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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. IV. No. 5.

TORONTO, ONT. NOVEMBER, 1897.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office. If you have not paid for it in advance, some one else has done so for you, or it is sent you free.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

L. O. CAMPAIGNS.

Quite a number of Ontario townships are making arrangements to vote on the question of local prohibition. In some of them by-laws have already been read a first and second time by the councils, and voting will take place on the third day of January simultaneously with the holding of the municipal elections. There is yet time to inaugurate work in many other municipalities and have the voting take place on the same day.

AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION.

A curious request is said to be made to the Provincial Government on behalf of the License Holders' Association of Toronto. It is that the Government will put into the hands of this body the enforcement of the license laws, giving the organization some such power as is now possessed by the Ontario Medical Council. The suggestion is generally looked upon as a joke on the part of the Licensed Victuallers' Solicitor.

GETTING READY.

The East Algoma Prohibition Association held its annual meeting on October 5th, presided over by Mr. John Dawson. Plans were laid for thorough organization of the district in view of the plebiscite campaign, twenty-eight organizers being named for the different localities. A protest was made against any rider to the prohibition question to be submitted. Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation that a prohibitionist had been placed on the Board of License Commissioners, and requesting the Government to appoint another.

LICENSE LAW AMENDMENTS.

On November 2nd a deputation from the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Ontario Government to ask for the amendments to the license law that were agreed upon at the convention held in July last, namely, that power be given to a majority of the electors in a polling sub-division to prevent the renewal of an existing license and that the electors of any municipality may have power to limit the hours of sale. Nearly all the members of the Government were present. The case of the prohibitionists was presented by Rev. Dr. Dewar, F. S. Spence, W. H. Orr, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Hon. S. C. Biggs and Mrs. A. O. Rutherford. The Government will consider the request of the deputation.

MORE PREPARATION.

The Grand Division of N. B. S. of T., held its 50th annual session in St. John, commencing on October 27th. A good attendance was present. G. W. P., Bro. J. R. Woodlawn presided and was re-elected. Among the prominent visitors present were Bro. Jewell, M. W. S., Bro. Gates, M. W. A., Bro. Everett, P. M. W. P. The address of the G. W. P. made special reference to the coming plebiscite campaign, objecting to the burdening of the question to be submitted with any other issue and calling for united action to win a great victory.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

No great fire in Canada for many years, left so many persons homeless and in other respects did so much mischief as the recent conflagration at Windsor, N.S. The evidence given at

the inquiries held makes it clear that to strong drink is fairly chargeable this great calamity. It is another evidence of the absurdity of the often stated falsehood that the liquor traffic will let us alone if we let it alone.

A GREAT MEETING.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester, England, on October 10th, presided over by Sir Wilfred Lawson. A great array of leading representative workers from different parts of the country was present. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted calling for legislation closing all places on Sunday and giving the people power by local option to prohibit the continuance of licenses in localities where a majority were opposed to them. An immense mass meeting was held at night in the Free Trade Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Lord Buttersea, Sir Wilfred Lawson, S. Pope Q. C., T. P. Whittaker, M. P., Rev. Chas. Garrett, W. S. Caine, Rev. L. M. Isitt, F. Maddison, M. P., L. Jones and T. Robinson. Most of the officers were re-elected, Sir Wilfred Lawson being again unanimously made President.

A BANQUET.

The Toronto Good Templars' Bicycle Club held its first annual banquet in Wolsley Hall on the evening of October 27th. The attendance was all that could be desired. The hall was splendidly decorated with mottoes, flags, streamers and other similar appliances, bicycles being in evidence as part of the exhibit. An excellent supper was served after which a capital programme was rendered under the direction of Bro. A. Chamberlain who occupied the chair. Among those who responded to the toasts given were the Grand Chief Templar, His Worship Mayor Shaw, Ald. F. S. Spence, Ald. W. Beals, Messrs. L. S. Gurley, W. J. Armstrong, D. Smellie and C. Wesley. A splendid musical and elocutionary programme was interspersed between the speeches, among those taking part being Mr. W. Fisher and Miss M. Stanners, Miss Wright, Miss J. Malcolm and Miss Ivy Ranny. The club is growing and promises to be a useful institution.

WHITE RIBBONERS.

Three Great Conventions

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL.

The Ontario W. C. T. U. workers held their twentieth annual convention in Brantford, commencing Tuesday, October 12th. It would be impossible in our limited space to give an idea of the extent of ground covered by the discussions and resolutions of this important body. Reports showed splendid work done on many different lines. Some of the more important topics dealt with were, Temperance in Sunday Schools, Prisons and Police Courts, Juvenile Department, Scientific Temperance, Sabbath Observance, Hygiene and Heredity, Systematic Giving, Franchise Extension, Social Purity, etc. The address of the President, Mrs. Thornley, was exhaustive and full of interest. Plans were laid for active effort to secure the best possible results from the approaching Plebiscite.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:—Pres., Mrs. May R. Thornley; Vice Pres., Mrs. Jennie Cavers; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Mary Wiley; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Saunby; Treas., Miss Jennie McArthur. Public meetings were held at which earnest and able addresses were delivered by enthusiastic workers. Carefully devised plans of further aggressive work were adopted. Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting yet held and will no doubt tell forcibly for good in the impetus it must give to prohibition sentiment in Ontario and the prepara-

tion that will grow out of it for the coming campaign.

