

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

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SUBSCRIPTION 15 CENTS PER YEAR.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE CAMP FIRE comes before the public with neither intention nor desire to rival the other larger and more comprehensive journals devoted to the advocacy of the temperance reform, but simply to fill a little niche that has been hitherto unoccupied.

It has two objects in view, firstly, to specially aid and strengthen the work of the Good Templar Order, and secondly, to supply in a convenient, cheap and attractive form a periodical, campaign sheet suitable for wide distribution.

It will set out monthly all the latest information about the progress and work of the great Good Templar Order, and will also furnish a choice selection of the best and most important news, facts and arguments; supplying all for a subscription fee so small that it must have at once a great circulation, and therefore, a wide field of usefulness.

In this work all are cordially invited to aid. Firstly, by sending us in subscriptions for themselves and friends, and secondly, by sending us all the news they can gather of the progress of the temperance cause in their respective localities. We will use the money to scatter the news far and wide to inspire our workers and help along the work.

ALONG THE LINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MANY FIELDS OF WORK.

The County of Chicoutimi, Que., votes on the 20th inst. on a proposition to repeal the Scott Act.

In the new Ontario Legislature the prohibitionists are by far the largest and strongest party. If they work together they can compel any legislation in the jurisdiction of the province.

The result of the elections have made it clear that Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge to promote prohibitory legislation was not only right morally, but wise politically. Prohibitionists are just learning the extent of the power they possess.

Information from Amaranth, Ont., shows that the Local Option by-law which went into operation in that township on May 1st, is proving a complete success, as are similar by-laws in the neighboring townships of East Luther and West Garafaxa.

The Royal Commission has not reported yet, although it is three years since Parliament adopted it as an evasion of the prohibition issue. The leader of the Government told the House of Commons the other day that this expensive farce had already cost the country a hundred thousand dollars.

Prohibition went into operation in the city of Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, July 7th.

The Democratic party in Kansas has declared in favor of High License and against prohibition, and has chosen as candidate for governor David Overmyer, who left the Republican party because of its favor for prohibition.

The terrible outrages perpetrated in Chicago during the railway strike are largely accounted for by the announcement that the saloons at that time did about the largest business of which they ever had experience.

The National Division Sons of Temperance fiftieth annual session was opened at Waterville, Maine, on July 11th. The reports presented showed a membership of 62,528, being a falling off of 1,011. A good year's work had, however, been done, the finances were in good shape, and prospects were bright for progress.

Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi state, says that under the Local Option Law of that state liquor is now sold in only ten places in that commonwealth.

Wellman's Arctic expedition, which will shortly sail from Spitzbergen, will allow the use of alcohol for cooking purposes only.

The Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature is investigating several of the advertised cures for inebriety, with a view to adopting one of them for use in institutions supported by the state.

The Postmaster-General of the United States recently announced his intention not to appoint as postmaster any person engaged in the liquor traffic. He says he does this not as a matter of sentiment, nor because he believes in prohibition, but because the public service will be better secured by having post-offices conducted by men who are not keepers of drink-shops.

Rev. F. B. Boyce has made public a statement of the liquor bill of New South Wales for 1893. He estimates it as being £1,168,753, or about £3 8s. 11d. per head of the population. This is a considerable reduction of the amount so expended some years ago.

The New Jersey State Legislature at its last session passed a bill providing for scientific temperance instruction in all of the public schools of the state. There was only one vote against its passage. Schools neglecting such instruction will not be allowed a share in the public school grants.

Pleasant Town, Kansas, elected a woman for mayor this year. She found that the police force had not been active in regard to liquor law enforcement, and therefore dismissed all the men. She appointed in their stead men who could be relied on, and now there is no liquor selling.

In Potter county, Pennsylvania, no licenses have been issued for the past 30 years. Recently law enforcement became slack, but now it seems otherwise. At the last term of the court fifteen persons were convicted of liquor selling, and each of them was fined \$500, with nearly \$200 costs. These fines aggregated something like \$10,500 in all. It looks as though prohibition does prohibit there.

At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, held in Memphis, that part of the church discipline relating to temperance was amended so as to read as follows: "Let all our preachers and members abstain from the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and from voluntarily renting property for such sale. And if any shall engage in such manufacture or sale, or shall sign a petition for such license, or voluntarily rent any property for such sale, let the discipline be administered as in cases of immorality."

