

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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THE FIELD OF FIGHT.

NOTES OF NEWS ABOUT THE DOINGS OF OUR FRIENDS AND FOES.

From different parts of the Dominion come reports of organization by the liquor traffickers. They are evidently determined to fight in the coming plebiscite, and are emulating prohibitionists by getting ready in time.

Northumberland County, N.B. is enforcing the Scott Act with unusual vigor. The city of Moncton alone reports the collection of \$1,035.25 in fines and costs imposed upon liquor sellers during the month of April.

DOING WELL.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, has held its second quarterly session for 1897. A membership of 12,958 was reported. The subject that mostly engrossed the attention of delegates was that of preparation for the plebiscite campaign.

NEW BRUNSWICK READY.

On April 21st a Convention was held in the City of St. John, at which a prohibition plebiscite campaign committee for the province of New Brunswick, was formed. Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D. was elected Chairman and Mr. George W. Fisher, Secretary. Already they have issued their appeal for financial aid and thorough organization.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Canadian drink-death record for the month of May is unusually large. It includes several sad cases of drowning, one of asphyxiation and several other fatalities. It is strange that though the number of places licensed to sell drink is growing less, the awful record of evil results seems to be in no way diminishing.

NOT SELLING JUST NOW.

A friend from Moncton, B.C. writes an interesting note of good being done in that city by effort of the temperance people to secure enforcement of the Scott Act. He states the newly appointed police officers are specially vigilant and about twenty five of the most persistent law violators are now in the county jail.

A VICTORY FOR THE RIGHT.

The would-be sellers of the town of Richmond, Que., have failed in their effort to get rid of prohibition. Richmond town is a part of Richmond county, in which the Dunkin Act is in force. Several attempts to repeal the law having proved futile, the anti got up a petition asking for a vote to be taken on the question of repeal in the town alone. The Government at Ottawa has, however, declared that the town is part of the county and must remain under the same law unless the county should repeal it.

A STRAIGHT ISSUE.

The *Weekly Templar* is making a strong fight against the proposition made by the liquor party, that electors should be asked to vote in the coming plebiscite on prohibition conditioned by direct taxation. Quotations are made from a number of Canadian journals showing the injustice and unreasonableness of the suggestion. Many friends of temperance are openly recommending prohibitionists to declare that they will have nothing to do with the plebiscite if they should be thus handicapped in the contest. In view of the position it is a satisfaction to know that the plebiscite proposition was neither asked for nor fathered by prohibition organizations.



W. F. BROCKENSHIRE, G.C.T.

The above portrait is a capital likeness of the present Grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Bro. W. F. Brockenshire has been a Good Templar for a great many years and one of the pillars of our cause in his locality. Until a few years ago he carried on an extensive photographic business in the town of Wingham of which he has recently been Mayor. A great fire destroyed his establishment, but in short time he had it opened and running again with better equipment than before. Lately he has retired from business and removed to the City of London where he now resides. He is a Justice of the Peace for Huron County and looked upon as a gentleman of keen discernment and high sense of justice and honor. We wish him many more years of service in the cause for which he has done so much.



J. D. ANDREWS, P.G.C.T.

At the present time Bro. Andrews, P.G.C.T. is not in Canada, having left some time ago to attend the session of the International Supreme Lodge at Zurich, Switzerland, at which he this year represents the Grand Lodge of Canada. He is a Scotchman, having been born in the historic town of Stirling where he received a common school education and began life as a weaver's apprentice. He was early connected with a Juvenile Temperance organization and thus prepared for the active part he has taken in the advocacy of our cause and Order in later life. He was elected Grand Chief Templar at the Paris Session in 1894 and while head of the Order worked vigorously for its promotion. He is a Unitarian by faith and a Reformer in politics, but recognizes prohibition as the paramount issue of to-day and puts his allegiance to that cause ahead of any party predilection.

THE I.O.G.T.

The Grand Lodge of Canada, Independent Order of Good Templars meets during the present month in the City of Toronto in its annual session. We have therefore taken the liberty of presenting to our readers portraits and short biographical sketches of two of the leading officers of this organization, which though not so strong in this province as some other societies, is, taking the world round, the largest thoroughly organized body of temperance workers.

BAND OF HOPE UNION.

The jubilee of this great English organization of which Queen Victoria is the patron is to be celebrated this coming November. Its origin goes back to November, 1847, when it was launched by Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff, though some months before that John Hope, Esq., of Edinburgh, had started in that city the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, of which the present editor of the *Advocate* was one of the first members. The Band of Hope in Great Britain now numbers 22,302 societies and 2,813,000 members.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Two very important laws have been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. One a bill to prevent sale of liquor in public parks and pleasure grounds. The other relates to the transportation of intoxicating liquors into no license cities and towns. This latter puts into the hands of those who are active in having the statute enforced an additional and potent instrument for the purpose of perfecting the machinery for the control of the traffic.—*Exchange*.

