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PUTTING IT STRAIGHT.

"Take something with me," remarked one laboring man to another, heading him toward a saloon. "Take something from your wife and children, you mean," replied the other, and the first man blushed and looked ashamed. —*Detroit Free Press.*

LICENSED LAW-BREAKER.

The liquor business is a consistent and persistent law-breaker. It violates a license law as much and more openly than it does a prohibitory law. The plea that a prohibitory law must be repealed because it is violated is sheer hypocrisy. Prohibitory laws are always and everywhere better enforced than the best license law ever enacted. —*The Constitution.*

WHAT WHISKY BRINGS.

"What is whisky bringing?" asked a dealer in that article one day. He meant to ask, How much is it selling for? A gentleman who heard the remark took it in an entirely different sense from that. "What is whisky bringing, do you ask? I'll tell you. It is bringing men to prison and to the gallows, and it is bringing women and children to poverty and want." There never was a truer answer than this. —*Exchange.*

ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.

Alcohol in any quantity or in any form, being in the stomach during the progress of digestion, either retards or entirely checks that process. It does so mainly by reason of its chemical action in destroying the digestive ferments. To take alcoholic drink at meal time on account of weak digestive power is fallacious to a ridiculous extreme. If you wish to prove it, employ the ordinary test-tube experiments with artificial ferments, and then make the same test with varying amounts of alcoholic liquors added or by means of the stomach tube, remove from the stomach for examination a portion of a meal taken with liberal supplies of alcohol. —*Family Doctor.*

NO TIME.

A gentleman recently said to us: "I have no time to bother with politics. It will hurt my business." Hundreds are saying the same thing in this country every day in the year. That is the trouble in this country. Men are so bent on making money that they will let the country go to the dogs rather than turn aside from their money-making long enough to attend to their political duties intelligently. Our reply to this class of men is: "Somebody must attend to politics or the country would go to the dogs, and that before very long." If the rum monopoly and the trust monopolies run this country for twenty five years to come as they have during the twenty years that are past, there will not be much left of the country that will be worth saving. —*Living Issues.*

AN AWFUL WASTE.

An abstract from the *German Imperial* statistics shows that one fifteenth of all the cultivated land in the country is devoted to the production of materials for the making of alcoholic drink. The liquor traffic employs directly 1,500,000 men out of the 20,500,000 engaged in German industries of every kind. The loss to the country in money through this diversion of land, capital and labour into the service of an industry which leaves the country no richer than before is estimated at 458,000,000 marks—an average loss to every family of eight persons of a sum large enough to keep a labourer's family of that size for eight weeks.

THE GOTHENBURG FRAUD.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., speaking at Bradford, Eng., said "People ask him why he did not take up the Gothenburg system. He replied that he held on for prohibition, and would take nothing which prevented the likelihood of reaching that. The Gothenburg system was a quack remedy about as useful in getting rid of this evil of drunkenness as a smell of Eau de Cologne was for a bilious headache. He doubted whether it was any improvement on the existing system. In every respect Gothenburg under

the system was more drunken than any town in the United Kingdom; it was even more than twice as bad as Liverpool. Last year, in Gothenburg, 4,400 persons were found drunk in the streets and brought before the magistrates, though the population was only about 100,000. In Liverpool, it might be said for comparison, 1,800 per 100,000 of the population were charged with drunkenness, and, according to the police returns of Gothenburg, in the last twenty years 13,200 persons had been arrested for drunkenness, who had got their drink at the public-houses run by the philanthropic company. The fact was, it did not matter whether the drink was sold by a bishop or a publican, if a man drank it would make him drunk."

BEER AND WAGES.

The following table, compiled from *Wages and Production*, issued by the British Government in 1891, shows the percentage of wages and receipts in the following various occupations:

Occupation.	Percentage of Wages to Receipts.
Mining.....	55.0
Shipbuilding.....	37.0
Docks and Harbors.....	34.7
Railways.....	30.0
Agriculture.....	29.0
Canals.....	29.0
Cotton Manufacture.....	29.2
Waterworks.....	25.7
Iron and Steel Manufacture.....	23.3
Textile Industries.....	22.6
Gas Manufacture.....	20.0
Brewing.....	7.5

