



# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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

## THE PLEBISCITE.

We have delayed the issue of the October Camp Fire as long as possible, so as to give our readers the fullest obtainable report of the results of the voting in every part of the Dominion.

Full returns have been received for the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. Returns have been received for all the constituencies of Quebec, excepting Gaspé, which may give a majority of 2,000 against prohibition. The returns for Gaspé will have to be added to the figures given below for Quebec. Estimates are made regarding the Territories and British Columbia, from which full returns have not yet been received. These estimates are safe.

	Votes Polled	
	For.	Against.
Ontario.....	154,490	115,275
Nova Scotia.....	24,648	5,433
New Brunswick....	23,878	8,028
P. E. Island.....	9,461	1,148
Manitoba.....	12,293	2,950
Quebec.....	28,321	120,231
	263,101	253,031

It is estimated that the Northwest Territories will give a majority of about 2,500, and British Columbia about 1,500 in favor of Prohibition.

The majority against prohibition from Gaspé and full returns from the west will make the result of the plebiscite in round figures about as follows:

Majority for prohibition outside Quebec .....	106,000
Majority against prohibition in Quebec.....	93,000
Net prohibition majority	13,000

## REPRESENTATION.

The electoral districts of Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, West Toronto, Ottawa, Pictou and Halifax, and Cape Breton each elect two Members of the House of Commons. St. John City, N.B., elects one member and St. John City, with the county added, elects another. In the following table St. John city and county are counted as one constituency returning two members. If the constituencies are classified according to their majorities and the members classified according to the votes of their constituencies, we get the following result:

	Constituencies.		Representatives.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ontario.....	71	18	71	21
Quebec.....	8	57	8	57
Nova Scotia.....	16	1	10	1
New Brunswick....	10	3	11	3
P. E. Island.....	5	0	5	0
Manitoba.....	7	0	7	0
N. W. Territories..	4	0	4	0
British Columbia..	3	2	3	3
Total	124	81	128	85
Majority	43		43	

## THE SALOON MUST GO.

**There is not a vice or a disease or a calamity of any kind that has not its frequent rise in a Public-house.**—*Times London Eng.*

Public-houses are just so many allurements and ambushes, so many traps and pitfalls in the paths of working men.—*Rt. Hon. Earl Cairns.*

**THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS THE HEAVIEST DRAG UPON THE PROGRESS, THE DEEPEST DISGRACE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.**—*New York Tribune.*

In the whole English language I can find no word that strikes more terror to my soul than the one word, RUM.—*T. V. Powderly.*

**The evil ought not to be permitted to grow in order that the police may be called in to repress it. Prevention is not only better than cure, but prevention is a duty, and cure is a lame halting attempt to undo an evil which we have wilfully permitted.**—*Cardinal Manning*

Formerly Maine produced nearly ten thousand barrels of beer annually, but has fallen to seven barrels in consequence of the local enforcement of prohibitory law.—*President of Brewers Congress.*

*We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the drink traffic is the fruitful source of a large portion of the crime and misery of our land, and that the open bar and saloon with public treating system are largely responsible for the sad results.*—*York County (Ont.) Grand Jury.*

Maine fifty years ago had 13 distilleries; now none.  
Then, 400 open-bar taverns; now none.  
Then, 10,000 drunkards; now 2,000.  
Then, 2,000 grog shops; now none.  
Then, 200 delirium tremens deaths; now fifty.  
Then 1,500 rum paupers; now very few.  
Then poverty; now plenty.  
Then wretchedness; now happiness.  
—*Censor.*

*It is too clear that the rapid extension of this saloon drinking is threatening the very life of this community; that it is producing a physical and moral pestilence more deadly, in the deepest sense, than any other plague which infested cities of the east; that it is bringing great masses of our working classes into a self-imposed bondage, more complete and more degrading than slavery itself; that it is not only filling the present with unspeakable misery and vice, but blighting the prospect of labor for the future.*—*Prof. Goldwin Smith.*

## ORGANIZATION.

It is expected that the prohibitionists in the different parts of Canada will keep up the electoral district and county organizations which were so effective in the recent campaign. There is much hard earnest work ahead of us in the near future. The prohibition question is a political one in Canada to an extent that it has not hitherto been.