WHERE BEER RULES.

There are in the entire world 51,000 breweries. Germany easily leads the list with 20,240; next comes England with 12,874, then the United States with 2,300, Austria has 1,912 breweries, Belgium 1,270, and France 1,044.

A STEP FORWARD.

On May 12th the British House of Commons was the scene of an interesting debate upon the question of the second reading of a Bill to make permanent the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday in Ireland, and to extend the operation of the law to every part of that country. After a pretty strong debate in which representatives of the liquor traffic made a strong fight against the measure, the second reading was carried by a majority of 29.

DARING LAWBREAKING.

Topeka, Kan., has had a revival of interest in regard to prohibitory law. About the beginning of May a saloon was opened on one of the principal streets of the city, and liquor, it is said, was openly sold. A mass meeting of citizens was immediately convened. Over 3,000 people turned out. A few extreme orators advised the people to take the law into their own hands and destroy the place by force as necessary. More moderate counsels, however, prevailed and the law will be invoked to wipe out this insult to public sentiment and open defiance of the law of the State.

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.

PROMOTED.

Friends of the temperance cause the world over, will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. James H. Raper, parliamentary agent of the United Kingdom Alliance, one of the best known and most beloved of the enthusiastic prohibition workers of Great Britain. He was seventy-seven years of age and had been a worker in the temperance cause for sixty years.

"O, grand grey head now fallen!
O, splendid sun now set!
O, brain of power, O, tongue of fire,
Thy spell is on us yet!

"Upon life's sin-cursed highway
Thy footprints deep are seen;
And we who work and wrestle still
Will keep thy memory green.

"'Gainst armies of the mighty,
And serried ranks of wrong,—
O, valiant heart, thou didst thy part
With courage, keen and strong.

"Our souls are sad to miss thee,
O brother, comrade, brave!
Above thy head our palms are spread,
And tears fall on thy grave.

"From earth, to heavenly service,
Thy feet have swiftly run;
On glad ears falls thy Captain's call—
Come, higher up, 'Well done!'

"For thee, not death—translation;—
Through battle, storm and strife,
The welfare done, the victory won,
Christ's conquerors enter life!
—Emily L. Heath.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

This organization has, during the past year, done some effective work by the circulation of its temperance literature. It printed and circulated 140,200 16-page pamphlets and 282,000 sacred thirst cards. The Union is composed of 312 societies, with a membership of 75,390. Last year 120 new societies, having a total of 5,761 were organized.—*N. T. Advocate*

CLUBS MUST OBEY LAW.

The Court of Appeals at Washington has decided that the Army and Navy Club at Washington must take out a license. By this decision incorporated clubs must pay a \$400 license if they serve intoxicating liquors to their members. The same court says: We hold emphatically, as the law of the District of Columbia, that voluntary intoxication is neither an excuse nor a palliation for crime. Voluntary intoxication is itself a crime, at least in morals, if not always in law.—*N. T. A. Report*.

MUST STAND WHILE DRINKING.

Under this caption the New York *Sun* tells of an ordinance adopted by the City Council of Pomona, California. It provides for licensing two saloons. Each is to pay \$1,000 per year in advance. The saloon-keeper must give bonds in the sum of \$5,000, that shall be forfeited in case he fails to observe the law under which he is licensed. The saloons must be run in single apartments with no annexes or wings, and in buildings fronting on streets. Half of the front of the saloons must be of glass, no painted or frosted glass or screens being allowed. The view from the street must be free and unobstructed, and no billiards, cards or any game shall be played.

The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
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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, JUNE, 1897.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

On May 28th a drunken man entered a store in the town of Oakman, Ala. He quarrelled with some of those present and commenced firing with a revolver. The Mayor of the town was in the store at the time and was shot dead. A clerk in the place is badly wounded and will die. Another man who was present is in the same condition, and a fourth is badly wounded. A man near, seeing a rifle convenient, at once shot the drunken murderer.

Press dispatches of the same day as that from which we take the above, report a number of other terrible fatalities. Hardly a day passes without its record of some awful catastrophe directly attributed to intoxication. The police courts of every city and of nearly every town in Canada, are daily testimonies to the awful social and moral ruin that is being wrought by a traffic that is solemnly, systematically authorized by law.

In civilized communities Governments are supposed to exist at the instance and for the benefit of those who are governed. The ruling power is constituted by the sovereign people, who have given to certain individuals authority to govern, solely for the protection and well-being of the people. No parliament, legislature or cabinet has any right to perform any other function than this, which of course incidentally includes the right to provide the means of bearing the expense of government. No governing body has any right to exercise its power for the establishment, or maintenance of any institution that is not a public benefit.

