



# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VIII. No 5.

TORONTO, ONT. NOVEMBER, 1901.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

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

## PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U.

The annual meeting of the Ontario W.C.T.U. held last month at Stratford, was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. Encouraging reports were received from workers in every part of the province and strongly worded resolutions were adopted in favor of aggressive action. To the energetic action of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in past year, has been due the agitation that has won for us temperance teaching in schools, and the vigorous campaign that has at any rate reduced liquor selling at military encampments. In regard to both these matters, the Convention took a strong position. Too much importance cannot be attached to them.

A feature of the meeting was a discussion on law enforcement led by Rev. C. Deacon, of Stony Creek, who has been remarkably successful in securing better observance of the license law in different localities, in the face of bitter opposition.

Most of the old officers were re-elected. Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, is President; Mrs. May R. Thornley, Vice-President; Mrs. Sarah Rowell Wright, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ella S. Acheson, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Anna Britton, Treasurer. A year of good work is looked for.

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## NOTES OF NEWS.

### ABOUT THE WARFARE AGAINST DRINK. WHAT OUR FRIENDS AND FOES ARE DOING.

#### Not All Profit.

The Allsopp Brewery Company, of Great Britain, show a loss on the year of one million four hundred and thirty thousand pounds!

#### Who Sold the Liquor?

A shocking suicide occurred recently near Portage la Prairie. An Indian, who had been drinking heavily, shot himself after telling his companions what he was going to do.

#### Going Ahead.

The Quebec Grand of Good Templars met at Way's Mills last month. The reports presented were, on the whole, encouraging. The debt due by the organization had been decreased and plans were being laid for an extension of much-needed missionary work.

#### Tell It All.

The American Temperance Society says that critics who show that 11,000 gallons of liquor are sold in Maine by authorized medicinal agencies, ought to point out that this only amounts to one 68th part of a gal per inhabitant per year.

#### A Wonderful Work.

The Temperance Committee of the English Wesleyan Conference reported at last session 4,804 Bands of Hope with a membership of 427,168 besides 1,765 adult church temperance societies, having a membership of 99,046. How is it that no such movement is carried on by the Methodist Church in Canada?

#### Falling Off.

New York State had only 2,588 liquor licensed hotels for the year commencing May, 1901, as compared with 4,055 in the preceding year. New York and all the other cities in the State show a decrease except Albany, the State Capital.

#### Drink Did It.

The Charlottetown Guardian gives a saddening account of the death through drink at Boston of a young Prince Edward Island girl, only one of many cases in which new associates and evil customs, have led to ruin and death.

#### Coroner's Inquests.

A change in public opinion is strikingly manifest in the statement made by an English liquor journal, that seven years ago in the city of London, 568 inquests were held in one year in public houses, while during the year 1900 there were only six inquests in public houses out of a total of over 8,000 held.

#### The Million Signatures Crusade.

A great movement is on foot in England and promises much success for the securing of a million signatures to a total abstinence pledge. English papers report great meetings at which hundreds of signatures are secured. This wise method of winning recruits for the temperance army might well be initiated by Canadian workers.

#### A Good Year's Work.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, was held last month and received a report of a year's energetic and success-

ful work. A number of temperance meetings had been held, 5,050 signatures to the pledge had been received, 500,000 pamphlets and leaflets had been distributed and 1,821 public meetings held.

#### Law Enforcement.

A vigilance committee in the city of Liverpool, Eng., has done good work during the past year in securing a reform in the administration of the liquor laws. The number of licenses was reduced by 50, many being cut off because of convictions for law breaking. During the time the League has been at work since 1870, the number of licenses cut off has been 346.

#### A Coming Convention.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union is called to meet at Montreal on November 15th. Meetings will be held in the First Baptist Church and a programme of much interest is under preparation. Full information regarding details, railway arrangements, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. E. W. McLachlan, 55 St. Monique street, Montreal.

#### Scotch Wisdom.

The Scottish Congregational Union Temperance Committee report that with few exceptions their churches use unfermented wine at the sacrament, and hope that the others will soon adopt "the safer and more appropriate symbol of Christ's sacrifice." The Camphill U. F. Church at Glasgow took a vote of its members for and against changing from fermented to unfermented wine, and the vote was 282 for and 172 against the change.

#### A Drink Murder.

A shocking occurrence was reported in Montreal on October 27th. A foreigner, named Tom Hansen, thirty-five years of age, gave himself up to the police, stating that he was a murderer. An investigation proved the confession to be true. Hansen had been drinking heavily for several days and his money was exhausted. He met a boy of thirteen, named Herick Marrott, who was rattling some change in his pocket. The drunken man killed him for the seventeen cents, which was all the poor had had.

