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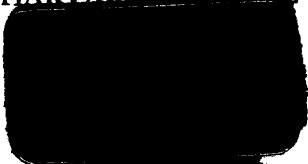
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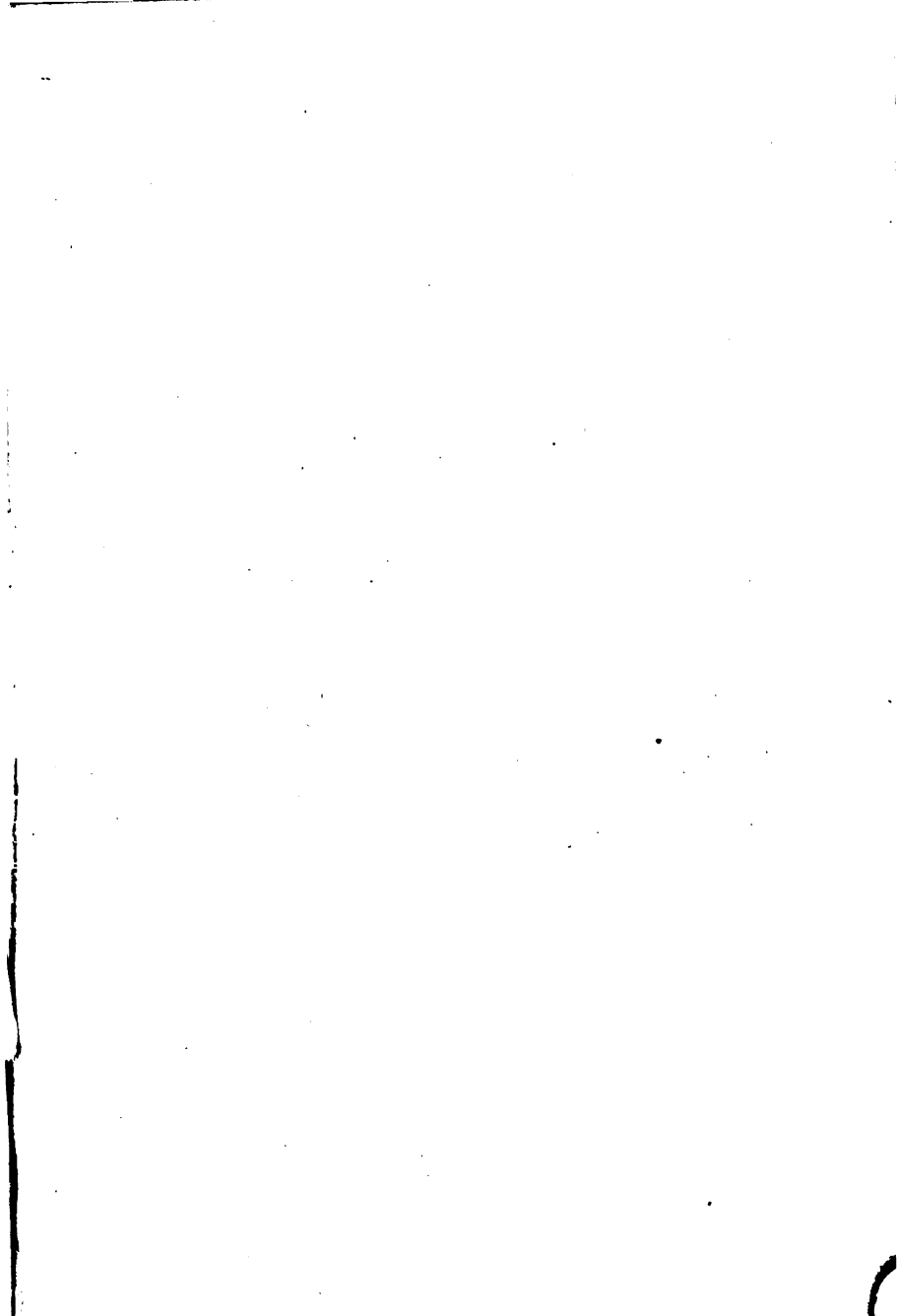
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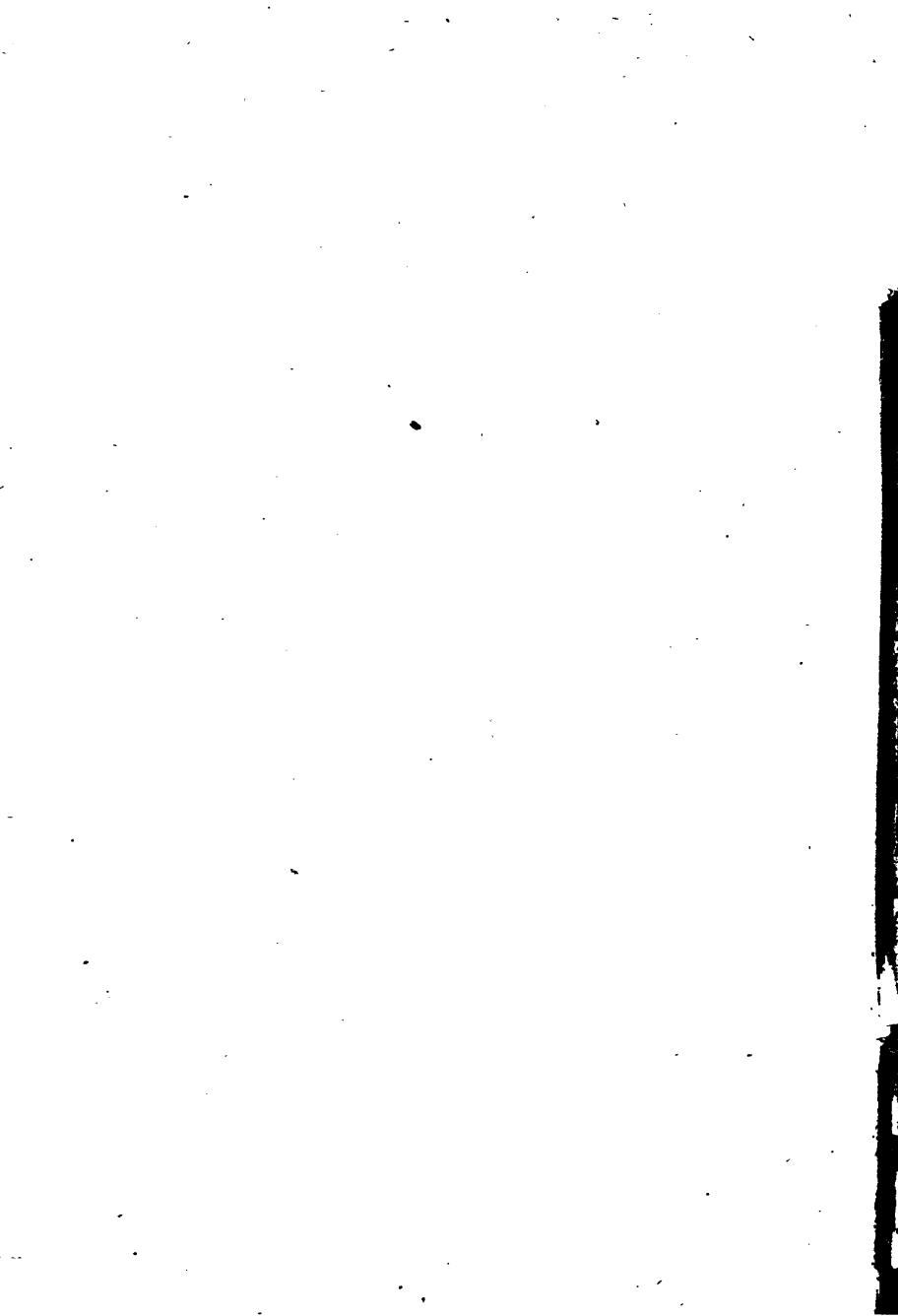


To

Miss Elizabeth Peabody

from

Elizabeth Thompson



THE FIGURES OF HELL

OR THE

TEMPLES OF BACCHUS.

DEDICATED TO

THE LICENSERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

BEER AND WHISKEY.

BY

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

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"Wine is a Mockery."  
Strong Drink Death.



NEW YORK :

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## PREFACE.

This is not a pitiful tale to make women and children cry ; but solid facts and figures that no man can truthfully gainsay. A book full of testimony and statistics, overwhelming in terrible truth. It is the result of twenty years observation and study of the liquor question amongst the high and low. And yet the half is not told. This appeal is not to drunkards, pleading for them to reform. That has been tried in vain. There are no half-way measures in treating with mad-dogs and rattlesnakes. Unless they are killed or boxed up they will kill us. Equally so is it with those that manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors. Prohibition in one street will not save a city ; nor will prohibition in one state be successful, because of that state's bad surroundings. We are an afflicted people, accursed with beer and whiskey. Read the testimony as well as the figures, and say if it is not time some amendment be made to our present laws. These statements are collected from reliable statistics, and not merely for a

sensation. The statistics show that not less than one hundred and thirty thousand widows and orphans are made such, annually, by liquor drinkers. Four-fifths of all the inmates in our poor-houses are sent there by drink. Four-fifths of the dead sent to the morgue are the result of drunkenness. The proportion sent to prison because of crimes committed from the use of intoxicating liquors, is perfectly appalling. You and I, and everybody, the innocent as well as the guilty, are taxed for the support of these criminals and paupers. Is it not time the battle should open against the licensers and the manufacturers? Is there not moral stamina in this country to clear itself from this terrible condition? Read and reflect. Take the matter home to your heart and your judgment, and say what should be done?