So-called Christian governments however, are emulating Turkish barbarism which sends its minions to slay the innocent and helpless. Our rulers, for revenue, authorize the continuance of a traffic that is more heartless, cruel, degrading and destructive than any fanatical Moslem. Christian homes are daily invaded by terrorism and danger as grave as those that curse the subjects of any heathen despot. The principles of legislation that we profess to believe in are utterly disregarded, and we are coolly told that a grave impediment to the abolition of this infernal system of legalized brutality is that the system pays revenue and saves the people from some other form of taxation.

If the Government of some other country perpetrated upon a few resident Canadian citizens a title of the outrage that the liquor traffic perpetrates in Canada this country would rise in indignation, demanding that the Government should take steps to stop the atrocity, no matter what expense the task would involve, even though

many lives should be sacrificed in the effort. The Government would not hesitate to raise duties, levy war taxes, in some way would collect from the people any expense that might be necessary in the case. The question of revenue would not be allowed for a moment to stand in the way of the nation's determination to see that the rights of every citizen were respected.

Why is it there is a different sentiment and a different course towards the evil that exists in our own country? Is it because the Christian people of Canada have grown apathetic toward a long tolerated wrong? Is it that they are blinded to its enormity by the legal sanction that it enjoys? Is it that the wealth of the liquor traffic buys its immunity for its enormities? Is it that the wily traffic is shrewd enough to dexterously manipulate the machinery of politics, accomplishing its desired ends while good people simply talk about what they would like to have done? Is it that too many church members tamper themselves with the evil thing, and fear to inconsistently denounce what in sheer self-indulgence they encourage? Whatever be the cause, we have to face the stern fact that the liquor traffic rules, and the right sentiment of the community has as yet failed to effectively assail its strongholds in legal enactment, social prominence and political power.

A political party can readily raise a mighty campaign fund to ensure its success. Money is rapidly subscribed to build and endow churches, hospitals and other philanthropic institutions. It is a weary task to gather funds with which to equip a crusade for the deliverance of our country from the awful tyranny of rum domination.

Is it not time that some special effort should be made to stir the apathetic Canadian conscience to the realities of the situation? Is it not time that we should cease to talk about our proud position as a moral community and make some effort to purge our political system of this foul and degrading blot? Is it not time that we should make it the special business of the Christian sentiment of Canada to sacrifice some minor matters if need be, and unite in earnest to annihilate the legalized liquor traffic?

PLEBISCITE PROSPECTS.

On May 13th the Government at Ottawa was waited upon by a strong deputation representing different sections of the liquor business, and headed by Mr. James Haverson and Mr. E. Dickey, solicitor and secretary respectively of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association. The deputation disavowed any intention of opposing the taking of a plebiscite, but strongly urged that the people should not be asked to express their views on the question of prohibition simply. They wanted the Government to declare that prohibition would make direct taxation necessary, and to ask the people if they were willing to have prohibition accompanied by direct taxation. An argument was also submitted in favor of compensation for the liquor business in case of the enactment of prohibition. It was also strongly urged that prohibitory legislation should not be enacted unless fifty per cent of the electors on the voters' lists were found to be in favor of it.

Replying to the deputation, Hon. Mr. Laurier said that there is some dispute as to whether or not the country is ripe for prohibition, and that the Government thought it right that those concerned should have an opportunity of expressing their views upon the matter. It was the duty of

the Government to solve difficulties, and one of the difficulties with which they had to deal was the question then under consideration. He believed that direct taxation would be necessary to replace the revenue lost by the enactment of prohibition, it being the policy of the Government to restrict rather than increase customs duties. He believed that earnest prohibitionists were ready for this emergency and would vote accordingly if the question were submitted to them. The question of compensation he did not consider of immediate consequence. It would have to be considered by Parliament. He was not prepared to say that one-half of the vote or more or less should be considered conclusive. He only wished to say that prohibition ought to be backed by a very strong public opinion. If the people declared their unmistakable desire for prohibitory law it would be the duty of the Government to obey the people.

Sir Richard Cartwright endorsed the statements made by the Premier and said that the bill when brought down would be certain to give satisfaction to moderate men on both sides.

At the time of writing this, the plebiscite bill has not yet been introduced and it is difficult to say whether or not it will be passed during the present session.

THE COMING CONVENTIONS

This year in which the British Empire celebrates Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, will be one of special importance in the history of moral reform in the Dominion of Canada. It is the organization year for the plebiscite campaign. It will see the inauguration, if not the close, of the campaign in which the people of Canada will decide whether prohibition is to be immediately enacted or indefinitely postponed.

