecdote to amuse and keep the crowd together night after night, till the saloon becomes a salon. Above all, the liquor side of the scheme must not be worked for immediate profit. The boys who drink so freely will ultimately pay their host a thousandfold. . . . The rank and file are treated to drink and a little money—and they vote."

He who controls ten votes receives a proportionate reward, the dispenser of a thousand votes is worthy of reverence, and so the chain runs on till we reach the most successful worker of public saloons—the man most skillful in keeping his items together and using them when required. Such a man governs the city as absolutely as a king. . . . A big city requires many officials. Each office carries a salary and influence worth twice the pay. The offices are for the representatives of the men who keep together and are on hand to vote."

—Rudyard Kipling.

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, APRIL, 1901

TOTAL PROHIBITION

The prohibitionists of Canada are definitely committed to the policy of total prohibition. They have frequently declared that nothing short of the total prohibition, throughout the Dominion, of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question.

Prohibitionists as a whole are not however, foolish enough to refuse to attack the liquor traffic until they are certain of immediately and finally destroying it. They understand that it is necessary to do much in the way of restricting and curtailing and thereby weakening the traffic by every possible means, thus bringing nearer the final victory.

No general would refuse to take his enemy's outposts before he had stormed the citadel. Every lawful method by which the liquor traffic can be limited in extent and influence is a weapon that ought to be used. The temperance man who will not do all he can on this line is not a real supporter of total prohibition, no matter how much he may declare his favor for that plan of action.

In the interests then of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic it is the duty of every friend of what is right to cooperate with all his energy in any well-devised plan for crippling the liquor traffic or for wiping it out of a parish, township, village, city, county, town or province.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION

The Government of Manitoba has made application to the Court of King's Bench for leave to appeal to the Imperial Privy Council against the decision declaring the Manitoba Prohibition law to be ultra vires.

The Court has deferred consideration of the Government's request until its next term, which will probably begin in May. Argument will then be heard upon the application for leave to appeal.

It looks as if the Manitoba Government is not very anxious to have any further test made of the constitutionality of the law. There is an evident inclination to accept the finding of the provincial court and allow the matter to rest.

An attempt is also being made to blame the friends of the Act. It is said that the Government wished a milder law, which would have been certain, to have been upheld, but that prohibitionists insisted upon a more rigid

measure, the drastic character of which was fatal to its validity.

The Prince Edward Island Prohibition Act is not of so drastic a character as the Manitoba measure. It has been declared to be within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. Whatever therefore, may be the result in Manitoba, it is probable that the Prince Edward Island Act will come into operation on June 5th, and that any test of its constitutionality will be made by efforts to quash convictions after the law has been put into force.

IMPROVING THE SCOTT ACT

There is a great deal to be said in favor of the plan unanimously approved by the Convention of Quebec prohibitionists held on March 1st.

The plan is the enlargement of the Scott Act so as to make it applicable to provinces and groups of counties, as well as such alterations in the Act as will make it much easier of effective enforcement. It was considered that Parliament ought to be prepared to take this step in view of the fact that the House of Commons at its last session adopted the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as it is desirable that legislation be enacted, having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic, it is, therefore, expedient, in the opinion of this House, that the Canada Temperance Act be enlarged in its scope and the provisions for its administration perfected."

The question has since been discussed by representative bodies in different parts of the country and the proposal has met with warm approval in the Maritime Provinces where the Scott Act is now in actual operation in twenty-four counties and cities.

A SAFE METHOD.

Provincial prohibition is far from being all that the friends of the temperance cause would desire. It will always be to some extent defective and disappointing. It is, however, a recognition of a sound principle, and must be vastly superior to any system of licensing that has yet been tried.

In a certain sense it is not of much importance whether provincial prohibition is secured through the action of a Provincial Legislature, or through the plan proposed by the Montreal Convention on March 1st, that is by an extension of the Scott Act.

The great advantage that provincial prohibition would have if secured by an extension of the Scott Act is that there would be no legal question as to its constitutionality. The Dominion Parliament's right to enact a prohibitory law has been fully established. The right to enact a law to come into operation by a popular vote, has also been established.

It is safe to assume that any prohibitory legislation affecting a Province, will be found to some extent defective, and that experience of its operation will suggest improvements, the general trend of which will be towards making prohibition under the law more strict and effective.