I plead with you, ministers, doctors, teachers, lawyers, judges, professors, by speech and pen to begin this work of reform against the spread of rum. This is the great cause of ignorance and crime. Help to remove it. I can see but one step—stop its manufacture and importation.

WHAT  
ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS  
COST THE PEOPLE.

STATISTICS AND COMPARISONS.

During the year ending June 30, 1881, there were imported into the United States, of beer, ale and porter, one million one hundred and sixty-four thousand, five hundred and five gallons, valued at seven hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars; of ginger ale, one hundred and sixty-six thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight gallons, valued at one hundred thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of cider, eight thousand, six hundred and forty-nine gallons, valued at two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; of brandy, five hundred and seventy-two thousand and

ninety-four gallons, valued at one million, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars; of brandy spirits, nine thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight gallons, valued at fifty thousand, eight hundred and sixty seven dollars; of spirits, cordials, etc., nine hundred and seven thousand, three hundred and sixty-three gallons, valued at eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-five dollars; of wines, four million, seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six gallons, valued at six million, five hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and sixty-one dollars; making a total of seven million, five hundred and fifty-six thousand, six hundred and three gallons of liquors im-

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Do you realize the enormity of the sum paid for drink? Do you realize the pain, sorrow and sickness it produces? Do you realize the degradation it brings not only to the consumers, but the nation? Do you realize the good this money would do otherwise?

ported, valued at nine million, six hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

These liquors retailed in the United States at from four to ten times their import value. Taking as an average seven times the import value, and the sum paid by the people of the United States for the liquors imported in one year was sixty-seven million, two hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirty-two dollars.

The same year there were manufactured and sold in the United states sixty-nine million, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and six gallons of distilled spirits, which retailed for two hundred and seven million, three hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred and eighteen dollars.

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Do you realize what an enormous sum this is? Do you realize how many hundreds there are in a million? Do you realize how much more health, wealth and prosperity and happiness this would give to the country if used for useful purposes?

There were also manufactured and sold fourteen million, three hundred and eleven thousand and twenty-eight barrels of fermented liquors, averaging thirty-one gallons to the barrel, making four hundred and forty-three million, six hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight gallons. The average price at which fermented liquors, (beer) is retailed, is five cents per glass. One gallon will supply twenty glasses, and will, therefore, retail for one dollar. The four hundred and forty-three million, six hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight gallons sold, at one dollar per gallon, would amount to four hundred and forty-three million six hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars. This sum, added to

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No one is of so little consequence that his example for good will not be appreciated; and the young man or woman whose life and speech testify against rum will do much to lessen its use and cause others to shun it as a viper.

the two hundred and seven million, three hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred and eighteen dollars, spent for home manufactured distilled spirits, gives a total of six hundred and fifty-one million twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars; and this sum, added to the sixty-seven million two hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirty-two dollars spent for imported liquors, gives as the total liquor bill of the nation, for one year, the sum of seven hundred and eighteen million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars paid for five hundred and twenty million three hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-seven gallons of liquors.

#### COST AND QUANTITY PER CAPITA.

The population of the United States in 1880 was fifty million one hundred and fifty-

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If the drunkard is a criminal, what shall we call the man who makes the liquor, and the man who sells it to him?

five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. In round numbers, calling the population fifty million, the amount of liquors consumed five hundred and twenty million gallons, and the sum paid for the same seven hundred million dollars, and we arrive at the following correct and startling conclusions :

Fifty million people drank five hundred and twenty million gallons of liquor, an average of ten and two-fifths gallons to each individual, man, woman and child. As each gallon makes twenty glasses, it would provide two hundred glasses for each person. The average number of persons to each family is five. Each family would therefore consume five times ten and two-fifths gallons per

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So overpowering are the effects of stimulants after years of use, that the beautiful sentiments of the heart and the aspirations of the soul, are buried so deep that they never see the light. Only utterances of despair pass the lips, whence cheerful inspiring words for good might have sprung, but for the curse of rum.



year, or fifty-two gallons, just one gallon per week; or ten hundred and forty glasses per year, making three drinks per day for each family.

The cost of the liquor consumed by the fifty million people was seven hundred million dollars, an average of fourteen dollars for each person, and seventy dollars for each family.

There is consumed of liquors in the United States, reckoning three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, each day, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty gallons, or twenty-eight million five hundred and eleven thousand glasses, at a cost of one million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and

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Look through our prisons, jails and alms houses, and see the human wrecks. Read the history written by alcohol in every part of the land. Can any man who can cast a vote with any sense of responsibility to God, or man, rest in unconcern, with this duty and responsibility resting upon him?

thirty-eight dollars ; each hour, fifty-nine thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight gallons, or one million, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty glasses, at a cost of eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars ; each minute, nine hundred and ninety gallons or nineteen thousand, eight hundred glasses, at a cost of one thousand, three hundred and sixty-six dollars ; each second, sixteen and one-half gallons or three hundred and thirty glasses, at a cost of twenty-two dollars and seventy-six cents. There is, then, paid for liquors in the United States twenty-two dollars and seventy-six cents every time the clock ticks.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND MONEY CIRCULATION.

The amount of paper money in circulation at the close of 1880 was seven hundred and thirty-five million, five hundred and twenty-

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Every dollar paid for rum puts a stone in the strong wall of the prison, to confine a human soul for a crime committed because of drink.

two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars, being fourteen dollars and forty-six cents per capita ; of gold and silver, six hundred and fifty million dollars, being thirteen dollars per capita ; and making a total of twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents per capita. We have seen that the amount paid for liquors in one year was seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars, or fourteen dollars per capita, an amount nearly equal to the entire paper circulation, more than the entire gold and silver circulation, and more than half of all the money in the United States.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND RAILROADS.

The average cost of constructing and equipping one mile of railroad, single and double track as now running, is fifty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

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Every dollar paid for rum is a silent footboard at the grave of some unknown in Potter's field.

The average cost of constructing and equipping the narrow gauge lines per mile is twenty-five thousand dollars. We will assume forty thousand dollars as the sum necessary to construct and equip a single mile of railroad, a sum large enough to cover all contingencies.

The total number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States in January, 1881, was ninety-three thousand, six hundred and seventy, and their net earnings two hundred and fifty-five million, one hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-six dollars. If the money expended for liquor in 1881 (seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars) had been devoted to the construction and equipment of new lines of railroad in the undeveloped portions of our

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Every dollar paid for rum hastens a victim on to suicide.

country it would have built and equipped seventeen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven miles.

This would have increased the total mileage by nearly one-fifth, and would have produced at the same ratio as the present earnings, a net income of fifty million dollars, being more than the present mileage of all the railroads in the New England and Pacific states combined ; more than all in the Southern states ; more than all in the Middle states ; and one-third of all in the Western states ; nearly twice as many miles as are now running in Illinois, which state has nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-three miles, the largest mileage of any state ; nearly three times as many miles as are now in Pennsylvania, and more than three times as many miles as are in the state of New York.

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Every dollar paid for rum marks the wreck of genius fallen by the way.

The increased income (fifty million dollars) would exceed the present income of all the railroads in the New England, Southern, and Pacific states combined; nearly two-thirds the income of the roads now running in the Middle states, and more than one-third the income of all the railroads in the Western states.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND EDUCATION.

Let us see what could have been accomplished with this seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars of money spent for alcoholic liquors, if it had been applied to the purposes of education.

The school population of the United States in 1880 was fifteen million, three hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirty-five. This number includes all who were privileged by law to attend the public schools.

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Every dollar paid for rum wrings the heart of some anxious mother for the fate of a hopeful son.

The school age differs in different states, but includes nearly all the population between the ages of four and twenty years. The total amount expended for schools, including salaries of teachers and superintendents, and all expenditures for apparatus and books etc. was eighty million, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars. This makes the cost of education for each person of school age in the United States to be five dollars and twenty-seven cents per year.

The actual number of pupils enrolled was only nine million, seven hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three, while the average daily attendance was but five million, eight hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three.

Taking the actual daily attendance and cost of educating each person who attended

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Every dollar paid for rum represents a torrent of abuse and a hundred cruel blows.

school for the year would be but thirteen dollars and ninety cents.

The average number of years which are spent in school in the United States is eight, making the total cost of educating each pupil actually attending school for the whole school period to be one hundred and eleven dollars and twenty cents.

If the cost of the schools was assessed equally upon each inhabitant, it would amount to only one dollar and sixty-one cents per capita.