These facts will cause special interest to centre round the great prohibition gatherings to be held in Toronto on July 13th, 14th and 15th. On the first named date Ontario prohibitionists will gather in force in their annual convention. There will undoubtedly be a great rally of workers. Throughout the province there is impatience and dissatisfaction with the failure of the Ontario Legislature at its last session to make a definite advance. The legislation that was enacted has in it very little of relief from the oppression of the liquor traffic, and even that little is postponed as the bill actually passes does not come into operation until the first of July. This practically authorizes the continuance for another year of abuses that the measure might have had some effect against. Then there is the work of plebiscite preparation to be taken up. The big fight ahead will demand and receive a large measure of attention.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance will be convened on the afternoon of the 14th. Present appearances are that the representation from out-lying provinces will be better and fuller than ever before. It will be a council of war. Plans will be discussed for the harmonizing of all interests and the securing of wise, aggressive action in every part of the Dominion. Already a number of delegates have been appointed.

Arrangements have been made to carry delegates to and from the conventions on the same plan as last year, this is, both ways for a single fare, provided three hundred delegates purchase tickets. It is pretty certain that several times that number will be on hand.

The great International Epworth League Convention opens on the 15th. Many of the delegates to that body

will no doubt come a few days earlier to take part in the prohibition gatherings. Everything bids fair to make these great prohibition conventions a strong demonstration of Canadian sentiment against the liquor traffic and an effective council of deliberation towards practical results.

THE OCTOBER MEETINGS.

Canadian W.C.T.U. workers have taken hold early of their preparations for the great Dominion and World's Conventions to be held in Toronto, October 20th to 26th. They are meeting with cordial co-operation from sister organizations, from churches and from public officials. Their interest and enthusiasm are growing stronger as the time draws nearer. They will doubtless have Conventions worthy of their efforts.

The Woman's Journal, of Ottawa, the Dominion W.C.T.U. official organ, outlines the proceedings and names a number of world-famous workers who will be present to assist in the great meetings. We have not space to even mention their names. The musical committee have engaged the services of an expert vocalist to lead the singing. A feature will be a chorus of three hundred specially trained children. Sessions will be held in the Horticultural Pavilion which the Toronto City Council has granted free. Mass meetings will be held in Massey Music Hall which has a seating capacity of nearly 5,000. Tickets are already issued for a complimentary banquet to the famous visitors who will be on hand.

An active committee of experienced ladies has charge of local arrangements and will be pleased to give information to any inquirers. The Chairman is Miss Lottie Wiggins, 29 Metcalf St., Toronto, and the Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Brownell, 33 St. Mary St., Toronto.

THE SALOON.

If I knew that beside a path where my wife had to pass alone, a ruffian waited, in the darkness, to assault her, I would kill him as I would a mad dog, and if some smooth and politic Pharisee should come, in order to prevent a breach of the peace, and offer me money from the villain for a chance at the woman I love, I would put my foot upon him as I would upon any other reptile.

The saloon is an assault upon the happiness of every wife, the innocence of every girl, the light of every home, the honor of every man; and if that is true, the Republican and Democratic parties are organized insult to every loving husband in the land. And while I live and have a voice to speak withal, whenever and wherever any candidate or party server, ecclesiastical or lay, says the saloon is logically no issue, tho' it be my last word, I'll call him "liar." And while in every canvas the Democrat says it isn't worth while, and the Republican says it's a thing to trade on, I'll walk the highways of my native land, until the grave earth stops my mouth, and cry, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—John G. Wooley.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.
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Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
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Selections.

FILLED FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

All hail to the glass that is filled from the fountain,
Which flows pure and sparkling our thirst to allay;
That glides through the valley or springs from the mountain,
While health, peace, and plenty attend on its way.

Let us shun the rich draught that would drown all our senses,
And leave us enfeebled, degraded, and poor;
Take alone the pure blessing, which Nature dispenses,
And bid want and woe to depart from our door.

Hold out the bright pledge to the poor child of sorrow,
Invite him to join in a cause so Divine;
Till we banish forever, the evils which borrow
Their sting from the serpent which lurks in the wine.

May the cup of cold water draw down a rich blessing,
On all who present it with feelings of love;
And may we partake of those times of refreshing,
Which come from the life-giving Fountain above.

—Anonymous

A SMALL BOY'S TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

Some people laugh and wonder
What little boys can do
To help the temperance thunder
Roll all the big world through;
I'd have them look behind them
When they were small, and then
I'd like to just remind them
That little boys make men!

The bud becomes a flower,
The acorn grows a tree,
The minutes make the hour—
'Tis just the same with me.
I'm small, but I am growing
As quickly as I can;
A temperance boy like me is bound
To make a temperance man.

—Youth's Examiner.

WHY HE QUIT.

By Rev. D. V. Lucas, D.D.