The provincial law must, therefore, run the risk, in the first place, of lawsuits to test the constitutionality, and in the next place, of lawsuits to test the constitutionality of any effective amendments that hereafter may be added to it.

Provincial prohibition under Dominion legislation could be at any time amended by the Dominion Parliament without any fear that the constitutionality of the amendment could be effectively attacked, the power of the Dominion Parliament to enact the fullest measure of prohibition being fully admitted.

SOME POINTS OF ADVANTAGE.

In approaching the Dominion Parliament with a request for an enlargement of the Canada Temperance Act, prohibitionists will be in a stronger position than they could be in applying for any other kind of prohibitory legislation.

They would be in the first place appealing to the Dominion Parliament for the enactment of legislation which that body has recently declared expedient. In the next place they would be simply asking for such changes in an existing law as would make it more effective in securing objects for which it is intended.

They would again be in the strong position of not asking the Dominion Parliament to legislate on the Plebiscite which Parliament has declared not a sufficient warrant for the enactment of a prohibitory law, the request would be simply for the conferring upon a province as a whole the power which sections of the province now possess. It would mean not the enactment of legislation for a province but the giving to the people of a province power to legislate for themselves.

From any standpoint except the standpoint of a desire to thwart public opinion in the interests of the liquor traffic, it is difficult to see a reasonable objection that Parliament could offer to the proposal for an enlargement of the scope of the Scott Act.

WHY THE SCOTT ACT WAS REPEALED.

The opponents of Prohibition seem never to tire of asserting that the Canada Temperance Act was repealed in the counties where it was in operation in Ontario and Quebec, because it had been a failure. It would be nearer the truth to say that the Scott Act was repealed because it was a success.

The situation at the time of the repeal contests was a peculiar one. Enforcement had been delayed by dispute and litigation over the meaning of the Act, the question of which Government was responsible for its enforcement, the right to license vendors for permitted purposes and other points. These questions were, however, settled. Enforcement was being successfully carried on. Much good was being accomplished. The traffic was being sorely crippled.

Just then, when the law was being made effective and very beneficial, before its good results had time to be fully shown, when the liquor party was fast weakening but was desperately endeavoring to make enforcement work as discreditable as possible to the whole community, repeal campaigns were hurried on. In many cases, the voting took place before the Act had been even nominally three years in operation.

The liquor traffic made a tremendous effort and won a success that easily discouraged temperance workers too much to heart. This useful weapon was unwisely dropped, and the temperance cause has suffered since through the failure of Prohibitionists to rally and renew the Scott Act fight.

Had we followed the wise example of our friends in the Maritime Provinces we should be much stronger than we are to-day. The liquor traffic would be weaker, our majorities in the plebiscite would have been more overwhelming. We may yet have to regain the ground we lost before we can make a further advance in securing a more comprehensive measure.

In this connection, however, it is worth noting that the Canada Temperance Act as it stands to-day, is a much better measure than it was when repeal votes were snatched in Ontario and Quebec counties. If the Scott Act were adopted again, it would be easier of enforcement and more effective in results.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

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

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

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

This journal will be in every respect reliable and readable. Every article will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or partizan. The literature of the old world and the new world will be ransacked for the most helpful and effective material. The price is very low.

Such literature will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince. It will talk to him quietly, in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterruptedly, when he cannot talk back and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of the talk.

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

Your help is asked in this great work. Every society should subscribe for and distribute hundreds of copies. This is the easiest and surest plan of making prohibition votes. Look at the terms:

Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative results. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes. And have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,
52 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto.

Selections.

WHO'LL BUY

(Suggested on seeing the advertisement of a wholesale liquor dealer.)

Forty casks of liquid woe—
Who'll buy?
Murder by the gallon. Oh!
Who'll buy?
Larceny and theft made thin,
Beggary and death thrown in,
Packages of liquid sin—
Who'll buy?
Foreign death imported pure—
Who'll buy?
Warranted not slow but sure—
Who'll buy?
Empty pockets by the cask,
Tangled brains by pint or flask,
Vice of any kind you ask—
Who'll buy?
Competition we defy—
Who'll buy?
Dye, to make the soul jet black;
Dye, to make the conscience slack;
Nothing vile do our casks lack—
Who'll buy?
Your loving
—UNCLE JIM in the League Journal.