At the recent election of Licensing Committees in New Zealand 90,200 women voted. The number of men voting was 120,702. The women voters went strongly for prohibition, with the result that about three-fourths of the liquor selling places in the leading towns of the colony will be closed. Temperance reformers are much elated over their success, and are promising to speedily clear the liquor traffic entirely out of the colony.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

A BIG RALLY WISE PLANS FOR UNITED WORK.

The great gathering held at Montreal on July 3 and 4 was the largest national prohibition convention ever held in the Dominion.

Representatives were present from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Among them were men who occupy prominent public positions of various kinds, fully entitled to be considered leaders of the people. Hon. A. Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, opened the meeting, most of the sessions of which were presided over by R. J. Fleming, ex-Mayor of Toronto.

The convention was made specially interesting by the presence of Neal Dow, the veteran father of prohibitory law, who delivered a rousing address, showing that ninety years of total life have left him still with strength and power. The convention also had the great benefit and pleasure of an address from Miss Frances E. Willard, the leader of the White Ribbon hosts of America.

We have not space for more than a mention of the principal resolutions adopted by the convention. They were as follows:

That inasmuch as the enactment and enforcement of law must always depend to a great measure upon the strength of public opinion in favor of such law, and every citizen owes to the State the duty of doing his utmost to promote right legislation and strengthen public sentiment in favor of such legislation, we call upon all who favor the cause of prohibition to exert themselves more diligently than ever to educate the people in the soundness of the prohibition principle, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

That it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament to enact and provide for the enforcement of total national prohibition, that it is the duty of Provincial Legislatures to do the same to the full limit of their authority, and that it is the duty of every citizen to exert all the power enjoyed by him for the limitation and suppression to any and every possible extent, of the liquor traffic under existing legislation or any legislation that may hereafter be enacted.

That it is also recommended that in order to secure the nomination of prohibition candidates our friends take a more active part in political organization so as to secure the nomination, by all parties, of men who can be depended upon to support our cause, giving it to be understood distinctly that any other candidates will have their active opposition; that no candidate for Dominion Parliament or Local Legislature receive our support who will not publicly pledge himself to work in the interest of prohibition at every opportunity, regardless of fealty to his political party.

That it is desirable, as one of the best methods of educating the people, that a plebiscite be taken in those provinces and territories in which none has yet been taken.

That this convention, recognizing the power of the ballot in all questions of moral reform, and desiring to place on record its appreciation of the work of the temperance women of Canada for the annihilation of the liquor traffic, is of the opinion that properly-qualified women should no longer be denied the right of Parliamentary Franchise.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

READ CAREFULLY.

THE CAMP FIRE is not published to make money, but to aid the Temperance cause. It is supplied at a very low price. To aid, however, in securing for it a wide circulation, the following offers are made:

To anyone sending us the names of twenty new yearly subscribers, with the price, fifteen cents each, or three dollars in all, we will send free, postage prepaid, any one of the following premiums which the person receiving it may select:

PREMIUM LIST.

1. A beautiful regulation Good Templar Badge, in blue or white, as the receiver may choose, handsomely finished with gilt top and fringe, very choice.

2. THE TEMPERANCE SPEAKER'S OFFICE, comprising the following very useful books:--*The People versus The Liquor Traffic*, 240 pages; *Prohibition does Prohibit*, 120 pages; *Temperance Shot and Shell*, 128 pages. These are all good books, in neat paper covers.

3. THE VANGUARD for one year, a 64-page monthly Canadian moral reform magazine, containing all the latest and most complete statistics relating to the liquor traffic and the temperance reform. A work of great value.

NOTE.--Anyone sending 40 subscriptions may select two premiums, any one sending 60 may have all three.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

In addition to these premiums there will be also sent FREE, *carriage prepaid*, to the person sending in *before November 1st*, the LARGEST number of subscriptions at *fifteen cents each*, a copy of "TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS," a standard work of recent date, and of great value to all students of the temperance movement. It is issued in cloth binding, in two large volumes, and contains over 1,000 pages. Price \$5.00.