A young married man in Philadelphia had a salary of \$2,000 a year in one of the largest business houses of that big city. There was near his office one of the most gorgeous of gin palaces, where he used to get his morning draught just before going to his work, and where he used to spend all his evenings card-playing and drinking. So much of his salary was consumed in this way that he had to take a cheaper house further out from the centre; in fact, a little outside the corporation.

Coming down one beautiful May morning he saw Tom, the saloon-keeper, in the street in front of his saloon talking to a couple of bright young girls in a splendid two-horse carriage.

Tom turned his head, and seeing his punctual customer, said, "I'll be there in a minute, Bill."

Bill walked inside and waited.

When Tom came in he immediately went behind the bar to prepare the usual drink for his familiar friend and patron.

Bill asked, "Whose carriage is that, Tom?"

"Why, Bill, that's mine. Do you know, Bill, that get up cost me very nearly \$2,000. My girls gave me no peace until I got them something they wouldn't be ashamed of to drive around the city with. I tell you, Bill, there's no getting along with girls now-a-days without giving them what they want. I think that rig ought to do them. I count it the best in the city."

Bill was pacing up and down the room, apparently forgetful of what he came for, till Tom said, "Bill, why don't you drink your brandy?"

"O Tom," said he "I don't care for it some way this morning."

"Why, Bill, what's the matter; are you sick?"

"No, Tom, I'm not sick; I don't care for the brandy, and I'll tell you why."

"I have the best wife that any mortal man ever had, and our little baby, three months old, is the prettiest and

loveliest baby ever born into any family—as sweet, I think, as any angel let loose in heaven. A half hour ago, when I came out of my house, I found my wife had got an old pasteboard box, and had tied it with some strings to the front wheels of an old wrecked baby waggon. In this pauper dog-cart she was wheeling our sweet little baby around to give it a little fresh air. She said to me, 'Bill, Mrs. Jones' baby across the street is dead. She has a baby carriage for which she paid five dollars; she says she does not need it now, and that if I will give her a dollar and a half for it I may have it. Can you let me have that much, Bill, that I may get it?' Tom, do you know that I cursed my wife for an extravagant woman, wanting a dollar and a half to buy a carriage for the baby, when what she had would do well enough."

"Tom, I'm done. I've turned into this establishment a good many hundreds of dollars to help you buy a \$2,000 set out for your wife and babies, while mine have not been able to get one costing a dollar and a half. I'll pay you for that brandy but you can turn it into the gutter. I don't want it. I'm done. I will see if my wife and babies can't have, too, a decent carriage to ride in. Good morning."

How many there are who have not the courage or strength of will to turn away from drink so resolutely, and whose families, therefore, must go on suffering. I hope, however, this little tract may fall into the hands of some one who will follow the example given above.

TEN YEARS WORK

The experience of the City of Cambridge Mass. which has completed ten years of prohibition experience is very instructive. It is set out as follows in *Temperance Truth*.

The state prohibitory law was repealed and a license law enacted April 5, 1875. Cambridge voted for No-License Dec. 7, 1886. We invite attention to a comparison of ten years of license from 1876-1886 with ten years of No-License, 1886-1896.

Population. From 1875 to 1885 the population of Cambridge increased from 47,883 to 59,635, a gain of 11,820 in the ten license years. In 1895 the population was 81,643, a gain of 21,985 in the ten No-License years. No-License seems to be twice as favorable to the growth of the city as license.

New Houses. In 1876 there were according to the assessor's books, 7,882 houses in Cambridge. In 1886 the number was 9,338, an increase of 1,516 in the saloon years. In 1896 there were 12,723 houses in our city, the ten saloonless years growing a gain of 3,325, or more than twice the growth fostered by the saloon. The year 1896 has been one of severe business depression, yet, 418 new houses have been built; compare this with the 292 houses built in the booming license days of 1886.

Valuation. \$62,636.45; was the total assessed valuation of Cambridge in 1876; in 1886, after ten years licensed saloons, the valuation had fallen to \$50,445,070, showing a positive shrinkage in values of \$3,190,783. In 1896 the valuation has increased to the enormous sum of \$83,147,700, and instead of a shrinkage we find an increase of \$23,702,030. The taxes collected on this increase alone in 1896 are \$357,900.45. The license fees, from eighty-one saloons would be \$81,000, less than one quarter of the No-License taxes.

Savings Banks Deposits. During the ten years of tempting drink-places the deposits in the four Cambridge savings banks increased from \$4,907,597.36 in 1876 to \$6,560,034.00 in 1886, an average gain of \$155,333.75 per year. At the end of the succeeding ten years of No-License the deposits now amount to \$10,227,479.14, an average gain of \$306,654.42 per year. Again we see an increase twice as great under No-License as we found under license.

