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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VIII. No 3.

TORONTO, ONT. SEPTEMBER, 1901.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

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

THE OLD CENTURY AND THE NEW.

I will not sing the old man's song
Of far back fields of green,
Of better days and bluer skies,
And simpler lives serene.
For the same red hand of war did then
As now blur all the scene.

The maddening rush, the hurried tramp
Of swifter footed time,
Would thrill my ardent soul with hopes
More lofty and sublime;
But the march of sin keeps even pace
In sorrow, shame and crime.

The strenuous life, the earnest gaze,
The grasp of conquering hand,
That holds in firm, controlling might
The powers of sea and land,
Still sees vice walk with brazen front
Along the shining strand.

With eye of seer, I look far out
Upon the human sea,
On triumphs vast the brightening glow
Of a kingdom yet to be;
Where vice is slain and peace doth reign
O'er man redeemed and free.

—A. D. WEEKS.

Toronto, Aug. 15th, 1901.

A Temperance Professorship.

A movement has been started in England for the endowment of a chair of temperance in the University of London. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States is also considering the question of similar endowment for the university at Yale or at Harvard.

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ROUND THE WORLD.

NOTES OF NEWS ABOUT THE CAUSE

A Low Death Rate.

The indoor patients in the London Temperance Hospital for the past year numbered 1,282; the death rate was only six per cent. The outdoor patients receiving assistance from the institution numbered 17,910.

No Young Barmaids.

A government edict has been issued in the city of Buda Pesth providing that hereafter no woman under the age of forty years will be allowed to serve liquor in any of the restaurants of that city.

A Fearful Fatality.

A good deal of controversy has sprung up regarding the cause of the terrible disaster to the Islander steamboat which resulted in the loss of many lives. A number of persons who were on board did not hesitate to state that the pilot in charge of the vessel was too drunk to attend to his business.

New South Wales.

Rev. F. B. Boyce, B.A., President of the New South Wales Temperance Alliance, has written a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which he states that the expenditure of the colony for strong drink during 1900 amounted to 4,744,224 pounds sterling. This is the largest consumption recorded, being an increase over the preceding year's expenditure of 340,311 pounds.

A Flourishing Order.

In Scotland the Good Templar Order is making splendid progress. At last session of the Grand Lodge the Secretary's report showed a substantial increase during the year. There are now in operation 1,199 lodges with an aggregate membership numbering nearly 90,000. The city of Glasgow has the largest subordinate lodge in the world. It has a membership of 1,308.

No More Public Drinking.

The Governor General of Moscow, in Russia, has issued a decree prohibiting the drinking of liquor in street, parks, public squares, house yards, and all public buildings. In other words, the liquor purchased in saloons must be drunk in the places where it is bought. A heavy fine is provided for a violation of this law, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

A Fearful Record.

The arrests for drunkenness in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1899 was 214,298. Notwithstanding the vast amount of temperance work that has been done, and the establishment and development of temperance societies, it is a saddening fact that from year to year the proportion of prosecutions for drunkenness to every 1,000 of the population grows steadily great.

The Scott Act Working.

The Island Guardian and Christian Chronicle, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., in a recent issue, makes the statement that throughout the province of Prince Edward Island there is a marked improvement in the enforcement of the Scott Act, and goes on to say that "the law is an excellent one and a real terror to evil-doers when its enforcement is looked after as we trust it will be hereafter."

U. S. Liquor Consumption.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States has made a report for the year ending June 30th, 1901, in which is set out the amount of intoxicating liquors entered for home consumption.

The total quantity of spirits is put at 160,777,693 gallons, being an increase of 5,889,802 gallons over the quantity for 1900.

The amount of fermented liquors is stated as being 40,517,978 barrels, an increase of 1,186,229 barrels.

Has Never Had a Saloon.

The city of Hoopston, Ill., is an ideal temperance town, for it has never had a saloon. This has not interfered with its growth, for in 1890 it had a population of less than 2,000 and to day its inhabitants number 3,823. The Mayor receives a salary of fifty cents a year; the remuneration of each of the Councilmen is one-half that amount and no fees are accepted. Hoopston has paved streets, electric lights, a system of water works, a well-organized fire department, and more and better sidewalks than any other city of her size in Illinois, and the boast of her citizens is that liquor does not contribute one dollar of license money to these improvements.

Public Ownership.

