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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. II. No. 8.

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1896.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

## A NEW PLAN OF WISE WORK FOR RICH RESULTS.

BY W.C.T.U.'S—YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS—AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS GENERALLY.

[We carried prohibition in Maine by sowing the land knee-deep with literature.—NEAL DOW.]

THE CAMP FIRE is a carefully prepared budget of the latest and soundest campaign literature, bright and telling sketches and poems, and a summary of recent temperance news, put in the taking form of a monthly journal.

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### HOW LICENSE WORKS.

A special despatch to the Voice from Salem, Mass., shows the great change made in the criminal record of that city by the change from prohibition to license. In 1894, from May 1st to November 1st, under prohibition there were 354 arrests, 213 of them being for drunkenness. From May 1st to November 1st of 1895, under license, there were 1,081 arrests, 784 of them for drunkenness.

### IMPORTANT ITEMS.

A Citizen's League has been formed in Charlottetown for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Hon. D. Farquharson is President, and D. Shurman, Secretary. The League has already a large membership.

From Quebec comes the encouraging news that the Missisquoi County Alliance has decided to bring on a vote on the Scott Act as early as possible. About 1,000 signatures to the petition for the submission of the Act have already been secured.

The Ontario Court of Appeal has given an important decision affirming the right of the Provincial Government to compel brewers and distillers to obtain provincial licenses to sell liquor by wholesale notwithstanding the authority given them by the Dominion Parliament to manufacture such liquors.

### SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT.

King's County, N. B. has been under the operation of the Scott Act for a long time. The report of the Inspector for the past year showed that 62 cases of violation of the law were before the courts. In 58 of them convictions were secured. The amount of fines imposed was \$2000, and the amount collected \$1700. Eight offenders were committed to jail. The report contained other statements showing that the Act was being made a great success.

### IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, Feb. 12th, Mr. T. B. Flint moved a prohibition resolution in the House of Commons. It is in the following terms:—"That in the opinion of this House the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes, should be prohibited by law."

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Flint referred to the unfair way in which he had been side-tracked a year ago by a resolution deferring it until the courts had decided the jurisdiction question. He showed clearly that there was no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, and urged that the question be treated upon its merits. He reviewed the history of prohibitory action in the House of Commons, and adduced strong evidence of the desire of the public for effective legislation. The question was not disposed of and under the rules of the House will come up for consideration again.

### ALCOHOL NOT A FOOD.

I am recording a matter of history—of personal history—on this question when I say that I for one had no thought of alcohol except as a food. I thought it warmed us. I thought it gave additional strength. I thought it enabled us to endure mental and bodily fatigue. I thought it cheered the heart, and lifted up the mind into greater activity.

But it so happened that I was asked to study the action of alcohol along with the whole series of chemical bodies and to investigate their bearing in relation to each other. And so I took alcohol from the shelf of my laboratory, as I might any other drug or chemical there, and I asked it, in the course of experiments extending over a long period, "What do you do?" I asked it, "Do you warm the animal body when you are taken into it?" The answer came invariably, "I do not, except in a mere flush of surface excitement. There is in fact, no warming, but, on the contrary, an effect of cooling and chilling the body."

Then I turn round to it in another direction, and ask it, "Do you give muscular strength?" I test it by the most rigid analysis and experiment I can adopt, I test muscular power under the influence of it in various forms and degrees, and its reply is "I give no muscular strength." I turn to

its effects upon the organs of the body, and find that while it expedites the heart's action it reduces tonicity; and turning to the nervous system I find the same reply—that is to say, I find the nervous system more quickly worn out under the influence of this agent than if none of it is taken at all.

I ask it, "Can you build up any of the tissues of the body?" The answer again in the negative—"I build nothing. If I do anything I add fatty matter to the body; but that is a destructive agent, piercing the tissues, destroying their powers, and making them less active in their work."

Finally, I sum it all up. I find it to be an agent that gives no strength, that reduces the tone of the blood-vessels and heart, that reduces the nervous power, that builds up no tissues, can be of no use to me or any other animal as a substance for food. On that side of the question my mind is made up—that this agent, in the most moderate quantity, is perfectly useless for any of the conditions of life which men are subjected, except under the most exceptional conditions, which none but skilled observers declare. — Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D.

### ROTTED OFF BY BEER.

This is not a temperance treatise, but it has a bit of fact in it that the total abstainer may show to the beer-drinker whenever occasion offers, says the *New York Mail and Express*.

The attention of the New York hospital surgeons has been called to a large number of bar-tenders that have lost several fingers of both hands within the past few years.

The first case was that of an employee of a Bowery concert-hall. Three fingers of his right hand and two of his left were rotted away when he called at Bellevue one day and begged the doctors to explain the reason. He said his duty was to draw beer for the thousands who visited the gardens nightly.

The man was in perfect health otherwise, and it took the young doctors quite a time to arrive at a conclusion. But they did finally, and it nearly took the beer man's breath away when they did.

"Your fingers have been rotted off," they said, "by the beer you have handled."