TO NON-ABSTAINERS

We will not give it up. Our feasts it
brightens,
Why should we self deny for other
men?
And they the weak and sin-stained?
We despise them.
You cannot move us by your voice or
pen.
“Freedom we claim! In vain we try to
harrow
Our hearts with all your tales of sin
and woe.
Because some men are weak, shall we
be fettered?
Our liberty we will not let go.”
And are ye Christian men? And will
not hearken
To childhood's wailing, or to women's
tears?
Will you despise the cry that, mounting,
ringeth
With piteous pleading in the Saviour's
ears.
Oh for a tongue of fire to tell the story
Of blighted homes and ruined sinful
lives;
Of little children maimed and starved
and tortured;
Of slowly-murdered, silent, weeping
wives!
Of mothers whom the “drink” has turn-
ed to demons,
From whom all womanhood has passed
away;
Of lads whose bright young eyes its curse
has blighted,
Of maidens whom its power has led
astray.
Oh Christian men and women, Christ is
pleading
For lives of self-surrender, by His
grace,
Will you not leave the sin-polluted path-
way,
And help those sin-bound souls to seek
his face?
Then shall ye taste the freedom that he
giveth
To those who Him as King and Master
own;
And prove how blessed is His bondage
holy.
When He as King shall rule your heart
alone.

—S. S. Times.

THE ANTI-SALOON CRUSADE OF
CARRIE NATION.

“Mrs. Carrie Nation and her little
hatchet promise to become as famous
in the history of warfare with the saloon
as John Brown and his stalwart sons in
their attack on slavery. It is more than
an incident. It is a call to arms. If
legal authorities refuse to enforce the
laws enacted by the people, it simply
means an upheaval. This will either
bring defeat to the temperance and law-
abiding forces of the United States, and
a closer entrenchment of the saloon and
lawless elements, or it will bring glori-
ous victory. It will either enforce the

Prohibition law in Kansas or destroy
that law. If it enforces the law, the
results will be so apparent, the example
so contagious, that other States, where
Christian people govern, will take cour-
age and array themselves against the
enemy of the home and country.” Such
is the comment of the Ram's Horn on
the recent sensation caused by Mrs.
Nation's bold crusade against “illegal”
saloons in Kansas State.

Mrs. Nation is 54 years of age; her
maiden name was Moore. She married
early in life a Dr. Glyd, who, a year
after their marriage,

DIED OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.

having become an incorrigible drunkard
in so short a time. By his graveside
Carrie vowed eternal enmity to the
saloon.

Soon after that a sister married a man
who took to strong drink and spent
\$150,000 in a short time; his whole
fortune.

After some years she met David Na-
tion, and was married to him soon after.
Eight years ago Mr. and Mrs. Nation
moved to Medicine Lodge, Kansas.
This town was then the home of some of
the toughest characters on the plains.
Mrs. Nation made it her daily practice
to go into the seven saloons daily and
pray and sing for the cowboys, and others
who frequented them. Sometimes she
was not so peaceful. One saloon-keeper
made some savage threats to kill her if
she came near. She entered the saloon,
slapped him in the face, knocked the
glass out of his hand, and ordered him
out of town. He left never to return.
Six years ago she attacked the Medicine
Lodge saloons with rocks, sent some of
the proprietors to jail, and closed up
every den.

SINCE THEN NO LIQUOR HAS BEEN SOLD
in that place.

Two years ago she started out to raid
the saloons of Wichita, but the crowds
frightened her. Instead she went to
Kiowa and smashed two saloons there.
Then she returned to Wichita and
prayed for courage and did some good
work there.

During the intervening six years Mrs.
Nation and her hatchet rested, but she
now says that in these six years the
spirit of revolt against the demon rum
was working on her. A month ago it
became too strong to be borne longer
and she started on her second crusade.

Mrs. Nation chose Wichita for her first
assault. The last Wednesday in Decem-
ber, she warned the “joint” keepers to
close. The following morning she ap-
peared in the bar of the Carey Hotel
with her arms full of stones. In a mo-
ment she had smashed the big mirror
put holes in an indecent painting, and
crushed five stained-glass windows. She
got into the ante-room and did a thou-
sand dollars' worth of damage. She
was arrested and locked up. Habeas
Corpus proceedings were instituted and
carried to the Supreme Court, which
ordered her release pending trial. But

RATHER THAN FACE A JURY

and the chances of some unwelcome
exposures regarding the liquor traffic,
the prosecuting attorney of Sedgewick
County dismissed the proceedings
against Mrs. Nation, on the ground that
he believed her mentally unbalanced.

