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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. 1. No. 10

TORONTO, ONT., APRIL, 1895.

15 CENTS PER YEAR.

Please read this paper carefully, and get your children and friends to read it also.

## GENERAL NEWS

OF THE PROHIBITION REFORM.

### CANADIAN.

Royal Templars have announced camp-meeting to be held during the coming summer at the city of Hamilton.

Prohibitionists in the Maritime Provinces are in many places pledging political candidates to the principle of prohibition.

The report of the Royal Commission has been completed and forwarded to the Government at Ottawa. The conclusions of the report have not however, been made public.

Rev. J. H. Hector, the black knight, has been addressing large and enthusiastic meetings in the Province of Quebec. He has a number of engagements in Ontario during the present and coming months.

A joint committee of prohibitionists and Patrons of Oxford, had a consultation in reference to candidates for that county. The meeting was harmonious and adjourned to May 11th, to complete its work.

The Canadian Temperance League closed their series of Pavilion meetings in Toronto, on April 14th. The large building was crowded. The officers presented interesting reports of the winter's work.

Mrs. James Crane, widow of the farmer who was drowned at Hespler in December last, while intoxicated, has secured a verdict for \$900 damages against the liquor-sellers who sold her husband drink before his death.

Prohibition conventions are being held in the different constituencies of Manitoba. The temperance people in many places are endorsing the Patron candidates, the Patrons having declared in favor of prohibition.

The Toronto Temperance Reformation Society is commencing a series of summer Sunday afternoon Gospel temperance meetings in the Pavilion. It opens on April 21st with a great mass meeting to be addressed by the noted evangelists, Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, and the black knight, Rev. J. H. Hector.

An interesting meeting was held recently in the Toronto Temperance Hall, to which representatives of all temperance and church organizations had been invited. A prohibitory union was formed to assist in making the prohibition question a factor in Toronto politics.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, one of the most effective of American prohibition workers, who has also been warmly received in Great Britain, is now visiting Canada. She has held a series of meetings with much success, under the auspices of Montreal W.C.T.U. workers.

The liquor traffic is making a strong effort to get a foot-hold upon the island in the bay at Toronto, application being made for a license to take effect thereon. Prohibitionists are resisting this proposition, which would largely interfere with the safety and comfort of the island as a pleasure resort.

### A WORKER GONE.

The March number of the Ottawa Woman's Journal contained a stirring appeal from the Dominion W.C.T.U. President, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, urging White Ribbon workers to more earnestness in their efforts to promote the different reforms endorsed by the W.C.T.U. organization. Hardly had the appeal reached those for whom it was intended till the sad news was heard of the death of the writer.

Williams was widely known and devoted as one of the most able and devoted laborers in the temperance ranks. Her death leaves a sad vacancy

### A DISGRACEFUL PROPOSAL.

The *Orillia Times* is making a laudable fight against an application for the granting of a license for the sale of liquor to the Gaudaur Rowing Club of Orillia. The granting of such a license at the present time would be little less than an insult to the growing temperance sentiment of the community. Right thinking people are becoming arrayed against the liquor traffic, the tendencies of legislation is to dissociate that traffic from all places of public recreation. The club is one of the most seductive, dangerous and uncontrollable agencies through which the traffic works. The *Times* publishes a list of those who have signed the petition, and in which are set out the names of a number of church officials of various denominations and even a member of a temperance society.

### FOREIGN.

Five distinguished physiologists of Germany, Drs. Bunge, Gaule, Hoffman, Forel, and Fick are total abstainers.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union sent out during the Lenten season nearly 500,000 Sacred Thirst cards, to encourage the practice of total abstinence during Lent.

Dr. Ballinger, who examined two thousand persons in the hospital at Munich, says he found that eight per cent died of excessive beer-drinking.

Ten years ago the annual consumption of the terrible stimulant absinthe in France was 57,700 hectolitres. Last year it reached a total of 165,000 hectolitres.

Some important political victories have been won in different parts of the United States by union of the prohibitionists with other political organizations.

The fight against Sunday selling in New York goes bravely on, Catholics and Protestants uniting to oppose the attempted outrage.

Two clergymen of New York, Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryland, and Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, are openly advocating the legalization of Sunday liquor-selling.

Over one thousand persons in Kent, Ohio, signed the pledge and put on white button or blue ribbon of the Railroad Temperance Association, during the meetings held by Jennie Smith, national railroad evangelist.

The State of Minnesota has passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on or within a mile of the State Fair Grounds. The legislature has also been petitioned to submit a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people.

Desperate efforts were recently made by the liquor party to secure resubmission of the liquor traffic question to the people in the prohibition states. They were defeated everywhere except in South Dakota where a vote will be taken next November.

The *New York Sun* says that 6,000 of the 7,000 saloons in New York are controlled directly or indirectly by one of the great liquor monopolies, and the saloon keeper is practically subject to the demands of these monopolists.

Fourteen bills relating to the liquor traffic have been introduced into the British House of Commons during the present session.

In several state legislatures in the U. S., measures have been proposed providing for the compulsory treatment with the gold cure, of habitual inebriates, the state paying the expense of the treatment when the inebriate is not able to do so.

### A DYING RACE.

The *Western Christian Advocate* says: "The Hawaiian race is dying out rapidly. The missionaries have done much to elevate the natives; but

intoxicating drinks and the accompanying vices bid fair to exterminate the race. The saloons have more power to destroy than the churches have to save."