#### The Scott Act at Work.

Westville, Nova Scotia, has had a campaign of Scott Act enforcement with gratifying results. A strong law-enforcement league exists with Rev. Geo. E. McLeod as President. Six convictions have recently been recorded against liquor sellers and a conviction that means jail without option of a fine, is now ahead of a number of them. This will make them careful and the amount of illicit liquor selling has been very much reduced. Inspector Watters has the hearty approval and co-operation of temperance workers.

#### A Falsehood Nailed.

Among the arguments used by the canteen favoring journals and talkers in the United States, was the assertion that since liquor selling in canteens had been prohibited, there had been an unusually large number of desertions from the army. This falsehood had been reiterated with much vehemence and frequently and widely circulated. It has been completely refuted by the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles, in which he has reviewed the working of the law and called attention to the fact that during the first six months of 1901, the percentage of deserters has been smaller than at any other time during the past twenty-five years.

#### Against Prohibition.

The Toronto World is making a hunt for some method of dealing with the temperance question other than that of prohibition. A series of articles strongly advocated the encouragement of grape culture and the manufacture of Canadian wine. Later on a similar argument was produced for the encouragement of cider manufacture. An article published on October 31st commends the Russian system of government control of the liquor traffic as being "apparently workable and effective" and claims that prohibitory laws are broken in Kansas, Maine and Canada. Any weapon is good enough to fight the prohibition cause with.

#### Some Sense and Some Nonsense.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has been discussing the temperance question. In a recent address to the Birmingham Temperance Society he declared that drinking could not be put down by coercive legislation, but must be met by a gradual improvement in the physical and moral condition of the people. He commented favorably upon the statement that in Great Britain there are three million total abstainers. He then went on to advocate his old theory of municipal control of the liquor traffic and declared that the public would not tolerate any scheme of legislative reform which did not provide compensation for publicans whose business was taken away.

#### The Chief Evil.

In the last annual report of the London City Mission, it is stated that drunkenness is the chief evil which stands in the way of moral and religious progress. Were this hydra-headed monster slain the misery and sorrow experienced by the poor and the industrial classes would, to a large extent, disappear. Whatever the improvement of the people may be in other respects, it would seem indubitable that their drinking habits are growing. This testimony from a society which has no fewer than 460 agents continually at work among the people, must be regarded as very striking.

The city missionaries in many districts are unanimous in their testimony to increased drunkenness among women. One of them writes: "In thirty minutes I saw 74 persons enter a public-house in my district. Of these, 65 were women and 9 were men, most of the women had little children with them. Poverty of course follows, in many cases, in the wake of intemperance. The cruel state of the evil is, that the children who are not the cause, suffer the most."

#### Fairly Beaten.

The liquor sellers of Portland, Me., have been finally compelled to admit themselves beaten. Sheriff Pearson has made the law a success. One man has paid \$1,300 in fines and was obliged to sell the jewelry he had earned in the traffic, to raise the money. Another paid \$1,200 within a short time and signed a pledge in the presence of the sheriff and other officials that he would not sell any more. A persistent law-breaker who is liable to twenty-two months imprisonment in default of fines, which he says he cannot pay, appealed to Mr. Pearson, saying: "Sheriff, are you going to keep it up at this rate?" and the sheriff replied: "Oh, no, I am going to make it as much harder as I can." Liquor men in other states, who have been supporting the Maine law-breakers, are getting discouraged.

# The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL  
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year

**NOTE.**—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers.

The editor will be thankful for correspondence upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1901

## ORGANIZATION.

Carrying out the instructions of the Convention, the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has made arrangements for organization of electoral districts in view of the approaching provincial election. Circulars giving information about plans and methods of work have already been widely scattered.

Mr. John A. Nicholls of Montreal, favorably known throughout Eastern Canada as an able lecturer and an effective organizer has been engaged to visit a number of places and aid local workers in getting arrangements completed. Mr. Nicholls has a high reputation and has had much experience on different lines of temperance campaigning.

Workers ought not however, to wait for any inspiration or advice from others. They ought to immediately organize to make their influence felt at the coming session of the legislature as well as in the election which will shortly follow. There is no time to spare. The Alliance Secretary will cheerfully furnish further information to any who desire it.

## THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Doubts as to whether or not the Ontario Legislature will meet before next general election have been removed by the definite announcement of the Premier. The Assembly will meet for business early in the coming year.