Tuesday, January 22nd, Mrs. Nation
turned up at Wichita again, and, accom-
panied by three women, started on an-
other anti-saloon round up. The four
women were armed with hatchets and
base-ball bats carefully concealed under
their cloaks. They smashed the plate
glass front in Burns' saloon, and then
made short work of all breakable stuff
in the ante-room. They failed to reach
the bar, because the proprietor stood
them off with a revolver.

Wednesday, she invaded Enterprise.
Followed by a crowd of women, she
went to the Klondike saloon. Mrs.
Nation was knocked down and rolled in
the gutter. She was jumped upon by
women who cried, “Kill her!” She
was too stout to struggle much, and she
endured with patience. As soon as
there was an opportunity she rose, with-
out showing a trace of excitement. Her
eyes flashed, but she was cool. She
stepped deliberately from the gutter to
the sidewalk, and, raising her hands in
the position of a platform orator, began
a temperance lecture. For a half-hour
she talked, and her wonderful nerve
and courage won her friends. Then she
went to the home of Mrs. Hoffman, wife

of the wealthiest man in Enterprise,
tied a piece of raw beef over an injured
eye, and returned again to her place on
the sidewalk.

When she left Enterprise that night a
howling mob followed her to the train
and amused itself by

CASTING EGGS AND EPITHETS.

Yet she did not seem to mind. Her
last words to Mrs. Hoffman, as the train
pulled out, were, “Good-bye; keep up
the good work. Don't let them open up
the rum-holes again.”

Saturday evening found her in Topeka,
and in an hour she made four ineffectual
attempts to enter “joints.” The saloon-
keepers had been warned. In the place
on Fourth Street, kept by A. Meyers
and his wife, she received a terrible
drubbing at the hands of Mrs. Meyers,
who wielded a broomstick, and cut Mrs.
Nation on the back of the head and
shoulders. When she entered Wm.
Ryan's saloon, Ryan, who is a six-footer,
grabbed her in his arms and placed her
outside the door. Two thousand men,
women and boys, followed Mrs. Nation
from place to place, and finally it was
necessary to get a posse of police for
her protection. After each rebuff she
would say, “Where's another ‘joint’?”
Then she would talk to the mob thus:
“This is not my work that I am doing.
It's God's work.”

On Sunday, Mrs. Nation took a rest,
and Monday morning she made haste to
the State House. She found Governor
Stanley in his office, and immediately
opened up to him. It was a painful
hour for the Governor that he spent.
Probably no other Governor ever had
such an experience.

Mrs. Nation put her questions direct
and quick as lightning.

Governor Stanley questioned her
method in trying to stamp out the
saloons.

“Well, Governor, have you got a bet-
ter one?” said Mrs. Nation.

“No, I don't think I have.”

“Then, what are you going to do?”

She reminded him of his

OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION

and execute the laws. She drew from
him an admission that rum shops are
against the law.

“Why, then, don't you close them?”
said she.

The Governor pleaded that he was
powerless. “What can I do?” he said.

Calm and clear came Mrs. Nation's
reply: “Call out the militia. You can
close every ‘joint’ in Kansas, if you
will, Governor Stanley.” Then rising
from her seat, she looked him squarely
in the face and said: “You can do it, if
you want to, but you won't. But you
are a law-breaker if you don't. You took
your oath of office to keep the constitu-
tion. If you refuse my request you are
not only a lawbreaker but a perjurer.”

Then Mrs. Nation took another tack
and finally secured from the Governor a
promise that if she would induce the
prosecuting attorneys to put the “joint”
keepers in jail he would try and find a
way to keep them there.

Mrs. Nation was almost beside herself
with joy, and she kept repeating, “Oh,
praise God!”

The Governor got rid of her by refer-
ring her to the Attorney General, who
referred her to the City Attorney, and
so on down the line of officials. But she
gave each of these men a spicy sauce.
She accused all of them of dodging,
“but,” said she, “you can't dodge my
hatchet.”

