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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. 2. No. 2

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1895.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Vanguard for 1893-4, in neat cloth binding, is now for sale. It is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing over 650 pages full of invaluable arguments, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed. No worker can afford to be without it. The price is only ONE DOLLAR. The number of copies is limited. Send your order at once to the Editor,

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Building.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

All the barroom slang about the people's inalienable right to eat and drink what they please, and the consequent right to buy and sell whatsoever any of them please to imbibe, has been overruled and scouted in decisions as old as jurisprudence and as authoritative as any decisions can be. A free and independent citizen has just as good a right to set fire to his own house in the midst of a dense city, or to shoot rifle balls from his own field across a thronged highway, as he has to sell rum when the State forbids it.

DRINK DID IT.

"At the entrance of one of our college chapels lies a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of the most promising fellows—ruined by drink. I received not very long ago a letter from an old school-fellow, a clergyman, who, after long and arduous labor, was in want of clothes and almost food. I inquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago a wretched clergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had dragged down his family with him into ruin. What had ruined him? Drink! When I was at Cambridge one of the most promising scholars was a youth, who years ago, died in London hospital, penniless, of delirium tremens, through drink. When I was at King's College, I used to sit next to a handsome youth, who grew up to be a brilliant writer; he died in the prime of life a victim of drink. I once knew an eloquent philanthropist who was a very miserable man. The world never knew the curse which was upon him; but his friends knew it was drink. And why is it that these tragedies are daily happening? It is through the fatal fascination, the seductive sorcery of drink, against which scripture so often warns. It is because drink is one of the surest of the devil's ways to man, and of man's ways to the devil."—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

"ITS BREAKING MY HEART."

"Many a pitiful story is brought out in the police courts of a great city. Perhaps the saddest the newspapers of New York have ever reported came from Jefferson Market court last week. A poor mother dropped dead there at the feet of the son who had been a disgrace to her. This son was a young man of thirty or so. Instead of helping his aged mother he spent what little he earned in drink. At last the poor woman determined to have him committed as a habitual drunkard, hoping that such a step would be for his good. She was called to the witness-stand to swear to the complaint, but the effect was too much for her, and she died with the words on her lips, 'It's breaking my heart.' Here is a temperance lecture more eloquent than any man ever delivered."—*Catholic News.*

NOTES OF NEWS FROM MANY PLACES.

The twin villages of Plymouth and Terryville, Conn., have had "no license" for nineteen years.

Queen Victoria has such a deep-rooted objection to the smell of a cigarette or a cigar that smoking is strictly forbidden at Windsor castle, at Balmoral, and at Osborne.

All liquor advertisements will hereafter be excluded from the Boston daily Standard. We hail this action of its publishers as a bright promise of the near approach of the day when no reputable newspaper will aid the traffic by publishing such advertisements.

Another step in advance is the action of the Catholic Benevolent League of Pennsylvania, which has decided that no one who is identified with the liquor business as a retailer is eligible as a member after July 1 of this year. The total membership of the order is 35,000.

The Anti-Cigarette League has been established in all of the ninety-five grammar schools of New York City. The league now numbers 40,000 school boys.

At Santa Monica, Cal., recently there died from alcohol a man who claimed to be a relative of the famous General Gordon. He had been a clerk in the Bank of England, was separated from his wife because of drink, came to this country with \$20,000 in business, was left penniless, gained a livelihood by serving as porter in the saloon, and died from drink.

On the evening of August 2nd James McGee, aged twenty-four years, bartender of the Royal Hotel, was killed in a drunken quarrel with the bartender of the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, N. B.

Dr. John R. Alexander, one of the most active friends of temperance and prohibition in the city of Montreal, an earnest worker in many good causes, died at his home in the Turkish Bath Hotel, of which he was proprietor, on Saturday, August 10th. Dr. Alexander was not merely a friend of the temperance cause, but an earnest worker for its advancement.

It was proved at the inquest held in connection with the sad accident to a train in Quebec in July last, that the engineer, who was killed, had supplied himself with a quart of beer at the last station passed before the terrible fatality occurred.

Mrs. Jane Cakebread was before the magistrate recently in the North London Police Court, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. This was the 27th charge for this offence for which this woman has been tried. She pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for one month.

A New York magistrate has been investigating a discreditable swindle. An advertisement has been published offering work to men who were to call at a certain place where their names and addresses were taken down and work promised them. The place was a room over a saloon and the object was to get the men to patronize the establishment below.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union will hold its national convention in New York City, commencing August 7th. It is estimated that many thousands of people will there assemble from all parts of the country. It is announced that the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Sabelli, will be present and participate in the proceedings.

The Independent Order of Rechabites of Great Britain held its 30th annual session at Brighton, on August 6th. The increase of the Order during 1894 was 15,100 adult members, and 11,880 juveniles. The total adult membership is 137,291, and the juvenile membership 71,785.

The Dallas Morning News, published some time ago details of the position of the temperance cause in the State of Texas. The State has a local option by-law permitting the prohibition of the liquor traffic in localities. Under this law out of 230 counties in the State, 53 are entirely and 70 partly under prohibition.