The details of any legislation to be enacted will be of the utmost importance. These details will be settled by Members of Parliament whose action will be largely influenced by the attitude of their constituents. The battle will not be won when a prohibitory law is enacted. The work of enforcement must follow the work of legislation. The fight has only begun.

It is desirable that there should be not merely a union of prohibition forces in the different constituencies, but that there should also be in every locality a definite organization that can when needful, rally round it the united support of all the churches, temperance societies and other bodies that are opposed to the liquor traffic.

Such an organization will not be a rival to any existing society. It is rather the legislative committee of the whole, not holding weekly meetings but having ready, officers and executive committee; and forming a nucleus round which existing agencies will rally when the time comes for work. It will also provide regularly appointed officers upon whom will rest the responsibility for initiating action when necessary.

Many communications have already come to the Alliance Office asking for rules or constitution for local organization. It will be easy for experienced temperance workers in any place to draft a scheme that will suit the necessities of their own locality. For the aid of those who desire suggestions the following draft is submitted, being one that was widely used in the plebiscite campaign as well as in other contests in different parts of the Dominion.

## SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL LEAGUES.

(NOTE.—The words printed in italics are to be changed to suit the necessities or views of the workers in different localities.)

### 1. NAME.

This organization shall be known as the *Waterville Prohibition League.*

### 2. OBJECTS.

The object of the *League* shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

### 3. METHODS.

With this object in view the *League* shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principle and methods of the *League*, and the declaration through the ballot box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

## 4. MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the *League* may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:

### Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the *Waterville Prohibition League*, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said *League*.

### 5. FEES.

The membership fee shall be *twenty-five cents per year, payable in advance.*

### 6. OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

### 7. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and *nine* other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the *League* may deem necessary or advisable.

### 8 MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the *League* will be held the *First Tuesday* of the month of *October*. Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. *Nine* members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the *League* there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

### 9. BY-LAWS.

The *League* may enact any By-Laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

### 10. AMENDMENTS.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

## A GOOD CREATURE OF GOD.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie said:—I have heard a man with a bottle of whisky before him have the impudence and assurance to say—"Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving"; and he would persuade me that what was made in the still-pot was a creature of God. In one sense it is so, but in the same sense so is arsenic, so is oil of vitriol, so is prussic acid. Think of a fellow tossing off a glass of vitriol, and excuse himself by saying that it is a creature of God. He would not use many such creatures, that's all I'll say. Whisky is good in its own place. There is nothing like whisky in this world for preserving a man when he is dead. But it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man put him in whisky, if you want to kill a living man put the whisky into him.

# The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

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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, OCTOBER, 1898

## THE PLEBISCITE RETURNS.

Returns of the votes polled on September 20th, will not be complete for some time. There are remote constituencies in some provinces in which the receiving of returns from the different polls, and the transmission thereof to Ottawa will occupy some time. These are however, so few that they will not affect the general result. Complete figures are available for the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Ontario. All Quebec constituencies have reported except Gaspé which may give a majority of 2,000 against.

The following table, gives the complete majority for each of the provinces named, and an estimate of the probable majority for prohibition in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, from which places sufficient returns have been received to show that at least the estimate made will be realized.

	Majority for Prohibition	Majority against Prohibition
Ontario	30,224	
Nova Scotia	20,243	
New Brunswick	15,850	
Prince Edward Island	8,315	
Manitoba	9,371	
Northwest Territories	2,500	
British Columbia	1,500	
Quebec		93,905

Total 106,063 93,905

Net Prohibition Majority 12,098

### PROHIBITIONISTS AHEAD.

There is ample evidence that in some cities improper practices by some antis were effective in making the vote against prohibition larger than it had a right to be. It is not possible to estimate the extent of this increase, which however failed to defeat us. The fact of a majority for prohibition is clear. The Dominion of Canada has declared against the liquor traffic.