All persons proposing to compete for this grand prize should write at once, stating that they intend doing so, and specimen copies of THE CAMP FIRE, to show friends, will be sent them free.

A SUGGESTION.

The hot weather of July and August interferes with indoor meetings, but it makes possible the success of picnics, camp-meetings and other outdoor gatherings.

Here is an opportunity for doing much good work for the temperance cause. Lodges and other societies may get up outdoor rallies that will help them financially, advertise their work and do much to educate public opinion.

We strongly urge our friends, wherever practicable, to take hold of this matter. It is easily done if the right committee is appointed and wise plans are made. If you want help or advice write to the office of THE CAMP FIRE and you will be certain of, at least, a prompt and sympathetic reply.

The Camp Fire

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE GOOD TEMPLAR ORDER.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE.

ADDRESS . . . TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, FIFTEEN CENTS a Year.

NOTE. It is proposed to make "THE CAMP FIRE" 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—shorter, still better.

TORONTO, JULY, 1894.

Thank God for the great Good Templar organization.

Think of what it has done for humanity, and the joy it has carried into thousands of homes.

Then ask ourselves: Are we true to its interests, and making the most we can of its splendid possibilities.

Step! It is the temperance cause we are working for. Why get so enthusiastic over what is really only a means towards an end?

True! But you can't have the end without the means. We glory in Good Templary because it is a machine so well-adapted to that mighty work, and so effective in accomplishing it.

We disparage no agency. We criticize no honest effort. "All and more than all are wanted." Other orders are doing nobly. We wish them all God speed. May they all grow better and stronger and more successful. Every fighter against the drink demon is a brother. We rejoice in every victory for our common cause.

Still we must confess to a special attachment to the loyal craft that has weathered so many storms, has come victorious out of so many fights, and has carried rich cargoes of blessing and gladness to so many lands. Fling out the old flag once more! As sound as the day she was launched, manned by as true-hearted a crew as ever was mustered, ready and fit for her rightful place in the van of the battle—Hurrah for the grand old I.O.G.T.

But as the veteran colored color-sergeant told us, KROW is a better word if you spell it backwards. We do well to be proud of the order to which we belong. We will do better if we show ourselves worthy of our place in its ranks. All we can boast of position and power is only of value in as far as we make it tell to-day in the conflict against evil, in the fight "for God and Home and Country."

Oh! how white are the harvest fields that wait our sickles. Nearly forty million dollars was paid out for strong drink in Canada last year. The grass is springing green to-day on three thousand graves that the drink traffic has dug since July, 1893. And no tongue can tell, for no man has ken, of all that lies behind the awful record, the broken hearts, the blighted lives, the ruined homes, the immortal souls swept—whither?

Are we doing all we can? Ontario has a population of over two millions, and has about eight thousand enrolled Good Templars. The State of Maine has a population about one-third that of Ontario, but she reports fifteen thousand members of our order. Eighteen years ago we had over thirty-five thousand men and women in our lodges, though our population was less than it is now. Are we not falling far short of our full duty to our cause and Order?

It is easy to point out failures. Any fool can find fault. Honest, earnest desire to do better will rather prompt enquiry as to the reason for the remissness and the best way to overcome it. The former success of Good Templar work here, the success of the Order elsewhere, and the success of other orders here, all make it certain that we can do much better than we have lately been doing. What are the hindrances to our work? How are we to get rid of them?

Everybody knows of something that can be done. Every member has brain power and energy which may prove mighty forces in our work. If these agencies are simply united and exercised, great results must be achieved. This union and action are exactly what our Order aims at. Organization and effort are the secrets of success. Let us make up our minds to get together, give a little sympathy, a little thought, a little effort to the cause. If our members co-operate in this we shall inaugurate an era of progress and usefulness. By way of suggestion we add a few short articles in reference to important matters and methods in which we may thus work together.

It must be remembered, however, that all suggested plans, and plans to be suggested, are but modes of operation of the great spirit of philanthropy, which is our Order's reason for existence, and means for the accomplishment of the overthrow of the liquor curse. Plans without this spirit behind them would be as useless as machinery with no motive power to operate it. The measure of the utility of both power and machine is in the result they accomplish. If, in the Master's spirit, looking to the Master for guidance, we approach the Master's work, difficulties will shrink, wisdom will pervade our deliberations, our plans will be crowned with magnificent success, and out of all will come "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to men."