Other cases of a similar nature came rapidly after this one, and to-day the physicians estimate that there is an army of employees of saloons whose fingers are being ruined by the same cause. The acid and resin in the beer are said to be responsible.

The head bar-tender of a well-known saloon says he knows a number of cases where beer-drawers have, in addition to losing several fingers of both hands, lost the use of both members.

"Beer will rot iron, I believe," he added. "I know, and every bar-tender knows, that it is impossible to keep a good pair of shoes behind the bar. Beer will rot leather almost as rapidly as acid will eat iron. If I were a temperance orator, I'd ask what must beer do to men's stomachs if it eat away men's fingers and shoe leather. I'm here to sell it, but I won't drink it, not much." — *National Temperance Advocate*.

### IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

The United States Congress has before it a couple of important measures dealing with the matter of Federal permits for the sale of liquor.

As our readers are aware, the laws against selling liquor without a permit from the National Government are very severe. In prohibition States and also in license States, persons who propose to violate the State Law generally take out Federal permits to escape the severer penalties.

A bill is before the Senate, and another before the House, providing that Federal permits shall not be issued to persons who are not authorized by

State law to carry on the liquor traffic. The enactment of such a measure will be a great step in advance and a material aid to the temperance cause. The measure is strongly favored by representatives from prohibition and local option States and others who see the justice of it.

### READ, CATHOLICS, READ.

What is it that keeps the Irish people in these low social conditions? The saloon. Thither goes the money earned by the sweat of their brows. Thence do men issue, broken down in health and strength, to swell the list of idlers and paupers. Our disgrace and our misfortune in America is the number of Irish saloon keepers. — *Archbishop Ireland*.

I impeach the liquor traffic of high crimes and misdemeanors. It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and righteous means. — *Cardinal Manning*.

The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the Church to oppose the influence of the saloon. — *Father Burns*.

We know that intemperance has wrought evil in the liberties of our country and in the politics of our country. Oh, the meanness of our politics that will be led by the grog selling element! — *Father Elliott*.

We who labor so hard to rid our mother country of landlords and landlord iniquity ought not to become slaves of the rum lord and bow to the iniquity of intemperance. — *Father Conaty*.

Let no man say he is safe enough, that he has no occasion to take the pledge. I have seen the stars of the heavens fall and the cedars of Lebanon laid low. The pledge which I ask you and others to take does not enslave it makes free. Temperance brings blessings in both hands—blessings for time and blessings for eternity. — *Father Mathew*.

We do not believe that the church should leave the field entirely alone to the saloon keeper to champion our laws. We believe that as long as the saloon dares, with brazen frontery, to demoralize our politics that the church, with uprightness, with a clear and serene countenance, should enter the political arena to purify it. — *Father Cleary*.

Any American citizen who says it is impossible for us to put down those evils, to enforce the laws that are upon the statute books against the liquor interests, I would say to him he ought to abdicate. We are able to do it. — *Archbishop Elder*.

### GOOD SAMARITAN.

And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave he fell among saloon keepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason and knocked him out worse than dead. A moderate drinker came that way, and when he saw him he said:—"He is but a dog; they served him right. Let him die; he is a curse to his family." And also a license voter came that way, and when he saw him he said:—"The brute! Put a ball and chain on his leg and work him on the streets." And a fanatic teetotaler came that way, and when he saw him he had compassion on him and raised him up, assisted him to his home and ministered to his wants and the wants of his family; got him to sign the pledge and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness. Whom, think you, was the greater friend to humanity—the saloon keeper, the moderate drinker, the license voter or the fanatic teetotaler? — *Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D.*

The City of Lynn, Mass., has a similar record. Under prohibition, the number of arrests in the same six months was 1,190, the arrests for drunkenness being 623. In 1895 for the same period, the number of arrests was 2,401, 1,890 being for drunkenness.

# 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, FEBRUARY, 1896.

## A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

From time to time propositions have been made in the Dominion House of Commons for a national plebiscite on the question of prohibition. On different occasions these suggestions have been offered as amendments to resolutions in favor of prohibition. They are therefore looked upon with hostility by our friends. It was also argued that our system of responsible government did not recognize this method of securing an expression of public opinion on proposed legislation.

The action of different Provincial Legislatures has now established a precedent for the taking of plebiscites. The theory that such action was not practicable has been exploded by the taking of the action. This actual action has, however, taken away to a great extent one of the strongest arguments in favor of a plebiscite. The desirability of finding out public opinion has been urged. The Provincial plebiscites have shown fairly what public opinion is.

Such plebiscites have been taken in Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The opinion of New Brunswick has been expressed by a resolution of the N. B. Legislature. Quebec, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia are the only places that have not spoken. Still it is proposed that a national plebiscite should be taken. The Liberal party in a great convention has declared in favor of this course. The leader of the party has repeatedly asserted that if such a plebiscite be taken, and if it shows that the people favor prohibition, his party will favor the enactment of a prohibitory law. This is the furthest that any national political party has yet gone in declaration in favor of prohibitory law.

Some years ago at a convention in Toronto, the present Finance Minister, Hon. George E. Foster, argued strongly in favor of a plebiscite. One of the plebiscite resolutions in the Dominion Parliament was moved by Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip. It may fairly therefore be assumed that the plebiscite plan is one which either political party can accept.