It is confidently anticipated that before that time we shall be in possession of the judgement of the Privy Council upon the Manitoba Prohibitory Law. That judgement will settle the question of the legislation that will be expected to follow the example of the prairie province. If the Manitoba law should be declared ultra vires, then there must be no delay in the enactment of an effective and comprehensive amendment of our defective license legislation.

The license law can be so amended as to make it a much more valuable means of restricting the liquor traffic. This may be done with the introduction of a new principle, by simply changing the wording of defective clauses so that they will produce the result for which they were framed.

The Province of Ontario is therefore on the eve of stirring times. In the coming session of the legislature there will be a strong effort for better laws

and in the election following an effort to secure the return of candidates who can be relied upon to give legislative effect to the strong temperance sentiment of the community.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the General Council of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Tuesday, October 22nd, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. presided over a large gathering. In moving the adoption of the annual report he said that the organization was the friend of all other movements and the enemy of none. Other societies had not opposition offered to them by the Alliance except what arose from the fact that if the objects of the Alliance were secured, these other societies would be unnecessary. He emphasized the root doctrine of the Alliance as being that drink was a destructive element in the body politic, just as it was in the human body. They believed although it was easy to prove that millions had been the worse by drink it would take a microscope to discover any who had really been the better for it. They would therefore go on in the propagation of their doctrine till the evils of drinking are banished from the country. Sir Wilfrid said there were really only two methods of dealing with the drink problem. There were first those who proposed to put down drinking by providing the people with intoxicants. He admitted that for the present these were in the majority though they admitted that the drink trade was a "gigantic evil." The other party proposed to put down drink by prohibiting the sale of drink. The plan had always succeeded where it was honestly tried. He counselled them to go forward on that path convinced that though they might be called the extreme party they were extremely right.

Mr. W. S. Cane, M. P., seconded the adoption of the report, and welcomed all efforts from whatever quarter to put down intemperance. His great point was that in the absence of the prospect of immediate legislation, they should go on with the work of creating temperance citizens, who when the fitting time arose would give effect to their opinions in sound legislation.

Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M. P., moved a resolution reaffirming the declaration of the Alliance in the right of the people to prohibit the sale of drink by a direct vote. He delivered an effective speech in the course of which he replied to the recent statements of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and demonstrated the great advantage which had arisen from temperance legislation.

Mr. Joseph Mahns also spoke in similar terms. Other resolutions on various aspects of the temperance question were passed.

In the evening a great meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, at which Sir Robert F. Reid, M. P., presided.

## LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

An English Parliamentary paper issued on September 28th, gives particulars of the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the various countries of Europe, the United States, and the principal British Colonies. A memorandum states that the United Kingdom derives the largest proportion of its national revenue from the taxation of alcoholic beverages, the proportion being about twice as much as in either France or Germany. In the United States, however, the proportion more nearly ap-

proximates to that of the United Kingdom, being 29 per cent. of the total.

The consumption of wine per head of the population is as follows: United Kingdom, 0.31 gallons; France, 25.4 gallons; Germany, 1.45 gallons; United States, 0.33 gallons. France is the principal wine-consuming country in Europe. Of the other countries, Portugal averages about 20 gallons per head; Spain, 19 gallons; Italy, 18 gallons, and Switzerland, 15 gallons. The consumption in Australia-Hungary is a little over three gallons per head, in Belgium, less than a gallon, and in Holland, about the same as in the United Kingdom.

Beer is the staple drink in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. The consumption per head in the United States is only half that of Germany, which is itself less than that of the United Kingdom. In each of the three Southern States of Germany, however—Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden—the consumption per head is greater than the United Kingdom. Of other countries not included here Belgium is easily first with a consumption in 1900 of nearly 47 gallons per head, which, however, falls short of the Bavarian consumption of 54 gallons per head. Nearly all these figures show evidence of a tendency to increase in recent years. In the United Kingdom the average consumption was, roughly, 27 gallons per head from 1885 to 1888, and in the next two years rose to 30 gallons per head, remaining at, or near this point, up to 1895.

The amount of spirits produced is not so large as that of either wine or beer, yet for many reasons—such as the proportion of alcohol it contains, as also for its capacity for taxation—it is the most important of the three sorts of alcoholic drinks. The quantity of spirits consumed amounts, roughly, to one gallon of proof spirit per head in the United Kingdom and the United States, and to two gallons of proof spirit per head in France and Germany.

## AN ANTI-CANTEEN VICTORY.

Friends of temperance in the United States are jubilant over the assistance given them in their anti canteen campaign by General Nelson A. Miles.