### ANOTHER VICTORY.

A measure intended to weaken the New Hampshire prohibitory law was before the state legislature at its recent session and was defeated by a vote of 202 to 82. The legislature passed an act increasing the penalties for violation of the prohibitory law.

### WHAT KILLS THEM!

The report of the N. H. Railroad Commissioners show that 90 per cent. of the deaths caused by railroads last year were due to intoxicating liquors. On ten of the twenty-four persons killed were found bottles of liquor, while many of the others bore marks of drinking and were likely intoxicated at the time of death.

### COMMENDABLE CO-OPERATION.

Archbishop Kain of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Louis, on the occasion of the recent Y. conference in that city, informed the officers of the Queen's Daughters, the local Roman Catholic charitable organization, that it was his earnest request they should accept the invitation to conference and co-operate with the Y. W.C.T.U.

### A SORROWFUL WAIL.

The *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, a U. S. liquor organ says: "The stringent law and prohibition are rapidly driving the saloon from Mississippi. A saloon will soon be a rarity if they decrease at the present rate. During 1894 only thirteen counties sold whiskey legally. The revenue tax was \$107,600, a decrease of \$22,800 as against 1893, and in the number of counties a reduction of nearly 50 per cent."

### A HUNDRED SERMONS.

Through the efforts of Miss Gorham, national superintendent of the evangelistic work in the British Woman's Association (Lady Henry Somerset, President) one hundred pulpits have already been secured for meetings in connection with the third biennial convention of the world's W.C.T.U., to be held in London, June 14-21. It is expected that no fewer than one hundred White Ribbon women will be present as delegates.

### PUNISHING WIFE-BEATERS.

In Germany the problem of how to treat wife-beaters has been solved in a far wiser way than in most other countries, for there the brutal husband must work all through the week then turn over his wages to his wife on pay day and go to jail Saturday night and Sunday; about two weeks of this sort of experience has a most salutary effect on the savage wife-beater.

### GOING AHEAD.

North Dakota legislation defeated re-submission and passed a bill defining intoxicating liquors which will assist in enforcing prohibition; passed the bill subjecting any person found intoxicated in the street or any public place to fine or imprisonment; gave county commissioners authority to send habitual drunkards to a reputable gold cure at the county's expense; enacted an anti-cigarette law; raised the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen years; passed a law suppressing obscene literature and pictures and papers devoted to reports and stories of vice and crime.

### PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

The legislation of California has enacted an anti-cigarette law; raised the age of consent to eighteen years; prohibited saloons within two and one-half miles of any soldier's home; defeated the uniform license bill; created sanitary districts, putting into the hands of residents therein the power to exclude saloons in San Francisco; prohibited the adulteration of drugs, foods and drink, including the watering of whisky and other liquors, which gives an important leverage against the

saloon; and voted to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the popular vote.

### A GOOD MAN GONE.

The prohibition movement in the United States has suffered a heavy loss in the death of W. Jennings Demorest, who died at his home in New York city, on April 9th. Mr. Demorest was one of the most indefatigable and liberal of temperance workers. He was active in the Washingtonian movement, took a prominent part in the Sons of Temperance, and was one of the leaders of the prohibition party. He is entitled to the gratitude of all prohibitionists for the establishment of the Demorest medal contest system, which has been referred to very often in the *CAMP FIRE*. The National Prohibition Bureau for Speakers and Literature was sustained mainly by him, as was also the National Constitutional League, through which he was endeavoring to secure a declaration of the Supreme Court of the United States against the constitutionality of licensing the liquor traffic.

### PROHIBITION IN JAPAN.

Mr. J. E. Budgett Meakin writes from Tokio, Japan, to the *Alliance News* an interesting account of a prohibition experiment in the far east. He says:—

"From a pamphlet by a native gentleman in quaint and curious English I have learned the interesting fact that for nearly ten years a little island off this coast called Okushiri has, by common consent of its inhabitants, adopted a strictly prohibitive law against all intoxicating liquors, and that with eminent success. In 1884 its 240 inhabitants (117 of whom were adult males) consumed no less than 880 casks of saki, or rice, wine, at the cost of over 350 dol., but a wise governor having pointed out the waste this meant in an island threatened by famine when the herring fishery, which is their chief support, failed, that year every one of the 117 men signed a contract "to relinquish the buying and selling of alcoholic liquors altogether." The contract further provided that any one selling, buying, or using alcohol, should be ostracised and heavily fined, the fines to go for the purchase of rice for the public granary. New comers were only to be admitted on a full understanding of the law in force, and on becoming subject to it, even if on a visit or on official business.

"A new governor having been appointed who was too fond of his bottle, the inhabitants of the island petitioned the authorities to honor him with a more worthy position than the head officeship of so forlorn an island. Tempter and tempted suffer alike, and informers receive one-third of the fine. This contract was to remain in force for five years as an experiment, but at the end of that time the benefits it had brought upon the island were so numerous and so great that it was renewed for another five years, and now the end of this term is drawing near, we hope for it to be renewed indefinitely.