### A POLITICAL COMPLICATION.

It is also claimed that a political consideration materially lessened the prohibition vote, making the majority secured less than a full expression of the desire of the people for a prohibitory law, this consideration being an anxiety to relieve the Government from the necessity of promoting legislation against the liquor traffic, and so making an enemy of that active and unscrupulous power. It is said that this fear was specially potent in Quebec, the energetic campaigning of French-Canadian members of the Government and other Liberal political leaders

against prohibition being adduced as evidence

Apart from these matters however there are important features of the vote regarding which there can be no difference of opinion, which are both interesting and important, and which ought to be carefully considered. Only a few of them can be dealt with just now.

### THE CITIES MAINLY ANTI.

As was expected a majority of the cities and largest towns, the strongholds of the liquor traffic, voted "No." There are exceptions. Halifax, St. John, Brantford, Winnipeg and some other large towns voted "Yes," but as a rule the urban constituencies went against prohibition. The partly rural constituencies of Victoria, B. C., Lincoln, and East York owed their "No" majorities entirely to votes in the cities of Victoria, St. Catharines and Toronto, respectively. The voting strength of the prohibitionists is greatest in agricultural districts and in the villages and smaller towns.

### GERMAN AND FRENCH OPPOSITION.

The German and French elements of our population were found to be hostile to prohibition, the English, Irish and Scotch strongly in its favor. Outside of the cities of London, Hamilton, Kingston, three ridings of Toronto, and the three partly urban constituencies mentioned in the last paragraph, every constituency in the Dominion that has not a large French or German vote, declared in favor of prohibition. This is the most striking and probably the most important detail of the vote.

Nine anti-prohibition constituencies have just been named in which an electorate of British origin voted "No." German voters defeated prohibition in five constituencies in Ontario. French votes defeated prohibition in five constituencies in Ontario, three in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia and fifty-seven in Quebec. The remaining hundred and twenty-five constituencies all voted "Yes."

### THE VOTE BY PROVINCES.

There are seventeen electoral districts in Nova Scotia. The only one that voted "No" is Richmond, in which there is a large French population. The anti majority in this district was 28. The other sixteen constituencies voted "yes" by an aggregate majority of 20,271.

New Brunswick has thirteen separate constituencies. Three of these, Gloucester, Kent and Victoria, with large French elements, voted "No" by a majority of 835. The remaining ten counties gave a majority of 16,085 for prohibition.

Prince Edward Island has five constituencies, every one of which voted a very emphatic "Yes," their aggregate prohibition majority being 8,315.

Ontario has 80 constituencies. Eighteen voted "No." Nine of them, entirely English-speaking, have been named. Those in which German votes are numerous are East Bruce, North Perth, North Waterloo, South Waterloo and Welland. Those in which French votes are strong, are South Essex, Nipissing, Ottawa, Prescott and Russell. The aggregate anti majority in these eighteen was 15,866. The 62 others gave a net prohibition majority of 33,957.

Manitoba has seven constituencies all of which gave substantial majorities for prohibition. The aggregate majority for the Province was 9,371.

In the North-West Territories there are four constituencies, all of which went for prohibition. Full returns of the voting have not yet been received.

British Columbia contains five constituencies. Four gave majorities for prohibition. One gave a majority against. We have not yet learned the exact figures of the majorities.

Quebec is the only Province that went against prohibition. It contains 65 constituencies. Eight of these gave majorities for prohibition aggregating 4,018. The other 57 gave anti majorities aggregating about 97,000.