As most of our readers know, the United States Congress has definitely and absolutely prohibited liquor-selling in connection with military posts and in canteens. Many leading military officials have strongly denounced this legislation and endeavored to make it appear that its operation resulted in increased drunkenness. The theory advanced is that soldiers who would buy beer at the army canteen now go to neighboring saloons and get intoxicated with ardent spirits.

The statement of a number of these liquor favoring officers has been published and there is evidently under way a movement to secure the repeal of the law. At this crisis, Gen. Miles has been interviewed, and without hesitation has expressed his opinion in the following terms:

"I don't believe the present law should be repealed until it has been given a fair trial. There has been a great deal of idle talk concerning the canteen. The army canteen, or exchange, or amusement room, as it is variously called, was at first simply a place where soldiers might congregate to play games and amuse themselves. The sale of liquor was not allowed. The last act of Congress places the institution back on the old footing. I am not sure that Congress has made a great mistake in again prohibiting the sale of liquor. Our large manufacturers don't find it necessary to provide places where their employees can congregate and drink.

The railroad companies don't. There is very little drinking among railroad men, and they seem to get along just as well."

In order that there might be no doubt about the authenticity of this statement, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Reforms at Washington, sent a copy of the interview to Gen. Miles, asking him to state whether or not it was correct. The document was returned to Dr. Crafts with the following endorsement:

"The above extract is substantially correct and represents my present views. Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-General, Washington, D.C., Oct 7, 1901."

## DRINK AND CONSUMPTION.

No more important deliverance has recently been made than that of Prof. P. Brouardel, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, at the great Congress held in London to discuss the subject of tuberculosis. This eminent scientist was introduced to the Congress as "the greatest living sanitary authority in Europe."

Some parts of Prof. Brouardel's address have already been published in the CAMP FIRE. They refer to the relationship of the consumption of alcoholic liquors to the propagation of tuberculosis and the possibility of recovery from this disease. Some of these statements are so strong and important that they ought to have the widest possible circulation. No apology is therefore necessary for the repetition of them. They are as follows:

"Bautman, of Beauvais, has shown that mortality from tuberculosis and from alcohol are nearly identical.

"In this connection he obtained the following results:—

Deaths from Tuberc. in 100,000 inhabitants	Annual consumption of liters of alcohol per head.
30 to 40	12.47
40 to 50	15.21
50 to 60	14.72
70 to 80	16.36
80 to 90	17.16
More than 90	50.70

"Any measures, State or individual, tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism will be our most precious auxiliaries in the crusade against tuberculosis, but the question is too large a one to deal with here. Still, I should like to draw attention to a mistake made too easily in the different countries by ministers who have the charge of the financial department of the State. They like to calculate the sum the State gets from the duty on alcohol, but they should deduct from it the cost to the community of the family of the drunkard, his degenerate, infirm, scrofulous children, who must have shelter

"This invasion of alcoholism ought to be regarded by every one as a public danger, and this principle, the truth of which is uncontested, should be inculcated into the masses, that the future of the world will be in the hands of the temperate.

"Unhealthy dwellings cause other disasters. Dark and crowded as they are, cleanliness is difficult, if not impossible to preserve; they are not pleasant to pass the time in, and the workman stays in his home as little as possible; he eats there and sleeps there, but the rest of his time is spent in the publichouse. J. Simon was right in saying: 'The wretched lodging is the purveyor of the publichouse,' and we can add to it that the publichouse is the purveyor of tuberculosis.

"In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man who has once taken to drink is powerless against it. Time is too short for me to draw comparisons between the laws in force in different countries, those which are proposed, private efforts, associated efforts, and temperance societies. But I can say that a universal cry of despair rises from the whole universe at sight of the disasters caused by alcoholism.

"I will quote but two sets of statistics, but they speak for themselves. Tatham's show that the mean mortality being represented by 100, that caused by tuberculosis is in:

Butchers	105	Hair Dressers	149
Coalmen	116	Strolling musicians	174
Coachmen	124	Dock Laborers	176
Publicans	140	Peddlars	239
Sweeps	141	Barmen	257
Brewers	148		

## Selections.

## WHO SERVES HIS COUNTRY BEST?

Who serves his country best?  
Not he who, for a brief and stormy space,  
Leads forth her armies to the fierce affray,  
Short is the time of turmoil and unrest,  
Long years of peace succeed it and replace:

That is a better way.

Who serves his country best?  
Not he who guides her senates in debate,  
And makes the laws which are her prop  
and stay;  
Not he who wears the poet's purple vest,  
And sings her songs of love and grief and fate:

There is a better way.