"During the first five years the law having been vigorously enforced, the population had increased five-fold, and the capital invested in fisheries ten-fold, four large public granaries had been filled, and every family had its own besides. They reported that they had enough to provide for their wants, even though not a herring was caught for three or four successive years. Roads have been built, schools increased and improved, and crime and debauchery had notably decreased. A new industry had been established in the cultivation of hemp for their nets, which had previously been imported. Thatched roofs had been exchanged to wooden ones. Their success had been so marked that a large community of colonists on the mainland had adopted a similar constitution, though not enjoying the facilities of maintaining it afforded by the insular position of Okushiri."

# 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, FIFTEEN CENTS a Year.

NOTE.—It is proposed to make "THE CAMP FIRE" 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, APRIL, 1895.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Building.

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic has completed its labors. It is expected that the report will be laid before Parliament at the approaching session. A number of bulky volumes of evidence are already printed. Probably no document since the compilation of Domesday book has been of equal magnitude. The expense to the country will be enormous.

The findings of the commissioners are still secret. However, from the manner in which the inquiry was conducted, it may be assumed that the report will be adverse to prohibition, as the majority of the commissioners manifested in all their work a most unreasonable prejudice against everything and every person that seemed unfavorable to the liquor traffic. The impression left everywhere was that these gentlemen were acting the part of advocates rather than judges. The general verdict of those, who were present at the inquiry in different localities, is that the whole affair was a gigantic farce.

It remains to be seen what Parliament will do with a report of such a character, prepared in such a way, and from commissioners with such a record.

## ANOTHER INQUIRY.

For many years prohibition workers in the United States have been making special efforts to induce Congress to appoint a commission of inquiry into the liquor traffic. They succeeded at the recent session to the extent that the following amendment, proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was added to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill:—

"The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to make an investigation relating to the economic aspects of the liquor problem, and to report the results thereof to Congress: Provided, however, that such investigation shall be carried out under the regular appropriations made for the Department of Labor."

Dr. Carroll H. Wright, the commissioner who is to carry out this instruction is recognized everywhere as a conscientious, able and painstaking official. He will no doubt with his regular staff, present a report that will be of very much value.

Perhaps the lack of an appropriation will not be an unmixed evil. Our Canadian Royal Commission seems to have had funds unlimited at its disposal. The result has been a report so enormous in dimensions that in all probability no human being will ever read it. Had the commission been managed with less money, more fairness and less effort to bolster up the liquor traffic which it was appointed to report upon, the report would probably have been smaller and more useful.

Whatever is done by Dr. Wright is pretty certain to be thoroughly, carefully and impartially done.

## SUMMER WORK.

The summer season is at hand. The interval between daylight and bedtime will soon be short. The weather will be pleasant out-of-doors. It will be harder than it was in the winter to make temperance meetings interesting, and to have them well attended.

What are our lodges, divisions, councils, unions and other organizations to do in the warm weather? Their work must not be given up. If it were ground would be lost. The liquor traffic takes no holidays. Neither should the temperance cause.

It will be wisdom to make the changed conditions help us instead of hindering us in our work. Can we? Yes! every temperance society should have its outdoor rally. You can get with a little effort a bigger crowd in a pleasant grove than you could ever gather into a church or hall.

Get up a pic-nic. Begin planning and working for it now. Get good speakers for it and good music and other attractions. The work of preparation will arouse the interest of your members, and bring them out to your regular meetings. In such a gathering you will reach many you could never get at in any other way.

Do not lose any time. Let your committee be appointed early. There will then be time for the full preparation necessary to complete success. We ought to have a regular campaign of temperance pic-nics in the summer of 1895.

## THE COMING CONVENTION.

It is fully expected that the appeal to the Imperial Privy Council relating to the question of provincial jurisdiction will be heard in June of the present year. The final settlement of this long disputed question is therefore close at hand.

We are near the opening of another campaign. If provinces are declared to have prohibitory power, a demand will at once be made for the exercise of that power. If it is declared that Provincial Legislatures cannot prohibit then there will be made a demand for the exercise to the full of the restrictive power which such Legislative Assemblies possess. In any case an advance will be made.

There is no dispute as to the authority of the Dominion Parliament. That body has prohibitive power. Now that the Royal Commission farce is ended, and no more excuse for delay,

there must be a louder call than ever for national prohibition.

All these facts will add to the interest of the convention shortly to be held. They will bring out a large attendance. It will be a general representative gathering. Every religious and temperance organization will be enlisted to send delegates.

The date of the convention will be announced immediately after the decision of the Privy Council. Our friends will act wisely in getting ready in time. We ought to have a grand union of all workers in an earnest demand for immediate effective legislation to the full extent to which our legislators have power to go.

## TROUBLE IN MANITOBA.

On Monday the 8th, inst., judgment was given by the Court of the Queen's Bench in Manitoba, quashing certain local option by-laws on the ground that the legislation authorizing the adoption of such by-laws was ultra vires of the Manitoba Legislature.

There are probably three-fourths of the municipalities of Manitoba, in which no licenses are issued. In some of them the prohibition is because of the law requiring every petition in favor of a license to be signed by fourteen out of the twenty householders nearest to the premises proposed to be licensed. Such a law is prohibitive where temperance sentiment is strong and the evil nature of the liquor traffic fully recognized. In some municipalities the people have by direct vote, under provincial legislation, adopted by-laws prohibiting the sale of liquor.