Temperance workers look upon a plebiscite as needless. They believe that the present situation warrants immediate action looking towards actual prohibitory legislation. They have however, no particular prejudice against a plebiscite and would cheerfully favor such a course if it could be shown that it would help on the cause. As matters stand at present, political parties treating the question as they do, it seems as if the plebiscite road is

the quickest road towards the enactment of a prohibitory law.

There is nothing to keep the party at present in power from arranging for a prohibition plebiscite at the approaching general election. If such a vote is taken and it results in a majority for prohibition, our cause will make a mighty advance. Then if the Conservative party comes back to power it will come with full knowledge of public sentiment. If the Liberal party is in the ascendant, the leaders of that party will take office knowing public opinion and pledged to prohibitory legislation.

The agitation, discussion and general campaign work that would accompany such a plebiscite would strengthen us and prove a powerful means of developing public sentiment on the right side.

While we believe that Parliament ought to take immediate action, while we earnestly call upon our friends to do all in their power under any circumstances to secure the election of prohibitionists to Parliament, we must admit that the taking of a Dominion plebiscite with the promise of prohibitory legislation if the people so desired, is at present the shortest possible road to the enactment of a prohibitory law. To that action the Liberal party is pledged. The Conservative party is not committed against it. If the Conservative party in Parliament will take immediate action on that line, it will earn the thanks of all earnest friends of the Temperance cause, and will materially help us in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

## POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

There is a growing feeling in Canada against blind adherence to political parties. This is hopeful and right. Public opinion has been too much and too long trammelled by the fetters of unreasoning partisanship. We have a right to be thankful for any evidence of emancipation from this stupidity.

The extent to which partyism has been cultivated has developed such a widespread belief in the strength of this sentiment that comparatively few persons are willing to admit that there is any freedom from party influence. This makes independence difficult. It has even led to narrowmindedness in men who claim to be independent. They are so accustomed to be suspicious, to believe partyism dominates, that they are too ready to impute party motives even where they do not exist.

Independence of party should not mean that a man is not free to commend any political party action that is right. Yet it has not infrequently occurred that good men, men whose motives ought to be above suspicion, when they have declared that their judgment approves certain political action, have been met with strong and reiterated accusations of partisanship. It would seem as if some so-called independents believe that independence means abuse of everybody else.

The true independent will criticize what is wrong and unworthy in political parties. He will be just as free in his approval and support of political action that is right. Independence then does not mean hostility to politicians. The true independent will be free from the control of party, but will be ready and prompt to approve right political action, and support any politician or party that will work for the accomplishment of what is right.

It is folly to assume that there are no independent-minded men except those who have no party affiliations. Men who are honestly Conservatives, and men who are honestly Reformers, may be as truly independent, and, in

work for what is right, may be even more influential and potential than those who take the ground that everyone who is a Liberal or a Conservative is therefore necessarily trammelled by wrong motives or unworthy prejudices.

## THE DELAYED DECISION.

The jurisdiction question was argued last summer before the Privy Council, just as the Council was about to adjourn for the regular recess. It is probable therefore that the judges had not time to thoroughly consider the arguments laid before them until they came together again.

The Court sat again in the latter part of 1895 and it is generally understood that the question was then gone over and a decision arrived at. It is probable that this decision has been put into form and will be rendered when the Court sits again. This is expected to be about the middle of the present month. The decision may be rendered even before this paper is in the hands of our subscribers. In any case we are close to the settlement of this long uncertain question. The air will speedily be cleared. We shall see and know exactly where we stand. We shall be ready for immediate definite action.

The decision may be too late to enable us to secure legislation from those Provincial Assemblies which are now sitting. It will probably however, give time enough to enable those Assemblies to make a declaration of their intention relating to legislation. There will then be an opportunity for temperance workers to consider that declaration and formulate their ideas in reference to carrying it out. The question of local option will also be settled; and our friends in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories may be enabled to go ahead on this line without delay. In any case a vigorous campaign is about to begin.

While the important question of Provincial legislation is thus disposed of, and the way opened for local work, we must not neglect the all important matter of national prohibition. We must not be turned aside from the work of securing the nomination and election of members of Parliament who will work regardless of party for the enactment of national prohibition.

The next twelve months will be fraught with heavy responsibility for prohibitionists, and will be an important era in the history of our reform. We shall have splendid opportunities for definite work with more prospect of good results than we have ever had before.

## TAKING ALL WE CAN GET.

One of the most serious mistakes ever made by the prohibitionists of the Province of Ontario was their abandonment of the Canada Temperance Act when that measure was repealed in the counties which had adopted it.

The official returns showed unmistakably that even for the short time it was in operation the law had materially lessened criminal drunkenness. There were sixteen counties that changed entirely from license to Scott Act in 1885 and 1886, and which had therefore unitedly one full year of Scott Act operation. In these counties the average commitments to jail for drunkenness in the last two license years, aggregated 533 per year. During the Scott Act year they aggregated 218.