In 1876, after one year of license, \$1,063,082.55 was deposited in the banks, and the open accounts numbered 14,628. In 1886, after ten years of license, the deposits in that year of \$1,205,959.75 were only \$112,877.17 greater than in 1876, and the open accounts had increased by only 6,587 to 21,215. Now see the figures after the thrifty saving years of No-License. Deposits of \$2,069,882.88 in 1896 show an increase over 1886 of \$863,923.13. The open accounts are now 33,280, showing 12,065 new depositors, about twice as many as in the license days.

School Children. In 1876 there were 423 pupils in the High School; in 1886 there were 516 in the two High Schools,

and in 1896 there were 1,003. Ten license years show an increase of 493 pupils, and ten No-License years an increase of 547.

In 1876 187 pupils graduated from the grammar schools; in 1886 this number had increased only 80 to 273, while in 1896 467 pupils were graduated, or 194 more than in 1886. It is apparent that under No-License the children get a better education.

Our Streets. We have shown that No-License brings in four times as much money in taxes as the license fees from 81 saloons would produce. Now see how the workmen of Cambridge get the benefit of this by increased expenditures on our streets.

	Appropriated for Streets	Expended for Labor	Cost of Materials	Money Received
1876	\$131,290.00	\$11,284.92	\$23,965.95	126
1886	143,473.40	70,535.60	29,957.27	158
1896	257,785.62	113,636.67	43,488.88	248

No-License gives employment to 100 more men than were employed in 1886, while the increase in ten license years was only 32.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SQUIB.

The brain is a great telegraphic center, and the body is in many respects very like the railroad arrangements with its telegraph appliances. The brain is the general office, the spinal cord is its main telegraphic wire sending out innumerable ramifications of little nerve fibers, some of sensation and some of motion, to all parts of the body. Their offices are two fold, one to carry commands from the brain to start up the motor power in the limbs or body, the other to convey sensations to the brain from the little nerves of the skin, or those more deeply seated, in cases of pain or injury.

Each organ of the body has its own electric currents, all being governed by the general office in the brain. It often happens that some organ becomes partially incapacitated by disease or injury, when some sympathetic fiber is called upon to take up its work until damages are repaired.

There is nothing in nature more perfect than this most wonderful electric mechanism of the brain and nervous system.

When alcohol is taken into the stomach it is an irritant, poisoning the intruder along this network of electric batteries and wires, and the whole machinery is thrown out of harmony into discord; the man often running wildly off the track and is wrecked and sometimes dies as if poisoned by opium or chloroform, all from the derangement of this beautiful telegraphic plan, by the sting of alcohol, the wires being all down and paralysed, so to speak, and all communication between the organs of locomotion and life is suspended, and the curtain drops.

—Dr D H Mann.

ABSOLUTELY FIENDISH.

From the Presbyterian Banner of December 30th, 1896, published in Pittsburg, Pa., we clip the following given as the words of an officer of the Liquor League of Ohio at a meeting in which the interests of the saloon business were being discussed:

"It will appear from these facts, gentlemen, that the success of our business is dependent upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created, our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. Our children will go hungry, or we must change our business to that of some other more remunerative."

"The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needful therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now, will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things, create appetite!"

—Union Signal.

OFFSPRING OF DRUNKARDS.

One of the most appalling presentations of the evils of alcohol appears in the following table.

If the evils of intemperance were limited to the life-time of a drunkard alone, the consequences, however disastrous, would not yet be so direful as when viewed in the light of heredity. The children of drunkards rarely

possess normal constitutions. A specialist on this subject has tabulated his observations in the "Quarterly Journal of Inebriety" as follows, basing his investigations on twelve families of inebriates and twelve of temperate people:

	Drunkards	Temperate
Number of children	57	61
Deaths under one week old	25	6
Idiots	5	0
Dwarfs (stunted in growth)	5	0
Epileptics	5	0
Chorea, ended in idiocy	1	0
Deformed and diseased	5	0
Hereditary drunkards	2	0

Another writer states that "recent studies of alcohol cases show that over sixty per cent are directly inherited." If this is confirmed by later studies, the treatment of inebriety will in future begin in infancy, and the higher science and art of medicine will win its greatest triumphs along the line of prevention. Forward

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GIVE US A TRIAL.

I'VE DOT A MAN TO SIGN THE PLEDGE

I've dot a man to sign the pledge,
I know you'll all be glad;
I saw him fall against the hedge
Oh dear! he did look bad

He seemed to be all rags and mud,
His hair was like a mat,
And on his face I saw some blood;
And, oh dear, what a hat!

He said, "You're like my little Grace;
I never thought she'd die,"
Then with his hands he hid his face,
And oh, how he did cry.