THE DOMINION MEETING.

The Dominion W. C. T. U. held its tenth annual convention in the Horticultural Pavilion, Toronto, beginning on Wednesday, October 19th. Besides the delegates from different parts of the Dominion, there were present many visitors from other countries who had come to attend the meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. The President, Mrs. Rutherford presented an address covering many phases of work done in many parts of the Dominion. The Secretary's report showed that during the past year 6,720 meetings had been held, 1,376 signatures secured to the total abstinence pledge, 501,730 pages of literature distributed and the membership increased by 1,702, the total present membership being 10,191. Reports from many departments were laid before the delegates, giving details of various lines of effort that had proved as effective as they had been varied. A feature of the convention was a lecture by Miss Francis F. Willard on "A White Life For Two," which was very largely attended and received with much enthusiasm.

As in the Provincial Convention, the Plebiscite question received a good deal of attention, and resolutions were adopted suggesting plans of work to win from it the fullest success. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford; Vice Presidents, Dr. Yeomans, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Thornley, Mrs. A. Lamb, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Chesley, Mrs. D. McLeod, and Mrs. C. W. Strong; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Atkinson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. McLaughlin; Treasurer, Mrs. Tilton.

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION.

Hardly ever has there been held a convention of moral reformers so thoroughly representative in its character and so comprehensive in its discussions and aims as the great gathering that commenced work in Toronto on Saturday, October 23rd. Delegates were present from every province in the Dominion of Canada, from twenty-one of the United States, from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, from several European countries and from Africa and Asia.

Proceedings opened with a banquet tendered by local workers to the visiting guests on the evening before the convention. The Horticultural Pavilion was not large enough to contain all who wished to take part, and the tickets to this enjoyable gathering had to be closely limited. A cordial welcome to the visitors was tendered by Mrs. Rutherford on behalf of the Dominion W. C. T. U., by Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, His Worship Mayor Shaw on behalf of the city, and many other representative Canadians prominent in different departments of political and Christian work.

Miss F. E. Willard presided throughout the convention and delighted all by her wisdom, skill and courtesy. Even at this gathering, dealing with the liquor question from international standpoints, the discussion of the coming prohibition Plebiscite had a prominent place. The Secretary's report told of the spread of the cause in many lands and the different forms of work in which many members took part. Delegates from different quarters of the globe delivered addresses full of interesting information regarding the work being done, the difficulties being overcome and the success being achieved. The convention covered four days including Sunday on which many of the city pulpits were occupied by delegates, sermons being preached by earnest Christian women of every shade of complexion and with nearly every form of national accent.

We dare not even attempt to epitomize the many stirring topics that were discussed at length and regarding which deliverances were made, nor is it necessary that we should do so as full reports have

already been published in our various daily and weekly journals. Most of the officers who had served so successfully were re-elected. The coming to Toronto at this time of these workers was specially opportune in view of the present situation of the cause in the Dominion of Canada, and the results of their earnest appeal will be seen when the ballots are counted after the vote upon national prohibition, which now cannot be very far away.

"BEER OF ALL ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, IS THE VERY WORST."

This is what Dr. G. Bunge, a Doctor of Medicine and Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Basle, says:

"Beer is the most pernicious of all alcoholic drinks, because no other is so seductive. All classes of people regard it a disgrace to drink whiskey; but the intellectual elite of our people glory in immoderate beer drinking." He also says: "No other drink so greatly leads to intemperance." Another indictment which he makes against beer is that no other alcoholic drink so quickly spoils the appetite for normal food.

Beer deadens the consciousness. It makes men silly and maudlin. Beer robs men of their manhood, and sends them to the dogs.

MODERATE DRINKING AS THE GREATEST DANGER TO HUMANITY.

The moderate use of alcohol is pronounced by Dr. Bunge not merely useless, but also in a high degree injurious. "The charge that they lead into temptation cannot be made against drunkards. They, on the contrary, deserve the credit of producing revulsion by their example. Those who lead astray are the moderate drinkers. And until the temptation ceases, intemperance with its consequences—sickness, insanity, crime—will nevermore cease. He who does not see this does not know the history of the warfare against drunkenness."

The drunkards are made by moderate drinkers—this terrible charge is made repeatedly and with great emphasis by the doctor.

He says: "Every drunkard was at one time a moderate drinker." The example set by moderate drinking becomes a temptation to others. It starts stones a-rolling, and it is no longer in the power of the tempter to stop them.—*N. T. Advocate.*

GROWTH OF ENGLISH TEMPERANCE.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne there were not more than a hundred abstainers among the ministers of the various religious denominations in the United Kingdom, no bishops and only about a dozen members of the medical profession. To day there are, according to returns just issued, two archbishops, fourteen bishops of the English dioceses, many thousand clergymen of every denomination and eighteen hundred physicians who are total abstainers. Moreover, one man in every three in the army is a teetotaler.—*New York Tribune.*

A NEW OFFICIAL.