Natal, S.A., Legislative Assembly has passed an Act authorizing the municipalization of the liquor traffic in Durban. All liquor sellers are to be given five years' notice of termination of their privileges. In the meantime their rights may be purchased at a valuation, in which nothing is to be allowed for good will. The liquor traffic is to be carried on by civic officials in all hotels and clubs, on the basis that the proprietors of these places are to have the profits belonging to the hotel or club business, and all profits from sales to the general public are to go to the city.

Protection for Children.

An Act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to children has been passed by the British Parliament. It is not an extreme measure and has some weak points that will probably prevent its being of much value. The fact of its enactment, however, is in itself an evidence of an advance in temperance sentiment.

The new measure prohibits the sale of liquor to any person under the age of fourteen, unless the liquor is delivered in corked and sealed vessels, containing not less than one pint each. Penalties are a fine of not more than ten dollars for a first offence, and not more than twenty five dollars for any subsequent offence. Any person sending anyone under fourteen years of age to purchase liquor is liable to similar penalties.

Under Dispensary Law.

State control of the liquor traffic in South Carolina does not seem to be successful in superseding illegal liquor selling, although strenuous efforts are made by the officials to enforce the law. A recent issue of the News and Courier of Charleston states that within a few days the police had raided forty "blind tigers" in Columbia, the capital of the state, and captured one hundred gallons of whiskey and 840 bottles of beer. The News and Courier goes on to say: "It is actually charged that the municipal authorities and police force of Columbia have an understanding with the 'blind tigers' in that city, and that the policemen of the capital city have rendered no assistance to the officers of the dispensary, because if they should do so they would imperil their positions."

A No-License City.

The Hon. Oliver Howard of Greeley, Col., writes to the Gem State Rural in reply to a request of the editor for an expression of opinion as to the value of prohibition in his city, where it has been in force for a good many years.

In reply, Mr. Howard declares that it is impossible to speak too highly of the value of the prohibition policy to the community. He says that "children are better clothed, better cherished, better schooled and suffer less shame and sense of degradation than in saloon towns." He further states that "the gain to our merchants because this is a temperance city is past all computation. In other words, the gains to legitimate business is immense.

Another interesting paragraph of Mr. Howard's letter says that "many years ago this city built a jail at a cost of \$2,000 and presented the same to the county; but as there was no saloon here and little to incite to crime, there was no quarreling, no police service needed worth mention, no arrests made, and hence the new jail was not needed, and as a matter of fact was finally rented as a repository for buffalo robes."

Prohibition Progress in the South.

In the recently issued annual report of the American National Temperance Society there is contained some valuable information regarding the extent of prohibition in the Southern States. Some of the forcible facts set out are the following:

In New York State there are 2,000 more saloons than in all the fifteen States of the South. In the Southern States there are 27,000,000 people, and 17,000,000 of them are living under absolute prohibition. In Georgia there is one saloon to every 1,830 people; in New York there is one saloon to every 276 people. In Mississippi there is one saloon to every 2,780 people, in New Jersey there is one saloon to every 230 people.

There are 137 counties in Tennessee, and 119 of them are under absolute prohibition. In Kentucky, the land of fast horses, beautiful women and old bourbon, there are 116 counties, and 76 of them are under absolute prohibition. Two-thirds of the population of the South and four-fifths of the territory have already abolished the liquor traffic, and it looks as if the friends were determined to run it out of the whole territory.

In the state of Tennessee there is a law which prohibits the opening of any drink-shop within four miles of any school or church outside of incorporated towns. By this law four-fifths of the territory of the State is under absolute prohibition. Two years ago this law was amended by extending the four-mile limit to all towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants "hereafter incorporated," and provisions were made by which all existing corporations of that size might surrender their charters, with the consent of the Legislature, and re-incorporate, so as to get rid of the saloons. Since the present Legislature began its session thirty two towns have petitioned to be allowed to exercise this privilege. Heretofore some whiskey dealers have been in the habit at every session of the Legislature to send to members donations of whiskey, so a bill was passed make it a misdemeanour to sell or give away any sort of intoxicating liquor in the State capital.

The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS . . . TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year

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

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

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

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1901

DRINK AND CONSUMPTION.

At the recent congress held in London to consider the question of tuberculosis, at which Dr. Koch read the famous paper which has created so much controversy among scientific men, there was presented another paper which also dealt with a matter of intense interest. It was submitted by Professor P. Brouardel, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, a scientist of the highest standing. He was introduced to the Congress as "the greatest living sanitary authority in Europe."