RETAINING MEMBERS.

Nearly every temperance organization has a record of many members joining it and leaving it. Every year reports large additions to the various orders, and at the same time a great falling off of those who have previously belonged.

The Good Templar Order is no exception. At every Grand Lodge session we have reported an immense number of members retired from our ranks in one way or another, besides those taken from us by death. The average would probably be not less than 6,000. This means that during the time our Order has been working in Ontario fully 200,000 members have left us. Where would we stand to-day were it not for this tremendous drain?

Of course it was a good thing to have these members with us for a while. They had the advantage of some Good Templar training. Allow liberally for death rate and emigration, and still there must probably be in Ontario the greater part of 100,000 men and

women who have had some schooling in our lodge rooms. They are the better for it. Many of them are leaders in the temperance cause and other philanthropies, who would not have taken such positions but for the start our Order gave them.

There ought, however, to be some better method of retaining our membership. Were the 200,000 disappointed in the Order? Did it fail to come up to the expectations they had in joining it? If so, how are we to make it more permanently attractive and useful?

In the first place our best sisters and brothers, those who have the longest experience, soundest judgment and most ability, must give their thought to solving the problem. The work we have in hand is worthy our most earnest efforts. Those of us who have talent of any kind must be ready to consecrate it to the cause. We must give as well as take. Parasites and sponges are very poor types of moral reformers. One of the first conditions of success is that all should be anxious to succeed and willing to do whatever they can to attain this desirable result. Unselfish earnestness for the welfare of humanity and the putting down of the liquor traffic, is the first essential towards the securing of the methods and plans of which we are in search.

Many of these transient members were young people who joined when their time was less valuable, or because of associations which were subsequently discontinued, or under the influence of some zeal for the cause that passed away, or perhaps in many cases for mere entertainment. Well, we ought to endeavor to make our lodge meetings such that no one would feel that he had lost the time spent in them. We ought so to unite our members in sympathy and work that the lodge room would draw them closer together and make their friendships even more enduring. We ought so to carry on our work that the enthusiasm and earnestness of our members would grow stronger at every meeting. We ought to conduct our meetings so that they would be to some extent, at any rate, entertainments of the highest and best kind, full of interest as well as of instruction and usefulness.

One of the special lines of work which this journal proposes is the consideration of plans and methods for the achieving of this desirable result.

There are other attractive features of our Order that may be developed. We have in connection with it an insurance system that, if pushed, would hold our members longer, draw them closer together and give us more working power. This has been the experience of sister organizations: why may it not be the experience of our own? THE CAMP FIRE also proposes to give special attention to this important matter.

Other suggestions crowd in. Doubtless many will come to our readers. Let us all have the benefit of them. Send a post card or a short letter giving your ideas. Thus we may have a co-operation of thought as well as work that must tell powerfully for good. Out of it all we may be made wise enough to check to some extent the drain that has prevented our rapid and continual increase in membership.

DISTRICT LODGES.

The Grand Lodge helps the cause by bringing together leading workers and giving the whole jurisdiction the benefit of their exchange of thought, of sympathy and of inspiration. Without this united consultation we

would be scattered and weak. Precisely the same result on a smaller scale is obtained by the District Lodge. In it members get broader views of the work to be done. They make better plans, and are stimulated to carry them out. A well organized, well worked District Lodge is a power for good that only those who have had experience of it can fully appreciate.

The District Lodge is also invaluable in that it provides a local executive made up of members who know their district and understand its requirements. This executive committee is, under our system, equipped with funds to help on the work. Such a committee will find out, as no Grand Lodge executive could find out, where a lodge can be strengthened, where help of different kinds can be given.

The results of experiments tried show the value of the District Lodge system. A mighty gain would be made in our province if every district was thoroughly organized during the present year. Our workers are earnestly urged to give this matter special consideration. The Grand Secretary will promptly give any desired information or aid. Already several inquiries and requests for help have been received. District Lodges in every part of the Province would mean a vast addition to our working force.