Bro. B. D. Rogers, of Stellarton, N. S., has been commissioned by the R. W. G. T. as a special Deputy to represent the International Supreme Lodge throughout the Dominion of Canada. Bro. Rogers proposes to devote a good deal of time to organizing and building up lodges in different parts of the Dominion. He has issued a circular announcing his appointment, and setting out in an attractive form some of the advantages of the I. O. G. T. and the work that it is doing. He is desirous of corresponding with friends in different parts of the country in relation to extension work.

The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

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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, 1897

THE LITERATURE CAMPAIGN.

Again we desire to call the attention of our readers to the opportunity now placed before them for educating public opinion. The political situation, the coming plebiscite, the excellent series of leaflets provided for the Alliance at prices that are amazingly low, are all important features. We are at a crisis time in our country's history. People are interested as they have not been before. They will read what we offer them relating to the prohibition movement. Documents of the highest class and most convincing character, may be had at rates that bring them within the reach of every organization or individual who desires to work on this line.

During the coming winter our whole Dominion ought to be "sown knee deep" with prohibition literature. The expense may be very small to the workers of any locality. The plans recommended for distribution make the work easy and effective. Everyone who has not yet received circulars containing full information regarding this matter, should at once write for the same to F. S. Spence, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The time for the election of Municipal Councils is near and will give temperance workers a splendid opportunity for the accomplishment of practical results. In every part of Canada the Municipal Councils have much power and influence in the restriction of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the liquor laws. A strong public sentiment against the liquor traffic may be utterly thwarted by a hostile council. It is easy to see the desirability of having in power men who are on the right side of this question.

The liquor men look keenly after their interests when election comes round. Temperance workers are too often careless in regard to this matter, contenting themselves with agitation, while their opponents quietly and effectively work to defeat all effort to make right sentiment effective in legislation and law enforcement. In every municipality there are available for public positions, men who are sound on the temperance question and at the same time thoroughly qualified to look after public affairs. Our temperance friends should see that their very best men are nominated and elected to Municipal Councils.

THE W. C. T. U.

The month of October 1897 will long be remembered by Toronto temperance workers on account of the impetus given to the cause in their

city through the advent of the great army of white ribboners from every part of the Dominion and every part of the world. The conventions were held opportunely. Their influence will be felt in the great national prohibition campaign upon which we are about to enter.

No modern development of moral reform work surpasses in interest this great woman's movement. What was at first an effort to fight the saloon has now broadened into a campaign against nearly every evil that afflicts modern society. The praiseworthy efforts of these enthusiastic workers have not been confined to mere antagonism of evils. Much has been done in the way of establishing agencies that may compete with institutions that are evil, in attracting and holding the young and imperiled. Rescue work in many departments has also been a prominent feature. There are thousands to-day walking with trembling feet in the path of rectitude, who thank God for the W. C. T. U. as the agency which under His blessing effected their reclamation.

Mighty work has been done, but much remains. This strong organization has to-day a firm hold on the affections of Christian people everywhere. Its potentialities for good are greater than ever. If such mighty results have been accomplished in its early days, with the difficulties that had to be faced, and the inexperience of those who pushed the movement, what may we not expect in the near future, now that this great institution is recognized and approved, and its leaders go on in their holy crusade with no less devotedness and zeal but with the powerful aid of more perfect organization and fuller practical experience.

ORGANIZATION FOR WORK.

To-day a great array of earnest men and women who may become effective prohibition workers, in the ranks of churches and young people's organizations, are waiting for information and invitation to do their share in the contest for total prohibition. To some extent however, they look to organizations specially formed for prohibition work, to take the lead. There ought to be a prohibition club or league or union in every locality; not in rivalry with any other society but combining all for the time being for this great object. The Dominion Alliance has sent out many thousands of circulars giving advice about such organizations, and the secretary is always ready to furnish information regarding the matter to any friends who apply for it.

The total abstinence movement is the logical and substantial basis of the prohibition reform. Upon the societies that have special y stood for this great total idea, has hitherto rested the main responsibility for the development of public opinion. Other agencies are doing splendid work to-day, but we must not forget or neglect the pioneer societies that bore the burden when it was heavy, and who will still be expected to do a great share of the hardest work. Too much praise cannot be given to the men and women who in Divisions, Lodges, Councils and Unions have kept the old flag flying, and given us the sentiment for which we are so thankful. There is room for them still. They are needed in the contest. Earnestly we appeal to every true friend of the cause to stand by his local temperance society and do his best to spread its influence and increase its strength.

New fields must be occupied. Organizations that have been allowed to lapse must be revived. The time is favorable for this. Financial condi-

tions are better than before. Public interest in the temperance question is fast increasing. There are difficulties to overcome, but it is easier to organize or build up a temperance lodge to-day than it was a year ago. We are thankful for the mighty militia that is ready to help us, but we must not neglect to maintain the force of regulars that is the nucleus and strength of the great prohibition army.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

The temperance legislation that the Ontario Legislature is being asked to enact at its approaching session is eminently moderate and right. It consists of simply two amendments to the liquor laws. These amendments were unanimously endorsed by the great convention held in Toronto last July.