It is the prohibition secured by the latter method that is interfered with by the decision referred to. The quashing of the by-laws will not however, authorize liquor selling. Parties desiring to sell intoxicants must still comply with the petition provision, and prohibition will no doubt prevail to a great extent in the localities where local option by-laws were operative.

The decision is not final. It is simply a following up of the declaration by the Supreme Court of Canada that Provincial Legislatures have not prohibitory power. That decision may be reversed by the Privy Council, in which case the Manitoba decision will no doubt be reversed by a higher court.

The cause has really received no set back. A technicality has been thrown in the way of workers in certain localities. The cause cannot be blocked by such seeming impediments. We are on the road to total national prohibition, and with God's blessing will get there, notwithstanding temporary delays.

## EDUCATING WORK.

The National Temperance Advocate of New York, referring to some recent phases of the fight with the drink evil, says, "The trouble is that too many expect to reap a harvest of prohibitory laws before the seed-sowing of total abstinence and of public conviction on the part of the people that the traffic is the evil which we have to fight."

There is force in the statement. We should not slacken any effort for prohibitory legislation, we must use continually all the public sentiment that is developed, but we will do wisely to bear in mind the warning not to slight the other lines of work.

We are reaping to-day, in prohibitory enactments and an advanced public opinion, the fruit of the earnest seed-sowing of faithful workers who inculcated total abstinence in the days gone by. The harvest would be greater if the seed sowing had been more complete. To-day we must sow

as well as reap, otherwise we shall have disappointment in years to come.

Let us keep up the total abstinence campaign. Let temperance organizations work with increasing energy. Let pulpit, platform, and press be utilized at every opportunity.

We would like to emphasize the importance in this connection of literature circulation. The printed page is one of the most powerful of educating agencies. The land should be sown broadcast with sound prohibition literature, and with such information and appeal as will extend the principles and practice of total abstinence from every form of intoxicating liquor.

## CIRCULATE LITERATURE.

Ever since the art of printing became a factor in our civilization, the power of the press has been recognized. The printed page has been a mighty agency for evil and for good.

Greater and greater however, is becoming the power of this agency. More and more is the printing press a lever to lift men up or a load to bear them down. The world's development could not be what it is without the help of this wonder-working force. Political campaigns are won, business enterprises are built up, the people are so influenced, by it, that it might almost be truthfully said that the printing press rules the realm.

Prohibition literature will be perhaps the mightiest weapon in the deadly conflict that is close at hand. By it the people must be taught the nature and extent of the drink curse and the right remedy for it. By the same means public conscience must be roused, enthusiasm developed and the forces of right rallied to the fray.

Circulate literature. Let this be our watchword. It is not only an effective, but an easy and simple plan of work. Every friend of our cause can take part in it. If you do not know how, read the article in another part of this paper, headed "A New Plan." Wise work on the lines therein set out will surely accompany rich results.

## A SCIENTIST'S VERDICT.

A noted sociological investigator has published the results of an inquiry into the drinking habits of Europe, and sums up as follows:

"We find that the two banner countries for freedom of commerce and industry—Switzerland and Holland—are also the most advanced in restricting the freedom of the alcoholic drink traffic, and that despotic Russia comes next.

"That the two most educated nations—France and Germany—are more drunken than the most ignorant—Russia, England and Spain.

"That wealth proves to be a more prolific cause of drunkenness than poverty, the surplus earnings being too often expended in drink.

"That wine and beer are not temperance drinks and that the two countries inhabited by the chief wine and beer drinkers, and in which the wines and beers are of the lightest character—viz.: France and Belgium—are the most drunken; while Russia—almost wholly brandy drinking—is a relatively sober country."—*The Constitution*.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A splendid harvest story comes from South Ayrshire. A group of Juvenile Templars were out in the harvest field watching the reapers. The farmer first asked one and then another of the boys to go for the beer for the harvesters. All of them declined, and gave as their reason that they were members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and were pledged not to give or accept alcoholic liquors. This so much interested two of the workmen that they wished further information about an Order that trained its children so well. These two workmen are now the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of a juvenile lodge in the adjoining village.—*Scottish Good Templar*.

**Selections.**

**BROKEN.**

BROKEN bottles, broken glasses,  
 BROKEN hearts of winsome lasses;  
 BROKEN windows, filled with sacking;  
 BROKEN accents, cough so hacking;  
 BROKEN tables, leafless often;  
 BROKEN bread, no milk to soften;  
 BROKEN chairs, in constant fighting;  
 BROKEN lamps, in frequent lighting;  
 BROKEN knees of valued horses;  
 BROKEN health in vicious courses;  
 BROKEN pans and broken kettles;  
 BROKEN legs of pothouse settles;  
 BROKEN chairs that want new caning;  
 BROKEN wrists that suffered spraining;  
 BROKEN banks that no one trusts in;  
 BROKEN locks with key that rusts in;  
 BROKEN boxes, lids all burned;  
 BROKEN heads, with brains all turned;  
 BROKEN victuals; husband dirty;  
 BROKEN down and old at thirty;  
 BROKEN shovel, broken fender,  
 BROKEN poker wants the mender,  
 BROKEN promises unending;  
 BROKEN crockery, all past mending;  
 BROKEN bones, by beer make brittle;  
 No one cares a jot or tittle,  
 BROKEN kettles, broken brushes,  
 BROKEN stool stuffed up with rushes;  
 BROKEN saucepans, bottom burned out;  
 BROKEN books, no lessons learned out;  
 BROKEN dishes, broken knives;  
 BROKEN hearted, helpless wives;  
 BROKEN vows renewed no longer;  
 BROKEN loves than death much  
 stronger;  
 BROKEN lives that once were cherished;  
 BROKEN hopes forever perished!  
 Tell me, can one word be spoken  
 For THE DRINK all these have broken?  
 Let each one the answer give—  
 "Foulest fiend, THOU SHALT NOT LIVE!"  
 And when you the word have spoken,  
 Mind your pledge is never broken.