### REPRESENTATION.

There are in the Dominion 205 constituencies, represented in the House of Commons by 213 members. Seven constituencies, namely, Victoria, B.C., London, Hamilton, West Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., Pictou, Cape Breton and Halifax, elect two members each. The constituencies in favor of prohibition far outnumber those opposed. They have a much larger population. If we take the record of the plebiscite by Provinces—calling the Territories for convenience a Province, and by constituencies, and then list the members of Parliament by the constituencies they represent, we get the following interesting table, which ought to be considered along with the table of the "Yes" and "No" votes polled, which will shortly be published in official form:

	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition	Majority for.
Provinces	7	1	6
Constituencies	124	81	43
Representatives	128	85	43

### THE SITUATION.

The situation is serious, but it is definite. The progressive spirit and high moral aims of the Anglo-Saxon race are in advance of those of our fellow-citizens of continental origin. We must live side by side in unity, sustaining and aiding each other, sacrificing personal prejudices to amity and the broad, high patriotism that sinks individual preferences for the common good. There cannot, however, be any sacrifice of principle. No progressive Canadian community must be subjected to peril of property or character or life, because a minority lags behind in the march of progress.

Statesmanship has a problem to face, but true statesmanship will not hesitate to face it. Nor need there be any fear that the majority will fail to have the utmost respect and consideration for their dissenting brothers, who in turn will be too wise and too honorable to refuse recognition of the rights of those who are in the majority. Only in this way can we maintain the splendid record that our country is making to-day, and attain the broad position that our nation must win out of her great opportunities, if we are only united, forbearing towards each other and fearlessly loyal to the right.

### AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Following up the Dominion Prohibition Plebiscite, a meeting of the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee was convened on Tuesday, October 4th. A very large attendance of members was present, presided over by Chairman, Dr. J. J. Maclaren.

After a careful and thorough discussion of the recent vote, and the present position of the prohibition movement, the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved that this meeting of the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee desires to express its satisfaction at the victory achieved on September 20th, in the recording of so substantial a majority in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and is specially gratified to find in favor of such legislation, not merely a strong majority of voters, but a large majority of all the constituencies represented in Parliament,

and seven out of the eight provinces of the Dominion.

"That this meeting desires to acknowledge with much pleasure the many congratulations received in view of the victory, manifesting as they do, the wide-spread interest taken in the recent campaign, and the satisfaction with which the friends of moral reform in different countries, hail the fact that the people of the Dominion of Canada are resolved to rid their country of the wrong and shame of legislation sustaining the liquor traffic.

"That the secretary be instructed to write immediately to the different Provincial Campaign Committees urging them all to perfect and make permanent their provincial and local organizations so as to unite the prohibitionists in wise and earnest work, following up the advantage that has been gained, until a law of total prohibition is thoroughly enforced in every part of Canada.

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

"That this Executive Committee desires to place on record its high appreciation of the loyalty, earnestness and ability of the workers in the different provinces who so harmoniously and effectively united to secure the expression of public opinion in favor of prohibition, that has been so generally and unmistakably made."

The secretary presented a statement showing that the total expenditure on literature account had exceeded \$5,000, and that when all collections were made there would be a deficit of about \$1,000 to be voted to the literature fund.

The secretary also stated that the total quantity of campaign literature supplied through the Alliance office during the contest, besides a large number of official communications, were as follows.

	Number.	Pages.
4-page leaflets,	3,725,000	14,900,000
2-page leaflets,	4,300,000	8,600,000
Pointers,	672,000	1,344,000
Total,	8,757,000	25,964,000

Cartoons, 40,000.  
Posters, 10,000.

### THE NEXT STEP

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee the officers of the Dominion Alliance have communicated with the Dominion Government asking for an interview at which the attention of the Government will be called to the result of the voting, and a request made for the speedy enactment of a prohibitory law.

All the peculiarities of the situation will no doubt be carefully considered. It is unfortunate that any part of the Dominion or any section of the population should be found hostile to a proposition that has received such general and strong endorsement. No one for a moment could however justify a suggestion so unreasonable as that the progress of moral reform should be interfered with because Quebec is so far behind the rest of the Dominion.