Where districts are not formed it is still practicable for Good Templars to hold county conventions for considering the situation of the temperance cause generally and the position and needs of our Order in particular. The heads of different lodges might unite in the call for such convention. Correspondence in regard to this matter is also invited. In union there is strength, and wisdom in the multitude of counsel. Let us take hold of all the benefit we can derive from united action.

One more suggestion. Let the District Lodge or the county convention be made more social. Let it not be too exclusively intellectual. Put into it an hour for the exchange of fraternal courtesies. Let our members learn to know and esteem and love each other better. The kindly feeling born of genial intercourse will make us better able to fight in unity, shoulder to shoulder in the field of conflict. Cordial sympathy is a mighty aid to many a weak brother, and a stimulus often sorely needed by the diffident, whose souls may be warmed into potential activity by the cheery sunshine of pleasant greetings. Take time to shake hands and get acquainted with your sisters and brothers.

MORE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

It should be the effort of the different temperance orders to keep themselves at all times prominently before the public. We are carrying on a campaign, and the class to be reached does not attend our lodge meetings. Important and necessary as is the lodge work, it should not lead us to neglect an equally imperative duty. Public meetings should be held as frequently as possible. The audiences should be told clearly what the Order is aiming at, and should also be invited to join in the campaign. This is a work which can readily be undertaken by the subordinate lodges. Each should set apart a certain number of nights for this necessary work. The meetings should be well advertised, and the names of any prominent persons who are to speak should be announced. One meeting may not accomplish much, but the simple hammering at the public conscience will arouse action somewhere. The public meeting ought to be a more prominent phase of our work.

SELECTIONS.

ONLY.

Free from all care in his boyish play,
A face as the sunlight, cheery and
gay;
The pride of a mother whose arms
entwine—
Only a sip of his father's wine,
A growing knowledge with manhood's
strength,
A mind far-reaching in wisdom's
length;
A smile for the merry, for the grieving
a tear
Only a glass of foaming beer,
Shining in circles of mirth and song,
A love of the right, and a hatred of
wrong;
A friend to be sought for whose
friendship is gain
Only a toast in the bright champagne,
In the manly face a line of care,
Some silver threads in the dark-brown
hair;
A cloud on the brow, in the eye, alas!
Only an occasional social glass,
A figure bent in the noon of life,
A weeping mother, a pleading wife;
A weakened brain, and a mind grown
numb—
Only a drink of the fiery rum,
A squalid room in an attic high,
A pain-wrought moan, a pitiful cry;
A bundle of rags 'neath the rafter's
gloom—
Only a dying drunkard's home,
A coffin of pine, unfinished and rude,
A widowed mother with starving
brood;
A lonely ride o'er the rattling pave—
Only a pauper's nameless grave,
*Charles Eugene Banks, in The Banner of
Gold.*

THE TEMPERANCE STAR.

The streets were rife with jovous life,
For the Christmas time was near;
But into our rum-ruined home
There crept no sign of cheer.
As I sat alone in the darkness,
And looked through the coming years,
My heart was full of sorrow,
And my eyes were full of tears.
Then I thought of the shepherds that
kept their flocks
On the plains of Galilee,
How their hearts sent up that longing
cry
For the Christ that was to be,
And I thought how the glory of God
came down,
Till the night shone like the day;
Of the wise men's journey by night
and the star
That guided them all the way.
And my heart sent up its longing cry
To the God who answered them:
"Lord, into the dark night of my life
Send a star of Bethlehem."
I heard a step far down the walk,
A firm and ringing tread;
It reminded me of John's glad step,
The day that we were wed.
The moon slipped in and spread her
robe
Upon the poor bare floor.
Till I thought of the streets in the City
of Light,
And—John stood at the door.
There was a new light in his eyes,
So tender and so proud;
And a ribbon shone on his ragged coat,
Like a star against a cloud.
A little, silken, Templar badge
That lighted all the gloom,
And changed to a palace, grand and
fair,
The dingy little room.
We did not speak a single word,
But we knelt by the children's bed;
"God help me to keep it always bright"
Was all the prayer he said.
The moon crept through the narrow
pane,
And fell like a blessing down;
It touched wee Mary's flaxen hair,
Till it shone like a silver crown.
It kissed the baby where he lay,
In his lowly cradle bed.
"Thank God for the Star that rose to-
night"
Was all that my full heart said,
—Mrs. J. N. T.