Temperance men however were impatient. Some who had anticipated greater results were disappointed. They did not recognize the fact that such a change in legislation must meet with difficulties at the outset, and that it would require time to secure all the benefit that the law could give. Political complications arose. Official

action relating to the law did not meet the desires of earnest workers. Disgust with the difficulties found in the working of the law seemed to blind the public to the good it was accomplishing. Repeal contests came on at this critical time, and the law was wiped out in every part of Ontario in which it had been adopted. Then the Scott Act was abandoned.

To-day we see our mistake. Had there been more stability in our ranks; had we immediately taken up the work of securing re-enactment, we would to-day be in a vastly better position than that which we occupy. Other provinces stood by the law and are reaping the benefits of their wise action. Possibly they did not find the work as difficult as it was in Ontario.

Take for example, the province of Prince Edward Island in every part of which the Scott Act is still in operation. There the law is being enforced. In the City of Charlottetown during January of the present year, the number of convictions for drunkenness was five. The number of convictions for violations of the Canada Temperance Act was seven. Last week there were several commitments to jail for third offences.

The report of the Royal Commission tells us that for the three years ending 1893 the average consumption of strong drink in the Dominion of Canada was about four and one-half gallons per head of the population. The consumption in the Province of Ontario was almost seven gallons. The consumption in the Province of Prince Edward Island was less than three-fourths of one gallon.

It has been suggested that the Scott Act and similar laws may tend to retard the attainment of total prohibition by giving workers something else to absorb their attention. The condition of public opinion in Prince Edward Island gives no support to this theory. This province made the best record in the plebiscites that were taken two years ago. The temperance question is everywhere in the province a live one. The demand for better legislation is emphatic and general. In fact the only argument deducible from the situation is that the Scott Act has proved a powerful means of developing and keeping up public opinion against the liquor traffic.

It is wisdom to demand all that we desire. It is folly to despise and belittle anything in the line of temperance legislation that we can secure.

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper has been elected to the Dominion Parliament for the constituency of Cape Breton. Prohibitionists will watch closely the actions and utterances of the new Minister anxious to know whether his access to office is to be a gain or a hindrance to our cause.

In days gone by Sir Charles was an active friend of temperance, a member of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia. He has publicly in Great Britain strongly endorsed the prohibitive legislation which was some time ago in operation in our Northwest Territories. If he is true to his Canadian record on this question, he will be a tower of strength to the prohibition cause in the Cabinet that already contains a number of total abstainers and avowed prohibitionists.

It is to be hoped that during the present session Mr. T. B. Flint will be able to secure a division upon the prohibition resolution of which he has given notice, and that the new Secretary of State will then have an opportunity of letting the Canadian public know what position he takes upon one of the most important questions in the political arena to-day.

**Selections.**

**FAIR WARNING.**

Wilberforce, of English annals,  
 Waited patiently for years,  
 Fighting on, though often vanquished,  
 Yielding not to doubts and fears,  
 Till at length he was rewarded  
 By the shout of victory;  
 Through his persevering efforts  
 Slaves were granted liberty.

Be forewarned, ye politicians,  
 Eyes are watching far and near:  
 Your supporters hold the balance—  
 They will weigh you, never fear.  
 Be advised: your friends are anxious  
 You should worthy prove and true  
 If you act as you have spoken,  
 They will firmly stand by you.

But if not, prepare for changes,  
 For the traffic they will rout;  
 If you trifle at this crisis  
 They will vote you down and out,  
 And elect those who are worthy,  
 Men whose courage ne'er abates,  
 Who will face the ranks opposing,  
 Press the battle to the gates.

Oh, ye temperance men, be faithful,  
 On your watchtowers firmly stand—  
 See, the foes of prohibition  
 Muster forces through the land.  
 Buckle on afresh your armour,  
 And for right still onward press,  
 God, your captain in the conflict,  
 He will pilot to success.

*Mrs. P. L. Grant.*

**LAMENTABLE.**

LAM. 1, 12.

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 How the ruin of drink obscures the  
 fair sky,  
 How the land of the free is the home  
 of the slave,  
 Her liberty mocked, and weakened her  
 brave?  
 Oh, how can a Christian patriot shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 How the blood of the thousand ascends  
 to the sky  
 Crying for vengeance, like Abels of old,  
 Accusing our people of murder untold?  
 Oh, how can a Christian patriot shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 Or can you not see—is blinded your  
 eye—  
 Your boys are ensnared, your girls  
 sold for wine,  
 Your families scattered by the liquor  
 combine?  
 Oh, how can a Christian patriot shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by,  
 How foreign rum-sellers our laws dare  
 defy?  
 These covetous strangers, united and  
 strong,  
 Are flooding the country with terrible  
 wrong.  
 Oh, patriot how dare you from duty  
 still shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 How thousands of orphans are raising  
 the cry  
 For justice and judgment their rights  
 to redress,  
 And stop up the fountain of all their  
 distress?  
 Oh, how can a Christian from duty  
 still shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 Hear the watchman of Zion take up  
 the great cry:  
 The woe of the angels is being poured  
 out  
 Because of the Church which the  
 traffic ignored,  
 Oh, Christian patriot, can from duty  
 you shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 How God is blasphemed by night and  
 by day:  
 How learning and piety are crushed to  
 the dust  
 To satisfy greed and satiate lust?  
 Oh, how dare a Christian from duty  
 then shrink  
 At sight of the ruin occasioned by  
 drink?