The money spent for liquor in one year, (seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars), is nearly nine times the amount paid for education in the public schools, (eighty million, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars).

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Every dollar paid for rum robs a hungry family of its daily bread.



The per capita paid for liquor (fourteen dollars), is nearly three times the amount paid per capita for all the children of school age, (five dollars and twenty-seven cents), more than the per capita for all the children actually attending school, (thirteen dollars and ninety cents), and nearly nine times the amount paid per capita of the whole population, for the support of the public schools.

The average amount each person pays for liquor each year being fourteen dollars, in eight years it would amount to one hundred and twelve dollars, which is eighty cents more than it would cost to educate a pupil in the public school the same number of years—therefore the amount spent for liquor in one year, would educate an entire generation in the public schools from the A. B. C. class to the graduation.

The number of teachers employed in the

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Every dollar paid for rum is a dagger in the heart of some stricken wife or mother.

public schools in 1880 was two hundred and eighty-two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three, and the amount expended for salaries of teachers was fifty-five million, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine dollars—an average salary of only one hundred and ninety-five dollars per teacher, per year.

The liquor money for one year is more than thirteen times this amount and if expended in paying the salaries of teachers would, in the place of one hundred and ninety-five dollars per year afford them two thousand, five hundred and forty dollars each per year.

#### ILLITERACY.

There are in the United States, four million, nine hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-one persons

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Every dollar paid for rum secures in the end, a passport to the almshouse.

over ten years of age who cannot read. This is 9.82 per cent. of the population.

There are six million, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight who cannot write, being 12.44 per cent.

The total white population is forty-three million, four hundred and two thousand, nine hundred and seventy, of which three million and nineteen thousand and eighty, or 6.96 per cent. cannot write.

The total colored population is six million, seven hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirteen, of which three million, two hundred and twenty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight, or 47.7 per cent. cannot write.

These illiterate persons might be educated in the schools already established, where the accommodations are ample ; but even if ad-

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Every second the clock ticks, twenty-two dollars and seventy-six cents passes over the counter for liquor.

ditional schools are required, at the same rate per capita as is now paid for the entire school population it would take but thirty-two million, eight hundred and eighty-four thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight dollars of the liquor money to educate every person, white and black, leaving them a surplus of six hundred and eighty-five million, four hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars.

#### COLLEGES.

The number of colleges in the United States in 1880 was three hundred and sixty-four, having four thousand one hundred and sixty instructors, and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-four students. The total cost of running these colleges was four million, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand, four hundred and eight dollars. The total value of grounds, buildings and appa-

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Can we wonder that the country is filled with prisons, poor-houses, asylums and degradation generally?

tus was thirty-nine million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars. The average value of the colleges and grounds is one hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The money spent for liquor in one year would build and furnish six thousand six hundred such colleges, or eighteen times as many as there are now, furnishing accommodations for one million, and seventy-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-two students, which is more than one-fifteenth the whole school population, and one-fifth the average daily attendance of the public schools.

The amount paid for tuition in 1880 was one million, eight hundred and eighty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars, being thirty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents for each student.

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Can we wonder that children are starving all over the country, yes! and all over the world, and why?

The amount received by the colleges from productive funds was three million, and fourteen thousand, and forty-eight dollars, making the total cost four million, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand, four hundred and eight dollars, an average of eighty-two dollars and fourteen cents for each student.

The amount paid in one year for liquor, (seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars), would pay the expense of education in colleges, of eight million, seven hundred and forty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five students annually, or more than one-half the entire school population, and one-third more than the whole number attending the public schools, so that every person in the United States might be given a college education

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We should look to the effect of alcohol upon the morals and industries of the people and the country, and not to alcohol itself.

with the money that is now spent for liquors.

The liquor money is sufficient to purchase grounds, build and equip six thousand colleges, and pay the tuition of two million students therein annually.

The relative proportion, or rather disproportion existing between the liquor business and popular education is most clearly shown by reference to the statistics of the state of Pennsylvania, in which state the number of schools and colleges is sixteen thousand and ninety; of drinking places, twenty-three thousand, six hundred and six. The number of professors and teachers is eighteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three; of persons employed in liquor shops, forty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety. The number of pupils and students in regular attendance is five hundred and forty-two

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Strong drink kills more men than women, nevertheless the surviving widows suffer the more.

thousand, and seventy-six hundred ; of tipplers and drunkards, eight hundred and two thousand, six hundred and four. The money expended for educational purposes in 1881 was eight million, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three dollars ; for liquors during the same year, eighty million.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND THE CHURCHES.

In 1865, there were produced in the United States, sixteen million, nine hundred and thirty-six thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight gollons of distilled spirits ; in 1870, seventy-two million, four hundred and twenty-five thousand, three hundred and fifty-three gallons ; in 1880, ninety million, three hundred and fifty-five thousand, two hundred and seventy gallons ; in 1881, one hundred and seventeen million, seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand, one hun-

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Licensers and manufacturers say, "O, the people desire these things ; we but minister to their wants."



dred and fifty gallons, an increase of twenty-seven million three hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty gallons over the production of 1880, being an increase of over thirty per cent. in one year.

In order to put our products of liquor into the market, in 1872 we licensed or allowed two hundred and forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two drinking places, employing seven hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six persons, and the consumers paid six hundred million dollars for the liquors they purchased.

During the same year, there were in our country only seventy-two thousand, four hundred and fifty religious organizations, employing eighty-three thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven ministers of the gospel, supported at a total cost of but forty-seven million, six hundred and thirty-six

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What should we think of a class who burned or otherwise destroyed this amount of wealth?

thousand, four hundred and ninety-five dollars, so that there are four times as many drinking places as churches ; nine times as many liquor sellers as ministers ; and twelve times as much paid for liquors as for the support of the gospel.

In 1870 there were licensed only two thousand, eight hundred and ninety distilleries, while in 1881 they had increased to five thousand, two hundred and ten, converting in that year, thirty-one million, two hundred and ninety-one thousand, one hundred and seventy-five bushels of grain into one hundred and seventeen million, seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty gallons of proof spirits. During 1881 there were employed four thousand collectors, guagers, store-keepers, and detectives, who were supplied with over two hundred rifles, carbines, and revolvers, to collect the revenue.

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Every dollar paid for rum hurls virtue on to ruin.

During the same year there were employed one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine Christian men and women as missionaries in foreign lands—more than twice the number were employed at home to pervert our people, who sent them out from home to convert the heathen.

The officers for collecting the revenue in 1881 were paid five million, and fifty thousand and two dollars, while the total contributions for the same period, for the support of foreign missionaries, printing, distributing bibles, etc. was only two million, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars. Nearly twice as much spent in one year in helping men to sin as in teaching them to do right.

There has been collected and paid into the National treasury since 1863, eight hundred and thirty four million, nine hundred and

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God will not hold them guiltless who continue in this awful, murderous business.

ninety thousand, three hundred and seventy-eight dollars, from the distillation and sale of spirits, while the total sum paid for the support of missionaries and missionary work during the same time has been only twenty million. Forty-one times as much received for the wages of sin as has been spent for preventing sin.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The total cost of running the government of the United States during the eight years of Washington's administration was fifty-five million, four hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, only one-thirteenth the amount paid for liquor in 1880.

The most expensive administration before the war was Buchanan's four years, the

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What if women cannot vote? Is there a woman of so little influence in her family, church, or circle of acquaintances, that she cannot control or influence a man who will vote against this awful curse upon the race,

total cost of which was only three hundred and twenty-eight million, one hundred and eighty-three thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars ; less than one-half the liquor bill for 1880.

The cost of the eight years administration of Lincoln, and Johnson, including the extraordinary expenses of the war was but eight billion, five hundred and fifty-nine million, and thirty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars, or an average annual expense of one billion, and sixty-nine million, eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-three dollars, which is less than one-half more than the annual liquor bill.

The cost of the four years of Hayes' administration, exclusive of the amount paid

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Parents withhold from their children whatever is bad for them ; and why should not the government withhold from weak-minded people what is bad for them, also ?

on the principal of the public debt, but including the annual interest was one billion, and seven million, six hundred and seventy-three thousand, three hundred and three dollars, or an annual average of two hundred and fifty-one million, nine hundred and eighteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-six dollars, a little more than one-third the sum spent for liquor.

The cost of Hayes' administration, exclusive of interest on the public debt, was six hundred and two million, four hundred and seventy-six thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars, or one hundred and fifty million, six hundred and nineteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-four dollars annually, about one-fifth the amount paid for liquors.

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What can those who license, and those who make or sell rum, expect as their reward for the misery they have caused their fellowman? Will not the measure they mete be meted out to them again?

The expense of the first two years of Garfield's and Arthur's administration has been, including interest, five hundred and twenty-eight million, three hundred and fifty-five thousand, eight hundred and forty-four dollars, or two hundred and sixty-four million, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-two dollars per year, little more than one-third the sum spent for liquor. Exclusive of interest the cost has been three hundred and fifty million, eighty-nine thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, or one hundred and seventy-five million, forty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four dollars per year, less than one-fourth the liquor bill for a single year.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND NATIONAL DEBT.