—E. Royds.

**WOULD YOU ?**

Would you sell yourself for a drink,  
 boys,  
 A drink from the poisoned cup?  
 For a taste of the gleaming wine, boys,  
 Would you give your manhood up?

Would you bind yourselves with  
 chains, boys,  
 And rivet the fetters fast?  
 Would you bolt your prison doors,  
 boys,  
 Preventing escape at last?

Would you wreck your youth and  
 health, boys,  
 Those blessings God has given?  
 Would you ruin your life on earth,  
 boys,  
 And blast your hopes of heaven?

Would you dig, with your own hands,  
 your grave, boys,  
 And willingly cast yourselves in?  
 Would you die a besotted wretch, boys,  
 In poverty, sorrow, and sin?

Ah, no! a thousand times no! boys,  
 You were born for a noble end;  
 In you are your country's hopes, boys,  
 Her honor the boys must defend.

Then join the great abstinence band,  
 boys,  
 And pledge yourselves strong against  
 rum;  
 Stand firm as a rock to your pledge,  
 boys,  
 And fight till the foe is o'ercome.

—Toledo Blade.

**THE DEACON'S MATCH.**

There was a man out West who owned a calf. That is nothing new, because I knew a man out there that owned two. And the man had a ten-year-old boy, and the boy carelessly let the bars down and let the calf out of the lot. And the calf strayed over the railroad track, and an engine came along and struck him and doubled him all up, and it was not worth anything as a calf after that; but the owner of that calf was somewhat vexed. He was not very particular whether the "sun went down on his wrath" or not, and he sued the railroad company, and after lawing away the price of a hundred calves, the company beat him—as the company usually does in such cases—and the man got madder; and coming home from the trial he said to the church deacon:

"I am going to get even with that railroad company."  
 "How?" asked the deacon.  
 "I am going to burn that bridge crossing the chasm just out of town."  
 "Why?" said the deacon, you would never do that, would you?"

"Yes," he said, "I don't propose to let any rich corporation run roughshod over me."

And the deacon in telling his wife about it, said the man intended to burn the bridge that night at nine o'clock, and the time came around, and the wife, who was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said that they had better go down and see about it; but the deacon said he would not burn it—he was just in a passion when he said he would. "Well," she said, "let us go down and see about it, anyway." So they started down towards the bridge, and sure enough, the man was there, and he had just finished saturating a portion of the bridge with kerosene oil, and just as they reached him he felt in his pocket and found that he had forgotten to bring matches. He turned to the deacon and asked him for a match.

"What are you going to do with it," inquired the deacon.

"Going to burn the bridge," said the man, "as I told you I would."

"Well," said the deacon, "now I propose to show you the difference between a man who has made his peace with the Lord and the man of the world. If I loan you a match to burn the bridge," said the deacon, "I would be as guilty as you are."

"Well," said the man, "there are plenty of matches, I will have them if I want them, you know; there is no doubt about that. Why, deacon, I know where I can buy matches at different places, right here in the village. You can't suppress the sale of matches, deacon, and I must have the match. I tell you what I will do: I will give you a dollar for a match."

"Well," said the deacon, "are you going to burn the bridge anyway?"  
 "Why, yes," said the man, "I told you I would burn it, and you might just as well have a little revenue as anybody out of this transaction, don't you see? Exactly so, I am going to burn it anyway."

"Well," said the deacon, "if you are going to burn it anyway, that puts an entirely different light upon the whole question."

And he reached into his pocket for a match, and his wife caught him by the coat, and said: "Here husband, you would not sell the man a match to be used in burning the bridge?"

And that broke the deacon all up, and he said: "Nancy, that is just the way with you Christian Temperance Union women. You are a lot of fanatics, always going to extremes in everything. It is your business to attend to household affairs and it is my business to provide for the family, and when I have an opportunity of making an honest dollar, I don't want you coming round and putting your oar in." And he hands over the match to the man, and the man passes him back a big wagon-wheel silver dollar, and the deacon shoves it away down in his pocket, and then turns to the man and says:

"Are you going to burn the bridge?"  
 "Why, of course I am," said the man "that is what I bought the match for."

"Well," said the deacon, "May God have mercy on your soul; I wash my hands of the whole business."

And the match is lighted and the bridge is ablaze, and the cars came along at the rate of forty miles an hour and dash into the chasm and one hundred lives are lost.

Who is guilty when it comes to the judgment bar of God? The man who sold the match is just as guilty as the man who lighted it and fired the bridge! And when he who gives way to the plea that "we are going to settle this question on a high license basis"—that we cannot effectually prohibit the liquor traffic, and goes to polls and uses his ballot to represent the deacon's match, and votes for a license party, and the saloon system continues, homes and immortal souls are destroyed, when it comes before the judgment bar of God, will he be just as guilty as the man who keeps the saloon. My friends, there is no compromise ground in this matter. —  
 John P. St John.