He serves his country best  
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on;  
For speech has myriad tongues for every day,  
And song but one; the law within the breast  
Is stronger than the graven law on stone.

There is this better way.

He serves his country best  
Who lives pure life, any doeth righteous deed,  
And walks straight paths, however others stray,  
And leaves his sons, as uttermost bequest,  
A stainless record which all men may read:

This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly litting tide,  
No dew but has an errand to some flower,  
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,  
And man by man each giving to the rest,  
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power:

There is no better way.

—ECHO.

## DROP IN.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Written after reading the notice of the opening of a new and splendid public-house.

Drop in! our doors will be open,  
Invitingly, all through the day,  
And after the shadows have fallen,  
The gaslight will show you the way.  
You, doubtless, have noticed our sign-post—

A model, they say, of its kind,  
And everything else in accordance  
Within our apartments you'll find.  
Drop in on your way to the office,  
Ye business men, portly and grey;  
Forget for a moment that matter  
Which must be disposed of to day;  
Come, look through our splendid apart-

ments,  
And try our delectable drink,  
Be sure you have tested its merits,  
And then let us know what you think.  
This "testing" will give you a headache,  
Your brain will be clogged with the beer,  
And that business matter of import  
Somehow will not be at all clear.  
You'll blunder, maybe, in your figures,  
And throw a few thousand away,  
No matter—it's what you contribute  
In honour of Opening Day!  
Drop in!

Drop in as you come up from dinner,  
Young labourer, manly and strong;  
We are proud of our splendid apart-

ments,  
Look in as you're passing along.  
We will give you a taste of our "nectar"  
That will bring you again on the morrow,  
We will sow the first seed in the furrow  
That shall grow to a harvest of sorrow.  
To-day you are steady and honest,  
And you hoard what you earn with a view

Of settling down in the autumn  
With somebody "tender and true";  
But we'll waken a thirst that has slumbered,

It shall use up the earnings of years,  
While the hopes and the dreams of a lifetime

Go down in an ocean of tears.  
Home, happiness, honor and money  
Are all that we ask you to pay—  
Are all that we wish you to give us  
In honor of Opening Day!  
Drop in!

Drop in as you come from the market,  
Young countryman, give us a call;  
That money just placed in your pocket  
We know very well is your all.

'Twas earned by the sweat of the fore head—

Now spend it in pleasure and ease,  
Just enter our palace of splendours—  
There's everything here that will please.  
Bad habits are formed in an hour,  
The lesson of vice is soon learned;  
Once find the path pleasant and easy,  
And we'll have the money you've earned.  
You mean it to pay off the mortgage,  
And free the farm wholly from debt,  
And give the old people a homestead  
With less of work, worry, and fret.  
Find happiness once in our presence—  
Think this an agreeable resort,  
And the payments that now are made promptly

Will soon become tardy and short;  
The debts will increase, and the homestead

At last will be taken away,  
And the old folks left helpless and homeless.

But then—this is Opening Day!  
Drop in!

Drop in as you're passing, young husband!  
The woman who stands at the gate,  
Impatient to give you a greeting—  
Don't think about her—she can wait.  
No matter about the warm supper  
That smokes in the oven for you,  
All ready to put on the table,  
Set with silver and china for two  
Drop into our palace a moment  
And taste of this liquor and that,  
And we'll send you home late in the evening

With a very large brick in your hat.  
The sweet little wife will be sobbing,  
Alone with her terror and grief,  
And your staggering step in the entry  
Will not give her joy or relief;  
A supper that's spoiled in the oven—  
A cloud overhanging and gray,  
A heart that is wounded and bleeding,  
Your tributes to Opening Day.  
Drop in!

Drop in from the highway and hedges,  
Irrespective of station or wealth;  
We will lay aside social distinctions,  
And drink "to your very good health."  
Like the well-to-do, plethoric spider,  
Who puts on no airs with the fly,  
Albeit his palace is princely,  
His station exalted and high,  
We, too, are inclined to be cordial  
To poor little insects that roam;  
Like him, we would show you our parlours,

And have you feel wholly at home.  
'Tis the birthplace of sin and of sorrow,  
Here good names are battered away  
For those of the idler and drunkard,  
And this is our Opening Day!  
Drop in!

— From the Good Templars Watchword

## TEDDY'S SWEETHEART.

By EMMA A. McCracken.

"Teddy's got a sweetheart! Look at the poety flower!" said a group of workmen one morning, as a stalwart young fellow came up with a flower on the lapel of his rough, well-worn working coat.