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by,  
 Arouse from your slumber, the battle  
 is nigh;  
 To arms! to arms! drive out the  
 temptation  
 That curses our homes and blights our  
 nation.  
 No longer a Christian from duty may  
 shrink:  
 Away with the ruin occasioned by  
 drink!

It is all things to me, and it's something  
 to you,  
 To bring up our youth in a way pure  
 and true;  
 To remove from their path the  
 allurements of vice,  
 To banish the curse, restore Paradise.  
 To this end no Christian patriot may  
 shrink:  
 Deliverance from ruin occasioned by  
 drink.

*Rev. Wm. F. Zell, in the Constitution.*

**TEMPERANCE "FANATICS."**

There are many persons who talk  
 about Temperance men as being  
 fanatics. They tell us we are rabid on  
 this subject of Temperance. I ask any  
 reformed drunkard if it is not right to  
 be rabid against an evil that has  
 scorched and blasted and scathed and  
 scarred us till we carry the marks of  
 it to the grave.

Young men sometimes have an idea  
 that a man can sow his wild oats and  
 get over it. You put your hand in the  
 hand of a giant, and he crushes it.  
 Still it may be healed, and by and by,  
 in some sort, it may be a useful one  
 but it is a mutilated hand; its beauty  
 and symmetry have gone for ever.  
 We who have passed through this fire  
 know something of its awful scourge,  
 we know something of the terrible  
 struggle to get out of it. I think we  
 ought to be what they call fanatics.  
 They tell us that we exaggerate the  
 evil of drunkenness. Do we? Let me  
 appeal to the intelligent and ask the  
 question, "Do we exaggerate the evil  
 of drunkenness?"

No, sir, we cannot. God never gave  
 a man a mind capable of grasping the  
 awful evil of drunkenness for time and  
 for eternity.

What would you do to save that  
 rosy-cheeked, bright eyed child of  
 yours from curvature of the spine?

"Do anything."  
 What would you give?  
 "All my property."  
 What would you sacrifice?  
 "Every luxury under heaven."  
 What would you suffer?

"Try me. That boy so straight of  
 limb, so beautiful, so perfect, so  
 symmetrical—that boy a poor, crawl-  
 ing cripple deformed upon the floor of  
 my house? No, no, do not ask what I  
 would do, give, suffer—anything!"

I was at the house of a family where  
 there was a crippled child. When four  
 years of age it had fallen out of a swing  
 backward; the child was twenty-three  
 years of age then. The body had  
 developed, but it was a very strange  
 case. Physicians came to see it. The  
 limbs had grown very little, it had a  
 baby's hands and feet. I tell you to  
 see that little creature working over  
 the carpet like a turtle made me  
 shudder more than I ever shuddered  
 to see a reptile. That child once said  
 to its mother:—

"Mamma, I shan't trouble you much  
 longer." "Trouble us, my darling?  
 Why you are the light of our home!  
 We are learning lessons of faith and  
 trust and patience from you every day.  
 Why, darling, when God takes you  
 from us it will be a dark day in our  
 home."

"Yes, mamma, but I want to go,  
 because when I see Jesus I shall stand  
 up straight, shan't I, mamma?"

There may be some beauty and glory  
 around a crippled child; there may be  
 something lovely and sweet; some-  
 thing to be desired about a crippled  
 child even, but is there anything about  
 a drunken one? No, not a ray of light  
 but such as comes lurid from hell.  
 There is no comfort, nothing joyous or  
 delightful, nothing one can love to  
 contemplate. If it be "fanaticism" to  
 try and save our boys and young men  
 from this curse, then let us all become  
 fanatics of the most rabid sort, and it  
 is to be hoped that our disease may be  
 so contagious that we shall give it to  
 everybody, even to those old fogies  
 who are now laughing at us. The  
 sooner they get bit hard and become  
 rabid on this Temperance question the  
 better for all concerned.

*John B. Gough.*

**ONLY ONE FAULT.**

I was riding through a bowery  
 country town in Vermont when I  
 chanced to notice a concourse of people  
 in the church-yard, evidently encircling  
 an open grave.

It was a warm day, and I had rode  
 ten miles, so I drew the rein under  
 some trees that arched the road to  
 allow the horse to cool and rest.

Presently a villager came toward me  
 and I said:—

"There is a funeral to-day in your  
 town?"

"Yes—Stephen. He was one of the  
 largest hearted men I ever knew. We  
 all owed something to Stephen."

Then he added in a tone of regret:—

"He had only one fault."

The light fell in pencil rays through  
 the trees. I sat in silence, enjoying  
 the refreshing coolness.

The man resumed the subject:—

"He had great abilities, Stephen  
 had. We sent him to the Legislature  
 three times. They thought of  
 nominating him for Governor."