Professor Brouardel's address dealt mainly with the causes of tubercular infection and the methods of preventing contamination. He spoke of the necessity of legislation as well as of private personal effort, pointing out the necessity of law going so far as to interfere with our daily life and habits when the public welfare demanded such measures.

The learned professor also took up the question of the relationship of the consumption of alcoholic liquors to the propagation of tuberculosis, and in this connection made some statements so strong and important that they ought to have the widest possible circulation. The following extracts show clearly the scope and clearness of his opinions on the question:

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

"In this connection he obtained the following results:—

Deaths from Tuberculosis	Deaths from Consumption	Deaths from Alcohol
30 to 40	12.47	
40 to 50	15.21	
50 to 60	14.72	
70 to 80	16.36	
80 to 90	17.16	
More than 90	50.70	

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

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

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

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

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

Butchers	105	Hav Dressers	149
Coalmen	116	Strolling musician	174
Coachmen	124	Dock Laborers	176
Publicans	140	Pedlars	239
Sweeps	141	Barmen	257
Brewers	148		

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The New Voice Washington Bureau publishes a statement to the effect that the brewing interest is being developed in Japan. At the same time there is a great increase in the foreign liquor imported.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of British North America of the Orange body, at its annual session in Toronto, voted down by a large majority a proposal to exclude liquor sellers from membership in the Order.

An affidavit has been published, made by two ex-liquor sellers of the city of Kansas, declaring that they had been in the habit of paying a sum of money monthly to County Attorney Tracy, of Pottawatomie County, in consideration of which he refrained from prosecuting them for violation of the law.

At the 40th anniversary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, held some time ago at Exeter Hall, London, the Secretary reported that there were now in operation 28,894 Bands of Hope, with an aggregate membership of 3,536,000, this year, showing an increase of 354 societies and 31,000 members.

Two convicts in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary endeavored to gratify an alcoholic appetite by drinking spirits in which shellac had been dissolved for use as paint. The stuff taken made them seriously ill, and one of them, Gideon Deguire, succumbed to the deadly effects of the poisonous drug.

The official estimate of the amount of liquor consumed in the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1900, was 1,349,176,037 gallons, which is by far the largest in the history of the country. It is estimated that the cost to the consumer was \$1,172,491,445, being an average per capita expenditure of \$15.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CANADIAN.

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH.

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

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

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

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

Selections.

RED RUM.

(BY HENRY IRVING DODD)

We were standing at the counter of one of the sumptuous barrooms of San Antonio.

Barclay had a ranch to sell, and the two Englishmen with us had offered him a very handsome price for it. I was the broker in the transaction.

We met at 'Dan's place' by appointment, and I hoped to conclude the deal at once, as a fat commission stared me in the face. It was twelve o'clock outside—but in 'Dan's place' no account was ever kept of time.

The Englishmen were a couple of sturdy, red-faced, high-booted fellows, with a good deal of the 'sport' in their natures. They were thoroughly Texanized, and could gamble or drink rum with the best or worst plausmen. Our friends had just made some very profitable trades, and were by no means inclined to omit the functions usually described as 'celebrating'.

'Dan' put out glasses for four, and a bottle of old rye, in a very proper anticipation of our order. The Englishmen and myself turned out a good 'three fingers' into our glasses, but Barclay hesitated. I shoved the bottle along to him. 'I think I'll take sarsaparilla,' he said, quietly.

The Englishmen glanced at each other significantly. 'We're not buying soft drinks to-day, partner,' said Todd.

I looked at Barclay. He was evidently agitated, and I began to feel very nervous.

'Come, old chap,' exclaimed Todd, slapping him on the back, 'this is a big transaction, and deserves christening in something better than strained water.'

I nudged Barclay. 'For goodness sake, old man, don't let a drink of whiskey stand in the way.' I was trembling, lest some foolish slip in the deal should happen. The Englishmen had paused with half-lifted glasses and were looking impatiently at Barclay. Suddenly he straightened himself up to his full height. His face was full of a new determination. His left hand reached out and grasped the bottle; and, pouring out a good stiff drink, he raised it to his lips and turned with a smile to the Englishmen. They nodded their approval to his action. A strange thing then occurred. Barclay took off his hat and looked into the crown of it for a moment; he turned very pale. Then he sat the untouched liquor upon the bar again. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you'll have to pardon my seeming unsociability, but I cannot drink liquor.'