"Got a sweetheart, Teddy?"  
"Yes boys, I have a little sweetheart," said Teddy, and a flush came over his manly face.

"Well, she must be a stunner for it—a geranium, and white, too. Hooray for Teddy's sweetheart! She's worth a treat. Come on, Teddy! Let's go and drink her health! There's plenty of time before we go to work."

Teddy looked down at the flower and hesitated, while the flush deepened in his face. "No, boys," he said, "I can't go and wear the pretty flower. The hands that placed it there were innocent. I am going to keep it clean."

"Oh, she's a temperance, is she, Teddy? a white rib'n'—and that's your white rib'n'? Well, maybe there's more of us 'ud be better off if we had white ribbons too."

Teddy's companion workman was a quarrelsome fellow, and during the forenoon they had some hot words together.

"Wait till noon and we'll have a settlement," said the man.

"All right," said Teddy, "I am ready to settle and pay all that's due."

When the men had gathered for lunch, the fellow came up blustering and renewed the quarrel.

"Are you ready for that settlement?" said he, as he removed his coat.

The other men looked up eagerly, for

they knew that a fight with Teddy in it meant something fine.

"All ready," said Teddy, but as he started to take off his coat, he saw the white flower still gleaming on it, and his hands dropped.

"I can't do it. I couldn't put on that pretty flower again if I should fight. You may call me a coward if you want to," he said as he walked away.

Every morning Teddy came to his work wearing a fresh flower.

The workmen became so accustomed to it that they stopped teasing him.

To him it became a talisman against evil, for when he was tempted to do wrong, he would look down and see it shining, and would say to himself, "No, no, Teddy, you must keep the flower pure, and keep yourself always fit to wear it, for the sake of the giver."

One morning Teddy did not come to the work. "What's the matter with Teddy?" said the workmen, for he was a great favorite on account of his many qualities, and sure to be missed.

"Maybe his sweetheart's gone back on him," said one.

"More likely they've gone on an excursion out where the flowers grow. She must be uncommon fond of them. He'll be here to-morrow," said another.

But when to-morrow came he was not there, nor the third morning, and the men said, "It's not like Teddy to take a lay-off like this. There must be something wrong," and two of them volunteered to go to the house during the noon hour to find out what was the matter.

As they came up to the cottage, they halted, for there was crape on the door.

"Do you think it can be Teddy?" said one, with a frightened look.

"No. Don't you see it's white, and with a white ribbon too? It must be a child."

While they waited, Teddy came to the door. "Come in, boys! You're welcome!"

"We're sorry for you, Teddy, and so'll all the men be. Right sorry. Who is it?"

He led them into the parlour and showed them the face of the dead.

It is Teddy's sweetheart boys my own little sister, a wee girlie only three years old. I had always called her sweetheart, and when you boys joked me, I let it go at that. I couldn't have loved her better if she had been my own real sweetheart." His voice trembled and broke. "You'll forgive me, boys, for the sake of what the flower has done for me. There it is," and he pointed to a large geranium plant, full of white blossom.

"I saw it in a shop window one day and brought it home for her. It was like a playfellow to her, for she talked to it, and fondled it as if it were human. Every morning when I started to work

she brought me a blossom, and tried to pin it on my coat with her little dimpled hands, saying, 'This is for you, brother. You must wear it all day and keep it clean.' You, boys, know I tried to keep it clean, and how it has kept me clean, and made a better man of me. Though the little hands are still

now, and will never bring me another flower, I think I shall always see it in its olden place on my coat, and be the better for the memory of it. Here are two blossoms, boys. I know she would want me to give them to you. Pin them on your coats and keep them clean. Good bye!"

When they laid the wee form beneath the green sward, where it made only a ripple surface, they placed at the head the beautiful geranium plant, and over the folded hands they laid a wreath of glimmering white geranium blossoms, and on the card was written:—

"For Teddy's sweetheart from his fellow-workmen"—Temperance League Journal.

## THE TRADE AS REFORMER

Sir Wilfred Lawson and his temperance friends have found, says the *Leeds Mercury*, an unexpected ally in the chairman of the Leeds City Brewery Company, who declared at the annual dinner of the shareholders on Monday, that "our licensing law was simply a farce." Temperance reform ought to be a much easier task than it is generally supposed to be, when prohibitionists and brewers are able to agree in condemning our present licensing system as farcical.

## BACK AGAIN

THE FAMOUS

## "BLACK KNIGHT"



## REV. J. H. HECTOR

will return to Ontario (D.V.) in December for a short lecture tour and is now open for engagements.