E. Godfree, Felton & Co., of London, wine merchants, give, in a published circular, the following "Guaranteed Summary of our more important customers":—

Gentlemen of title (Dukes, Mar-queses, Viscounts, Earls, &c.)	338
H. M. Judges	0
Officers of the Army and Navy	708
Regimental Messes	41
Clergy (including 9 Bishops, 16 Archdeacons, &c.)	2,228
Doctors	1,522
Baronets, Knights, M. P.'s, Mag-istrates, Barristers	2,000
Solicitors, Merchants, &c. (about)	4,250

—*Alliance News.*

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONDEMNATION OF BEER.

The highest authorities are of the opinion that beer is an injurious drink, and many of them think that it is more pernicious than whiskey itself—taken to what is called "moderation." The *Christian Advocate* treated a phrase of this subject editorially in two or three articles some years ago, and will not repeat the authorities then quoted; but Professor Oertel, of Germany, published a work in 1885 that sets the matter in so clear and strong a light as to establish the belief that the old idea that beer is healthful—or at least harmless—is utterly false.

Before Professor Oertel's time many physicians who studied in Germany had the idea that beer was a most beneficial drink, and recommended it in some cases in this country, and gave testimonials that the working people in the breweries who drank a great deal of beer were robust, strong, and long-lived. But Professor Oertel and his two friends, Drs. von Pettenkofer and von Voit, who lived where the beer is brewed and the most beer drunk—the professor having a hospital at his disposal where post-mortem examinations are properly and scientifically made, and the consequences of the large amount of beer consumed have been fully studied—have produced a work of such importance that Dr. Schweningen has adopted his conclusions, and applied them in the treatment of Prince Bismark.

He quotes Dr. Ballinger, who examined two thousand persons in the hospital at Munich, and found that eight per cent. of them died of excessive beer-drinking. The life insurance medical examiner says that while some men in English statistics have reached one hundred years of age who indulged in wine, whiskey, and tobacco, so far as he knows none were found who were habitual beer-drinkers. In Munich it is not uncommon for people to take from six to eight pints of beer in three hours, and during the day from twelve to twenty. Working brewers take some times thirty-six pints, and even forty. The strain of expelling this from the system at the last analysis depends upon the heart.

After a full examination of the subject this medical officer recommends that, as the disorders in consequence of beer-drinking increase every year and shorten life, it is advisable for life insurance companies to take the risks of such men on short endowments, and not to take them over fifty years of age. There are, of course,

some exceptions to this rule, that must depend upon the honest report of the physician and agent.

We have for years made it a practice to converse with hospital and general practitioners, and their uniform testimony is that diseases make rapid destruction of the fat of the beer-drinker, and that they do not recover from surgical operations easily or well. This was also the opinion of Sir Astley Cooper, who said that they sank away so often without adequate cause that he was always afraid of the results.—*Christian Advocate, New York.*

THE CURSE OF HEREDITY.

It seems hard that when a man does wrong his children should be put under an almost irresistible inclination to do wrong; it seems hard that when a man drinks spirituous liquors his children and his children's children should be urged by a burning thirst, which they can scarcely withstand, toward indulgence in intoxicating drinks; it seems hard that diseases should be transmitted, and that because a man has violated the laws of health, his children should be sickly and short lived. These things seem hard so long as we look at them only on one side; but what a power of restraint this economy has when every man feels, "I stand not for myself alone, but for the whole line of my posterity to the third and fourth generation!"—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

AN ASTONISHING RECORD OF WASTE.

A methodical old man recently died in Berlin at the age of seventy-three years, leaving behind him a diary in which were systematically recorded the details of a lifetime consumed in self-gratification. In the fifty-two years during which the record was kept this individual had smoked 638,715 cigars, of which he had received 43,062 as presents, while the remainder had cost him about \$2,066. In the same time by his account, he had drunk 28,780 glasses of beer, and 36,066 glasses of spirits, for which he spent \$1,068. There are other items equally startling, and the diary closes with these words: "I have tried all things; I have seen many; I have accomplished nothing."—*Selected.*

A WAIL OF DESPAIR.

"When you find a ticklish relish upon your tongue, disposing you to a witty sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural flow of ideas setting upon you, at the sight of a bottle and fresh glasses, avoid giving way to it, as you would fly your greatest destruction. If you cannot crush the power of fancy or that which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play. Write an essay, pen a chapter or description—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down your cheeks. To be an object of compassion to friends—of derision to your foes; to be suspected by strangers—stared at by fools; to be esteemed dull, when you cannot be witty; to be applauded for wit, when you know you have been dull; to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty which no premeditation can give; to be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred; to give pleasure, and to be paid with squinting malice; to swallow the draughts of life-destroying wine, which is to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors; mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness; to waste whole seas of time upon those who pay it back in little inconsiderable drops of grudging applause—are the wages of buffoonery and death."—*Charles Lamb.*

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, AUGUST, 1895.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The prohibitory law in Kansas is being vigorously enforced by Governor E. N. Morrill. Saloons are practically closed in every city except Leavenworth. A good deal of trouble was experienced in Wichita. Complaints were made of remissness of duty on the part of the Police Commissioners who should have enforced the law. Attorney General Dawes was sent by the Governor to investigate the charges. A great meeting of citizens was convened and statements of the situation were made by prominent citizens. In reply the Attorney General said.