I coaxed him in, and in our book
His name he said he'd write,
If I would give him just one tiss,
And mother said I might.

I've something else you'll like to hear -
But mind, you must not tell;
All those who sign the pledge to-night
Shall have a tiss as well.

And those who even then won't sign
I'm 'fraid there'll be a few -
I hope they've tiny tots at home
Who'll tiss them till they do.
T. H. Evans

NELL'S FATHER.

"Oh mother, we used to be happy
When father was sober and good;
When all of us lived in a cottage
Away by the pretty green wood
Where daffodils grew in the spring-time

Where summer brought beautiful flowers,
And autumn had splendid blackberries,
And winter long snow-balling hours.

"We always had plenty, oh, plenty
Of things both to eat and to wear;
We never were hungry or wretched -
I knew not the meaning of care
Each morning we wakened with pleasure,

To bid him good-bye when he went
To labor away in the smithy,
Until all the daylight was spent.

"How gladly we hastened to meet him!
How loudly we shouted for joy!
How kindly he kissed and carressed us,
His two little girls and his boy!
But now we're afraid when we hear him -

His staggering step on the stair,
We fly in our terror to hide us,
And crouch behind table and chair."

Hark! a step in the passage! and Nelly
Sprang close to her pale mother's side;

Then father appeared in the doorway
While slowly the summer day died.
His breast bore a bit of blue ribbon,
His face shown with soberest light;
And Nell, when she saw it, sprang forward,
And kissed him with purest delight.

And now, in their own little cottage,
Beside the green woodlands once more,
Sweet Nell, in the bright summer evenings
Runs out of the rose entwined door,
Her brother and sister beside her.

To welcome their father, who still
Keeps true to his bit of blue ribbon,
With heaven-born purpose and will
- Edith Helena Cook, in Prize Reciter.

FIRE!

The smoking steeds dash through the street,
The pavement rings beneath their feet;
The firemen speed to gallant deed,
For, hark! the cry of "Fire!"

"Stand back," they cry, as on they fly,
"We cannot stay! Away! Away!
Lest men in flames expire."

On, on they dash, the iron hoofs flash,
The horses need no spur or lash;
In lurid beam the helmets gleam,
Hark! Hark! the cry of "Fire!"
On, on they haste, for wreck and waste
May soon devour with fatal power,
And work a havoc dire.

And now they near the scene of fear.
To work they go with lusty cheer,
By arm and steam the hissing stream
To force upon the fire;
The flames uprising and paint the skies,
The red sparks fly abroad and high,
As roars the burning pyre
At smoking windows now appear
The inmates wild with grief and fear;
"Help! help!" the cry, "Help or we die!
Oh, save us from the fire!"

The ladders bring, the fire-ropes fling,
Up, up, brave men, try once again
Ere the red flames rage higher.
It's nobly done! the victory's won!
They bring them safely one by one;

The ladders bend as they descend,
And fiercer roars the fire
The timbers crash, yet in they dash,
That none may lie and helpless die

In heat and torture dire from fire.
So let our Temperance Bands
Haste to the rescue, hearts and hands,
A Life Brigade, all undismayed

To daring deeds we all aspire,
Strive men to save from drunkard's grave,
With loving hands we pluck the brands

From Alcohol's dread fire.
- Jos. Matius, R. W. G. Co.

SOBER BY LAW.

"You can't make men honest by legislation. Of course not, so that the way to stop highway robbery is not to forbid it under penalty. That is a form of prohibition which does not prohibit. Make the highwayman take out a license. Make them limit their operations to certain hours. Do not let them rob within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse. Make the license high. In that way you can share the profits of the business, and those with a license will see that no unlicensed operators are allowed. The higher the tax the more respectable will the business become, and good citizens need not be ashamed to be in it. If not, why not?" - *The People.*

CAUSE OF THE SALOON.

But as bad as the saloon is there is a worse thing in society than it is. The sentiment in a community that will tolerate a saloon, that makes a saloon possible, is worse than the saloon itself. The saloon is a result; the bad sentiment is the cause. The first is a painful excrescence; the latter is a blood poison, of which the saloon is but one of the evil consequences. It enervates and deteriorates the nation's Christianity, the nation's civil honor and the nation's manhood. It works through every fibre of the body politic, and lowers the nation's health to the feverish stage of the nation's barrooms. J. D. Gambrell, D.D.

THE RATS.

A laborer at the Dundee hard r lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream which he had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him, in order, four rats. The first one was very fat, and was followed by two lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been understood that to dream of rats denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but she, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who heard his father tell the story, volunteered to be the interpreter. "The fat rat," he said, "is the man who keeps the public house, that ye gang till sae often, and the two lean ones are me and my mither, and the blind one is yerself, Father." - *Scotch Paper.*

WHAT SIXTY CENTS DID.