The above proves conclusively that in England, as well as in America, little employment is found for the working man by the manufacture of drink, and that, as Lord Randolph Churchill said several years ago, if by some wise legislation we could diminish the fatal facility of recourse to the public-house, and divert from the liquor trade to other trades some of the scores of millions of money now spent in drink, all the trades in the land would be benefited. —*Exchange.*

UNLOOSE HER HANDS

Rev. F. D. Powers, of Washington, D. C. in a letter to the conference meeting of reform forces held recently, said: "I am able to say in a sentence what should be the next step—the conquering step—in anti-saloon warfare; four words express it: Give woman the ballot! If woman's sphere is the home, if this be the centre and citadel of her power, she has the right to be heard and felt in its protection. Unloose her hands, and let her strike in the face this deadly foe to all that she holds sacred. If woman reigns in monarchies she should vote in Republics. If women can rear statesmen and heroes in the home they may be trusted to say who shall govern and defend the State. If women can, without the ballot, combine and overthrow a vicious Congressman and a corrupt municipal ring, with the ballot, they could and would revolutionize society, hurl to the pit the licensed iniquity which, like a terrible octopus, would gather into its slimy and horrid folds, not only their husbands and sons, but schools and churches, and thus destroy the land we love. Let the mothers, wives, and daughters vote on the question, "License or no license," and the struggle is at an end.

"THE COMMON USE OF TOBACCO CONDEMNED."

By Physicians, Experience, Common-sense, and the People," is the comprehensive title of a neat volume of 200 pages, by Rev. A. Sims, of Uxbridge. It embodies a great array of facts and statistics relating to the tobacco habit that will be found of interest and value. Among them are a number of forcible extracts from medical journals and the writings of eminent men, showing that the extensive use of tobacco among young people is at present producing alarming results. The book is written in an attractive style and got up in convenient form. We have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers. Price, in paper covers, thirty cents, cloth fifty cents. May be ordered of the author.

A WISE COUNSELLOR.

Our working men are wise—and otherwise. Mr. Powderly is one of the wise, and so opposed to drinking that the liquor men have taken occasion to

shove him out of the Knights of Labor. I wish they would remember that their interests as wage earners are in no wise bound up with the liquor traffic. Some of them say to me, "If prohibition prevailed you would throw out no end of workers who are now engaged in the distilleries and breweries;" but let us see. In Sheffield, England, there is an iron factory with a capital of \$150,000; it employs 3,000 men. In Scotland there is a distillery with the same capital; it employs 150 men. There is no industry that requires so few hands to carry on its work in proportion to the amount of capital invested as the liquor traffic but our wage-earners do not stop to think of that. If we should close every saloon, put a policeman on hand to guard it and somebody on hand to guard the policeman, and keep our people employed in legitimate and productive industries, the country would blossom like the rose and laugh like a happy child. Our people will see this some day, they are slow but they are sure. As Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all of our folks some of the time and some of our folks all of the time, but you can't fool all of them all the time." In this fact lies our hope. —*Frances E. Willard.*

REV. JOHN WESLEY ON THE "TRAFFIC IN DISTILLED SPIRITS"

"Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbour in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders, although there would rarely be occasion for them were it not for the unskilfulness of the practitioner. Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse of God is in the midst of them: the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves, a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood 's there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day: canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so, for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee." —*The above is an extract from Mr. Wesley's sermon on "The Use of Money."*

ONLY ONCE.

How brief yet how expressive the above is. Multitudes perish simply because they did some vile deed or crime ONLY ONCE. Beware of it. Ponder well the following:

"A bright and once promising young man, under sentence for murder, was brought forth from his prison cell to die on the scaffold. The sheriff said, "You have but five minutes to live. If you have anything to say, speak now." The young man, bursting into tears, said, "I have to die. I had a little brother with beautiful black eyes and flaxen hair; and I loved him. But one day I got drunk for the first time in my life, and coming home I found him getting berries in the garden, and I became angry with him without a cause, and killed him with one blow of a rake. I was so drunk I knew nothing about it until the next day, when I awoke and found myself bound and guarded, and was told that my little brother was found, his hair clotted with blood and brains, and he was dead. Whiskey had done it. It had ruined me. I never was drunk but ONCE. I have only one more word to say, then I am going to my Judge. I say to young persons never! NEVER! touch anything that can intoxicate!" The next moment the poor wretch was swung into eternity. He was drunk ONLY ONCE, but it was enough." —*Selected.*