The first proposal made is that a majority of the municipal electors in any polling sub-division should have the right by petition to prevent the renewal of an existing license at the termination of any license year. The second is that a majority of the electors in any municipality should have a right to limit the hours of sale, or in other words to require licensed places to be closed earlier than the general act at present requires.

It is hard to see how these reasonable requests can be refused. It must be remembered however, that the liquor traffic is bitterly opposed to them. An effort will be made to influence legislators to vote against them. Every temperance society, every church congregation, and every young people's association in the province should send in a petition in favor of this desirable change. Full information and forms of petition may be obtained by application to F. S. Spence, Toronto.

LOCAL OPTION

Total national prohibition is the goal towards which we are progressing, and short of which we must not stop. We hope to attain it through an act of Parliament relating to the whole Dominion. Much has however, to be done before such a law comes into operation. Meantime the liquor traffic carries on its deadly work, notwithstanding the fact that in nearly every locality in Canada the electors have in their hands the power to destroy that traffic, if they so desire.

In their use of this power other provinces have done far better than has Ontario. Here we have in the hands of the people power to weaken the liquor traffic that is exercised to a very small extent. The council of any municipality may limit the number of licenses to be issued. The electors of any municipality may wipe them out altogether.

Doing this would not retard total prohibition, but hasten it. It would unite and consolidate the temperance electorate. It would shield many a home from the evils that grow out of the licensed liquor curse.

Now is the time to start. Local option by-laws may be passed by municipal councils and submitted to the electorate at the time of the municipal elections on January 3rd next. In a number of municipalities steps towards this end are being taken. The good example thus set ought to be followed in many more.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The Ontario Legislature is called to meet on November 30th. Some persons are inferring from this fact the probability of an early appeal to the people. Whether or not a provincial

election is held during the present winter, it is certainly not very far off. The rival parties are already active. In fact the campaign may be said to be in full blast. Conventions are being held. Candidates are being nominated. Everything is being gotten ready for the fight.

Now is the time for temperance men to make their influence felt. They ought to be at every meeting of their respective political parties. They ought to be in nominating conventions, seeing that the right kind of candidates are put before the people. We talk a good deal about the sacredness of the ballot and our duty to vote for good men. We cannot vote for good men if good men are not nominated, and it is our duty to see that this condition exists.

The temperance politician who talks and works and even votes always with the temperance question uppermost in his motives, will fail to accomplish what he desires, if he always votes only for the better of two men that those who are opposed to him select. The nominating caucus is just as important as the polling booth. Earnestly we appeal again to every temperance elector to make a special effort to see that the right kind of candidate is nominated by his political party. He can only work to this end with the fullest effect, when it is known that he and others will not support any candidate but one who meets their views regarding this important question.

IMPORTANT! READ IT ALL!

THE CAMP FIRE

is a neat, four page monthly edited by F. S. Spence, devoted to the advocacy of Temperance and Prohibition, full of bright, fresh, pointed convincing facts and arguments. It is just what is needed for the Plebiscite Campaign, to inspire workers and make votes. Subscription, only **twenty-five cents** per year. **ORDER NOW!**

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Selections.

THREE YOUNG MEN OF LEE.

There were three young men of Lee,
They were drunk as drunk could be,
For they had bumpers three times
three,
And they were jolly as jolly could be,
These three young men of Lee.
All three young bums would proudly
say,
"We take our liquor straight each day,
The prohibition cranks shan't touch
Our liberty we prize so much;
What care we for our daddies' fears?
What care we for our mothers' tears?
Older men drink, and why not we?
We'll have all we want," said the
bums of Lee.

There are two old sots at Lee,
They are as poor as poor can be,
And one is lame and one cannot see;
They are out at elbow and out at knee,
These two old sots at Lee.
The one that is lame had a heavy fall
On the alehouse floor in a drunken
brawl;
The blind one lost his sight, they say,
By staggering near a blast one day,
The third was killed in a crowded
street,
By a loaded waggon he chanced to
meet,
And they that survive might as well
be dead,
For often their children cry for bread,
There are two old sots at Lee,
They are poor as poor can be,
And there they are and there they'll
be,
Till death puts an end to their misery,
These two old sots at Lee.
—Edward Howard.

THE OLD STORY.

He was one of the fellows
That could drink or leave it alone,
With a fine high scorn for common
men
Who were born with no backbone,
"And why," said he, "should a man
of strength
Deny to himself the use
Of the pleasant gift of the warm red
wine
Because of its weak abuse?"

He could quote at a banquet,
With a manner half divine,
Full fifty things the poets say
About the rosy wine;
And he could sing a spirited song
About the lips of a lass,
And drink a toast to her fair worth
In a sparkling, generous glass.

And since this lordly fellow
Could drink or leave it alone,
He chose to drink at his own wild will
Till his will was overthrown,
And the lips of the lass are cold with
grief,
And her children shiver and shrink,
For the man who once could leave it
alone, is a pitiful slave to drink.
—British Temperance Advocate.