We may rely upon the earnestness, resoluteness and wisdom of the Dominion Alliance Executive. They have already declared their opinion in no uncertain terms. It is reasonable and right that the Government should be given an opportunity to consider the situation. It is not likely that there will be any unreasonable delay.

Meantime we must remember that the battle is not over. A prohibitory law has yet to be enacted. It has then to be enforced. The present duty is to perfect and make permanent our organizations, to prepare for more work and even harder work. If we are true to the responsibilities now resting upon us, we may look for such further speedy results as may give our Dominion a still more advanced position as the civilized nation that is freer than all others from the terrible curse of intemperance.

THE FIGURES.

Subjoined is a full statement of the votes for and against prohibition so far as they have been received.

ONTARIO.

Table listing Ontario regions (Addington, Algoma, Bothwell, etc.) with columns for Yes, No, and Majorities.

QUEBEC.

Table listing Quebec regions (Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauport, etc.) with columns for Yes, No, and Majorities.

Table listing Chamby and Vercheres, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chateauguay, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Compton, Drumchester, Drummond & Arthabaska, Gaspé, Hochelaga, Huntington, Joliette, Jacques-Cartier, Kamouraska, Labelle, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Ives, L'Islet, Lotbiniere, Lisonneuve, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montmagny, Montmorin, Montreal, St. Anne, Montreal, St. Antoine, Montreal, St. James, Montreal, St. Lawrence, Montreal, St. Mary, Nicolet, Pontiac, Portneuf, Quebec, E., Quebec, C., Quebec, W., Quebec, Co., Richmond & Wolf, Richelieu, Rimouski, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's & Iberville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Town, Soulanges, Stanstead, Temiscouata, Terrabonne, Three River & St. Maurice, Two-Mounts, Vaudreuil, Yamaska, Wright.

Total... 28,320 120,231 4,018 95,923 Net majority against prohibition 91,905, omitting Gaspé.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table listing Nova Scotia regions (Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Cape Breton, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Inverness, King's, Lunenburg, Pictou, Richmond, Shelburne and Queen's, Victoria, Yarmouth).

Total... 31,648 5,403 20,271 28 Net Prohibition majority, 29,243.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Table listing New Brunswick regions (Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, King's, Northumberland, Restigouche, Sunbury and Queen's, St. John Co., St. John city, Victoria, Westmoreland, York).

Total... 23,876 8,026 16,685 835 Net Prohibition majority, 15,850.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Table listing Prince Edward Island regions (King's, East Prince, West Prince, East Queen's, West Queen's) with columns for Yes, No, and Majorities.

Totals... 9,401 1,140 8,315 Net Prohibition majority, 8,315.

MANITOBA.

Table listing Manitoba regions (Brandon, Lisgar, Macdonald, Marquette, Provencher, Selkirk, Winnipeg) with columns for Yes, No, and Majorities.

12,203 2,050 9,313 Prohibition Majority 9,313

WHAT OUR COUNTRY NEEDS.

God give us men, a time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy. Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor, men who will not lie. Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking. Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog. In public duty and in private thinking, For, while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds, Their large professions and their little deeds Mingle in selfish strife; lo, Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps. —Dr. J. G. Holland.

THE REAL QUESTION.

What shall we do with the dram-shop? If we refuse to face this question to-day, we may have to face, to-morrow, the question, "What will the dram shop do with us?" Shall we regulate it? We have tried it for 100 years, and to-day it regulates the regulation. Prohibit it in spots? As well try to cure pyaemia by washes and salves, for the poison, alcohol, is in the very blood of the nation. The question is not what your private appetite or mine may be, not what the moral quality of the wine glass may be, but what shall be done with this public institution, the liquor traffic—the saloon, that claims protection from courts, and police and fire departments. It is a public institution, amenable to public laws, and, as all of our public institutions, must bow before the requirements of the public good. If law cannot be demanded against private appetites, neither can needed law be refused because some private appetites will suffer thereby.—(Christian Statesman.