MARRIED TO A DRUNKARD.

She arose suddenly in the meeting, and spoke as follows: "Married to a drunkard? Yes; I was married to a drunkard. Look at me! I am talking to the girls."
We all turned and looked at her. She was a wan woman, with dark, sad eyes, and white hair placed smoothly over a brow that denoted intellect.
"When I married a drunkard I reached the acme of misery," she continued. "I was young, and oh, so happy! I married the man I loved, and who professed to love me. He was a drunkard, and I knew it, knew it, but did not understand it. There is not a young girl in this building that does understand it unless she has a drunkard in her family; then, perhaps, she knows how deeply the iron enters the soul of a woman when she loves and is allied to a drunkard—whether father, husband, brother or son. Girls, believe me, when I tell you that to marry a drunkard, to love a drunkard, is the crown of all misery. I have gone through the deep waters, and know. I have gained that fearful knowledge at the expense of happiness, sanity, almost life itself. Do you wonder my hair is white? It turned white in a night; 'bleached by sorrow,' as Marie Antoinette said of her hair. I am not forty years old, yet the snows of seventy rest upon my head, and upon my heart. Ah! I cannot begin to count the winters resting there," she said, with unutterable pathos in her voice.
"My husband was a professional man. His calling took him from home frequently at night, and when he returned, he returned drunk. Gradually he gave way to temptation in the day, until he was rarely sober. I had two lovely little girls and a boy. Here her voice faltered, and we sat in deep silence listening to her story. "My husband had been drinking deeply. I had not seen him for two days; he had kept away from his home. One night I was seated beside my sick boy; the two little girls were sleeping in the next room, while beyond was another room into which I heard my husband go as he entered the house. The room communicated with the one in which my little girls were sleeping. I do not know why, but a feeling of terror took possession of me, and I felt that my little girls were in danger. I arose and went to the room. The door was locked. I knocked on it frantically, but no answer came. I seemed to be endowed with superhuman strength, and, throwing myself with all my force against the door, the lock gave way and the door flew open. Oh, the sight! the terrible sight!" she wailed out in a voice that hunts me now; and she covered her face with her hands, and when she removed them it was whiter and sadder than ever.
"Delirium tremens! You have never seen it girls; God grant that you never may. My husband stood beside the bed, his eyes gleaming with insanity, and in his hand a large knife. 'Take them away!' he screamed. 'The horrible things; they are crawling all over me! Take them away, I say!' and he flourished the knife in the air. Regardless of danger, I rushed to the bed, and my heart seemed suddenly to cease beating. There lay my children, covered with their life-blood, slain by their own father! For a moment I could not utter a sound. I was literally dumb in the presence of this terrible sorrow. I scarcely heeded the maniac at my side the man who had brought me all the woe. Then I uttered a loud scream, and my wailings filled the air. The servants heard me and hastened to the room, and when my husband saw them, he suddenly drew the knife across his own throat. I knew nothing more. I was borne senseless from the room that contained the bodies of my slaughtered children and the body of my husband. The next day my hair was white, and my mind was so shattered that I knew no one."
She ceased! Our eyes were riveted upon her wan face. Some of the women present sobbed aloud, while there was scarcely a dry eye in that temperance meeting. We saw that she had not done speaking, and was only waiting to subdue her emotion to resume her story.
"For two years," she continued, "I was a mental wreck. Then I recovered from the shock, and absorbed myself in the care of my boy. But the sin of the father was visited upon the child, and six months ago my boy of eighteen was placed in a drunkard's grave; and as I, his loving mother, stood and saw the sod heaped over him, I said, 'Thank God! I'd rather see him there than have him live a drunkard,' and I turn-

ed into my desolate home a childless woman, one upon whom the hand of God had rested heavily.
Girls, it is you I wish to rescue from the fate that overtook me. Do not blast your life as I blasted mine; do not be drawn into the madness of marrying a drunkard. You love him! So much the worse for you; for, married to him, the greater will be your misery because of your love. You will marry and then reform him, you say. Ah! a woman sadly over-rates her strength when she undertakes to do this. You are no match for the giant demon 'drink,' when he possesses a man's body and soul. You are no match for him, I say. What is your puny strength beside his gigantic force? He will crush you, too. It is to save you, girls, from the sorrows that wrecked my happiness that I have unfolded my history to you. I am a stranger in this great city. I am merely passing through it; and I have a message to bear to every girl in America never marry a drunkard!"
I can see her now, as she stood there amid the hushed audience, her dark eyes glowing, and her frame quivering with emotion, as she uttered her impassioned appeal. Then she hurried out, and we never saw her again. Her words, 'fitly spoken,' were not without effect, however, and because of them there is one girl single now. *From Touching Incidents.*