EDUCATE AND AGITATE

Educate and agitate,
That's the only way,
If you'd keep the temperance cause
At the front to-day;
Up and at it one and all;
Let each action show
That you stand for temperance
Everywhere you go.

Educate the boys and girls
With the temperance chart,
Show them how the drink destroys
Stomach, brain and heart.
Temperance instruction teach
In the public school,
For the laws require it,
As the general rule.

Educate in Sunday-school
When the chance is given,
When a temperance lesson comes
Train the youth for Heaven.
Tell them 'tis not safe to look
On the wine-cup bright,
For a serpent lurketh there,
And at last 'twill bite.

Educate within the home,
Let no wine be placed
On the table, where 'twill tempt
Little ones to taste.
Let the children sign the pledge
While of tender years,
And it may in future days
Save you countless fears.

Agitate for temperance
Preachers of God's Word,
Let your voice in its behalf

From the desk be heard;
From the platform agitate,
Public speakers wise,
Certainly it is a theme
You should not despise.

Agitate and educate
With the printing press,
Temperance literature will help
Much we must confess
Let statistics and the facts
Meet the public gaze,
Till run-voters in our land
Think upon their ways.

Agitate unceasingly
Till the voters come,
And unite to cast their votes
To prohibit rum;
Till they at the ballot-box
Meet the question quite,
Then we'll know it's settled sure,
When 'tis settled right.
—Nettie A. Perham in N. T. Advocate.

STAND TOGETHER.

Brave Good Templars stand together,
Stand together side by side;
Let no envy mar your union,
Let no jealousy divide.
Put away misunderstanding,
Trust each other heart and soul,
Till the peaceful morn be dawning,
And a-under darkness roll.

Brave Good Templars stand together,
Look to God and Nature's laws;
He is watching all our movements,
His right arm is round your cause.
He will scatter all the darkness,
Changing trouble into peace;
Put your trust in God Almighty,
And intemperance soon will cease.

Brave Good Templars, no surrender!
Till the demon pass away,
Build your lives in truth and freedom,
Hoping for a brighter day.
Forward in the cause of Temperance,
Trust in God, and plan, and do;
He will counsel you in projects,
His strong arm will guide you
through.
—Irish Templar.

SING THE SONGS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sing the songs of Temperance through
the land to-day,
Raise the happy strain both loud and
clear!
Thousands now are starting on the
temperance way,
And the longed-for end is drawing
near!

Sing the songs of Temperance, shout
them in the air,
Raise them in the home, the mart,
the street,
Sing them to your comrades, sing them
everywhere,
Ring them in the ears of all you
meet!

Sing the songs of Temperance, work
and hope, and pray!
God will help each effort of our band;
Close the public houses, drive the
drink away,
Fill with happy homes our stricken
land.
H. A. Beavan in the Wide-Awake
Reverberator.

THE WIFE'S NEW STORY.

The story, ma'am? Why, really now,
I haven't much to say.
If you had come a year ago, and then
again to-day,
No need of any word to tell, for your
own eye could see
Just what the Good Templar Order
has done for John and me.

A year ago I had't flour to make a
batch of bread,
And many a night these little ones
went hungry to their bed.
Just peep into the pantry ma'am,
There's sugar, flour and tea.
That's what the Good Templary Order
has done for John and me.

The pail that holds the butter he used
to fill with beer.
He hasn't spent a cent for drink for
two months and a year.
He pays his debts, he's well and strong,
and kind as man can be.
That's what the Good Templar Order
has done for John and me.

He used to sneak along the streets,
feeling so mean and low,
And always felt ashamed to meet the
folks he used to know.

He looks the world now in the face,
he steps off bold and free.
That's what the Good Templar Order
has done for John and me.

Why, at the shop the other day when
a job of work was done,
The "boss" declared of all his men
the steadiest one was John,
"I used to be the worst, my wife,"
John told me, an' says he:
"That's what the Good Templar Order
has done for you and me."

The children were afraid of him: his
coming stopped their play.
Now, every night when supper's done
and the table cleared away,
The boys will frolic round his chair,
the baby climb his knee.
That's what the Good Templar Order
has done for John and me.

Oh, yes; the sad, sad times are gone,
the sorrow and the pain;
The children have their father back
and I my John again.
Don't mind my crying, ma'am, indeed,
it's just for joy to see
All that the Good Templar Order has
done for John and me.

And mornings when he's gone to work
I kneel right down and say:
"Father in heaven, O help dear John
to keep his pledge to-day!"
And every night before I sleep thank
God on bended knee
For what the Good Templar Order has
done for John and me.

Selected.

THE DEVIL'S HIGHWAY.

A man or a woman sitting down, or
standing up, if you like, to drink wine,
or other stimulant, always starts on
the way that leads through four stages
towards an easy realisable destination.

Stage one is that gentle stimulation
called moderate excitement or support.
Stage two is elevation—whatever that
may mean; it is not elevation of
character, of that I am satisfied. Stage
three is confusion of mind, action and
deed, with sad want of elevation.
Stage four is complete concatenation
of circumstances: all the stages
perfectly matured; the journey com-
pleted, with the traveller lying down,
absolutely prostrated in mind and
body. The destination is reached,
and found to be—a human being dead
drunk and incapable.