Is Mrs. Nation insane? If so, few of
her acts indicate it. She is a woman of
most remarkable nerve and coolness.
She speaks well, and seemingly is never
caught unprepared for any emergency.
She is willing to accept rough usage be-
cause firm in the belief that she is doing
good and will win her fight. She de-
clares she will not stop until Kansas is
free from rum sellers.—The War Cry.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

How can we as temperance voters
make our influence felt at the coming
election is a question that is troubling a
good many of the members just now.
It is plain that we have nothing to hope
for from either of the political parties
into which the country is divided. Both
have treated the question of prohibi-
tion with contempt and have virtually
shown their want of faith in the temper-
ance voters by refusing to give any
measure of prohibition in answer to the
demands of the people.

A petition with 900,000 signatures was
presented to the late Conservative Gov-
ernment asking for the total prohibition
of the liquor traffic, and in reply they
gave us the Royal Commission composed
of members who were with one excep-
tion opposed to prohibition. Its report
was a foregone conclusion from the be-
ginning. We asked for bread—they
gave us a stone.

The Liberal party, then in opposition,
about this time met in convention and
made a bid for the temperance vote by
promising to submit the question to the
people and to abide by the result. There
is no doubt that it was largely owing to
the temperance vote that the Liberals
attained to power. Many temperance
Conservatives who had lost faith in their
party on the question were led to vote
for the Liberal candidates in the hopes
that that party would prove faithful to
its promises.

High hopes were entertained by its
friends when the Liberal party was re-
turned to power. The plebiscite was
taken: 278,000 votes were cast for probi-
hibition, 264,000 in round numbers
against it, a clear majority of 14,000 in
favor of the total prohibition of the
liquor traffic. The vote “was a remark-
able one,” said the Premier. We must
take steps to carry out the will of the
people.” Six months after, prohibi-
tionists were dumbfounded to learn from
him that there was an implied agree-
ment, not between the Government and
the prohibitionists, but between the
political wire-pullers of the party, that
unless a majority of the votes on the
lists were polled in favor of prohibition
no law would follow. Some of those
lists were seven years old—only two
were new.

We asked for fish—they gave us a
scorpion.

What are we going to do about it?
The opposition say “turn the Govern-
ment out.” But who will take their
places? The Conservatives have made
no statement as to what they mean to
do. That means they will do nothing.
We have their record of seventeen
years before us and it affords us no hope.
What are we going to do? The ques-
tion is a hard one and we would like to
have the opinion of some of our readers
who have given this question serious
consideration. For ourselves we believe
that we should use all the influence we
have to secure the nomination of tried
and true prohibitionists, and then vote
for the man who represents our princi-
ples regardless of the party to which he
belongs.

The N. S. Templar.

THE BEER POISONING EPIDEMIC.

The Medical Officer of Health for
Manchester, in the report on the out-
break of arsenical poisoning which he
has just issued, answers some of the
questions which a Royal Commission has
been deputed to solve.

He declares, first, that the persons,
numbering at least two thousand, who
have been poisoned by arsenic in the
district, were all adults, and that this
fact practically proves that the poison
was contained in beer or stout, but not
in bread, jam, or cheap sweets.

He states, secondly, that the persons
affected were not necessarily in the
habit of drinking to excess, as in some
cases the sufferers drank only a small
quantity of beer daily. The medical
officer concludes that the beer contained
a large amount of arsenic.

A third point, which has been raised
by the brewers in reply to those who
would prohibit the use of substitutes in
brewing, concerns the purity of malt;
as to this, Dr. Niven remarks that the
arsenic is present in some malts, and
may be traced to the use of inferior
coke in the malt kiln; where it is de-
posited on the grain. In brewing, the
arsenic might, however, have been re-
moved from the malt more readily if
arsenical sugars had not been used and
if the arsenic had not been deposited on
the vats and tanks.

Dr. Niven shows from a comparison of
statistics that over a hundred deaths
may be attributed to the poisoned beer,
and concludes that it is impossible to
say definitely that the danger is over.
Here, surely, are facts enough to justify
the passage of a short Bill to compel
brewers to take greater precautions in
the manufacture of beer. If we wait two
or three years for the report of the
Royal Commission the case for such a
Bill can be no stronger than it is
already.—League Journal.

ONLY AN OUTCAST.

"Only an outcast!" a low voice said, With the curl of the lip and a toss of the head, As she haughtily passed her by.

"Only an outcast!" what made her so? 'Twas whiskey that trucked the first hard blow And made her an orphan child.