The total interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, 1881, was one

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How many women there are who might, if they would only try, awaken the thoughts of their minister to use his voice against this sin!

billion, six hundred and thirty-nine million, five hundred and seventy-six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars ; and the annual interest was seventy-five million, eighteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-five dollars. If the money spent for liquors was applied to the cancellation of this debt it would pay the whole sum in two years and three months. If the yearly interest was paid from the liquor money it would leave a balance of over six hundred and forty-three million dollars.

The total debt of the United States July 1, 1881, was two billion, sixty-nine million, thirteen thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars, the whole of which could be paid with the proceeds of the liquor traffic in less than three years.

The public debt amounts to thirty-five dollars and twenty-two cents per capita ; the annual interest to one dollar and forty-five

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War is bad, but whom it kills, there is the end. Liquor poisons the blood, which entails its curse upon the offspring.



cents per capita, while the sum spent for liquors is fourteen dollars per capita, nearly one-third the per capita of debt and ten times the per capita of interest.

The net debt of New York City is one hundred and nine million, four hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and fourteen dollars, little more than one-seventh the sum paid for liquors in 1881.

The aggregate debt of two hundred and twenty-nine cities and towns in the United States, including New York City, is five hundred and forty-nine million, nine hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars, which could all be cancelled in one year from the proceeds of the sale of liquor, leaving a balance of over two hundred million dollars.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND OCEAN STEAMERS.

The cost of constructing a first-class ocean

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Who is to blame? Let every one ask his own soul.

steamer is about half a million dollars. The money spent each year for liquor would build one thousand, four hundred and thirty-six such steamers.

The average cost of all the steam vessels of every class belonging to the shipping of the United States is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. With the liquor money four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six such vessels could be built each year.

June 30, 1881, there were but four thousand, seven hundred and seventeen steam vessels of all classes belonging to the shipping of the United States, so that if every steam vessel should be destroyed the loss could be replaced out of the money annually paid for liquor and still a balance of ten million dollars would be left.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A most efficient means of educating the

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Suppose liquor does not make everybody a drunkard and a murderer ; will any one have the effrontery to say that millions of people are not ruined by liquor ?

people is by the founding of libraries, and the erection of public buildings for museums, public lectures, etc., and much suffering may be prevented and much good done by establishing all over the country a system of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

With the money annually spent for liquor, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars each, two thousand, three hundred and ninety-four such buildings might be erected, or one such building for each twenty thousand of the inhabitants.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND HOMESTEADS.

The area of public lands belonging to the people of the United States, which has been surveyed up to June 30, 1881, is seven hundred and eighty-four million, nine hundred

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Is it strange that half the infants die before they are five years old? Can we wonder that there is so much sickness and perversion, where the parent's body is filled with poisoned beer and spirits?

and six thousand, nine hundred and eighty acres. This land is sold at an average of one dollar and fifty cents per acre. The section sold to each person contains one hundred and sixty acres, costing on an average two hundred and forty dollars.

The money expended each year for liquor would purchase two million, nine hundred and ninety-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six quarter sections, and would provide a home for that number of families, and, each family averaging five persons, it would provide homes for fourteen million, nine hundred and sixty-four thousand, five hundred persons, being more than one-fourth of the people of the United States.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in 1881 was

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Prudent parents do not give deadly weapons to their children because they cry for them. Men and women are but children of a larger growth. Should a government be so unwise and careless of the welfare of its people as to permit the sale of that deadliest of weapons, rum?

fifty million, six hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars, being less than one-fourteenth the sum paid for liquors during the same year.

The total amount paid for pensions during the last twenty-one years is five hundred and six million, three hundred and forty-five thousand and forty-four dollars, about two hundred and ten million dollars less than the liquor bill for one year.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND POST-OFFICE.

The total expenditure of the Post-office department of the United States government in 1881, was thirty-nine million, two hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six dollars. If the money spent for liquors that year had been used to pay the cost of the department it would have given

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What an enormous sum the poor people pay of their hard earnings to government for the use of rum, which is again paid to the law and lawyers to try, convict and imprison them for using it!

us free postage and left about six hundred and seventy million dollars for other purposes.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND THE NAVY.

The navy of the United States consists of one hundred and thirty-nine vessels of all classes. Only fifty-seven of these vessels are fit for service. The money spent for liquor in one year would build and equip seven hundred first-class naval vessels, giving us nearly twice as many as has Russia, more than twice as many as has England or France, and five times as many as has any other nation.

The expense of maintaining our navy for 1881 was fifteen million, six hundred and eighty-six thousand, six hundred and

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The young should be made to understand that they are the seed out of which will grow future society and future government, and only as they are morally and physically perfect, will perfection come to the generations of the future. But how hopeless, how dark the prospect with free whiskey and free beer to tempt and destroy the young?

seventy-one dollars, only about one-forty-fifth the amount spent for liquor.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

The United States is represented abroad by forty-seven ministers, who receive an aggregate salary of three hundred and twenty-five thousand, five hundred dollars; and one hundred and sixty-three consuls and consular agents, who, together receive three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, making the entire cost to the country for this service six hundred and eighty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars per year, which is less than one-thousandth part the sum yearly paid for liquors.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND BREAD.

The value of the wheat crop of the United

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Remember there are little children in the drunkard's home. Do you realize the sadness of their hearts as they ask for bread, and suffer with cold, or shrink from your gaze because of the shame of their condition, which they must bear on and on through a life of despair and finally to desperation in the end?

States in 1879 was four hundred and ninety-seven million, and thirty thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars, a little more than two-thirds the sum spent for liquors.

The corn crop of the same year was valued at five hundred and eighty million, four hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred and seventeen dollars, a little more than three-fourths of the liquor bill; while the cotton production was valued at only two hundred and forty-two million, one hundred and forty-thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, about one-third the money expended for liquors.

Who can longer truthfully say, "Cotton is King?"

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I am speechless, appalled, at the deluge of misery caused by the use of rum; and the waste of nutritious grains and fruits that are turned into destroyers of the human family; and then again at the enormity of money the people pay for this destroyer, that would provide so much else that was good and useful to them. You who hold the treasure and make the laws, what are you doing, that this thing is permitted?



If the seven hundred and eighteen, million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars, paid in one year for liquors had been paid for flour at seven dollars per barrel, it would have purchased one million barrels, or two barrels for each person in the United States, or ten barrels for each family.

Forty million bushels of nutritious grain are annually destroyed in the manufacture of liquors; equal to six hundred million four-pound loaves; twelve loaves for each person, or sixty loaves for each family in the United States.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND IMPORTATIONS.

The total value of all the merchandise imported into the United States in 1881 was

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There are three guilty men in town: the one that got drunk and murdered his wife; the one that manufactured the liquor that the man got drunk on, and the man that granted the license to the manufacturer of the liquor. The name of the last one is the government, and he is at the bottom of the whole wickedness.

six hundred and twenty million, two hundred and thirteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine, nearly one hundred million dollars less than the sum paid for liquors.

The exports for the same year were valued at eight hundred and eighty-three million, nine hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven dollars, about one-sixth more than was paid for liquors.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND PRECIOUS METALS.

The average yearly production of gold and silver in the United States is fifty-nine million, eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars, less than one-twelfth the amount paid for liquor.

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In the Oahspe bible we are informed that there are millions of drunken angels in the lower heavens, who are still dwelling in a state of delirium tremens; and because they died in that state they have not power to regain control of their own souls. We would infer that justice would put the licensers and manufacturers to work, when they go to these lower heavens, restoring those whom they thus murdered with alcoholic beverages.

The average production of the whole world is only one one hundred and sixty million, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars per year, less than one-sixth the sum spent for liquors.

The total production of the whole world for twenty-seven years, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive, was only two billion, seven hundred and eighteen million, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, less than four times the amount expended for liquors in one year in the United States.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The annual salary of the President of the United States is fifty thousand dollars, which could be paid with the liquor money of one

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When some wretched creature, under the influence of this poison, strikes and kills his fellow man, our courts condemn him to death, or at least to imprisonment for life. But what of those who manufactured and sold the poison? Wherein are they not also guilty indirectly? Yet, our government licenses these distilleries and breweries to be carried on.

year, for a period of fourteen thousand, three hundred and sixty years.

#### THE LIQUOR BILL AND THE BANKS.

October 1, 1881, the number of National Banks in the United States was two thousand, one hundred and thirty-two, with an aggregate capital of four hundred and sixty-three million, eight hundred thousand dollars, an average of two hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred and forty-two dollars each.

The total capital is little more than half the liquor bill, and with the liquor money of one year, three thousand, five hundred banks could be established and maintained.

The total circulation of the National banks in October, 1881, was three hundred and

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By votes alone, not by war, can this great sin be removed. Woman, think of it! Can you not influence votes, and, so, save thousands of poor wives from wretchedness? You need not be a strong-minded woman and go on a public platform; work quietly, at home and near by. Here is woman's greatest power.

twenty million, two hundred thousand dollars, less than half the amount paid for alcoholic stimulants in 1881.