"I am here simply to find out what the sentiment in Wichita is; I am here to tell you that this law will be enforced just so long as there are men here to carry guns. How many of you are willing to carry guns? (Almost every man in the room rose to his feet.) The officer is under no more obligation to enforce the law than you are, but every loyal citizen of this commonwealth ought to help to enforce the law. I shall instruct your county attorney to enforce the law, and if after a reasonable time I find he is not making an effort to do so I shall appoint an assistant attorney general who will enforce it."

THE JURISDICTION QUESTION.

The appeal to the Imperial Privy Council against the discussion of the Supreme Court of Canada affirming that a province has no prohibitory power was heard at London on August 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th. Five of the Law Lords formed the committee before which the case was argued.

J. J. McLaren, Q.C., represented the appellants in the case, assisted by Richard H. Haldane, M.P. Argument against the appeal was made by Messrs. E. L. Newcome and H. W. Lochnis on behalf of the Dominion Government and Hon. Edward Blake Q.C., M.P., on behalf of the brewers and distillers. There were other legal gentlemen interested in the case.

Judgment was reserved, but will probably be rendered before very long. The way will then be clear for an immediate advance. Whatever decision is given will be followed by a vigorous campaign for Provincial Legislation in the interests of temperance, as well as for the election of prohibitionists to the Dominion House of Commons.

GROWING INTEREST.

In many quarters there is evidence of a deepening interest in the practical question of prohibition. The Christian Guardian and other religious papers have been making strong appeals to electors to make prohibition an issue in the election for the Dominion House of Commons, which cannot now be far off. The Patron Organization is considering the question of making prohibition a plank of its political platform. Conventions of prohibitionists are being held in different constituencies. In North and South Oxford respectively, the Patrons and Prohibitionists have united in the nomination of candidates. Secular journals are giving more attention than usual to the temperance question. The indications are that this question of prohibition will have more prominence in the coming campaign than it has yet had in any Dominion election. There will be many opportunities for temperance voters to show their loyalty to the cause and their willingness to sacrifice mere party predilections for the maintenance of right principle. An opportunity is afforded us such as has not been given before.

The principles laid down in the political platform adopted by the Montreal Convention in July 1894, give prohibitionists a safe basis for action. A judicious carrying out of those principles would ensure the return of a good majority of members committed to the support of our cause, and would make it possible to have a prohibition resolution carried through the House of Commons. The adoption of such a resolution we are assured by political leaders, must be speedily followed by definite legislation in harmony therewith.

STAND BY OUR FRIENDS.

Temperance electors have been charged with failing to give the support they ought to give to those parliamentary candidates who are willing to make prohibition a part of their avowed policy. The charge is probably often made by hesitating candidates as an excuse for their failure to take a decided stand. It is a poor excuse. If prohibition is right, public men should stand by it even though it meant to them loss instead of gain. If it is not right, then they ought not to be willing to espouse it for the sake of political support.

Nevertheless temperance men ought to leave no room for such an accusation. It is as much our duty to support our friends as to oppose our enemies. If it is right to work and vote against the men who opposed us in Parliament, it is equally our duty to work and vote for the men who stood by the cause to which we are pledged.

We will have plenty of opportunity for this inside the next year. There are at least 57 members of Parliament who stood up to be counted as against the side-tracking amendment by which the House evaded the clear issue set out in the Flint resolution. Some others who were absent from the division are known to be fully with us. These men have a claim upon prohibition electors.

We do not mean to say that the fact that any of these men voted right should ensure him the support of prohibitionists in a case in which he is opposed by a candidate known to be more sound and reliable from a temperance standpoint, but as against a candidate who will not commit himself to prohibition, such a representative has a right to the support of prohibitionists.

We do not claim that prohibition is the only issue that should command

the attention of right-thinking citizens, but we do claim that it is the most important of the public questions that are before us for settlement to-day. We can render our cause splendid service by standing loyally by the men who have stood loyally by us.

LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

The French nation has become thoroughly aroused to the terrible evils that it is suffering from the permitted liquor traffic. Of late years the consumption of ardent spirits has increased at an alarming rate.

The question has been recently before the National Assembly in different forms. A proposition for a state monopoly of the sale of distilled liquors and the exemption of fermented liquors from excise duty, seemed to find much favor.

Moving in this direction the tax upon ardent spirits has been doubled, and that on liquors containing less than fifteen per cent of alcohol has been abolished. The manufacture and sale of spirits or liquors declared by the Academy of Medicine to be dangerous is prohibited.

A special commission appointed by the Government has been inquiring into the best means of combating the evils of alcohol. It is expected that a report will be made recommending the introduction of temperance teaching in the public schools.

A temperance society has been organized under the auspices of leading medical men to oppose the use of spirituous liquors.