"But," he added sadly, "Stephen  
 had one fault."

I made no answer. I was tired  
 and watched the people slowly disperse.

"A very generous man Stephen was.  
 Always visited the sick—he was feeling  
 —when any one was in trouble. The  
 old folks all liked him. Even the  
 children used to follow him in the  
 streets."

"A good man, indeed," I said  
 indifferently.

"Yes: he had only one fault."

"What was that? I asked.

"Only intemperance."

"Did it harm him?"

"Yes somewhat. He didn't seem to  
 have any power to resist it at last. He  
 got behind hand and had to mortgage  
 his farm and finally had to sell it.  
 His wife died on account of the reverse;  
 kind of crushed, disappointed. Then  
 his children, not having the right  
 bringing up, turned out badly. His  
 intemperance seemed to mortify them  
 and take away their spirit. He had to  
 leave politics; 'twouldn't do, you see.  
 Then we had to set him aside from the  
 church, and at last his habits brought  
 on paralysis, and we had to take him  
 to the poor house. He died there; only  
 forty-five. There were none of his  
 children at the funeral. Poor man, he  
 had only one fault."

"Only one fault!"

"The ship had only one leak, but it  
 went down."

"Only one fault!"

"The temple had only one decaying  
 pillar, but it fell."

"Only one fault!" Home gone,  
 wife lost, family ruined, honor forfeit-  
 ed, social and religious privileges  
 abandoned, broken health, poverty,  
 paralysis and the poorhouse.

One fault, only one.

*Youth's Companion.*

**PROFITABLE LOSSES.**

The following good speech is nearly  
 a verbal report of one heard at a tem-  
 perance meeting:

"I have been thinking since I came  
 into the meeting to-night, about the  
 losses I've met since I signed the total  
 abstinence pledge. I tell you there  
 isn't a man in the society who has lost  
 more by stopping drink than I have.  
 Wait a bit until I tell you what I mean.  
 There was a nice job of work to be done  
 in the shop to-day, and the boss called  
 for me.

"Give it to Law," said he. "He's  
 the best hand in the shop."

"Well, I told my wife at supper  
 time, and she said:

"Why, Laurie, he used to call you  
 the worst. You've lost your bad name,  
 haven't you?"

"That's a fact, wife," said I. "And  
 it ain't all I've lost in the last sixteen  
 months either. I had poverty and  
 wretchedness, and I lost them. I had  
 an old ragged coat and a shockin' bad  
 hat, and some water-proof boots that  
 let the wet out at the toes as fast as  
 they took it in at the heel. I've lost  
 them. I had a red face, a trembling  
 hand, and a pair of shabby legs that  
 gave me an awkward tumble now and  
 then; I had a habit of cursing and  
 swearing, and I've got rid of that. I  
 had aching head sometimes and a  
 heavy heart and, worse than all the  
 rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God,  
 I've lost them all.

"Then I told my wife what she had  
 lost.

"You've had an old ragged gown,  
 Mary," said I. "And you had trouble  
 and sorrow and a poor, wretched home,  
 and plenty of heart-aches, for you had  
 a miserable drunkard. Mary, Mary,  
 thank the Lord for all you and I have  
 lost since I signed the temperance  
 pledge!"—*Chase City Progress.*

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 the stirring years of 1803 and 1804 in  
 the form of a magazine. It was de-  
 voted to expert discussion of the liquor  
 question and the many matters thereto  
 related. 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  
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This has been done by binding and  
 indexing the eleven numbers issued in  
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 great number of tables compiled with  
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 two years of prohibition progress, and  
 a summary of the history of the prohi-  
 bition cause in Canada.

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 —Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition  
 in Pitcairn Island;—The Canada  
 Temperance Act;—Local Option;—  
 The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—  
 The Gothenburg System;—The Ques-  
 tion 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  
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## HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

One of the crying needs of our country to-day, is the lack of adequate provisions for the treatment of hopeless inebriates. There certainly rests upon Government a responsibility in relation to the community that is injured by the vice of inebriety and also a responsibility towards the direct victims of the vice. The latter responsibility is increased by the fact that Government derives a revenue from the traffic which facilitates the developments of the vice.

Cures for intemperance are plentiful. Gold Cure Institutes and other establishments advertise their ability to reclaim drunkards. All these institutions are however beyond the reach of all except persons of means. The treatment for the drunkard who is poor is the farcial Police Court treatment of "One Dollar and costs or thirty days." We do not excuse the man who has cursed himself with the terrible drink appetite. His condition, however, is none the less one that, for the sake of his family and the sake of society, demands consideration and action.

Nearly six years ago a Commission appointed by the Ontario Government reported a recommendation of so much importance, and the carrying out of which would have been so beneficial that it is strange that no action has been taken regarding it. The matter has been pressed upon the attention of the Government from time to time by influential deputations. There is need for the proposed reform. The present is a favourable time for action.

It is suggested to friends of our cause in every part of the Province of Ontario and other provinces, that they write at once to the Premiers of their respective provinces, earnestly urging them to take action in the direction of the establishing of Reformatory Institutions for drunkards, either on the lines set out in the report referred to or on some other line likely to be equally effective. The plan recommended by the Ontario Commission was the following.