We were all astonished at Barclay's action. Todd, who by this time was a little the worse for wear, swore a mighty oath and cried: 'If you can't drink with us, you can't trade with us—that's all'; and he banged his fist down on the table to emphasize what he said.

Barclay turned to him; he was perfectly calm, but his face was very white. He saw the chance of recouping his fortunes slipping through his fingers—but he said, very slowly:

'Then the deal is off, gentlemen.'

To think that he would let a stupid, fanatical prejudice obstruct the opportunity, was too harrowing for words. I ground my teeth in silent rage. I felt my heart sink within me. In my impatience at the absurdity of his course, I could scarcely restrain a sudden impulse to grasp him roughly by the arm.

An embarrassed silence followed. I was secretly furious. Presently Barclay spoke. Addressing us all, he said:

'You are all reasonable men and will hear what I have to say. I'll admit I would like to trade with you, gentlemen, but the trade may go to the devil if I have to drink whiskey in order to make it. What annoys me most, however, is that you may consider me an unsociable boor. I want you to listen—we'll take seats at one of these tables, and I'll tell you why I don't drink whiskey or any other alcoholic product.'

The independence of Barclay's sentiments, and the earnestness of his tone, compelled respect, and we took seats at the table indicated, and composed ourselves to listen.

He began: 'This is a story I have never told to a soul in Texas and I don't believe any one in this State knows it. I would not tell it now, but Mr.—— (meaning me) has worked very hard in my interest, and I consider him entitled

to my reason for acting as I have in this matter. You may think it took courage to refuse the drink,—I tell you it would have taken a good deal more courage to have accepted.' Then he stopped and fumbled in his pockets for a moment, saying: 'I have a few picturesque exhibits which go with the story. The first is this.' He drew from his inner waistcoat pocket a great leather pocketbook, and from one of its many compartments extracted a newspaper clipping, and, holding it up by one corner, allowed it to unfold itself, and then put it on the table before us. 'That's Exhibit One,' he remarked, eyeing us curiously, to see how we took it. For a moment we stared in wild-eyed amazement at the great black words whose heavy lines covered the top of the column like a mourning band.

'GUILTY!'

The subcaption ran on in the 'sky-rockety' style of the small western town: 'John Barclay, convicted of murder in the first degree.' And then, oh, horror! 'A most spectacular aerial performance anticipated. Sentence postponed through respect for the prisoner's aged mother, who dropped dead in the courtroom upon hearing the verdict.'

'That's nice stuff for a man to read about himself,' said Barclay, with a groan.

He folded the slip, put it back where it belonged, and produced another.

'Exhibit No. 2,' he said, in a matter-of-fact way; 'that looks more like business.' It read: 'Barclay to be hanged on the twenty-first instant. It was dated 'the fourteenth,' many years ago.

'Things were getting pretty warm,' observed Barclay, with anything but enthusiasm. We all shrugged our shoulders, and he proceeded: 'Gentlemen, the immediate cause of those two most unflattering notices was murder. The prime cause was—well, what is 'murder' spelled backward?' Without waiting for an answer, he traced the letters of the word with his pencil, in the order suggested:

'RED RUM!'

'Gentlemen, the rum that I drank murdered my mother. It was with malice prepense it did it, too. It was just as deliberately done as if I had crept into the poor soul's bedroom at night and pressed a knife down into her trusting old heart. I knew that my intemperance—nay, my brutal debauchery—was killing her by inches—the cruellest way ever devised. She did nothing but good to me. It is no excuse for a man's acts that he was drunk. It is not then he commits the crime—no, it is when, in his sober senses, he takes the first drink, knowing full well the devil he lets loose in his brain when he does it. At that time,' continued Barclay, 'my mother and I were living in a boarding house in a small town in the North. Our landlady was an old maid. She was a person of uncertain means and temper. I had been drinking most brutally for a long period, and would, no doubt, have been put out of my boarding house unceremoniously, but for Miss C.'s consideration for my mother, for whom she seemed to have a genuine affection. I had never had any words with her; but, as it subsequently developed, I had been heard to complain about her exceeding exactingness where money was due her. It was known, at the time, that I had but recently met with several business reverses, and was unusually 'hard up.'