**HOW ALCOHOL INTOXICATES.**

Those of us who are unaccustomed to strong drink have noticed how quickly a glass of wine or a small amount of distilled liquor "goes to the head." Most of us know that this effect is caused by the direct presence of alcohol in the blood, but it is not generally known just how it gets there. To explain the delicate but simple operation of conveying the alcohol into the whole system is the object of

this article. All liquors—wine and beer—are merely alcohol diluted with water and flavored by the juices of the fruit or grain from which the drink is made. The beverage, being taken into the stomach, first comes in contact with the lining of that organ.

Now, this lining is provided with a network of delicate blood-vessels, which are very small and have a thin membranous covering. Alcohol has the property of permeating this coating, and being taken up at once by the blood within the capillaries, which carries it away to other parts of the system. Water however, requires a much longer time to be absorbed; and as the alcohol becomes partially removed from the contents of the stomach they pass into the small intestines.

A small percentage of the alcohol which remains after this takes place is rapidly taken up by the lacteals or the absorbent vessels of the small intestine, and enters the main blood stream by way of the thoracic duct. The alcohol all eventually goes to the heart, and hence through the liver into the general circulation. All the organs in which blood circulates are now brought into contact with the mixture of blood and alcohol.

The nerve pulp, the brain substance, and the great nerve centres are rich in blood-vessels, and being the most sensitive part of the body to the action of alcohol, by reason of the fact that the natural moisture of the nerves, on which they greatly depend for healthy action, is largely taken up by the alcohol and conveyed to the blood, they soon lose their control of the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary. The heart, as a consequence, beats more rapidly, having less resistance to meet. The muscles of the veins and arteries relax, and the capillaries expand. A feeling of warmth and flushing of the face is the result. The brain acts more quickly, and thought and speech flows more freely.

Upon taking a still greater quantity of alcohol, some of the functions which are governed by the spinal cord become completely narcotised. The legs, feet and lips are first to feel this effect. As more and more alcohol is taken, its effect progresses from one nerve to another until the brain itself is stupefied and the mind is totally under the deadly influence, while a man sinks himself to the lowest level of mere animal existence.

Finally, real temporary paralysis of all the nerve centres sets in, consciousness is lost, and the victim sinks into a sleep. The beating of the heart, and the moving of the lungs, is all that distinguishes him from the clay from which he came. Sense, reason, mind, all gone. What can be lower or more degraded?—*The Family Doctor.*

**LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION.**

**LEGALIZED RUM SELLING NO REMEDY FOR THE DRINK EVIL.**

License and prohibition are both set forth as remedies for the acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic, and the claim is made that each will reduce these evils to a minimum.

License has a fair trial in this country—with the support of law, officers and majority of public opinion. Under these best conditions, license has failed to accomplish anything on which to base the claim made for it as a reformatory measure.

Prohibition has never had a fair trial in any state, because opposed by the following forces:

1. The attitude of the general government.
2. The attitude of political parties dominated by saloon influence and votes.
3. The treason of sworn officials who betray the law at the bidding of the lawless.
4. The inertia and cowardice of the moral elements of citizenship that allow these wrongs to exist without rebuke at the ballot box.

It is time prohibition had a chance for success, because under worst conditions it has established its claim as a remedy, and does cure both the moral and political crimes which license allows and fosters.

Proof of these propositions can be found by a fair consideration of the two methods as they have been applied.

In seeking the truth it is not fair to compare a prohibition state making its unequal fight with the forces above enumerated, with an ideal state where, obedient to law, nobody drinks and nobody sells. There is no such state, and will not be while human nature remains as we know it.

The only just judgment is to compare the prohibition state with the state under the best form of license, and ask this question: Does prohibition, with all that opposes it, begin to do what license fails to do? And is the tendency of the principle in law, if backed by executive fidelity, toward the cure of the evils growing directly from the liquor traffic? There is but one answer to the questions which can be accepted by honesty and intelligence.

Prohibition breaks the guilty partnership of the state with the traffic, and puts the law against the lawless; it puts out the fires in distillery and brewery; and, in spite of official treachery, blots out a large percentage of the saloons, and makes of the rest hunted outlaws already under condemnation.

License does none of these things, but throws the purple of law over the shoulders of the assassin of the state, and gives him place where rulers sit.

If prohibition is thus potent, why should it not succeed? The answer of history is this: It succeeds towards the ultimate ideal in the hands of the sturdy and faithful. —*Mary G. Lathrop.*

**RALLY THE CATHOLICS.**

"Catholics to arms! Enter this crusade: God wills it; souls are perishing; drunkards shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven; and you know of drunkards within your reach, who by supreme efforts, if necessary, can be saved through our work. We are all responsible for our brothers. We must work by example and by word and by argument as individuals, as Christians, and as citizens, using every force which God brings to our hands to save our brothers. Ah, the ravages of intemperance; its ravages among Catholics! Not only are souls lost, but they, even, who do not drink to what is called an excess, are exposed through the igniting of passions to many sins; spiritual life is repressed, for the more satisfaction given to the body the lesser the will becomes. Here is a field for zeal, a field for your love of Christ, and for the holy Church herself."—*Archbishop Ireland.*

Queen Victoria has signed the woman suffrage bill of South Australia, and it is now a law.