NATIONAL DIVISION S. OF T.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance of America, held its 51st Session in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 10th and 11th of July last. M. M. Eavenson of Pennsylvania, M. W. P., presided. The report of the G. S. showed a membership of 50,680 which is a slight falling off from the membership reported a year ago.

The chief work of this session was the revision of the constitution and ritual. Subordinate Divisions may now have representatives apart from the usual officers, one for each division of a thousand members. The members may also wear a distinctive badge provided by the National Division, instead of the usual regalia.

Reference was made to the serious loss sustained by the Order in the death of John N. Stearns, P. M. W. P., Secretary of the N. T. Society, and one of the most earnest and devoted workers in the Order.

A resolution was also passed expressing great satisfaction at the selection by the National Temperance Society of Rev. C. H. Mead as Field Secretary. Mr. Mead is a P. G. W. P., of W. N. Y., and the national Division pledged to Brother Mead their hearty co-operation in his responsible work.

The next session will be held in July, 1896, at Washington, D. C.

MISGOVERNMENT.

The enforcement of the Scott Act in Prince Edward Island is being vigorously pushed by friends of the law. They are however, hampered sadly in their efforts by the manifest hostility of the present government.

When the Royal Commission was in Prince Edward Island, its investigations unearthed a disgraceful condition of affairs in the town of Summerside. A vendor appointed to sell liquor for permitted purposes under the Scott Act, was clearly shown by his own admissions to be violating the law and defying all decency in his reckless manner of carrying on his business. Even the liquor favoring

members of the Commission expressed their strong disgust at his conduct.

A petition against the reappointment of this man to the position he holds, was signed by 1,200 persons. Protests from all parts of the province were made against his continuance in office. The government has however, re-appointed him, thus practically declaring its sympathy with law defiance. The Charlottetown Guardian, a journal not by any means conservative, but thoroughly honest with its dealings with public questions says:—

The Scott Act was carried in Prince County by the will of the people. Its violator receives the official sanction of the Government for his many breaches of the law. The voice of the people is mocked and muzzled. Officialdom snubs and thwarts the electorate. And this is called "Liberalism."

The government has also appointed three lawyers as stipendiary magistrates all known to be opposed to the Scott Act. Their salaries have been fixed at \$200 a year each and expenses. The absurd rule has been made that all evidence must be submitted to the Premier before cases are commenced. A statement published by temperance workers in Summerside says that:— "Prosecutors are appointed who do little but draw their salaries, which appears to give eminent satisfaction to the Government, and if one of them shows aptitude for the office and a zeal in his work he is snubbed or dismissed from office."

It is just such occurrences and conditions that interfere with the Scott Act. Then parties who are responsible for, or in sympathy with such outrageous interference with justice, are ready to point to the result of their misconduct as evidence that the Scott Act is a failure. Despite all these difficulties, however, Prince Edward Islanders still stand by the law. This all shows the necessity for total national prohibition as the only really effective method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

The action of the government has however, aroused temperance people to a course that may be effective. At the regular quarterly meeting of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance held at Irishtown not long ago, representing 48 Divisions with a membership of 2,400, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the local Government having appointed C. B. Saunders, Vendor of Summerside, against the protests of this Grand Division, the Prince County Temperance League, the petition of 1200 persons, and temperance workers from all parts of the province, we pledge ourselves to oppose by our votes and influence every member and supporter of the Peter's Government as they come before us for re-election.

UNITING TO VOTE.

On July 17th there was held at Winnipeg a well attended Convention of Patrons and Prohibitionists. All persons signing a declaration favoring the co-operation of Patrons and Prohibitionists for the securing of prohibition were permitted to take part in the Convention. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of equal suffrage, condemning the Conservative party for accepting the Royal Commission Report, and condemning the Liberal party for refusing to definitely commit itself to prohibition, declaring the Provincial Government to be in sympathy with the liquor traffic, and calling upon Prohibitionists to support the Patron platform in the forthcoming Dominion election. Other resolutions requested Patrons to hold their conventions so as to give Prohibitionists a voice in the selection of candidates, and opposed any change in Manitoba School legislation. A committee was appointed to confer with the Patron Executive consisting of the following Prohibitionists: W. R. Mulock, J. C. McClellan, Rev. J. M. A. Spence, Rev. J. Hogg and W. D. Ruttan.

Selections.

'TIS THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Just a little here and there boys,
Such a trifling thing you think,
A dime for a yellow novel
And another one for a drink;
A little spent in the card room,
A nickle for a cigar,
But O, do you ever think, boys,
'Tis the little things make or mar?

Just a little while from the home, boys,
And ah! your unwary feet
Will be lured to sin-stained by-paths
That lead to ruin's broad street;
It is just the first wrong thought, boys,
Just a few vile words, ah, me!
And your current of life is changing,
You are drifting out to sea,

Where no human hand can save you,
Rudderless, hopeless, and lost;
Don't you think these boasted pleasures
Are bought at a fearful cost?
'Tis the little things that count, boys,
That make up the mighty whole.
'Tis the little thoughts and deeds, boys,
In the balance against your soul.
—Our Young People.

HOW DO YOU VOTE?

We ask not your party or creed,
We ask not your race or complexion,
Or how you have voted before—
But, how will you vote next election?