'I had been on one of my cattle-trading trips; and, upon my return, was regaling 'the boys' with a little up country gossip and some hot rum—for they all laughed at my jokes when my money was buying the drinks. I remember, it was about eleven o'clock at night. The whole scene comes back to me now; the hot rum-and-water-laden air; the great corpulent stove, red with rage and energy, and the steaming calves of the countrymen who stood near it. There the scene ends. When I slowly awoke, or recovered consciousness, it was still dark, but I felt that I was in a strange place. Something, a certain subtle, inner consciousness that goes on recording our actions where the brain itself is incapacitated, seemed striving to tell me that some awful disaster had befallen me. I started up and stood upon the floor. It was hard and cold. An awful shudder ran over me. I spread out my arms to their full length, and to my horror, touched the two opposite sides of my room at once—stone walls.

'I was thoroughly terrified. Going in the direction I believed the door to be in, I put out my hand and thrust it through what seemed a hole, but later proved to be one of the interstices between iron bars. I must have dropped in a faint, because I do not remember going back to my bed. However, when I next came to, it was broad daylight. The jailer stood at the door, looking in, and evidently waiting for me to awaken, for, as soon as he caught my eye, he exclaimed:

'Remember! Anything you say may be used against you.'

'A great dread sat, like a lump of ice, on my heart. I begged him to explain. Anything but that awful suspense!

'Then he told me I had murdered Miss C.'

'My trial was put down for a date about a month away, and my angel mother secured the ablest counsel in the country to defend me: but, best of all, she came to me in my agony and put her hand upon my forehead, and then kissed me and told me that she believed me innocent. How she could logically do it, with evidence enough against me to damn an angel, I do not know, but she did it with her woman's heart, and her woman's heart broke when, at length the jury told her she had been mistaken.

'Gentlemen,' resumed Barclay, after a pause, 'I used to believe all lawyers rascals until that time. But the way that man worked for me was nothing short of sublime. He labored with me day in and day out, morning, noon and night, striving by all means known to philosophy, science and practice, to recover from the sensitive plates of my memory the pictures printed on them by a rum-enslaved spirit between the hours of eleven p. m. and two a. m. on the night of the murder. But it was of no use. Evidently the films of memory had been temporarily desensitized by the stupefying influence of the alcohol. Anyway, nothing could bring the dreaded pictures of that awful period to the surface.

'I shall not bore you with the harassing details of that trial. It was shown, however, that I had been discovered in Miss C.'s room. I was on the floor, in a drunken sleep, when the officers arrived, and was completely dressed, even to my overcoat and hat. Near my right hand, as if I had but recently relaxed my hold upon it, lay my pistol. One of my cartridges had been discharged, and the bullet found in Miss C.'s body fitted the empty shell.

'My lawyer used to come to my cell and implore me to use every trick and device that I knew of to bring back the chain of events of that fateful night, but I could only gaze at him stupidly. So far I could go, but no further. At a certain point, the cloud of oblivion would drop before my mind and I could not penetrate it. I thought that, by thinking with great rapidity and running with exact sequence along the chain of occurrences leading up to a certain hour, the mental momentum thus acquired might carry me through into the realms of my mental darkness. But it was without avail. You can drive a horse at a furious rate right up to the brink of a lake, but there he will stop, and not budge an inch further; and the blackness of the lake in front of him is no blacker than the blackness of that hell born period of five or six hours of oblivion that confronted me. O, the helplessness of it all! I used to sit and watch my lawyer fight against such overwhelming odds that the admiration I felt for his skill would, at times, so absorb me that I forgot the part I was taking in that awful tragedy.

'To make a long story short, the case finally went to the jury. You have seen the newspaper clippings. The verdict killed my mother, who had never once left my side during the trial, except at night—and then only to resume her place the first thing in the morning. She had been hoping against hope. When mother dropped dead, I offered a silent prayer of gratitude that she had not lived to witness the last act.

On the morning of the twenty-first, as the clipping says, I was brought before the judge, an old friend of my father, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. Gentlemen, there's an experience not many ever had and lived to tell of it. I tell you, words are feeble when one tries to tell of it.

'Talk about timely rescues in the dramas—all nicely planned to occur with the regularity of clockwork. Why they actually had that awful black cap drawn over my face and the noose adjusted before the Governor's 'stay' arrived. I heard a commotion in the crowd and wondered rather impatiently what the delay was about. Then hands removed the cap and noose, and I was led back to my cell. I was too a-tomished to speak and no one vouchsafed any explanation. When I reached my cell and sat upon my bed, I couldn't realize what had occurred, and pinched myself to see whether I were really there or my spirit had come back to haunt the place.