"Yes, Sophia, a camel can work eight days without drinking, and a man can drink eight days without working."—*Washington Hatchet.*

Sir William Gull, M.D., physician to the Queen.—"My experience is that alcohol is the most destructive agent we are aware of in this country." "A very large number of people in society are dying day by day poisoned by alcohol, but are not supposed to be poisoned by it."

"We may preach, and pray, and sing,  
 We may write, and talk, and shout,  
 But 'tis a fact,  
 Unless we act  
 On election day  
 What we preach and pray.  
 The politician pulls the string,  
 And we are counted out."  
 "We can stand the preacher's preaching,  
 We can stand the deacon's prayer,  
 We can stand the 'moral suasion' plan,  
 Because they'll ne'er 'get there.'  
 But when the cranks begin to vote  
 Upon the line they pray,  
 The liquor men begin to shake,  
 For we fear they'll win the day."

**BRITISH BREWERS.**

A British parliamentary return just issued, gives information in reference to the brewing business. The number of persons who brew for sale is 9,006 in England, 137 in Scotland, and 37 in Ireland—total, 9,240; of those who are private brewers (home brewings) there are 17,153 in England, 288 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland—a total of 17,444. Of victuallers in England who brew there are 78,154, and 48,180 who sell on or off the premises; in Scotland there are 11,528, and in Ireland 17,783, who sell either on or off the premises—a total of 145,645. The quantity of grain consumed in brewing is 64,228,739 bushels. The revenue derived by the government from the business is £10,341,518.

English temperance societies united March 15th in celebrating the eightieth birthday of Dr. F. R. Lees, for nearly sixty years a leading advocate of non-alcoholic medication.

## A NEW PLAN

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## ONLY.

Free from all care in his boyish play,  
A face as the sunlight, cheery and gay;  
The pride of a mother whose arms  
entwine—  
Only a sip of his father's wine.

A growing knowledge with manhood's  
strength,  
A mind far-reaching in wisdom's  
length;  
A smile for the merry, for the grieving  
a tear—  
Only a glass of foaming beer.

Shining in circles of mirth and song,  
A love of the right, and a hatred of  
wrong;  
A friend to be sought for whose  
friendship is gain—  
Only a toast in the bright champagne.

In the manly face a line of care,  
Some silver threads in the dark-brown  
hair;  
A cloud on the brow, in the eye, alas!  
Only an occasional social glass.

A figure bent in the noon of life,  
A weeping mother, a pleading wife;  
A weakened brain, and a mind grown  
numb—  
Only a drink of the fiery rum.

A squalid room in an attic high,  
A pain-wrought moan, a pitiful cry;  
A bundle of rags 'neath the rafter's  
gloom—  
Only a dying drunkard's home.

A coffin of pine, unfinished and rude,  
A widowed mother with starving  
brood;  
A lonely ride o'er the rattling pave—  
Only a pauper's nameless grave.  
—Charles Eugene Banks, in *The Banner of Gold*.

## TRUE FREEDOM.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,  
For liberty to fight;  
We want no blaze of murderous guns,  
To struggle for the right;  
Our spears and swords are printed  
words,  
The mind our battle-plain;  
We've won such victories before,  
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—  
They stain her brightest cause,  
'Tis not in blood that Liberty  
inscribes her civil laws.  
She writes them on the people's heart  
In language clear and plain;  
True thoughts have moved the world  
before,  
And so they will again.

We yield to none in earnest love  
Of freedom's cause sublime;  
We join the cry "Fraternity,"  
We keep the march of time.  
And yet we grasp no pike or spear,  
Our victories to obtain;  
We've won without their aid before,  
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade  
To show a front to wrong;  
We have a citadel in truth,  
More durable and strong.  
Clean words, great thoughts, unflinch-  
ing faith  
Have never striven in vain;  
They've won our battles many a time,  
And so they will again.

Peace, progress, temperance, brother-  
hood—  
The ignorant may sneer,  
The bad deny, but we rely  
To see their progress near.  
No widows' groans shall load our cause,  
No blood of brethren slain;  
We've won without such aid before,  
And so we shall again.  
—Charles Mackay.

We may correct the pecuniary evils  
that afflict us and give the people great  
commercial prosperity. But as sure as  
there is a sun in heaven, we must  
destroy the liquor curse or it will  
destroy us. It not only robs the peo-  
ple of wealth, but it inflames the  
brain, corrupts the mind, and destroys  
the soul.—*Champion of Progress*.

It is my sincere belief that if the  
slave trade were revived with all its  
horrors, and Africa could get rid of the  
white man with the gunpowder and  
rum which he has introduced, Africa  
would be a gainer in happiness by the  
exchange.—*Sir Richard Burton*.

## THE EVENING HYMN.

It was a lovely home where Isa  
Craig and her brother and sister lived;  
wide grounds stretched all round the  
house, and the view from the windows  
was most extensive. Indoors, com-  
fort and luxury met one in every turn;  
one would think it was impossible not  
to be happy there.

But there was a shadow that was  
growing darker and darker in that  
beautiful house—the father was be-  
coming too fond of wine.

It was a terrible pang to Mrs. Craig  
when she found it out. She had never  
thought her husband could come under  
the power of such a terrible curse; and  
while doing all she could to win him  
from it, she carefully taught her chil-  
dren the blessings of total abstinence.