You say you're a Temperance man,
That drink never tickles your palate;
We're glad, but we measure, you know,
Our friends by their acts at the ballot.

Friend James is a "Temperance man,"
And so is our good neighbor Weller—
Both talk of strong drink as a curse,
But keep it themselves in their cellar.

Friend Jones represents well the men
Who pity the drunkard's condition;
But none of the three ever votes
For strict, unreserved Prohibition.

"No license!" or plenty of drink—
You are voting for one or the other.
There is no half measure between—
Which side have you taken, my brother?

The question is pointed and clear,
You vote for salvation or ruin—
For life to the nation at large,
Or death through distilling or brewin'
—Thomas R. Thompson.

DON'T YOU KNOW?

There are patient little women here
below
Whose sons and husbands to the dram-
shops go.
Who would like to gently drop
A ballot that would stop
The wrecking of their loved ones by
this foe.

Don't you know, don't you know
Where all mothers ought to go,
When they have their little families
Depending on them so?
They should cast a righteous vote
And their loyalty devote
To God and home and babies, don't you
know.

There are patient little women here
below,
Never get but half the wages that men
do;
Now the reason none can tell,
For they do their work as well,
Unless it is that voters make it so.

Don't you know, don't you know
Where all women ought to go,
To kill discrimination that is robbing
of them so?
They should cast a mighty vote,
And thus strike a ringing note,
Equal pay for equal labor, don't you
know.

There are women who pay taxes, we all
know,
And men hang them when they dare
transgress the law;
By a jury all of men.
And a male judge to condemn:
Women bear each burden of the
citizen.

Don't you know, don't you know
Where all honest men should go
When the penalties of government
descend on women so?
They should yield them every good
With which franchise is imbued,
And make them full and equal, don't
you know.—The Constitution.

HOW JOE STOOD UP FOR HIS PRINCIPLES.

BY MARY L. WYATT.

The rain poured in torrents, and the wind blew cold as it whistled around the little log shanty which served as a saloon in the lumber camp.

A group of lumbermen drew up around the open fire, and in their midst was a bright boy of ten years named Joe. The men always called him "Jim's boy." Jim Lane had been caught in a terrible storm a few weeks before, and had been frozen to death.

With the good nature often found under rough exteriors, these men had shown the greatest kindness to little Joe, and had tried to make him forget his father's death. In spite of all their kindness, Joe was often very homesick. His mother lived fifty miles away, and Joe had come with his father to spend the winter in the camp, and return in the spring, as soon as the roads became passable.

As the men sat around the fire, good-natured stories were told, jokes cracked, and yarns spun. After a while mugs of hot whiskey punch, which one of the men had been mixing, were passed around.

While Joe's father was alive, Joe had never been in the saloon, for his father had always sent him to bed early on those evenings, so that Joe had never before seen the men during one of their drinking sprees, but he was bright enough to know what was going on.

At last one of the men offered Joe a drink, whereupon the boy refused, and, pushing his chair back, stood up straight and still before them.

How the men laughed at his earnest, resolute look.

"What's happenin' to the boy?" said one.

"Hev a cheer?" said another. But still Joe refused to be seated.

The men set their mugs of toddy down on the table, and poked fun at Joe, who remained standing, and did not speak.

"Hold on there, boys, quit your fooling, 'nough's 'nough," said a big burly fellow, touched at seeing a tear glisten in little Joe's eye. "Let the little feller speak out and say what's the matter."

Joe brushed the tear away. "You see, men," he said, "that when I came away from home mother told me about how you sometimes drank things that hurt you, and she made me sign the pledge, and promise not to drink liquor, and she told me always to stand up for my principles, and so when I saw you were all going to drink, I thought I'd do as mother said, and that was why I stood up, because I was standing up for my principles."

This little speech of Joe's was greeted with laughter and long applause. It seemed as if the little shanty would tumble down with the stamping and cheering.

It was now "Burly Ben" who brushed away a tear. He raised his hand as a signal for the noise to stop.

"Look a-here, boys," he said, "that youngster's got the right of it. I've been forgettin' all about my mother, but them's the very words she said to me when I left home, ten years ago."

"Ben," said she, "I've brung you up right; don't drink nor don't swear, but stand up for your principles." Them's her very words.

The mugs remained untouched, and silence reigned. Ben was doing some hard thinking, and a struggle was going on within; at last he spoke in a subdued tone. "Taint easy to do's you'd order do always, but I'm bound to do the square thing if 'tis hard. Drink do us no good, 'n I've quit. I'm goin' to stand up with Joe for my principles, and here's my last drink."

Ben pushed open the door of the shanty, and threw the contents of his mug out into the darkness, and took his stand by the side of little Joe.

"Who's goin' to fine the recruits for standin' up for principles?" said Ben, good-naturedly, but with determination. "Nimble Dick" pushed open the door, and following Ben's example, threw the contents of his mug out into the rain.

One of the men, Judas-like, grumbled, "What's the use of wastin' all this toddy?" but the better feeling prevailed.

"I wish you would all come over and stand up with Ben and me!" said Joe, timidly.