I repeat, whenever a person begins to
take any portion of alcohol, he starts
on that journey; starts just as distinctly
with the first drop swallowed, as he
would start with the first step he
would put forward in a walk from the
pure region of Hampstead Heath
into the outfall of that Babylonish
sewage which greets the smiling
Thames at Barking Creek.

The knotty question, then, is this,
Ought a person to start on that re-
markable journey of alcoholic progress
at all? Should he try any stage?
Everyone says, "Venture not on the
last three stages on any account;"
but some say, "Live and go happy,
day by day, through the first; walk
the first fourth of the way, and you
will be better for it. It is a nice
exercise. It makes your heart light;
it refreshes your mind; it quickens
your secretions; it assists your
digestion. The wisest men of all ages
have daily walked this stage on the
alcoholic highway towards the point
of concatenation of circumstances. In
this fourth stage of the way, with an
occasional venture a little further
when the companionship was good,
they have given the world its wit, its
humor, its poetry, its greatness.
Suppose they have lived a shorter time
from the exercise; they have done
more work in the shorter time than
they would have done in a longer time
under duller circumstances; so that
the advantage, on the whole, is with
this moderate indulgence in alcohol.
Indulgence just a fourth of the way on
towards danger; never further, except
on rarest occasions; and then certainly
not quite half-way to the foot of
Mount Elevation at furthest, and no
further, for the sake of mind and body
alike.

This, in plain language, is the argu-
ment of the moderate school of thought.
It is met point blank by the abstaining
school, which calls out with all its
sympathetic might:—"Take not a
step on that highway! It is the devil's
highway! It is a grand model of his
engineering skill; it is wide, it is open,
it is straight, it is smooth, it is filled
with jolly companions every one, it is

fenced with pleasures, it is rich with
historical reminiscences; but there is
this peculiarity about it, that there is
not an inch of it, not a hair's breadth
of it, safe. Therefore keep off it
altogether. It is the DEVIL'S HIGH-
WAY!"

THE LIGHTER DRINKS.

The delusion that the lighter liquors
conduce to sobriety, and only the
stronger are to be shunned, is one that
dies hard. A little more than sixty
years ago this theory gave beer an
immings, and been proved that sobriety
was not to be secured by its consump-
tion. A little over thirty years ago
claret, as a representative of light
wines, obtained the sanction of this
theory, and to the grocer-supplied
liquors we owe an increase of drunken-
ness, especially among women. But
in spite of these experiences there are
still people who sigh for the temper-
ance of wine-drinking countries like
France, and beer drinking countries
like Germany, and ask that our public
houses may be made into German beer
gardens or cafes on the Parisian model.
So slowly does any truth to the
detriment of alcoholic liquors travel
that the Scandinavian people are only
now realizing that the beer drinking,
which they left free when adopting
drastic measures against spirits, is as
profitable of intemperance as the spirit
drinking they thirty years ago placed
under control. And France is only
just awakening to the fact that the
wine drinking, for which as a people
they were often commended to us as
worthy of imitation, has created an
alcoholic thirst which is exciting the
solicitude of every patriotic citizen.
Temperance Record.

YOUR LODGE.

The lodge is an aggressive force, and
there is no organization like it in unit-
ing all classes of the community in a
continual warfare against the drink
curse.

Drink undermines and destroys the
individual. The lodge puts a founda-
tion under him and builds him up.

Drink disrupts and breaks up the
family. The lodge cultivates by pre-
cept and example those qualities
which bind the family in one, and
make it strong.

Drink brings a discordant element
into the community, disturbing the
quiet of the day, and making night
hideous. The lodge overcomes this
discordant element, and gives peace
and contentment.

Drink demoralizes law. The lodge
makes it strong and abiding.
But in all this the lodge is an active
force. It is little or nothing unless it
be active. It exists to develop, and to
teach the young and old how to work,
and in this is its real power.

You ask how to save the lodge.
I answer, set it to work. Begin you.
The lodge is many sided, and you need
not wait for some special occasion to
turn up, begin now. It has to do with
every man and woman, and boy and
girl in the land, surely there is some-
thing you can say, and the best thing
you can say in lodge is to tell of some-
one you have helped during the week.

Active members make an active
lodge, and an active lodge is known,
felt, respected, loved. *Official Organ.*

A FEDERATION COMMITTEE.

During the World's W.C.T.U. a
meeting was held in Toronto to pro-
mote a federation of the different
provincial temperance organizations of
Canada. Representatives were present
from the different Provincial W.C.T.U.
and Royal Good Templar bodies, and the
Nova Scotia Good Templars. It was
resolved to form a national committee
composed of one representative from
each provincial temperance society
which decided to elect such a repre-
sentative, "to federate the forces for
prohibition work and to meet the
impending crisis on the plebiscite."
The officers of the organization are:
Rev. W. G. Lane, of N. S., President;
Mrs. Gordon Grant, of B. C., Rec-Sec-
retary; Mr. S. Catter, of P. Q., Cor-
Secretary and Treasurer. It was
decided that the members in each
province should form a provincial
committee. Convenors of these pro-
vincial committees were appointed.
The business of the federation will be
carried on largely by correspondence.