"Only an outcast!" a Magdalene, An object of pity, unclean, unclean, Polluted without and within;

"Only an outcast!" rum led the way, And has brought her to what she is to-day— And it was legally sold

"Only an outcast!" Society's bane— And naught can efface the indelible stain, Her sorrows she must endure.

"Only an outcast!" Ah! who shall bear The weight of her sin and shame up there Before the Judge's face!

IN A SMOKING CAR.

"I saw a sad sight in a restaurant this morning," remarked the cracked wheat and oat-meal drummer to the attentive reporter.

feeble motion the poor fellow finally succeeded in undoing the bundle. It contained nothing but a newly-baked brick!

"You don't call that pressed corn beef?" demanded the waiter; "why it's nothing but a brick!" "Probably it dropped from his hat," suggested a customer.

"A gentleman who had just entered and was brushing back the tangled hair of the dreamer said, 'I knew this man when he used to give champagne suppers and his check was good for twenty-five thousand dollars!'"

WORM LEECHES AND HUMAN LEECHES.

Take a leech; press all the blood out of it. Now, I will show you a trick of license economy:—I take a lancet, draw a scratch on my arm, and say to the leech—"Suck." It does. Just look at it.

I want to show you the statesmanship of license advocates. I take the leech and squeeze it; two or three drops of blood come from its mouth and I swallow them, and say I have gained so much blood.

Liquor men come into your State and the law drops a scratch on your business life and sticks them on, and says "Suck." See them grow fat as they live on the business life of the city and country!

A GREAT OFFER.

READ CAREFULLY.

You need this paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets hotter and hotter, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 2.

THE CAMP FIRE,

52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

A CART-LOAD OF FUN.



This is a new book, just published, and contains One Hundred and Sixty-four funny Stories, Anecdotes and Jokes by such famous humorists as Mark Twain, Max Adler, Jack Hillings, Bill Nye, B. J. Burlette, and many others.

A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Pots and the Light-colored Red Man," "How to Go a Courting," "Baumgartner's Trip," "Stow's Elephant Story," "Marriage Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones's Burial," "The Facts About Sam Snyder," "Deacon Amos Tederian Discusses Dulce," "The Sad Case of Filly du Bois," "The Dead Gulch Christmas Tree," "A Primeval Scrap," "Matthy Became Reconciled," "Uncle Ephraim's Wisdom," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Scourged," "How the Tired Patient Man Had His Feelings Upset," "Why the Tree Man Departed," "Jones's Naps," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 143 others.

FAMOUS DIALECT RECITATIONS.



This book contains a large and careful selection of the most popular recitations in the Yankee, Negro, German, Irish, and Dutch dialects, as selected by the leading elocutionists of the day.

"Old Daddy Turner," "Paddy's Courting," "Sambo's Dilemma," "Davy and Golar," "The Harkley Boot-black," "Little Johnnie's Christmas," "Jude's Wife," "Uncle Anderson on Prosperity," "The Irishman's panorama," "Biddy's Troubles," etc., etc.

Famous Comic Recitations.



This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred and ten of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day.

Old Nose Counted," "O'Grady's Goat," "The Tale of Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jinglelaw's Surprise," "Mich's Courtship," "Josiah," "Nora Murphy and the Spirit," "The Countryman at the Show," "Unsensibly Utter," "Taking Toll," "How Society Got a Hair," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 55 others.

THE MODEL Book of Dialogues.



A large and valuable collection of Dialogues, both dramatic and comic, for School Exhibitions and Public and Private Entertainments.

so great as to provide something for every occasion. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

Fifteen Complete Novelettes BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.



This book contains Fifteen Complete Novelettes by fifteen of the most famous authors of America and Europe.

MARY KYLE DALLAS; Miss J. Jones's Duties; "Devil's River," by HORATIO ALGER, JR.; "The Uncle from India," by OLIVER OPTIC; "The Last Plank," by NED BENTLEY; "The Phantom Train," by PAUL PARTNOR; and "Sam's Jack's Cow," by TOM P. MORRIS.

Modern Entertainments.



"Modern Entertainments" is the title of a new book by Mrs. Elsie W. Merriman, describing numerous forms of entertainment for evening companies which have been successfully given in all parts of the country.

so numerous and varied are the entertainments described that it will furnish all the material needed in this line for many successive seasons.