The Commissioners recommended that the government, out of the funds derived from the fees for Provincial licenses (which might be temporarily increased for that purpose) shall erect in the centres of population one or more industrial reformatories for inebriates. Every such reformatory should be near a city, and should have attached to it a sufficient area of good land for the employment of the inmates in farming and market gardening; it should also be furnished with means for employing the inmates in suitable industrial occupations.

While the institution should be chiefly an hospital, having for its main object the reclamation of drunkards and the cure of inebriety, it should also be provided with the means for the safe custody of such of the inmates as may attempt to escape therefrom. When the reformatory has been established by the Province, the cost of maintaining it should be defrayed by the respective municipalities from which the inmates are sent.

That to this reformatory be committed all habitual drunkards, that is to say, all who have been previously convicted of drunkenness three times within two years; such other persons addicted to the use of strong drink as in the opinion of the county judge may be reclaimed by timely restraint and judicious treatment; and those who may be compulsorily committed to an inebriate asylum under the provisions of the Inebriate Asylum Act.

The first committal to this reformatory should be for a period not shorter than six months; the second not less than one year, and the third for two years, less one day. That any inmate whose term of imprisonment exceeds six months, may, after he has been detained after six months or more, be permitted to return home on parole, if he has given satisfactory evidence of a sincere desire to live soberly, and of strength of mind sufficient to enable him to keep his good resolution—such license to be granted on the recommendation of the superintendent, endorsed by the inspector of prisons, and approved by the Provincial secretary; such license to be revoked if the conditions on which it is granted be not observed.

That if the families of any inmates of a reformatory for inebriates be wholly dependent on them for support, a portion of the proceeds of the earnings of such inmates be paid to their families; also that a portion of the net earnings of the inmates after defraying cost of maintenance shall be set apart to form a fund, out of which those

whose general conduct has been good, and who give evidence of being reformed, shall be assisted in their efforts to earn a living for a time after leaving the reformatory.

That if, after a third commitment to an industrial reformatory for inebriates, a drunkard again be convicted of drunkenness, he shall be sentenced to the Central Prison for the full period authorized by law.

## UNITED STATES ITEMS.

The annual convention of the National Prohibition Party of the United States will be held in the City of Pittsburg commencing on May 27th.

## WHOSE MONEY?

It is computed that the aggregate wealth of eight millionaire brewers of New York City is \$52,500,000. The money spent by workmen to help provide these eight men with palatial residences would furnish 52,500 of their families with pretty \$1,000 cottages.

## A LOCAL OPTION FIGHT.

The State of Ohio is in the heat of a vigorous campaign. An Anti-Saloon League has been formed with headquarters at Columbus, and branches in nearly every city and town in the state. The object of the league is to secure the enactment by the Legislature of a local option law on the lines proposed two years ago. The liquor party is offering a vigorous resistance.

## GETTING TOGETHER.

There has been organized in the United States a National Anti-Saloon League to oppose the liquor traffic. A great convention was recently held at Washington addressed by Dr. Clarke head of the C. E. Society, Bishop Waterson, Rev. Father Cleary, President Bashford, Rev. Dr. D. H. Moore and a great many other leading social reformers. The Society proposes to fight on non-partisan lines.

## A GREAT SCHEME.

The liquor party is making a desperate effort to undermine the prohibitory law in Kansas. A new secret organization known as the Order of the Mystic Brotherhood has been organized with branches in different cities and towns. It claims to have a membership of 50,000 and is simply a big conspiracy to secure the repeal of prohibition. The State Temperance Union expects to be able to defeat the plot.

## CLEANING UP.

The State of Mississippi has made wonderful prohibition progress on local option lines. There are 75 counties in the State. 61 of these have outlawed the saloon and only 14 permit the issue of licenses. In the prohibition counties there is a population of 1,003,522. In the 14 license counties the population is 286,078. There is neither a brewery nor a distillery in the whole State.

## LAW STILL REIGNS IN NEW YORK.

In the recent election the Tammany party won a signal victory and the saloon keepers expected that there would be a slackening up in the rigidity with which the excise law had lately been enforced. They made a mistake however. Police Commissioner Roosevelt will hold office for a long time to come, and will insist upon having the law obeyed. On the Sunday after the election eighty-one arrests were made of persons for violating the law. Among the parties taken up was Henry Hirsh, who is President of the Liquor Dealers Association.

## THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

A St. Louis brewer, Col. Busch, is reported to have spent \$100,000 on his daughter's wedding, and that he also gave her an estate in Germany worth \$100,000. She married a German baron. How many of the men who drink his beer can give their daughters \$100 as a wedding gift or spend that amount on the wedding outfit? Not many. The brewers get the money and their patrons get the beer, and with it, poverty, disease and many other things not pleasing to have. If they would let beer alone, Col. Busch wouldn't have so much money, and his immense possessions would remain in the country and be enjoyed by a multitude of families that are suffering for lack of the necessities of life.—N. Y. Advocate.