Prohibition in Kansas.

In the year 1880 the electors of Kansas voted upon and approved an amendment to the State Constitution in the following terms :

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State except for medical, scientific and manufacturing purposes.

In favor of the amendment 91,874 votes were polled, and against it 84,037. In the following year the Legislature enacted a prohibitory law.

The Royal Commission Enquiry.

In 1893 the Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic visited several cities of Kansas and examined sixty-five witnesses. They learned that it was difficult to enforce the law in Kansas City, Kan., which is only separated by a river from Kansas City, Mo., where license law is in operation; and that similar difficulty was experienced in Leavenworth on the Missouri River, which is a military post, and has a large foreign population. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, many witnesses testified that even in these cities the law had done very much good. In other parts of the State the beneficial effects of the law of prohibition were strikingly manifest. More than three-fourths of the witnesses examined unhesitatingly testified to the good effects of the law. A number of persons who had opposed the adoption of prohibition, declared that they had been led to change their views by its satisfactory working, and now strongly favored it. The following extracts from the evidence taken are merely samples of many similar statements that were made :

S. M. Gardenshire, of Topeka, Clerk of the District (County) Court, said : We have no criminal business to speak of in this county, and we have not had since the adoption of the prohibitory policy. We have less than four cases on our docket now, in this county of eighty thousand people. We do not average a capital offence per year in this court, and this court has exclusive criminal jurisdiction. We have sent less than twelve men to the penitentiary in the past year from this county for all crimes.

Hon. Mr. Gains, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said : The effect is grand. In Dickinson County I stood before one of the high schools and asked how many of the pupils had never seen a saloon. Out of an attendance of 140 over 100 of their hands went up in answer; they were young boys and girls who had never seen a saloon. We have a four weeks term of special training for teachers in the summer months in each county, and I have asked as many as 140 or 150 teachers at these assemblages how many had never seen a saloon, and in answer the majority of hands went up. This shows that we have driven the saloon from the State.

Col. James Abernathy, Manufacturer, Leavenworth, said : I believe there is great improvement even right here in Leavenworth, in comparison with the time before the law was passed. I know a great many men who have quit drinking. Although the law has been poorly enforced, I believe a great deal of good has come of it, even here, although this is probably the hardest place in the State of Kansas in which to enforce the law, owing to its peculiar circumstances.

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PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Keeping Cool.

Preceding the visit of the commissioners there had been a great deal of political excitement in Topeka on account of the claims made by rival political parties to the possession of the machinery of government. Thousands of men were congregated from every part of the State. Intense and bitter partisan feeling prevailed. In reference to the condition of affairs at this crisis, Hon. James A. Troutman, member of the house of representatives, made the following statement :

We had in this city for three or four days a very large concourse of people. A great many of them were in an intense state of excitement, and I think it is no exaggeration to say that thousands of them were armed. This street from here to the State House was crowded with people from all over the State, having arms and ammunition in their possession. Meetings were held, and many inflammatory statements were made, and a good many people on both sides were anxious to have some difficulty. But there was a state of sobriety prevailing among the people that was remarkable, and I think that it was that alone which prevented serious difficulty. If open saloons had been in existence here there would have been unquestionably a great many drunken people, and some of them while in that condition might have precipitated a riot, and there is no telling what would have followed.

"Facts, not Opinions."

In May 1892, Sir Joseph Hickson, chairman of the Commission, addressed a letter to Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas, asking for information regarding state liquor legislation and its effects. In reply he received the following letter :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

TOPEKA, 19th April, 1893.

Mr. J. HICKSON, Chairman,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honor to submit the document, "Prohibition in Kansas," which I think covers most of the points required in your letter. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am yours very truly,
L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

The full title of the pamphlet accompanying this letter, was "Prohibition in Kansas; Facts, not Opinions." It had attached to it the following certificate :

"TOPEKA, KAN., April 16, 1889.

"We have examined the statement prepared by the president and secretary, and the ex-president and ex-secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union, upon the subject of prohibition and its results in our state. We find it a fair, honest and true statement of our condition, and we heartily endorse it as such.

(Signed) "LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, Governor,
"WILLIAM HIGGINS, Sec. of State,
"TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Auditor of State,
"J. W. HAMILTON, Treasurer of State,
"G. W. WINANS, Supt. Public Instruction,
"L. B. KELLOGG, Attorney General,
"ALBERT H. HORTON, Chief Justice,
"D. M. VALENTINE, Associate Justice,
"W. A. JOHNSON, Associate Justice."

The document thus submitted by the Governor is worthy of special note. Its statements, endorsed as they are by high officials, must be accepted as accurate and thoroughly reliable. Among the clear declarations which it makes are the following :

The law is efficiently and successfully enforced. The direct results of its enforcement are plain and unmistakable. We believe that not one-tenth of the amount of liquor is now used that was used before the adoption of the prohibition law.