THE OLD SUPERSTITION THAT GROG IS A GOOD THING FOR MEN BEFORE,

DURING OR AFTER A MARCH HAS BEEN PROVED BY SCIENTIFIC MEN OF ALL NATIONS TO BE A FALLACY, AND IS STILL MAINTAINED BY MEN WHO MISTAKE THE CRAVINGS ARISING SOLELY FROM HABIT FOR THE PROMPTING OF NATURE. THE USE OF SPIRITS IN COLD WEATHER HAS BEEN WELL TESTED DURING THE VARIOUS POLAR EXPEDITIONS, THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF WHICH CONDEMN IT AS A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST COLD. — General Lord Wolseley.

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1803-4-5 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related, special attention being given to details of most interest and value to Canadians.

Prohibition workers found it a "mine" of information, and many of them desired to have its articles put into a form adapted for permanent use and reference. This has been done by binding and indexing the twelve numbers which were issued.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. In it are full and accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; covering nearly every field of available fact and argument, and including a great number of tables compiled with the utmost care. It also contains a record of the important events of the years named, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

CONTENTS.

Among a great many subjects comprehensively treated, are the following:—

- The Liquor traffic in Different Countries;—Legislation Relating to the Liquor Traffic;—The Working of High License;—Prohibition in the Northwest;—Prohibition in Maine;—Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition in Pitcairn Island;—The Canada Temperance Act;—Local Option;—The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—The Gothenburg System;—The Question of Jurisdiction;—Constitutional Prohibition in the United States;—The Plebiscite Movement;—The Plebiscite Returns;—The Drink Bill of Canada;—The Drink Bill of Great Britain;—The Drink Bill of the United States;—The Drink Bill of Christendom;—The Indirect cost of the Liquor Traffic;—Drink and Mortality;—Alcohol in Medicine;—Beer Drinking and its Results;—Drunkenness and Crime in Canada;—Drunkenness and Crime in the United States;—Drunkenness and Crime in Great Britain;—Drunkenness and Crime in other Countries;—The French Treaty;—Beer and Light Wines;—Adulteration of Liquors;—The Revenue Question;—The Compensation Question;—The Liberty Question;—Bible Wines;—Total abstinence and Longevity;—The Catholic Church and the Temperance Question.

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It will be a splendid handbook for speakers and writers in the Prohibition campaign.

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



## Selections

## A HYMN OF PRAISE

A song of joy and praise  
Now sing we to our God,  
Whose love hath lit with living rays  
The path our feet have trod.

Weary we oft have been,  
Ready to faint and fail;  
The fight was long, the foe was keen,  
And scarce might we prevail.

Yet mighty is God's might,  
Faith triumphed over fear;  
Calm, mid the fury of the fight,  
We know that He is near.

Heroes and leaders fall,  
Still treads our army on;  
And still shall ring our battle call  
Till victory be won.

We dare not yield the fight  
Till drink and darkness flee;  
Our leader is the Lord of light,  
Our guerdon, Victory!

Then forward to the end,  
Our loyalty to prove,  
Our progress speed, our cause defend,  
In faith, and hope, and love.  
—*Allen S. Laing.*

## A TEMPERANCE SHOUT.

Hail to the morning whose rising is  
bright!  
The star of our triumph hath ushered  
it in;

Sorrow and anger go out in its light,  
And terror disheartens the army of  
sin.

The foe laid low no more shall go  
The works of the Lord to mar;  
Then let him be laid in the grave we've  
made,

With the wreck of his bloody car!

Come, sisters and brothers we'll sing  
and rejoice,

And leap at the fall of the terrible foe  
We have won and those who made  
right their choice,

Have laid the pride of the spoiler  
low.

One shout pour out, as we close the  
rout,

To the light of our morning star;  
Loud utter the peal till the green woods  
reel

And echo the wild Hurrah!