Applications for terms and dates should be made at once to

F. S. SPENCE,  
52 Confederation Life Bldg.,  
TORONTO, CAN.

Read the following specimen extracts from newspaper opinions of this MARVELLOUS MAN.

## CANADIAN.

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

A powerful address, full of humor and sanctified common sense. — *London Advertiser*.

A veritable outburst of true-spirited, natural eloquence, born of a devoted patriotism. — *Charlottetown Guardian*.

Succeeded without any apparent difficulty in keeping his audience in roars of laughter. — *Toronto World*.

The large assemblage was inspired, amused, thrilled and caused to weep almost in unison. — *Montreal Witness*.

## ENGLISH.

The embodiment of all that is best in his race—humorous, solemn, eloquent and pathetic. — *South Wales Argus*.

His inimitable drollery, mixed with the truest wisdom, completely took the gathering by storm. — *Christian World*.

Such an amount of hearty, healthy, wit-provoked laughter we have never heard before in one and a half hours. — *Methodist Times*.

A sparkling speaker, full of fire and dramatic action, and carries his audience along in a very tornado of eloquence. — *Templar Watchword*.

## PROHIBITION LEAGUES.

The Dominion Alliance seeks to unite all other existing religious and temperance organizations in a general effort to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic and does not seek to establish any special local organization beyond what is necessary for this purpose. Alliance agents, however, frequently find localities in which friends of the cause desire to form a local league for the promotion of political and legislative temperance work. For the convenience of such we submit the following draft of constitution or working rules for such a society. It will be found useful as a suggestion, and may of course be modified to suit the necessities or views of the friends in any locality.

Any further information or advice concerning this important matter will be promptly furnished by the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, with whom correspondence is invited.

## Prohibition League Rules.

## 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 secure 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 principles 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.

## IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

We are embarking on a campaign for prohibition legislation in which the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of useful law. We have plenty of hard fighting ahead of us. We must keep posted and equipped, knowing all that is being done by our friends and foes, and sophistry and misrepresentation that will be advanced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,

52 Confederation Life Building,

Toronto.

## THE FOOTING SYSTEM.

A letter to the Manchester Guardian from Rev. Canon Hicks, throws some light on the probable cause of increase of drinking among women in England. He describes at some length the "footing" system by which all new employees in mills are required to treat their new associates to intoxicating liquor.

He states that every girl entering a mill is practically compelled to furnish intoxicating liquor for her fellows. Also that before holidays, festivals and other celebrations every girl in a room must, for weeks beforehand, save up something to be spent on liquor. The regular treat is whiskey, wine and cake. The spirits are supposed to be consumed by the men and the wine by the women, but the distinction is not adhered to. It is hard for a girl to resist this tyranny of custom.

Not long ago the Canon saw three young girls in their teens brought to the hospital dead drunk, owing to a "footing" in their mill. They had been picked up by the police as they lay unconscious in the middle of the road outside the mill, drenched to the skin with rain.

## AN ANCIENT PLEDGE.

Some English temperance journals have been discussing the question of antiquity of formal temperance pledges. One of the oldest yet produced is found in one of the volumes of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. A copy forwarded by Mr. J. H. Martin of Dundee is published in the Scottish Temperance League Journal and is as follows:—

Excerpt from Report on the Manuscripts of Erskine of Dun, prepared for the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1875.

"Temperance Bond, Dundee, 5th July 1627.—The parties to this contract, which is attested by four witnesses, are Alexander Erskine, of Dun, and Sir Jhone Blair, of Balgillo. They bound themselves to drink nothing except in their own dwellings, till the 1st of May 1628, under the penalty of 500 merks Scots, for the first 'faulzie and brack,' and 100 merks, for every succeeding one, and for security agreed to register the contract. The reasons alleged for this agreement is that the 'access [i. e., excess] of drinking is prohibit bothe be the Law of God and Man,' and that they were willing 'to give guid exampill to vtheis be their lyff and conversacioun to abstain from the lyke abuse.'"

## PROHIBITION ENFORCED.

The Capitol, the leading daily journal of Topeka, Kan., recently sent a series of questions regarding the condition of temperance sentiment and law enforcement to leading citizens in 101 of the 105 counties throughout the State. The counties from which information was not sought are so sparsely settled that little could be said regarding them and what could be said would not have much weight. Seventy-four of the 101 counties replied. Of these, 31 stated that temperance sentiment showed a marked improvement since a year ago, 27 reported some improvement, 13 reported no change and two reported a weakened sentiment. Fifty counties replied on the question of law enforcement. One said that the joint evil had been entirely suppressed, eight reported fewer than five illicit places and the other 18 counties reported a total of 426 law-breaking liquor sellers.