Our citizens fully realize the happy results of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, as these results are seen in the decrease of poverty and wretchedness and crime, and in the promotion of domestic peace and social order—in the advancement of general enterprise and thrift. In our opinion the prohibition law is now stronger with the people than it was when adopted. It has more than met the expectations of its warmest friends. It is steadily winning the confidence and support of thousands who were its bitterest enemies.

This important pamphlet contains many statements made by leading citizens of Kansas, thoroughly qualified to speak authoritatively, and whose testimony even if not endorsed as it is, would still be beyond dispute or cavil. Here are a few extracts from these definite and forcible utterances.

Hon. A. H. Horton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—With the abolition of the open saloon the vicious habit of treating has passed away. With us, the habitual use of intoxicating liquors is a bar to political preferment, and the saloon is no longer a potential factor in elections. The effect of the passage of the law was immediate. Grocers, bakers and dealers in clothing noticed a change. The money came to them for the necessaries of life that before had been expended for its bane and curse.

Hon. W. A. Johnston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—I think that prohibition grows stronger as time passes. It is correct in principle, practicable and highly beneficial in its operation. It is reasonably well enforced in most of the counties of the state, and I believe that by an earnest, determined effort of the officers it could be enforced in every county. I regard it to be as firmly fixed in our political system as free schools and homestead exemptions.

Judge W. C. Webb, (one of the ablest jurors in the state).—I voted in 1880 against the prohibitory amendment. For four or five years afterwards I thought my opinion as to probable results was likely to be vindicated. But it is not so now. Prohibition has driven out of Kansas the open saloon, and has accomplished a vast deal of good—a thousand-fold more than any license law ever did or ever could.

Senator Buchan, of Wyandotte.—I cannot recall a single person who voted for the amendment that would now vote against it, while on the other hand you can find hundreds who voted against it who would now vote to retain it in the constitution. I voted against the amendment and have never been a prohibitionist, but I prefer to cast my lot among respectable, law-abiding citizens as against law-breakers and nullifiers. I believe the state is better for prohibition. Crime has decreased, court expenses have been reduced, communities have been made more respectable, and individuals have been made happier by it.

Congressman Kelly.—No law ever passed has added so much to the comfort and happiness and contentment of the people as has the prohibitory law in Kansas, and the people of Kansas know it. Of all the legislation ever passed in Kansas—and much of it has been good—prohibition is the brightest jewel in her Crown.

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PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Prof. James H. Canfield, of the State University, President National Educational Association.—When I began work in the State University in Lawrence, twelve years ago, every student was obliged to pass thirteen saloons on his way to the postoffice for his daily mail. There is not now a saloon in this city of 12,000 people, nor anything that corresponds to a saloon. The mass of our school children never saw a saloon, and do not know what it means. The moral sense of the community has so risen and has been so tempered that no conceivable conditions or circumstances could ever again make the saloon-keeper or the bar clerk respectable.

Hon. J. W. Hamilton, State Treasurer.—It is well known to my friends that when the prohibition question was first agitated I was an anti-prohibitionist. I did all in my power to defeat the amendment. But I was mistaken then. The prohibitory law has my endorsement, not alone because it is the doctrine of my party, but because I believe it is right. I do not see how any fair-minded man who has lived in Kansas for the past five years can be otherwise than in favor of the law.

Governor John A. Martin was one of the most resolute opponents of prohibition in 1880, but before his death became a firm advocate of the cause—converted by the logic of its success. In his last message to the legislature he said :

There is no longer any issue or controversy in Kansas concerning the results and beneficence of our temperance laws. Public opinion, it is plainly apparent, has undergone a marked change, and there are now very few citizens of Kansas who would be willing to return to the old order of things. The change of sentiment on this question is well grounded and natural. No observing and intelligent citizen has failed to note the beneficent results already attained. Fully nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished.

Governor L. U. Humphrey, in his annual message to the legislature in 1889, said :

The growth of public sentiment in support of constitutional prohibition in Kansas is steady, healthy and unmistakable. The saloon as a factor in politics, as a moral iniquity, has been outlawed and made a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth, or that part of it within the territorial limits of Kansas.

Later, the same gentleman, writing in answer to a question about prohibition, said :

It is not needed to disguise the fact that there are some cities and towns in Kansas where the law and the constitution are violated. Every penal statute ever enacted has been violated. But you can boldly tell your co-workers that prohibition is neither a farce nor a failure; that the open saloons are outlawed and the vocation of the bar-keeper gone; that since prohibition was enacted the state has increased in wealth and population and prosperity, and that crime has diminished. You can join with one of Kansas' purest and ablest citizens, the late Governor Martin, the shadow of whose death still hangs over us, who loved Kansas, and whose memory is, and will for all time to come be held in devout reverence, who said in his last message to the legislature: "I affirm with earnestness and emphasis that Kansas is to-day the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world."

Issued by the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Above is one of the four-page Prohibition Leaflets issued for the Plebiscite Campaign. They are sold far below cost for free distribution. Twenty kinds now ready. Address, F. S. SPENCE, Toronto,