Pour it again for the cold-water boys  
Who have marched in the ranks of  
our fearless band;

Roll it away like a single voice  
Till the shout is heard all over the  
land.

Then pour one more like a torrent's  
roar,

Till the clouds above us jar,  
And the broad blue sky shall shake to  
the cry

Of our brave Hurrah! Hurrah!

Shout for the girls, the cold-water girls,  
Who trip it so well in our victor  
dance!

We'll ring the cheer till the wide air  
whirls

Far up and away in the blue expanse.  
Well done each one in the race begun,  
In the field of the bloodless war.

Peal high and aloud the chorus proud,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

—*George S. Burleigh.*

## HAPPY HOMES.

## DIALOGUE FOR TWO GIRLS.

## First Girl

Oh, how happy is the homestead  
Where the temperance fairy dwells!  
All is peaceful and harmonious  
As the chime of evening bells.  
But where drink doth bind its victims,  
In a cruel deadly chain,  
There is brawling, there is sorrow,  
There is trouble: fear and pain.

## Second Girl

There the little children tremble,  
And the tiny feet are bare,  
Every day there hangs the shadow  
Of an ever-present care.  
But the temperance home is glad some  
As the days of golden spring,  
For abstaining means rejoicing,  
And the pledge doth blessing bring.

## First Girl

When the wages at the tavern  
All for fiery drops are spent,  
On the home there cometh darkness,  
Nought is known of sweet content.  
Wife and little ones are starving,  
Illness, weakness, need increase—  
While the hard-earned wage is wasted  
For the drink that endeth peace.

## Second Girl.

But when all are pledged abstainers,  
Happy is the home and bright;  
Shadows fade away and vanish  
In the dawn of fairest light.  
In the cupboard there is plenty,  
Flowers wreath the garden gay,  
And the little ones are smiling,  
All is merry as the May!

## First Girl.

Oh, that drink may never darken  
"Home sweet home," we love so well  
May the shining temperance fairy  
In our midst forever dwell!

## Second Girl.

May our homes be homes of temper-  
ance,  
Witnessing to one and all  
Blessings, beauty, joy, and brightness—  
All good gifts to temperance fall.

## Both.

Drink we will refuse for ever,  
And wh'er our steps may roam,  
We'll resolve through all life's changes,  
Ours shall be a temperance home!  
One and all be firm abstainers,  
Keep the darksome cloud away;  
Let your homes be bright with temp-  
erance,  
Free from harmful drink for aye!

—*Temperance Record.*

## FLASH.

"It's broke, Miss L. Take it back."  
A small brown hand held up a pledge-  
card wrapped in a bit of tissue, and  
such a tone of misery, shame, and  
despair rang in the words that I  
hastened to say consolingly: "Never  
mind, Flash; I will get you another  
card if you will be more careful."

"But it's broke, the pledge is broke.  
I've been drinking."

"Drinking, Flash!" I cried hotly;  
for this boy, vile, dirty, ignorant as he  
was, had a place very near my heart,  
and I had hoped much from him.

Flash was one of the boys that had  
been brought into the Little West-  
Side mission, and, though small and  
thin from want of proper food, was  
bright, cheerful, truthful, and so  
noticeably quick as to have earned for  
himself the name of "Flash" among  
his street comrades. As he stood  
leaning against the door in a hopeless  
way I looked at him sharply, and  
saw great red welts all along his neck  
and running down under his ragged  
collar. There were marks, too, on his  
hands, and a tangle of brown hair  
partly hid a dark line across his fore-  
head.

"Tell me about it, Flash," I said  
gently enough now.

"It's nothing," said he hesitatingly;  
"only I did mean to keep my word.  
You know, ma'am that Billy and I  
live with father down the alley there,  
and how father drinks and beats us  
when he chances to feel like it; and  
sometimes he brings the stuff home  
and tries to make us drink, but we  
never have since we promised till last  
night. He was powerful bad then.