The amount of deposits was one billion, eighty-three million, one hundred thousand dollars, only about one third more than the liquor bill.

The number of savings banks in 1881 was six hundred and sixty-five, with deposits amounting to eight hundred and sixty-two million, three hundred thousand dollars, only about one hundred and forty million dollars, more than enough to settle the bill for alcoholic liquors in one year.

#### SUMMARY.

If from the money expended for liquors in the United States in 1881, there should be paid, the cost of the Public Schools ; the cost of Tuition in all the colleges ; the Inter-

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An old philosopher has said "Cursed be they who know not the law, and thrice cursed be they who know the law and yet obey it not."

est on the Public Debt ; the entire Pension Roll ; the expenses of the Post Office Department ; and the total Debt of New York City, there would still be left more than three hundred million, with which to construct and equip railroads ; erect churches ; support missionaries ; build steamships ; erect public buildings ; purchase homesteads ; buy flour ; establish hospitals and homes ; and even after all otherwise unemployed labor was utilized in these works, there would still be left an amount of money sufficient to establish and run a National Bank.

#### INDIRECT LOSS FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

And when all this has been said, "the half has not been told." We have not considered the losses resulting from the non-production of values by the thousands that are employed in the manufacture, sale, and

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To plead with this man and that man not to drink is a waste of breath ; stop the manufacture and sale. This strikes at the root, and kills it effectually. O, woman, the election will come. See how your husband votes.

distribution of liquors ; the loss of productive labor resulting to the army of drinkers ; the cost of our numerous courts of justice, jails, state prisons, etc., made necessary by reason of this traffic.

#### COST OF EMPLOYEES.

In 1881 there were in the United States, two thousand, seven hundred and forty-one brewers, eleven thousand, six hundred and ten dealers in malt liquors, four thousand, one hundred and twenty-two wholesale liquor dealers, and one hundred and sixty-three thousand, five hundred and twenty-three retail liquor dealers, making a grand total of one hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six principals engaged in the liquor business. Some brewers employ several hundred men, and there

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Would that I could stop this demon. What effectual fuel he provides to keep up the tortues of hell, by the turning of bread into whiskey, and this into blows and cruelty, destroying not only the generations of the present, but of those who are to come.

is scarcely a retail liquor dealer who has not at least his assistants ; so it is not too much to assume that for each of the one hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six dealers, there are four assistants, making a grand army of nine hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and eighty persons directly employed in the manufacture and sale of liquors in the United States. This is one to every sixty of the population or one person to every twelve families.

The number of votes polled at the last Presidential election was nine million, two hundred and ten thousand, nine hundred and seventy. As nearly all who are engaged in the liquor traffic are voters, the proportion would be one to every ten of the voters.

If these men were employed at some hon-

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You complain against prison-manufactured goods competing with free labor! Well, would you rather support the prisoners in idleness? Do you still maintain that because you don't drink yourself, you are not taxed for liquor?



est productive labor,—building railroads, canals, public buildings, steamships, telegraph lines, or at any work that would increase the real property of the nation, a most wonderful saving could be made.

Nine hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and eighty men at, say, one dollar per day, would earn nine hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars per day; in one year, allowing three hundred working days, they would earn two hundred and seventy-two million, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars.

There are in the United States six hundred thousand persons daily incapacitated for labor by reason of liquor. This includes drunkards the criminals, the insane, and the paupers, made such by liquor.

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Each may think he can do little to stay the tide of destruction to the land, when twenty-two dollars are swallowed up every second by rum in this country. But let him take courage, and stand steadfast, and he will not only be saved, but by his example may save others.

Six hundred thousand persons at one dollar per day would earn six hundred thousand dollars ; in one year of three hundred days, one hundred and eighty million dollars.

This sum, added to the loss by reason of those engaged in the traffic in liquors, gives a grand total loss of production equal in value to four hundred and fifty-two million, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. Adding to this sum the seven hundred and eighteen million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars spent for liquors, and we shall find the actual loss to the country by reason of the traffic is at least one billion, one hundred and seventy-one million, two hundred and ninety-one thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars per annum.

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Has a man liberty to let his bloodhound go about unmuzzled after it has killed his neighbor? Talk about the liberty of men manufacturing death-dealing poison ! Interfering with a legitimate manufacturing business ! Fiddlesticks with such philosophy, from beer and whiskey makers.

The annual value of all labor in the United States is about one billion, two hundred and sixty-three million, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, being nearly only eighty-one million, six hundred and ninety-two thousand, four hundred and eighty-two dollars more than is lost by reason of the liquor traffic. If, therefore, the manufacture and sale of every kind of liquor was prevented, the value of the products of labor in the United States might be nearly doubled.

The vast sum, one billion, one hundred and seventy-one million, two hundred and ninety-one thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars is twenty-three dollars per capita for each man, woman and child in the country. It is nearly equal to our entire

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We will have no abatement of the liquor curse until the people arouse and demand it. Government is fed by the revenue from this vice so largely that its officers are slow to act against it. We will have a richer government, without a cent of revenue from vice, and a better government without the officers who are willing to live by the sale of crime.

gold, silver, and paper circulation combined. It would build and equip thirty thousand miles of railroad, nearly one-third as many miles as are now in operation ; pay the cost of the public schools for fifteen years ; erect and maintain twelve thousand colleges ; send out and support one million, two hundred thousand missionaries ; pay the entire National debt in two years ; the entire debt of the country, National State, and Municipal in less than four years ; construct six hundred first-class ocean steamers ; erect and maintain three thousand, seven hundred and fifty hospitals, libraries, homes for the aged, etc ; provide one-third of the people in the United States with homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres each ; run the post-office department for thirty-four years ; support the navy for seventy-five years ; pay our

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All are too apt to say or think, "It is not my fault. I can't help it!" Yes, it is your fault ; it is my fault ; it is everybody's fault—and you, and I, and everybody should have something to say and something to do about it.

foreign consular service for one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five years ; purchase at seven dollars per barrel, one hundred and sixty-seven million, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine barrels of flour, and pay the salary of the President of the United States for twenty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-five years.

### IMPORTANT FACTS.

The following facts, gleaned from the various reports at hand, tell their own story without need of addition or comment :

#### CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY.

In 1881 there were sixty-nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-one criminals arrested, of whom fifty-one thousand and fifty-seven were males, and eighteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-four were females. Of the males, thirteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-six were arrested for intoxication,

and an additional five thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine for being drunk and disorderly. Of the females, six thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one were arrested for intoxication, and an additional two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three for being drunk and disorderly, making the total number of inebriates arrested twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine, which is more than two-fifths the whole number of arrests.

Besides the number arrested, there were, one hundred and twenty thousand, six hundred and eighty-three indigent persons lodged in the station houses, more than eighty-five per cent. of whom were compelled to seek lodgings there by reason di-

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Do you realize that a war of death is going on in this country all the time? If there were a battle every day, as in war, and some ten or twenty killed, there would be "extras" issued. More than two hundred and seventy in our country are killed every day by intoxicating liquors. Yet there are no "extras" issued.

rectly or indirectly of the liquor traffic. The males thus seeking lodgings numbered fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and five; the females, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight. This is a number equal to one-twelfth the entire population of the city. The cost of maintaining the police force for the purpose of attempting to "cure" what should be "prevented" was, during the same year, three million, two hundred and eighty thousand and fifty-three dollars.

The cost of the various courts made necessary by reason of the traffic in liquor, in New York City alone reached the sum of two million dollars.

The expenditure of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for 1879 amounted to one million, two hundred and

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To destroy a healthy body by intemperance renders one as much a suicide as if he hung himself or jumped from the dock into the water and was drowned.

sixty-two thousand, six hundred and eighteen dollars, over ninety per cent. of which expense was made necessary by reason of the traffic in liquors.

We might go on indefinitely, showing up, right and left, the enormous expenditures of the peoples' money, for that which might be dispensed with were it not for the everywhere presence of the demon drink.

The statistics of crime only show what is forced upon the surface. Policemen avoid making arrests as much as they can, and convictions are difficult, as witnesses will not testify lest they be locked up in the House of Detention, while the offender is released on bail.

In New York, oftentimes, the accuser and

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Oh, God, would that some power could stay this demon! more to be feared and dreaded than death! Can there be a more effectual fuel to keep up the tortures of hell than this turning bread into whiskey? which poisons not only the body and soul of the present, but of coming generations,



witness receive more annoyance and suffering than do the offenders, though they may, at last, be convicted.

#### RELATION OF LIQUOR TO CRIME.

There are eight thousand, and thirty-four whiskey shops in New York City, the keepers of which have certified that they are of good moral character. Of these, two thousand and four have served their time in various state prisons ; two thousand, six hundred and sixty-five have been confined in county prisons ; and one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine have been "cooled off" in the station-houses ; leaving one thousand six hundred and sixteen of the number who have thus far been able to elude the vigilance of the police.