DEMAREST MEDAL CONTEST BUREAU.
"FROM CONTEST TO CONQUEST."
Education of Youth in the principles of Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.
By Means of a Series of Elocutionary Contests in which Silver, Gold and Diamond Medals of Honor will be Awarded the Successful Competitors.
Mr. W. Jennings Demarest of New York, has devised a plan for promoting the development of public sentiment on prohibition lines that has probably never been equalled for either ingenuity or liberality.
Recognizing the intense interest always taken by the public in everything of the nature of a contest or competition, he has developed a scheme for utilizing this tendency to secure the presentation and consideration of sound argument on the prohibition question. He has published a series of capital books of selections entitled "From Contest to Conquest." He has had prepared a number of magnificent Silver, Gold and Diamond Medals. These Medals he generously donates to young people who make the best elocutionary presentation of selections from his books, on the following plan:
A public meeting to be arranged, for which the recitations will form the programme, which may be interspersed with music.
Three disinterested persons of intelligence are to be chosen to act as judges, for whom suitable blanks will be furnished. Judges are advised to avoid a tie, as but one Medal can be presented at a Contest.
A competition class shall consist of not less than six nor more than ten persons.
When not less than six young persons of either sex, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five, shall recite before an audience selections taken from either of the volumes "From Contest to Conquest," the one adjudged to have made the best recitation will be awarded a Silver Medal in satiated case.
When not less than six of the Silver Medals are secured by as many contestants, the winners will be entitled to compete for a Gold Medal.
When eight or more have won Gold Medals, they may compete for a Grand Gold Medal.
When eight or more have won Grand Gold Medals, the holders may compete for a handsome Gold Medal Studded with Diamonds.
On these terms the Medals will be presented by W. Jennings Demarest, free of expense.
The headquarters of the Demarest movement are at No. 10 East 14th St., New York City. F. S. Spence of Toronto is however, the Canadian Superintendent, and will cheerfully and promptly supply information to all who desire to take hold of this work, and will forward the medals when the conditions have been complied with. He should be written to for full details.
A very small fee will be charged for each medal to cover necessary cost of postage, etc.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.)
GOOD TEMPLAR BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Good Templar Benefit Association of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been established for the purpose of enabling Good Templars to provide for themselves and their families the benefits and protection of Life Insurance within the Order, and at a reasonable cost.
The Insurance Benefits provided by the Association are:
(1) Insurance Benefit, limited to \$500, \$1000, \$2000 or \$3000, payable at death (before 70th birthday) to beneficiaries named in certificates; or
(2) Annuity payable upon each of ten successive birthdays, beginning with the seventieth.
The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch provides for those enrolled in it:
(1) Sick Benefit of \$5 per week during twelve weeks of any one illness;
(2) Funeral Benefit of \$50.
The assessments for the Insurance Benefits are payable monthly, in advance, at a fixed rate for the age at entrance, and remain unchanged, ceasing at seventieth birthday.
This system of paying assessments has the advantage of enabling members to know at the outset just how much they are likely to be called upon to pay in each year, as well as when it has to be paid, so that they can make provision for the payments.
The table of rates has been carefully prepared from the experience of standard life insurance companies, covering half a century or more, and is designed to provide members of the Association with insurance as nearly at cost as possible. Provision is made for establishing a Reserve Fund of \$100,000, all surplus beyond that amount to be applied to the reduction of the assessments of members.
Full particulars about this important department of Good Templar work may be obtained by applying to one of the officers of the Benefit Association. Bro. John E. Wilson, of Toronto, is President, and Bro. Thos. Lawless, of Toronto, is Secretary-Treasurer.

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