One after another the half-dozen men took up their mugs and threw the whiskey out of doors, where it mingled

with the torrents of rain and coursed rapidly down hill.

Then the men shuffled over to where Ben and Joe were standing, and took their places beside them. This seemed to affect them all as rather ludicrous, and they burst into a hearty laugh, and seizing little Joe, mounted him on their shoulders, and marched around the room. Someone struck up "America," and they sang it with a will. This was followed by other patriotic songs, and ended with a grand handshaking.

"Look a-here, sonny," said Ben to Joe, not quite satisfied that the handshaking was voucher enough for future good order, "how did that ere pledge read what your mother got you to sign before you came away from home?"

"Let me think," said Joe: "it began 'I promise.'"

"That's good; go on," said Ben. "I'll write it down, so's we shan't forgit it."

"I seen one of them pledges onct," said Nimble Dick, "and it said, 'so help me God,' in it. I remember that much."

"Oh, yes," said little Joe, "now I guess I remember it. You write it down as I say it."

So Ben wrote while little Joe dictated as well as he could remember. The writer was his own authority for grammar and spelling, and this pledge was the combined result of their efforts;

"I promis so help me God that I wont drink no Whisky gin sider nor nothin that makes Foks drunk, and no alcohol nuther."

Ben had written upon a leaf torn from his account book, and now surveyed his work with much satisfaction.

"It says something about smokin' and swearin', too," said little Joe.

"Hold on, there; you're asking too much all 't once," said one of the men who was fond of his pipe, and a great sweater.

Ben took no notice of the man's remark, but to little Joe he said, "Let's have all of it; what's the rest?" Now that Ben had set out to reform he wanted no half-way work about it. He would make a clean breast of it.

"The pledge said: 'I won't swear nor smoke,'" said little Joe.

As for himself, Ben had made up his mind what he should do, but he was not quite so sure that the men would follow him in this.

He tore another leaf from his account book and wrote a separate pledge thereon, which was: "I promis I wont Smoke nor chew Tobacco nor swear."

His hands were stiff, and the pencil was only a stub, and he screwed and twisted his mouth, which worked in sympathy with his hand; but at last his name appeared in full on both pledges.

"There!" he fairly shouted, "there's no backing out now for Benjamin Grant Alexander. Who's goin' to come and do likewise?"

One after another of the men signed the first pledge, but at the thought of giving up tobacco the rest demurred.

Ben thought, as on victory had been gained, it might not be best to push the matter any further, so he said: "Well boys, you think about it. You'll find the pledges pinned to the wall in my palace, and you can step in and give us a specimen of your penmanship any time. It's about time Jim's boy was abed, so we'll now seek our luxurious couches."

Little Joe was carried to Ben's cabin on the men's shoulders, and while Ben helped him into bed, Joe murmured sleepily: "I'm glad--you--stood--up--for--" His head had touched his pillow, and he had vanished into sweet dreamland.

With such a staunch leader as Burly Ben, the pledge held good, and swearing was also tabooed. The rest may follow.

"A little child shall lead them."
—Union Signal.

A SOLUTION.

BY JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

I have found, on a very small scale, the solution of the drink problem. It is not a recent discovery, but has been used long enough to prove its efficiency and practicability.

It is simply this, total abstinence for self and the family. I have now five grown children. One is a zealous white-ribboner and President of a W.O.T.U. Her husband and children are all regular cold-water cranks. I have three sons in the ministry, who also are cranks of the most pronounced type. Another in college, who holds many a wordy combat for prohibition—also a crank.

Thus, you see, I am the centre of a little circle from which the waves of influence are widening. No corks are found bobbing up and down within the concentric circles which widen on that part of the stream in which we move. If the saloon had no better patrons it would dry up in a day.

Is not this a way to solve the saloon problem? Total abstinence would settle it at once. This would take it out of politics and we should hear no more of license, high or low, nothing of prohibition, and so all the racket and chatter about the liquor question would sink into a silence as deep as the grave.

In all this, we have not been indifferent about reformatory and legislative methods for curbing and destroying the traffic in strong drink.

The saloon is here because its victims are here, and they are here because it is present. The evil works both ways. The saloon makes the drinker, the drinker calls for the saloon. Much as the writer emphasizes the duty and practice of total abstinence as a solution, he does not narrowly think that as things now are there are no other measures necessary. The presence of a vigilant, merciless, and selfish tempter like the saloon, will always be a menace and snare to the weak and unsuspecting, and so its presence must be watched as if it were a contagion. Until we can get total abstinence, the saloon must be fenced in and restrained by all the wisdom and virtue that civil society can command.

But while we are aiming at legal repression and destruction, let us not forget to educate and work for total abstinence. Let there be diligent home, church and school training. Let there be ceaseless agitation. By this men are made to think. The rottenness of death is generated in mental stagnation. Let us welcome whatever agitates the temperance question.

We want no policy which would, if it were possible, "take the saloon out of politics." It is here by its own aggressions. We don't propose to let it settle down and quietly take root until it has hopelessly fastened itself upon us. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." "First pure, then peaceable."