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Willard Parker, M. D., says that within the last thirty-eight years one hundred thousand persons have died from the use of alcoholic beverages ; and Dr. Parker means what he says. Four out of five who are taken to the morgue die of drunkenness.

The liquor shops of New York City, if placed side by side, would completely line both sides of a street extending from the Battery to King's Bridge.

There are twenty-nine places where liquors are retailed, not including drug stores, on five consecutive blocks in the best portion of Sixth avenue ; and Sixth avenue has fewer liquor stores than any other business avenue in New York City.

Of thirty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven criminals in Germany, in 1881, 43.9 per cent. of the males, and 18. 1 per cent. of the females committed their offence while in a state of alcoholism.

In Massachusetts, from official reports, it is shown that there is a decrease of

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In this country, government is an outgrowth of the people ; it can not move in any reform till the people move for it. The people have the right and the power in this country to compel the government to make a law of prohibition. It only needs them to say, "Yes, it shall be so," and it will be done.

thirty-seven per cent. in the number of cases of drunkenness where prohibition is not the rule, an increase of sixty-eight per cent. in the number of cases of crime, and one hundred and forty per cent. in the number of cases of intoxication, where liquor is allowed to be sold.

The United States Commissioner for education, in his report says, eighty to ninety per cent of criminals connect their course of crime with intemperance.

Of the fourteen thousand, three hundred and fifteen inmates of the Massachusetts state prisons, twelve thousand, three hundred and ninety-six, or eighty-four per cent., are reported to have been intemperate.

In the New Hampshire State Prison, sixty-five out of ninety-one inmates admit themselves to have been intemperate.

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What should we think of a class of people who wilfully destroyed this amount of money every year—and yet its destruction by fire would be far less detrimental to the health and prosperity of the country, than this traffic in life, health and whiskey.

Of the criminals confined in the state, county and municipal prisons in Connecticut, more than ninety per cent. admit to the habit of drinking.

Ninety-three per cent. of those confined in the Deer Island house of industry are confined for crimes connected with liquor.

In Philadelphia, last year, thirty-four murders were each traceable to intemperance, and twenty-one assaults with intent to kill proceeded from the same cause.

Of over thirty-eight thousand persons arrested in Philadelphia last year, seventy-five per cent. were caused by intemperance; of eighteen thousand, three hundred and five persons committed to the city prisons, more

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One man says, "O, I don't drink; I don't care how much liquor costs the country; it don't concern me." My dear sir, you are taxed to support prisons and paupers. Only a very narrow-minded man, indeed, will maintain that any one is exempt from the cost of this demon. I say it does cost you something, and moreover you are accessory to the crime.

than two-thirds were the consequence of intemperance.

In the Children's Hospital in New York City there were committed in 1880, one hundred and eighty women for drunkenness who took with them their nursing infants.

Within the last twenty years our teachers have increased from twenty-five to thirty per cent. and pupils attending school, more than fifty per cent., yet crime has increased sixty per cent., about keeping pace with the increase of the traffic in liquors.

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, states, that in an experience of twenty-five years on the bench, he has found three-fifths of all cases of violence to be directly traceable to strong drink.

Judge Allison says, "In our criminal courts, we can trace four-fifths of the crimes that are committed, to the influence of rum.

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Stop the liquor traffic and there will be no more liquor appetites recruited from the rising generation.

There is not one case in twenty where a man is tried for his life in which rum is not the direct or indirect cause of the murder.

The injurious effects of alcoholic liquors upon the brain and nervous system is fully proven by the following facts gleaned from the various records and reports at hand :

There were in the United States in 1870, thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and thirty-two insane persons, being one for each one thousand and thirty-two of the then population, more than twenty per cent. of whom were made so directly by the use of intoxicating drinks, and more than thirty-five per cent. of the remaining number were made insane indirectly by the use of liquors.

In the New York hospitals for the insane, in 1879, of two hundred and eighty-six patients, who died or were discharged, one

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To see the effects of rum look into the faces of the young and old who tipple. See how the body is ruined and the mind diseased by drink.

hundred and thirty-nine were habitual drunkards, ninety-five moderate drinkers, forty-nine unknown, and only three abstainers.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, during a period of twenty-eight years, thirteen and nine-tenths of the cases were directly caused by intemperance.

Of eighty-three cases admitted into the Liverpool asylum in fourteen months, the causes of mental affliction was, drinking, fifty ; accident, one ; asthma, one ; consumption, one ; losses, two ; fits, one ; paralytic, one ; pride, ten ; hereditary, twelve ; unknown, twelve.

In another asylum at Liverpool, out of four hundred and ninety-five patients, two hundred and fifty-seven were known to have been made insane by drinking.

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There is at present a crisis in the whiskey trade. The production greatly exceeds the demand. There is little harmony of purpose among the whiskey makers, which is a hopeful sign for the friends of temperance reform.

In the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, nineteen out of thirty-eight inmates were made insane by the use of liquor.

In the lunatic asylum of Dublin, one hundred and fifteen patients out of two hundred and eighty-six were made insane by intemperance.

In the Charenten Insane Asylum, from 1828 to 1835, eight per cent. of the patients were brought there on account of alcoholism; from 1857 to 1864, twenty-four per cent. of the cases were from the same cause.

In England, of twelve thousand and seven cases of mental disease, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, or nearly fifteen per cent. were caused by liquor.

In all the asylums of England and Scotland, during a period of ten years, more than

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Prevention is a thousand times better than cure. Prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants, and the cure will take care of itself.



twenty per cent. of the patients were made insane by intemperance.

St. Petersburg has one brandy shop for each two hundred and ninety-three persons, and during the five years from 1861 to 1865, there were treated in five hospitals of that city, three thousand two hundred and forty-one cases of delirium tremens ; the mortality being from seven and three-quarters to sixteen and three-fifths per cent. in the different institutions.

M. M. Debontville found that for eighteen years, from 1825 to 1843, twenty-eight per cent. of the cases of insanity coming under his notice were produced by intemperance.

Dr. Sheppard, of Colney Hatch Asylum, says that thirty-five to forty per cent. of insanity is occasioned directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks.

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It is said that intemperance is an evil as old as human society, and that no known community is free from it. Granted, it is an evil ; then let us away with it.

## ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR AS MEDICINE.

Alcoholic liquors in almost every form they are manufactured, are prescribed by physicians as remedies for diseases, and enter largely into the composition of many of the important drugs compounded by the apothecaries.

Some of the most distinguished physicians in all countries have recommended their use as remedies to their patients, and they are found as an ingredient in many proprietary medicines. Such being the fact, many people argue that if ardent spirits are useful to make a sick person well, they must be of value in keeping well persons from being sick, and acting on this theory they use stimulants as daily beverages to prevent disease and preserve health. This style of argument based on the prescriptions of physicians has been instrumental in sending millions of people into drunkard's graves,

To what extent the medical profession are responsible for the crime and misery inflicted on mankind by the use of alcoholic stimulants is a question for the theologians and moralists to decide. But would those who use alcoholic stimulants as a beverage simply because they are used as remedies for diseases, resort to the same style of argument in regard to the use of other poisons as remedies. The physicians often prescribe arsenic, prussaic and nitric acid, aconite, opium and other poisons as remedies. Would any one argue that because these poisons are thus prescribed that they should also be used as daily articles of food or drink?

. Poisons are prescribed as remedies on

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The whiskey makers demand that their "business" shall be regarded as legitimate; that they must have the same privileges as are accorded to the baker or dealer in cloth, shoes or other merchandise. We say stop! No further shall you go; and if to go it is, let it go out of existence forever.

the theory that one poison will counteract another, and that many diseases are caused by poison in the blood. One kind of poison in the blood may have its deadly effects in the blood neutralized by coming in contact with another poison taken as a remedy. In all cases, however, medical men agree that one poison alone is injurious.

But we are asked that if alcoholic liquors are poisonous, how is it that some persons can use them in such large quantities daily for many years without being destroyed by them. The same may be said in regard to almost every form of poison that is found in nature. The human system has a certain

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If there is a country in the world which is cursed with drunkenness it is Russia, and heretofore the evil has been deemed incurable because so large a part of the public revenue is derived from the tax on alcohols. Of late, however, a vigorous movement has been begun in favor of materially restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the country, and of prohibiting it altogether in those communities where local sentiment shall approve of such a step.—Sun.

amount of power to protect itself against poisons when introduced at first in small quantities and habitually used.

Persons have been known to use more than a gallon of strong whiskey in a day without seeming to be injured by it. Others are able to take from thirty to one hundred grains of sulphate of morphia in a day, an amount that would kill twenty men not accustomed to use it. In some countries arsenic is used in large quantities daily, by people as a luxury. One person addicted to its use may take in one day an amount sufficient to kill thirty men if given them in similar doses at the same time. Some men will smoke from fifty to seventy cigars in a single day, when a single cigar smoked by a man who is not used to it may prove fatal.