'Presently the head jailer came to me and told me that a fire had taken place in the neighborhood the night before, in which two strange men were so badly burned that death was but a matter of hours with them. One of the men, when he was told that he could not live, sent for the minister and confessed to having committed the murder I had been convicted of. His story, which was subsequently confirmed by the other burglar, was, substantially, that they had come to our town in quest of proper prey. They had learned that Miss C. had many well-to-do boarders in her house, some of whom carried money with them in large amounts, and they had determined to rob the house. The hour was late, and the night very tempestuous and black—the very elements seeming to favor the wicked purpose of those men. Their plan was to go first to Miss C.'s room and secure the keys of the house, after which they could loot at leisure. Accidentally, however, they awakened the landlady, who immediately set up such an unearthly screaming that it was found necessary to despatch her without more ado. One shot was enough for the dastardly purpose, and the poor old creature, who had never done any other harm than ask for her just dues, went quickly 'over the river.' The robbers then paused for a moment to ascertain if anyone in the house had been aroused by the shot. Concluding finally that the storm had drowned the report of the pistol, they determined to leave at once, as the murder had so unnerved them that they had no thought of theft, but cared only to get away. As they were going out, however, they discovered a man lying in the hall at the landing, near Miss C.'s door, in a drunken stupor. Then it occurred to them to drag the man noiselessly into her room, and leave him there with a pistol on the floor near his hand. Their motive in doing this was to divert suspicion from themselves, as they were strangers in the place.

When they discovered that I had a pistol in my pocket similar to their own, they exchanged cartridges; hence the empty shell in mine.

'On my release from prison, I was met by my old enemy, who exclaimed: 'Mighty close shave you had, my lad, but don't be discouraged—keep right on as you have been doing and you will get there yet. I don't know but we ought to swing you anyhow: for, if you didn't kill one, you certainly did the other.'

'Gentlemen, that is my story.'

Barclay paused, and we all sat silent. Presently he said:

'I know there's one question you all want to ask. You want to know what I've got in my hat that had such a startling effect upon me. I will tell you what it is—it's a picture—it's not that of mother, nor my sweetheart, but,—and he held his hat with the inside turned towards us.

There was a picture there, one that caused us all to shudder. It was the picture of a gallows.

Todd extended his hand.

'The deal will go through,' he said.

Good Work

The prohibitory law is being vigorously enforced in the city of Topeka, Kan., with good results. A letter from Guy Hayer in the Alliance News gives an account of his visit to this city, during which he thoroughly investigated the conditions, and found that it was almost impossible to secure any intoxicating liquor. Fifteen convictions have been recorded against one of the worst law violators, who has been sentenced to 450 days' imprisonment and \$4,500 fine. Not being able to give bonds for the amount of his crime he has been committed to prison.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

We are at a most important point in the history of the temperance cause in the Province of Ontario. Upon our action in the fast approaching provincial election will depend a great deal of the progress of our work during the next four years.

The liquor party are already thoroughly organized and actively at work, endeavoring to prevent the election of candidates known to favor temperance legislation, and to secure the return of members who will oppose any further restriction of their traffic, and who will favor their desire for increased facilities and opportunities for liquor selling.

As overwhelmingly demonstrated in two plebiscites, the electors of Ontario are strongly opposed to the liquor traffic and anxious for legislation against it. If we are loyal to our principles and refuse to sacrifice them for any mere partisan or personal consideration, we can defeat the well-planned schemes of our opponents, and win a substantial victory for our cause.

The Government is pledged to the introduction of a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic, as far as the province has power, as soon as that power is ascertained. It is our duty to see that a legislature is elected in favor of the enactment of this right legislation which the people have so cordially approved.

It is reasonable and right to expect a government and legislature favorable to temperance, to take practical steps to at once mitigate the terrible evils resulting from the liquor traffic, whether the question of prohibitory jurisdiction is settled or not.

It is therefore our duty to unite to secure the return of such representatives as can be relied upon to give us all the temperance legislation that the Legislative assembly has ascertained power to enact. We shall find some men willing to declare themselves in favor of what they cannot do; men favoring total prohibition or professing to be total abstainers who will not be ready to take an immediate, definite stand against the liquor traffic. Such professed friends are the most dangerous kind of enemies.

There is before the people to-day no other political issue of as much magnitude as the temperance question. We have a splendid opportunity to give that question a prominent place in the coming contest. Are we sufficiently in earnest to sink our party preferences in so far as they would interfere with the great object we have in view? If we do this we shall win a splendid victory.