The children were a very devoted  
trio. You seldom saw one without the  
others. Isa was a happy, lively girl,  
and her brother and sisters thought  
no playmate could equal her. They had  
all sweet voices, and their mother  
taught them to sing in parts, herself  
often joining them, so that the effect  
was very pleasing.

One evening they were singing  
together, just before little May went  
to bed. They thought they were all  
alone, for their mother had been called  
away, and they did not know that  
their father was in the inner drawing-  
room. The door was ajar, and he  
could just see the sweet child faces  
against the windows as he lay back in  
the arm-chair. He watched them for  
awhile with a heart full of love to each,  
when a thought flashed across him,  
"Am I going to bring sorrow to those  
young hearts, and shadow their faces  
with grief?" His wife had been plead-  
ing with him only an hour before to  
banish the wine from the house, and  
now the children seemed all unconsci-  
ously to be urging the same thing.

After one or two hymns, they sud-  
denly began—  
"Glory to Thee, my God, this night  
For all the blessings of the light;  
Keep me, O keep me King of kings,  
Beneath Thine own Almighty wings."  
Verse after verse they sang, and the  
hymn carried its own message to the  
father's heart.

"Ah," he said softly to himself, "I  
have need to ask forgiveness for the ill  
I have done to-day. I am assuredly  
not leading my noble boy in the right  
way. I should not—no, I should not—  
like to see *him* walking in the same  
path that I am treading. God forgive  
me."

With new feelings and desires in his  
heart, he called the children to him to  
say good-night, and he noticed with a  
pang of shame that May shrank from  
his caress.

"What is it, little one? Don't you  
love papa?"  
"Yes," said the child, wistfully;  
"but papa, your kisses don't taste nice  
after dinner."  
"You shall not have to say that  
again, May, darling. Sing me one  
verse of the evening hymn again, and  
then run away to bed."

Mr. Craig had been alone some time,  
when his wife returned. He called her  
to him, and told her of his new resolve.

"Dear wife, your words and example  
have not been lost on me, though I was  
coward enough to think I could not  
live without wine or spirits. But those  
sweet child-faces have by God's bless-  
ing completed what you began, and  
we will banish drink entirely from the  
house."

Mrs. Craig wept with joy, and knelt  
by her husband's side as he sought  
grace from God to keep his resolve.

Then what happy evenings were  
spent! Papa's rich tenor voice mingled  
with the children's clear treble and  
alto, and mamma thought she had never  
heard anything so sweet. But most  
loved of all the songs was the evening  
hymn that brought so much peace and  
joy to that happy household; for Mr.  
Craig, daily seeking God's grace, kept  
his resolve, and having great influence  
in the neighborhood, was the means  
of persuading many others to follow  
his example.—*Band of Hope Review*.

God is fast bringing the minds of the  
Christians to demand the destruction  
of the whole liquor system. He is  
creating an impatience in the minds of  
His people with the political barriers  
which have been thrown up around  
this monstrous evil. His time for its  
complete overthrow will come, and  
Christians will pray, not that God  
should check the evil, restrict it, but  
utterly destroy it; not a root, twig,  
fibre, leaf or blossom of it may be left  
—cut up, destroyed, root and branch.  
This is the ultimatum.—*Christian  
Inquirer*.

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with music.

Three disinterested persons of intelli-  
gence are to be chosen to act as judges,  
for whom suitable blanks will be  
furnished. Judges are advised to avoid  
a tie, as but one Medal can be presented  
at a contest.

A competition class shall consist of  
not less than six nor more than ten  
persons.

When not more than six young per-  
sons of either sex, between the ages of  
twelve and twenty-five, shall recite  
before an audience selections taken  
from either of the volumes "From  
Contest to Conquest," the one adjudged  
to have made the best recitation will  
be awarded a Silver Medal in satin-  
lined case.

When not less than six of the Silver  
Medals are secured by as many contest-  
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all who desire to take hold of this  
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A very small fee will be charged for  
each medal to cover necessary cost of  
postage, etc.

Before God and man, before the  
church and the world, I impeach in-  
temperance. I charge it as the cause  
of almost all the poverty, and almost  
all the crime, and most of the igno-  
rance, and almost all the irreligion that  
disgrace and afflict the land. I do in  
my conscience believe that these in-  
toxicating stimulants have sunk into  
perdition more men and women than  
found a grave in the deluge which  
swept over the highest hilltops en-  
gulfing the world, of which but eight  
were saved. As compared with other  
vices, it may be said of this "Saul has  
slain his thousands, but this David his  
tens of thousands."—*Dr. Chalmers*.

Chief of police Lindsey of Topeka,  
recently attended the National Con-  
vention of chiefs of police at St.  
Louis. In a newspaper interview after  
his return he said that the greatest  
sight he saw was the Anheuser Brew-  
ing Company's establishment, the  
second largest in the world, covering  
five blocks. Among other things he  
said: "The stables at the brewery are  
the finest I ever saw. The halls be-  
tween the stalls where the horses are  
kept are covered with fine Brussels  
carpet and everything else corresponds.  
The office and parlors where the  
employees stay, when off duty, are  
furnished finer than any rooms in  
Topeka." Whose money furnished  
these elegant stables?—*National W.  
C.T.U. Bulletin*.