But even if it is in the power of the hu-

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Webster says, "Poison is any substance which, when introduced into the animal organization, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it." Is not alcohol, then, a poison?

man system to tolerate deadly poisons, it does not follow that they can be used without injury. All poisons have a tendency to destroy and impair life, and although the human system may tolerate them if taken in small doses at first, their use will be attended with serious results in the end.

This is true of alcoholic stimulants as well as of every other form of poison, but even as a remedy for diseases, there is no doubt but that their value is over estimated, and might in most cases be dispensed with. There are many of our best physicians who never prescribe alcoholic stimulants in any form as remedies, and they are just as successful as those who do. These physicians claim that the majority of the medical profession who prescribe stimulants are as much

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People should not be timid about speaking against rum drinking. Wine may be fashionable, and cordials may be extolled as "fine" and "palitable," but mark, beware of their insidious effects! Say no, no ; none of it for me.

mistaken in regard to their value as remedies, as physicians formerly were in the use of the lancet and calomel in the treatment of fevers.

ARE PHYSICIANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMES  
OF INTEMPERANCE ?

Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A. of Edinburgh, says: "When Mr. Gladstone wanted a plea for his demoralizing wine bill, what with all his eloquence, logic and religion, was his apology for flooding the country with a new and insidious agent of intemperance? Dr. Ferguson had prescribed Sherry to him, to enable him to support his onerous labours! Sherry he said was a robust medicine, therefore a wholesome drink for young women,

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Ye saw the multitude going after intoxicating drinks, and ye rose not up, saying, stay thy hand, Satan! But shirked, granting licenses unto these sins; and ye became a polluted people, given to drunkenness, and all manner of dissipation, opening the doors of your houses of debauchery as a temptation to the young.

—OAHSEPE.

boys and men visiting the confectioners' shops." In commenting on the above, Dr. Lees says, I have come to the conclusion that the belief in alcohol as food or as medicine, is a superstition, one and indivisible, and I venture to affirm, after thirty years of close observation and experience, that unless the delusion be dispelled, it will stand as a most powerful obstacle in the path of practical reform and permanent progress. I am ready to concede that so long as the belief remains, however latent, that alcohol has the capacity to strengthen, so long will the world continue to resort to such a pleasure inspiring agent of restoration from weakness and low spirits. Doubtless, that which gives strength must be good, and were the doctor's oft repeated and agreeable prescription anything but a fable and a fallacy, I should be the last person to

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Will anyone calculate how many out of our fifty millions of people, go to their beds perfectly sober every night in the year ?



object to their practice. But alcohol has no such power for food ; it neither is food, nor can help in the remotest degree to the deposit and assimilation of food. And let men call it what they please—stimulant, tonic, narcotic—everything by turns, and nothing long—unless it can become assimilated by the normal blood—the natural and exclusive source of power—its DIETETIC USE must remain a delusion, an imposture and a snare. Even in disease it can only contribute to aggravate and perpetuate the natural waste of constitutional vitality, which is displaying itself in the increased complexity of disease, and the progress of idiocy and insanity, and which is apparent enough even to the more intellectual conductors of the public press in their lucid intervals.

Dr. Pye Smith more than thirty years ago said “ the prescription of some medical men,

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Are men fit to make laws, fit to pass judgment, who are so drunk they can scarcely command their feet, much less their speech?

too careless of physical and moral results, had given great impulse to spirit drinking, and had caused an estimate to be attached to spiritous liquors beyond their value as a medicinal drug. A few weeks ago I revisited a little town after an interval of several years, and on inquiring after an old teetotaler of thirty years standing—the postmaster in the place—the answer was, “For a trifling ailment the doctor insisted that he should drink alcoholics ; he did, and never gave up until he had killed himself.”

Sir Henry Holland, in his medical notes, thus speaks of wine : “ We have not less assurance that it is in numerous other cases habitually injurious in relation both to the digestive organs, and to the functions of the brain. The medical practitioner is greatly too indulgent on this point to the weakness of those with whom he deals.”

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The ocean is made of drops. So is the great whirlpool of poverty made by a multitude of drinks, a dram at a time.

Mr. Maguire, in his "Life of Father Matthew" says, "Father Matthew, in the very prime of his work, when I first induced him to visit England, often and bitterly condemned the reckless prescription of whiskey as causing relapses amongst his converts.

The Rev. Franklin Spencer, L. D. D., once said: "It is with much sorrow I observe that MEDICAL MEN ARE THE GREAT PROMOTERS OF DRUNKENNESS in this land; they are always recommending strongales, porter, and brandy to invalids."

The Rev. J. H. Irwin says: "The number of men, in other respects intelligent, who have been turned out of the good way by the doctors, is astounding. I have had to resist steadfast in the faith that under no conceivable circumstances is alcohol indispensable, or I too, should long ago have

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If every man will do the little he can with the man who is always buttoned up under his vest, we shall soon have better times everywhere and a restricted appetite for strong drink.

gone after my brethren in the ministry, who were once as enthusiastic teetotalers as myself. I have been again and again told, that in my case alcohol was NECESSARY—but I have lived without it.”

At the Temperance convention held in Saratoga in which forty-two states were represented, a report was adopted which contained the following statement:

“ In view of the evil effects often known to follow the use of alcoholic medicines, this convention respectfully but earnestly requests all engaged in this honored and influential profession, to substitute other articles in the place of alcohol, so far as in their judgment it can be wisely done.

The venerable E. C. Delavan, in commenting on this report, said that “ the Physicians, by their practice of prescribing alcoholics,

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Look at the masses, the wronged victims of the license law! It should be a dreaded thought to those engaged in the vending of strong drink, to contemplate the human wrecks they have created.

were killing more men than any other class.”

The Hon. Gerritt Smith said: “Now that they had come to see that the medical use of intoxicating drinks was working great mischief, and multiplying drunkards with fearful rapidity, that evil must be assailed.”

Professor Palmer believed that nine-tenths of the prescriptions of alcoholic drinks were unnecessary and injurious; but in certain extreme cases, alcohol might be used on the same principle that the most virulent poisons are.”

Rev. Wm. W. Allen, M. A., in a paper read before the London clerical conference, states: Often when visiting my parishioners on their dying beds, I have found them so half stupefied with drink, so stupidly apathetic from this sole cause, that my ministrations were in vain, the sounds of heaven and hell fell alike unheeded on their

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Reader, it is you I am addressing; you who may be commenting on the folly of these pages. How much are you doing by the sin of o mission?

ears, and insensible of their state, they frequently sank into eternity in a state of partial intoxication caused by the doses of gin and brandy given according to the statements of the surrounding friends by order of the medical men.

DO NOT ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS CREATE DISEASE?

Dr. Edward Smith, of London, says :  
“ Since alcohol in every form acts as a disturbing agent in health, its use in disease must tend to injury.”

Dr. C. B. Williams says, “ There is probably in this country, no source of disease more fertile than this. Besides many disorders directly excited by it, it predisposes to attacks of fever, erysipelas, dysentery, cholera, dropsy, and rheumatic and urinary diseases ; and if it does not increase proneness to inflammatory disorders, disposes

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Your example is much more telling than your prayers or your sermons. Let your heart be sincere and pure before God, as you wish the world to believe it.

such affections to unfavorable terminations, and causes many a victim to sink after accidents and operations which would have been comparatively trifling affairs in more sober subjects. Nor can we wonder at the pernicious effects of this kind of excess, when we consider the weakened state of function and structure which stimulating drinks induce especially in the organs which they most directly affect, the stomach, liver, kidneys, blood, heart and brain. The unsound state of these organs thus induced, peculiarly impairs the powers of the body to resist, or throw off disease."

He further adds, "When taken only or chiefly with food, not as a substitute for it, but as a constituent of general free living, fermented liquors contribute to the production of an abundance of ill-assimilated over-heated blood; which either finds

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Consider the whole country as one large family, and the government as the father, granting licenses to his sons to become debauchees, murderers and beggars.

its vent in eruptions on the surface or in local hemorrhages or fluxes, or causes various functional disorders, such as palpitation, vertigo, stupor, dyspepsia and bilious attacks ; or sometimes gout and gravel. The latter results more commonly follow when the beverages contain much free acid, as well as an abundance of spirit, as is the case with port wine, rum punch, and hard strong beer. The less acid malt liquors, ale and porter, tend rather to induce liver disorders, and an abundant deposition of fat in the body."

Dr. Lee remarks that the confessions of the most eminent chemists, physicians, and physiologists in the world, including many who have had the shortsightedness to carp at the doctrines of teetotalism—that alcohol is an agent utterly foreign to the human body and its normal wants—one that never

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Because people have depraved appetites, is no good argument for selling that which would injure them and the state.



gives power like food, nor aids circulation like water, nor produces heat like oil, nor purifies like fresh air, nor helps elimination like exercise—an agent, the sole, perpetual and inevitable effects of which are to arrest blood development, to retain waste matter, to irritate mucous and other tissues, to thicken normal juices, to impede digestion, to lower animal heat, to deaden nervous filament to kill molecular life, and to waste through the excitement it creates in heart and head, the grand controlling forces of the nerves and brain.”