ORGANIZATION

The immediate, urgent duty of prohibition workers is organization for the double campaign which lies ahead of us. We must be prepared to make our influence felt in the approaching provincial election. We must be prepared to press for effective legislation at the coming session of the Legislative Assembly.

The precise form of organization to be adopted is not of so much importance as is the fact of some effective union of workers in every locality so that the strong temperance sentiment of our people may be made effective.

There needs to be, in the first place, a well-devised organization for each electoral district to see that steps are taken to secure a representative who will fairly voice the strong desire of the people for effective legislation to mitigate the terrible evils of intemperance.

Every church and every temperance society ought to have a special committee appointed to look after the work of making the opinion of the body tell upon the Legislature. If the addresses of the chairman and secretary of these committees are sent to the Alliance Secretary, he will keep them advised regarding methods of useful action.

There are localities in which no temperance organization exists, and where our friends desire to form a league or union of those who are willing to cooperate for the promotion of political and legislative temperance work. For the convenience of such we submit the following draft of constitution or working rules for such a society. It will be found useful as a suggestion, and may of course be modified to suit the necessities or views of the friends in any locality.

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

Prohibition League Rules.

1. NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Waterville Prohibition League.

2. OBJECTS.

The object of the League shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to secure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. METHODS.

With this object in view the League shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principles and methods of the League, and the declaration through the ballot box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

4. MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the League may be proposed at any regular meeting and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the Waterville Prohibition League, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said League.

5. FEES.

The membership fee shall be twenty-five cents per year, payable in advance.

6. OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

7. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and nine other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the League may deem necessary or advisable.

8. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the League will be held the first Tuesday of the month of October. Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Nine members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the League there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

9. BY-LAWS.

The League may enact any By-Laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

10. AMENDMENTS.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

A GREAT OFFER.

CLOSES SEPTEMBER 21st.

You need this paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets hotter and hotter, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 2.

Although the price of the CAMP FIRE—Twenty-five cents per year—is very low, we have decided to make a special offer of premiums for subscriptions received during the early part of the present year.

We have secured a line of interesting and attractive books which we propose to present to both old and new subscribers on the plan below set out. Those who are already on our list and send money to take advantage of this offer, may either have another paper sent them or have their present subscription extended one year.

Each of the books named is among the very best of its class, the matter being selected with much care. Each contains 64 large double-column pages, and is neatly bound in attractive paper covers. We will send a copy of any one of these books by itself on receipt of ten cents.

A list of these books is given below. For Twenty-five cents we will send THE CAMP FIRE for one year and any one book selected from the list.

NOTE CAREFULLY.—This offer stands good only a short time. Those who are wise will avail themselves of it at once. Address,

THE CAMP FIRE, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

A CART-LOAD OF FUN.



This is a new book, just published, and contains one hundred and sixty-five funny stories, anecdotes and jokes by such famous humorists as Mark Twain, Max Adler, Josh Billings, Bill Bryer, J. B. Burdette, and many others. It is full of fun and nonsense from cover to cover, and a sure cure for "the blues." All the best jokes, anecdotes and stories of recent years have been carefully selected, and are now offered in this large and splendid collection, which will be richly enjoyed by all who love genuine humor and fun. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Punkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Bug Man," "How to Get Courting," "Bannington's Dog," "Ston's Elephant," "Marrying a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones's Burglar," "The Facts About Sam Snyder," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Filly de Biff," "The Dead Galk Christmas Tree," "A Primal Scrap," "Marthy Becomes Reconciled," "Uncle Ephraim's Wisdom," "A One-Horse Hotel," "The Conductor and the Conduit," "Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had his Feelings Cured," "Why the Tree Man Departed," "Jonah's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 143 others. "A CART-LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large, double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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FAMOUS DIALECT RECITATIONS.



This book contains a large and careful selection of the most popular recitations in the Yankee, Negro, German, Irish and other dialects, as recited by the leading elocutionists of the day. The contents embrace humorous, dramatic and pathetic selections, both in prose and verse, some of which are the following: "The Stolen Watermelon," "The Spelling Bee at Angela's," "Caleb's Courtship," "Pender Jun," "The Enclosure of the Mortgage," "The Bartender's Story," "The Huskin' Bee," "Grandpa's Courtship," "The Cowboy's Christmas Ball," "Tommy's Dream," "Mike's Confession," "The Surprise Party in Dutchtown," "Old Daddy Turner," "Paddy's Courtin'," "Sambo's Dilemma," "Davy and Golar," "The Jankey Boot-lick," "Little John's Christmas," "The Jew's Wife," "Uncle Anderson on Prosperity," "The Irishman's Panorama," "Biddy's Trouble," etc. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of dialect recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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Famous Comic Recitations.