According to a Texas paper an investment of sixty cents in whiskey by a young man named Dean, in the year 1869, cost Fannin County, in time and money, more than the revenue arising from the whiskey traffic for five years amounted to. Dean, inflamed with his whiskey, shot and killed Dan Coulter. Then the McDonalds shot and killed Dean. For this offence they were arrested, and after continuing the case several times were tried and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary. While in jail they were rescued by their friends breaking open the jail and liberating them. Taking it together, this sixty cents' worth of whiskey killed two men, made one widow, caused two men to be incarcerated and kept in jail at an enormous expense to Fannin County, and caused trouble to the families and friends of those two men, and then the expense of the witnesses and trials in court, with loss of time to the sheriff and posse, put Fannin County to the expense of not less than ten thousand dollars. - *The Christian.*

AN ANCIENT CHINESE PROHIBITIONIST.

An old Chinese legend tells how in the days of the great Yu, some two thousand two hundred years before Christ, a certain I Ti made wine and gave some to Yu, who, when he had tasted it, pronounced its flavor good, but poured it upon the ground and ordered I Ti to be banished, forbidding its further manufacture, lest in after ages the kingdom should be lost through wine.

"Then," says the legend, "the heaven's rained gold for three days," no doubt in approval of the wise conduct of the Old Chinese prohibitionist Yu. We were reminded of this ancient story on reading some extracts from a Chinese religious book called "Oneness in Virtue." This work is said to be of great age, but the blocks were destroyed during the late rebellion, and the present edition was printed only thirteen years ago from new blocks. The author is Mr. Sun Chieh-chai. We think our readers will be interested in the opinions of this old native writer on wine-drinking. We are indebted for the translation to the Rev. Fredk. Galpin, of Ningpo.

"Wine confounds the character; scarcely any man who drinks immoderately can possess self-control. Those whose dispositions naturally are stern, overbearing or tyrannical are helped to develop such evils by wine, and so with rapidity are made angry and mad. How great is the injury caused! For this reason several exhortations have been written. Wine may be used to assist joy, but be not sunk to excess in it. Wine may be used for religious obligations, but not to violate propriety by becoming drunk with it. A little may nourish but a large quantity destroys. Man when drunk will do that which when sober he would not dare do it; he will do anything.

"Through wine the scholar loses his good name, the magistrate his office, the merchant his trade, and the artisan his work. Person, property, friends, family, and life, all are injured. What difference is there between it and the venomous serpent?

"Hence the first of the Buddhists' prohibitions is, 'Abstain from wine.' Wine is a cruel axe that cuts down the character. Is it good or evil to give to or press upon a man as a kindness that which may injure him?

"Some may escape the evil, but nine out of every ten are destroyed. Wine may be of excellent flavor, but it is a madman's medicine. Wine is the source of disorder; it bequeaths hosts of hideous things; it spoils longevity and hands down vicious habits."

We now give the author's "thirty-two evils of wine drinking."

1. It robs the heart of purity.
2. It exhausts money and property.
3. Door of much sickness and disease.
4. Root of brawls and quarrels.
5. It makes men naked and bare-footed as oxen or horses.
6. But unlike cattle, reeling and dancing, idling and cursing, they are detested by all men.
7. Through it men never obtain what they should.
8. What they obtain they lose.
9. It causes men to waste deeds and exhaust speech; when they awake it is only to repent.
10. It causes the loss of much and an awakening only to shame and confusion.
11. It destroys physical force.
12. It spoils countenance and complexion.
13. Heart and mind are led astray.
14. Wisdom and knowledge are beclouded.
15. It destroys the capacity to honor parents.
16. Through it men cannot reverence the Gods; 17, nor obey the words of good men; 18, nor laws of the empire.
19. It makes friendships with cruel and wicked men.
20. It causes a separation from the virtuous and good.
21. It makes men shameless.
22. It easily excites to ferocious anger.
23. It destroys the power to control the passions.
24. It gives men over to evil without limit.
25. It causes them to resist the devout.
26. Produces a heart without fear.
27. Turns day into night.
28. Makes infamous in crime and teaches iniquity.
29. Rejects virtuous laws.
30. Drives men far from the true and happy end of life (Nirvana).
31. Sows the seeds of insanity and madness.
32. Corrupts the body, destroys the life, and causes men to fall into the wicked way.

"One name for wine is Fountain of Misery. It is said that Emperor Yuan Tsung, A. D. 713, refused to drink wine because of its evil influence and it is remarked, 'If the Son of heaven was willing to abstain, what must be the disposition of any man who will not follow such an example!'"

- Shanghai Temperance Union.

LITERATURE FOR THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

TORONTO, 1897

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