By this agitation we shall all ultimately come, as we are doing, to the final fundamental basis of total abstinence. This is to be not only a solution, but the solution of the drink evil. —N. T. Advocate.

A TRUE TALE.

I would take you to where, a few months back, there lived, worked and prayed, a Christian wife and mother; and I would ask you to bear with me while I tell you of her story, which is known now to the angels in heaven. The hard hand of want sometimes dulled the fire on her hearth, for the father of the family was away beyond the seas; but the anxious struggle of her daily life was sweetened for her by the master-secret of all spirituality. She loved her God, and she had learned to say, "Not my will, but Thine, be done."

She hoped on in patience for her husband's return, when his earnings would wipe off the debts which she had incurred for food and clothing, and the sad times of pinching would have passed away from her. Brighter and brighter I saw the weary face become as the time approached for his return, and at last the flag proclaimed the welcome news of the safe arrival of the vessel in which he served; but upon the following day a hasty summons took me to the house, and there I saw the wife and mother, her reason fled, her eyes rolling in frenzy—a hopeless maniac.

The human brute who was her husband had returned upon the previous day, and had staggered drunk and penniless into his home. Such a termination to weary months of watching extinguished in a moment the feeble light of that overtaxed brain. They bore her to the County Lunatic Asylum, and in three days she had passed away to that home "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." —Rev. Canon Wilberforce.

AN OLD SAW.

Along with the Irishman's declaration, that whiskey "was meat and drink to him," we may link this old saw: "The reason some men can't make both ends meet is because they are too busy making one end drink." —The Patriot.

THE I. S. LODGE.

A ROUSING RALLY OF EARNEST WORKERS.

The International Supreme Lodge of the Good Templar Order met in its 37th session in the city of Boston on Wednesday, June 28th, presided over by R. W. G. T., Bro. D. H. Mann, M. D. There was a good turn out of representatives from different parts of the world, England sending a specially strong delegation.

The jurisdictions represented were, British Columbia, Colorado, Connecticut, California, Illinois, Iowa, India, Indiana, Ireland, Jamaica, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Manitoba, Maryland, Montana, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Ohio, Ontario, Oregon, Prince Edward Island, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Sweden, Scotland, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wales and Wisconsin.

The Monday and Tuesday before the opening of the session, were taken up with meetings of the International Juvenile Institute, all the sessions of which were of much interest.

The Canadian representatives at the I. S. L. were as follows:—From British Columbia, Rev. A. E. Green, and Dr. L. Hall; from Ontario, E. Dawson, George Spence, and Rev. W. H. Madill; from Manitoba, Thomas Nixon; from Nova Scotia, B. D. Simpson, from Prince Edward Island, A. D. Fraser, and Adelia E. Horton; from Quebec, W. H. Lambly, and D. H. Howard.

The following Canadian visitors were also present:—

Thomas Lawless, Miss K. Oronhyatekha, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Rev. W. G. Lane, Mrs. Crofton Dickey, William Smith, I. P. Plummer.

On Tuesday evening, June 25, a public reception was tendered to the delegates by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Stirring and cordial speeches were made by city officials and delegates.

A complimentary banquet to the international Supreme Lodge was also given on the evening of Thursday, June 27th, at which about a thousand members and their friends were present. Among the distinguished visitors on this occasion were, Gen. Neal Dow, Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., and leading workers from the Sons of Temperance, the W. C. T. U., the Catholic Total Abstinence Society and other organizations.

Delegates filled many of the pulpits of the city on Sunday, June 30th.

Another interesting feature of entertainment was a harbor excursion given to the I. S. L., by the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Boston.

The reports of the R. W. G. T., and the R. W. G. S., were extensive documents containing much valuable information. The report of the R. W. G. S., showed a total membership of 403,849 in the Subordinate Lodges, and 100,804 in Juvenile Temples, making an aggregate membership of 573,653 for the year ending May 1st, 1894. The number of Subordinate Lodges on the roll was 9,932, and of Juvenile Temples 2,876, making a total of 12,808 organizations.

The report of the R. W. G. T., described the work he had done during the past two years and gave details of thirty appealed cases with which he had dealt since the last meeting of the I. S. L. No changes of any special importance were made in the law of the Order. The financial statement of the R. W. G. Tr., showed receipts during the past two years of \$43,032.44, and disbursements of \$38,038.23 leaving

a balance of \$4,929.21 in the hands of the treasurer.

One of the most important reports presented was that relating to political action, which contained the following among other strong statements.

"Let us not be hood-winked by newfangled patent devices for evading the real issue between prohibition of the liquor traffic and the licensed toleration and consequent perpetuation of this festering sore on the body politic of earth's greatest governments. Our lives are too short and time is too precious to be wasted in fruitless efforts to mitigate the horrors of this iniquitous barbarity through systems of state control in various forms and under devious names.

"To the voting Templars we have a parting word. You can force this great question into national prominence, and compel politicians to hear and heed you. But you cannot do this by silence, by submission to the will of rum-ruled leaders. Break the bands of political servitude and stand forth free. Be consistent with the principles and teachings of our Order. If the liquor traffic is a social crime of unequalled enormity, the political party that perpetuates it, fosters it, or fails to declare against it, is certainly not entitled to the sanction of your ballot."