This is an entirely new book, just published, and it contains one hundred and ten of the very best humorous recitations, as recited by the most famous elocutionists of the day. These embrace recitations in the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Among its contents are: "The Ship of Faith," "The Dutchman's Mistake," "The Courtin'," "Myrl Snyder's Party," "The Cake Walk," "Uncle Ike's Woosters," "Watermillions," "The Frickled Faced Girl," "Paddy's Dream," "The Dutchman's Sorcerer," "How Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jinglejaw's Surprise," "Mick's Courtship," "Joslar," "Nora Murphy and the Spirits," "The Countryman at the Show," "Idiosyncrasy Uter," "Taking Toll," "How Sockery Set a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 85 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

"Old Moss Counted," "O'Grady's Courtin'," "How Maloney's Cow," "Parson Jinglejaw's Surprise," "Mick's Courtship," "Joslar," "Nora Murphy and the Spirits," "The Countryman at the Show," "Idiosyncrasy Uter," "Taking Toll," "How Sockery Set a Hen," "Tim Murphy's Irish Stew," "Schneider's Tomatoes," "What Troubled the Nigger," and 85 others. The contents of this book have been selected with great care, the aim being to include only the best, hence it contains the cream of fifty of the ordinary recitation books, and is without doubt the best collection of comic recitations and readings ever published. A book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

THE MODEL Book of Dialogues.



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

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Fifteen Complete Novelles BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.



This book contains fifteen complete Novelles by fifteen of the most famous authors of America and Europe, as follows: "The Mystery at Deepdale," by CHARLOTTE BRONTE; "The Little Woman in Black," by MISS M. E. BRADDOCK; "The Fatal Secret," by MRS. EMMA D. E. NORTON; "The Wreck of the Copeland," by RICHARD GARD; "The Ghost of Lemon Lane," by MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING; "Carbon, the Detective," by EMERSON HAZEN; "The Mystery of Marmora," by A. COXAN DOYLE; "Judith's Sallor," by SYLVANUS COLE, JR.; "The Miner's Wife," by J. H. HAYES; "The Mystery of the Black and White," by HORATIO ALGER, JR.; "The Uncle from India," by OLIVER OPTIC; "The Last Plank," by N. H. BUNTING; "The Phantom Train," by PAUL FASTER; and "Sam Jack's Cove," by TOM P. MORRAN. Each one of the above novelles is extremely interesting though they are diversified in style, some being of the domestic or home order, some are humorous, and others of the dramatic and exciting kind. Never before was so grand a collection of complete novelles by so many famous authors published in a single volume. Each novelle is published complete and unabridged. The book contains 64 large, double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

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Modern Entertainments.



"Modern Entertainments" is the title of a new book by Mrs. E. W. Merriman, describing numerous interesting and amusing entertainment evening companies, which have been successfully given by successful hostesses in every part of the country. "How can we entertain without dancing cards?" is the recurring question that large classes of friends and acquaintances are asking. This book has been written to meet this precise need. Its contents will enable hostesses to entertain their friends and acquaintances in a manner that is both enjoyable and profitable.

so numerous and varied are the entertainments described that it will furnish all the material needed this line for many successive seasons. The following are the titles of the entertainments described: "Entertainment as an Art," "An Initial Entertainment," "The Modern Sewing Bee," "The Fire Sense," "The Dinner," "The Bohemian," "A Book Party," "A G. R. Party," "A Charade Party," "A Kindergarten Adults," "An Evening with the Occult," "The Art at Play," "A Spinning Party," "A Drawing Affair," "A Halloween Party," "A New Year Party," "Gut 1 Entertainments," "Breakfasts," "Luncheons," "Tea Parties," "Wedding Anniversary," "A Meeting Celebrations," "ENTERTAINMENTS FOR CHILDREN," "Old Fashioned Party," "A Punch and Judy Party," "A Modern Battle," "A Mystic Circle," "A Ship Match," "A Peanut Party," "A Christmas Entertainment," "A Party Party," "Modern Entertainments" is a book of 64 large double-column pages, neatly bound in attractive paper covers. It will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.