## THE MODEL

## Book of Dialogues.

A large and valuable collection of Dialogues, both dramatic and comic, for School Exhibitions and Public and Private Entertainments. Among its contents are: "The Bashful Man," "The Ruling Passion," "The Jew's Lodger," "Generally Useful," "Terry O'Toole and His Master," "There's None Like Pretty Sally," "The Fashionable Wife," "The Faculty Girl," "The Rival Editor," "The Masonic Lodge," "The Wrong Box," "The Absent Man," etc. All young people who delight to participate in dialogues will find this book exactly what they need. Each dialogue is bright and lively, and the variety is so great as to provide something for every occasion. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

## A CART-LOAD OF FUN.



This is a new book, just published, and contains one hundred and sixty-six funny stories, anecdotes and jokes by such famous humorists as Mark Twain, Max Adeler, Josh Billings, Bill Nye, R. J. Burdette, and many others. It is full of fun and nonsense from cover to cover, and a sure cure for "the blues." All the best jokes, anecdotes and stories of recent years have been carefully selected, and are now offered in this large and splendid collection, which will be richly enjoyed by all who love genuine humor and fun. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Litter," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Light-naz Rod Man," "How to Go a Courting," "Bannigan's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones's Burglar," "The Facts About Sam Snyder," "Deacon Anson Tompkins' Lessons," "The Sad Case of Filly and Bull," "The Dead Cuckoo Christmas Tree," "A Final Scrap," "Matty Became Reconciled," "Unc' Ephraim's Wisdom," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Lapsed," "Why the Tree Man Departed," "Jones's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 143 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

## FAMOUS

## DIALECT RECITATIONS.



This book contains a large and careful selection of the most popular recitations in the Yankee, Negro, German, Irish and other dialects, as recited by the leading elocutionists of the day. The contents embrace humorous, dramatic and pathetic selections, both in prose and verse, some of which are the following: "The Stolen Wagon," "The Spelling Bee at Ance's," "Caleb's Courtship," "Denver Jim," "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," "The Bartender's Tale," "The 'Twin' Bee," "Grandpa's Courtship," "The Cowboy's Christmas Hall," "Teamster Jim," "Mike's Confession," "The Surprise Party in the Barn," "Old Daddy Turner," "Paddy's Courtship," "Sambo's Dilemma," "Davy and Golar," "The Barkee Bootblack," "Little John's Christmas," "Joe's Wife," "Uncle Anderson on Prosperity," "The Irishman's Panorama," "Biddy's Troubles," etc. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the original and best of dialect recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

## Famous Comic Recitations.



This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred and ten of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day. These embrace recitations in the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Among its contents are: "The Ship of Faith," "The Dutchman's Mistake," "The Courtin'," "Myzel Snyder's Party," "The Cake Walk," "Unc' Ephraim's Recorders," "Watermillions," "The Freckled Faced Girl," "Paddy's Dream," "The Dutchman's Serenade," "How Old Mose Counted," "O'Grady's Goat," "The Tale of Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jinglelaw's Surprise," "The Countryman at the Show," "Tureensy Uter," "Taking Toll," "How Sockery Set a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Sometooes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 85 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

## Fifteen Complete Novelettes

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This book contains fifteen complete novelettes by fifteen of the most famous authors of America and Europe, as follows: "The Mystery at Deepdale," by CHARLOTTE M. FRANK; "The Little Woman in Black," by MISS M. E. BRADTON; "The Fatal Secret," by MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH; "The Wreck of the Cape Land," by H. HENR HAGGARD; "The Chase of Lemona Lane," by MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING; "Carban, the Detective," by EMERSON BENNETT; "The Mystery of St. James's Valley," by A. CONAN DOYLE; "Edith's Sailer," by SYLVANUS COLP, JR.; "The Miner's Wife," by MARY KYLER DALLAN; "Miss Jones's Quitting," by JONAH ALLAN'S WIFE; "John Heck with his Revolver," by HORATIO ALGER, JR.; "The Uncle from England," by OLIVER DRIVE; "The Last Plank," by NED BUNTING; "The Phantom Train," by PAUL FANSON; and "Mama Jack's Cow," by TOM F. MORGAN. Each one of the above novelettes is extremely interesting, though they are diversified in style; some being of the domestic home order, some are humorous, and others of the dramatic and exciting kind. There is so grand a collection of complete novelettes by so many famous authors published in a single volume. Each novelette is published complete and unabridged. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.