The Course of Study Department received a good deal of attention. Graduation exercises were held during the first evening of the session at which forty-one students received diplomas.

Grand Lodges were requested to consider the adoption of some beneficiary system to be worked side by side with the temperance work of the Order.

The Committee on the Official Organ reported that the International Good Templar's circulation had largely increased. It was decided that this journal should be sent free to all G. C. T's., G. S's., and all G. S. J. T's. It is to contain hereafter, a special department managed by the Chancellor of the Course of Study, containing weekly programmes for the Good of the Order.

It was decided by unanimous vote that the next session should be held at Zurich, Switzerland, commencing on the third Wednesday in June, 1897.

The Standing Committee on Literature appointed to serve until that time, consists of Dr. Oronhyatekha, Hon. S. B. Chase, Joseph Malins, W. P. Roberts, and L. J. Beauchamp.

The officers elected for the coming year are:—

R. W. G. Templar—Dr. D. H. Mann, New York.

R. W. G. Counsellor—Councillor J. Malins, England.

R. W. G. Vice-Templar—Margaret McKinnon, Scotland.

R. W. Superintendent of Juvenile Temples—Jessie Forsyth Massachusetts.

R. W. G. Secretary—Col B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Treasurer—George B. Katzenstein, California.

P. R. W. G. Templar—Dr. Oronhyatekha, Ontario.

R. W. G. Chaplain—Rev. T. Wilmes Pocock, Cape Colony.

R. W. G. Marshal—D. H. Howard, Quebec.

R. W. G. Assistant Secretary—Anna W. Saunders, Nebraska.

R. W. G. Deputy Marshal—Anna Harris, Iowa.

R. W. G. Messenger—Rev. S. A. Huger, Florida.

R. W. G. Guard—John Stanford, Wales.

R. W. G. Sentinel—J. Turner Rogers, India.

The liquor party in Westmoreland, N.B., have petitioned for the repeal of the Scott Act. The petition, however, has been improperly prepared, and on this account the vote has not yet been granted.



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:

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

"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. SPENCER,

51 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto

DRINK AND WORK.

Dr. J. B. Nevins, at a meeting in Liverpool recently, having prefaced his remarks by saying he was not a teetotaler, gave some convincing statistics. He said he was preparing a lecture for medical students, and in order that he might have some reliable evidence he visited a number of places where men were engaged in laborious work, as he wanted to know if men who took beer could do harder work than those who abstained.

First he went to the Vauxhall foundry, and asked a foreman, and also some of the men, "Does the man do his work better or as well if he has a glass of beer for dinner?" and the answer was, "If we have a heavy job of work to be done the first hour after dinner the men who do it best are those who have not tasted intoxicants."

He then went to the Manchester Ship Canal and saw the navvies at work. "What is your experience," he said to the overlooker, "about the men who take even a single glass of beer, or the men who take none?" and received the reply, "I would rather a great deal have a gang of teetotalers working for me than a gang of men who take even a little beer."

He then turned his attention to men who did not only hard work but disagreeable work, which must be done against time. He went to the docks to see the men who load the mud hoppers. They were working in an almost naked condition. He asked the head man, "Do these men drink?" the reply being, "They don't take one drop of drink when at work, for if they did they could not do it in the given time, and a more reliable set of men could not be found."—*Alliance News*.

POLITICAL PERILS.

The examples of bad men are of little importance. It is the faults of good men, of popular idols, that are dangerous; and precedents set by such need special protest. What weapons they become in the hands of unscrupulous imitators!

The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it, through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear into the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton, every Whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men. God gives us great scoundrels for texts to anti-slavery sermons.—*Wendell Phillips*.

LAWBREAKERS ALWAYS.

The rum interest has been fostered and pampered by law until it is too strong to be controlled by law. The policemen habitually violate their obligations in refusing to report violators; officers are afraid of injuring themselves or their party by doing their duty in the premises; and so men and women are made drunk every Sunday through the sale of liquor from licensed grogshops in flagrant defiance of law. Law and rum must grapple for life and death; all skirmishing and sham fighting between them is sure to result in advantage to the latter. * * * We have no faith in the practicability of stopping unlicensed grogshops while any are licensed. Let those who have faith try the experiment and be satisfied.—*Horace Greeley in 1865*.

TAKE IT AWAY.

"The Very Rev. F. C. Hays, nephew of the great temperance reformer, Father Nugent, and closely connected with the late Cardinal Manning and Father Matthew, speaking the other day at Leicester, said that the Roman Catholic Church in these countries had no greater enemy to fear than intemperance. Seventy-five per cent. of those who were lost to them were lost through the moral corruption caused by intemperance, which had devastated their church and done more harm than any other agency.

Father Hays declared that in the slums and alleys of the great towns he had found hundreds of poor people who were simply thirsting to be delivered from the slavery of drink. Despite their frequently taking the pledge they invariably fell away again. He believed that, as they could not keep the people from the drink, the only means of humanizing and Christianizing the bulk of the masses was to take the drink away from them.—*Alliance News*.