## "THE BLACK KNIGHT."

Rev. Mr. Hector has now recovered from the severe illness which interfered with his work for a time. He has had a remarkably successful tour in the Maritime Provinces, where he has many invitations to return. In the meantime he will likely spend the month of March in Ontario. Already a large number of applications for his lectures have been made. Those who wish to secure him should apply immediately.



REV. J. H. HECTOR.

Is one of the most remarkable men of the present day. His life story surpasses any romance in its startling realities. Left an orphan at an early age, he passed a youth of vicissitude, hardship and privation such as few have experienced. Later on he fought in some of the fiercest struggles of the great American war, and was five times frightfully wounded, so that his survival was almost miraculous. Subsequently as an engine driver he had many a perilous experience; but he came through all to be a converted man, an earnest Christian, a successful minister of the Gospel, and one of the most effective advocates of prohibition and other moral reforms.

Mr. Hector is a full-blooded negro of superb physique and great natural abilities, to which, despite all difficulties, he has added a self-education which must compel admiration. As an orator he is a phenomenon, carrying his audience along with him by a tornado of eloquence, humor and pathos that is fairly irresistible. His originality, wit, readiness of repartee and intense earnestness, quickly open the way for the shafts of truth which he hurls with consummate tact and telling force.

Everywhere he goes he captures the hearts of the people, rouses their sympathies, appeals to their best nature and purest motives, and does them good. Everybody should hear as many as possible of his wonderful sermons and lectures.

Subjoined are a few specimen press notes of his work:

## PRESS OPINIONS.

## A FEW OF MANY SIMILAR NOTICES.

"His remarks were gems of wit, humor, logic and eloquence."—*Troy Daily News*.

"For an hour and a half he held his hearers spell-bound, now eliciting bursts of laughter, and again bringing them almost to tears with his pathetic incidents. He is full of fun and wit and his portrayal of ludicrous scenes was so real that one could almost imagine being present with the narrator."—*Valley Echo*

"The rev. gentleman is as full of wit, humor and sound logic as an egg is full of meat. It is certainly a rare treat to listen to such a speaker. His lecture of nearly two hours duration

seemed but a few minutes."—*Elmvale Chronicle*

"His speech was irresistible in its eloquence and pathos."—*Toronto Globe*

"The speaker's power and logic were unanswerable, and at times his flights of eloquence were beyond the power of pen to describe. In our opinion Mr. Hector has but a few equals as a convincing orator. Besides all the praise we have for him, we know him to be a grand christian gentleman of the highest type"—*Royersford Bulletin*.

"It is safe to say that the Tabernacle never held a more delighted audience than the one that last evening heard the colored orator, Rev. J. H. Hector. Mr. H. possesses that ready wit and humor that always please. The incidents of his life were presented in a manner that led his audience from one round of laughter to another until, as one gentleman said, his sides fairly ached."—*Portland Oregonian*.

"Seldom has so large a congregation—somewhere about two thousand—attended a morning service in St. James' Church as yesterday greeted the Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight. The sermon was an extraordinary pulpit effort and greatly affected the large assemblage which listened, was inspired, amused, thrilled and almost caused to weep in unison."—*Montreal Witness*.

"The lecture delivered yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. H. Hector, the celebrated colored prohibition orator from California, was a masterly, eloquent and convincing arraignment of the liquor traffic. The audience, the largest of the season, were at one time thrilled by the flow of language which fell from the lips of the speaker, and at others convulsed with laughter by his epigrams, sallies and witticisms. He is a splendid specimen of the race to which he belongs, being powerfully built and showing to great advantage a cultured mien and deportment while thundering forth invective against what he terms worse slavery than that which prevailed in the South."—*Toronto Mail*.

Rev. Mr. Hector, popularly known as the "Black Knight," is open for engagements during the coming fall and winter. His time is already filling up fast, applications should be made at once. For terms, dates &c., address

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Buildings,  
Toronto.

## "THE BLACK KNIGHT."

BY C. A. INGRAHAM.

He followed where the roisterers go,  
And felt the avenging rod,  
And heard his curse from Heaven pronounced  
As blindly on he trod;

But God leaned down from His great throne  
And to the Negro spoke,  
And Hector heard his tender voice,  
And into light awoke.

"Take from me now this maddening thirst  
And I will serve Thee well;  
Cut loose the chain of appetite  
That drags me down to hell."

He prayed and with the Lord prevailed,  
And in His favor grew,  
Fulfilled the promise made to Him,  
And went His herald true.

Then rang his voice o'er all the land,  
And thousands felt the spell  
Of ardent words that sparkled wit,  
And melted, where they fell,

The stony heart's indifference  
To mirth and mingled tear,  
That glittering in Love's coronet  
As precious gems appear.

That soul were cold that heard his voice,  
And felt not God was there,  
In majesty beside the black,  
And with His arm made bare;

Plead on, great Hector, noble knight—  
Your skin is black indeed,  
But white your sympathetic heart  
And quick to throb and bleed

In sorrow for the multitude  
Sunk deep in sin's disgrace,  
Speak ever gainst accursed rum  
And save our suffering race.

—*The Pioneer*.