We heard him cursing as he came up  
the stairs, and I'd just time to hide  
Billy before he came in. He had a  
big bottle full of something, and made  
me bring a cup, and said that I should  
drink anyway. But I wouldn't a-  
drunked if he'd killed me, and he knew  
it, I guess, for he began asking for  
Billy, and said he wouldn't be such an  
obstinate fool. I was hoping he  
wouldn't find him, but he did. I tell  
you I was afraid then. Billy's only  
six, but he's a lion. Father dragged  
him along by the collar, and told him  
that he had something good for him  
in the bottle. Billy told him that he  
knew what it was, and that he'd never  
drink it. Why, 'twould 'a' made your  
flesh creep to 'a' heard him go on  
then. But Billy never gave in. His  
face was white, and his eyes got just  
like stars, and he wouldn't drink.  
Father choked him then till he was  
limp, and beat him and beat him till  
I couldn't stand it, and I told him I'd  
give up if he'd let Billy off. He made  
me drink ever so many times. He and  
I drank all there was in the bottle, and  
pretty soon he went to sleep on the  
floor; but my head didn't swim even.  
I picked Billy up and carried him away  
and hid him. I can take care of Billy  
and he needn't drink; but I promised  
mother that I'd stick by father, and so  
I stays there. I won't drink if I can  
help it, but my pledge is broke."

As Flash stood twirling his old cap  
in his bruised hands and looked hope-  
lessly out at his future, such a hatred  
sprang up in my heart against alcohol  
that I felt like calling on the whole  
temperance army to charge, and  
charge, and charge again on this most  
merciless old tyrant.—*Jenny L. Eno,*  
*in Temperance Banner.*

## TERRIBLE REMORSE.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, whose occupation  
it is to visit the prisons of the land, in  
an address delivered at Ocean Park,  
several years ago, related this touching  
incident 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 five years of waiting  
for Charley."

I went with these two pictures to  
the prison. I called at an inopportune  
time.

He was in a dark cell. The keeper  
said that he had been there twenty-  
four hours; but in answer to my  
pleading, he went down into the 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  
mother; 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 for  
twenty-four hours.

They brought him something, and I  
sat down beside 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 the dark cell, after she had  
been waiting five years to see him."

"Oh!" 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?"

Another touching incident is that of  
a little girl who was dying. Her father  
had struck the child a blow on the spine  
while insane from the influence of  
rum, and confusion and terror over-  
whelmed the frantic household, for  
little Bessie was beloved by all.

Among those of the neighbors who  
had gathered in amid the excitement  
was the rum seller who had dealt out  
the poison in that neighborhood for  
years. He drew near the death-bed,  
and heard the watcher who was wiping  
the death damp from the child's  
beautiful face, say: "That blow has  
killed her." Little Bessie caught the  
whisper, and raising her eyes, that  
were growing large in death, she fixed  
a dying gaze on the rum seller and  
said, "You did it!" and in a few  
minutes was dead.

That group never forgot the dying  
child's charge, and the rum seller  
says that it haunts him day and night;  
and yet he continues to deal out the  
fatal beverage to his victims.

The use of beer is found to produce  
a species of degeneration of all the  
organs. Intellectually, a stupor amount-  
ing to almost paralysis arrests the  
reason changing all the higher faculties  
into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish,  
sluggish, varied only with paroxysms  
of anger that are senseless and brutal.  
In appearance the beer-drinker may be  
the picture of health, but in reality  
he is most incapable of resisting disease.  
Compared with inebriates who use dif-  
ferent kinds of alcohol, he is more  
incurable and more generally diseased.  
It is our observation that beer drinking  
in this country produces the very low-  
est kind of inebriety. The most dan-  
gerous kind of ruffians in our large  
cities are beer drinkers. Recourse to  
beer as a substitute for other forms of  
alcohol merely increases the danger  
and fatality.—*Scientific American.*

## IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1898.

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and enforcement of prohibitory law.  
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