Dr. Beddoes, Carrick and Cheyne, and Sir Astley Cooper declared that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms.

Dr. Chambers says, “On the whole we may conclude that the effect of continued small doses of alcohol is to diminish vital metamorphosis, to make it irregular, and to

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The revenue derived from licenses don't pay one-quarter the cost of caring for the criminals the whiskey and beer produce. A most foolish speculation!

induce in healthy people, the only necessity for evacuation. What I wish particularly to remark is, that the primary as well as the secondary action, is a diminution of vitality in the nervous system.

#### ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS IMPAIR VITALITY.

Professor Schultz, of Berlin, in his microscopical experiments on the blood, has stated that, "Alcohol stimulates the blood discs to an increased and unnatural contraction, which induces their premature death. The declorization of the vesticles is gradual, and more or less perfect, according to the quantity of alcohol used."

Dr. W. Beaumont, after his experiments on digestion performed on St. Martin, who had an orifice in his stomach, says, "The

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Fifty years ago New York had comparatively no beggars; now they are to be met in every street, day and night. Almost every one is the victim of drink. Even the little children beggars beg for their drunken fathers and mothers.

whole class of alcoholic liquors, whether simply fermented or distilled, may be considered as narcotics, producing very little difference in their ultimate effects on the system."

Justus Von Liebig, in 1844, said, "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fibre, or any part which is the seat of the vital principle." The circulation will appear accelerated at the expense of the force available for voluntary motion; but without the production of a greater amount of mechanical force. These drinks promote the change of matter in the body, and are consequently attended by an inward loss of power, which ceases to be productive, because it is not employed in overcoming outward difficulties—i. e., in working.

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An important branch of trade! O, heavens! Is there nothing else for them to do than make beer and wine and whiskey? And potatoes three dollars a barrel!

In reference to the use of beer for the poor clad laborer, Liebig remarks, "Spirits by their action on the nerves, enable him to make up the deficient power at the expense of his body, which ought naturally to have been employed a day later. He draws, so to speak, a bill on his health, which must be always renewed, because for want of means he cannot take it up; he consumes his capital instead of his interest and the result is, the inevitable bankruptcy of his body."

Dr. W. Brinton, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital says, "Careful observation leaves little doubt that a moderate dose of beer or wine would, in most cases, at once diminish the maximum weight which a healthy person could lift, to something below his teetotal

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"Be more conservative," say you? "Ah, please kill whiskey and brandy, but do let our dear good lager and home-made wines alone!" Go search the prisons and poorhouses; see the tens of thousands that waste their wages on lager, leaving their families destitute.

standard. In like manner it is not too much to say that mental acuteness, accuracy of perception and delicacy of the senses are all so far opposed by alcohol, as that the maximum efforts of each are incompatible with the ingestion of any moderate quantity of fermented liquid. A single glass will often suffice to take the edge off both mind and body, and to reduce their capacity to something below their perfection of work."

Professor Lehman says, "We cannot, therefore, believe that alcohol, theine, etc., which produce such powerful reactions on the nervous system, belong to the class of substances capable of contributing toward the maintenance of the vital functions."

Prof. Von Moleschott, of Erlangen, says, "Alcohol does not effect any direct restitu-

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If the churches did not fear to serve God openly and above board, they could rise up, as one man, and blot out effectually and forever the heinous sin of licensing the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors.

tion, nor deserve the name of an alimentary principle."

Dr. Michel Levy in his treatise on hygiene says :

"The influence of alcohol upon the nervous system, and particularly upon the brain, is manifest by a progressive but constant series of symptoms, which in different degrees of intensity, are reproduced in all individuals. These constitute a true poisoning, and this morbid state is exhibited under three phases—sur-excitation, perturbation, abolition of the cerebro-spinal functions."

Dr. Edward Smith, F. R. S., performed a series of experiments, which were recorded in the Philosophical Transaction. Among his conclusions are the following: "Alcohol is probably not transformed, and does not increase the production of heat by its own

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Do you realize that actual "dead drunk" is not the only evil? Most the murders are not done by the "dead drunk" man, but by such as are a little "boozy" over their beer or wine.

chemical action. The action of the skin is lessened and the sensation of warmth increased."

It interferes with alimentation.

Its power to lessen the salivary secretion must impede the due digestion of starch.

It greatly lessens muscular power.

There is no evidence that it increases nervous influence, whilst there is much evidence that it lessens the nervous power, as shown by the mind and muscles.

Alcohol is not a true food ; and it neither warms nor sustains the body by the elements of which it is composed.

Professors Lallemand, Perrin and Duroy, after a series of experiments, express the following conclusion :

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You don't care, eh! You don't drink, ah! Then, if you are prosperous you are taxed more for prisons and poor-houses than are those who do drink. When you see an incendiary setting fire to your neighbor's barn, shall you say, "O, it's none of my business!"

“Facts establish, from a physiological point of view, a line of demarkation between alcohol and foods. These latter restore the forces without the organism betraying, by disturbed function or by outward agitation, the labour of repair, which is accomplished silently in the roof of the tissues. Alcohol, on the other hand, immediately provokes, even in a moderate dose, an excitement which extends through the entire economy.”

Dr. T. K. Chamber, in his clinical lectures, says: A stimulant is usually held to be something which spurs on an animal to a more vigorous performance of its duties. It seems doubtful if on the healthy nervous system this is ever the effect of alcohol, even in the most moderate doses, and for the shortest periods of time.

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I often wondered at the great prosperity and thrift of the Shakers. They have no rum shops; they waste no labor in polluting their people. All of them engage in useful employment. Would that other people did so, too!



Dr. Bedford Broom states, "It is clear that WE MUST CEASE TO REGARD ALCOHOL AS IN ANY SENSE AN ALIMENT, inasmuch as it goes out as it went in, and does not, so far as we know, leave any of its substance behind it.

The Medico-Chirurgical Review for July, 1861, says :

"We think that the evidence, so far as it has yet gone, shows the action of alcohol upon life to be consistent and uniform in all its phases, and to BE ALWAYS EXHIBITED AS AN ARREST TO VITALITY."

Dr. Markham, in the British Medical Journal, says: Alcohol is to all intents a foreign agent, which the body gets rid of as it can, and that it tends more to poison than to feed the body of man. It is not a supporter of combustion. It does not prevent the wear

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It is easy enough to grumble about high taxes, but, then, you know the criminal lawyers and criminal courts and prisons must be paid for. And you grant licenses to make drunkards, who give you their answer in blood.

and tear of the tissues. Part and probably the whole of it escapes from the body, and none of it so far as we know, is assimilated, or serves for the purposes of nutrition. It is therefore not a food in the eye of science.

Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F. R. S., physician to Kings County Hospital, says : Alcohol does not act as food ; it does not nourish tissues ; it may diminish waste by altering the consistence and chemical properties of fluids and solids. It cuts short the life of rapidly growing cells or causes them to live more slowly. This view accounts for the shrivelling of the hepatic cells, the shrinking of the secretive structure and the increased hardness and condensation of the entire liver which result from the continued bathing of gland structure in blood loaded with alcohol.

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Darker and darker from year to year, grows the appalling cloud ; deeper and more blunt the train of villainy marks its way. Why, think you, men are murdered every day, and the world sneers, and says, 'Twas whiskey ! Then go and grant another license !

It accords with the gradual shrinking and condensation of tissues which occur in persons who have long been accustomed to excess.

The Saturday Review says: Punch and Port wine have done their work, and we bear the penalty of past ancestral joviality in the shape of an exaggeration of nervous sensibility and all its attendant miseries.

Dr. Carpenter, of London, says: "The whole medical art is based upon experience; and the value of any remedy can only be fairly tested by the omission of it in some of the cases in which it has been reputed to be most successful. Nothing can be stronger than the reputation which alcoholic stimu-

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How many little bits of boys and even girls inherit such a taste for intoxicating drinks that they will steal in order to appease their craving! And the courts sentence them to reformatories! Think of it! Little criminals from no fault of their own! Yes, our government granted licenses to sell the liquor to such children's parents!

lants have acquired, as affording efficient aid in the maintenance of the bodily strength under circumstances calculated to exhaust it; and yet the most unimpeachable testimony has shown the fallacy of this opinion, and has put universal experience quite in the wrong. So it has sometimes happened that medical men have assured staunch teetotalers that they would die unless they admitted alcohol into their system as a medicine; but the patient being obstinate, did neither, thus falsifying the prediction in a very unexpected measure, and proving that the experience of doctors is not more infallible than that of the public."

#### ALCOHOL IN THE TREATMENT OF FEVERS.

Alcoholic stimulants in some form have

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A reporter was told by a liquor seller that "Rum was no good. It was bad for all; bad for the man who sold it, and bad for the man who used it. In the end it gets them both." This is honest testimony. Let other saloon keepers speak their minds, and they will doubtless condemn the trade. Then why not leave it?

been considered indispensable in the treatment of all forms of continued FEVER. Many of the ablest physicians both in this country and in Europe have become convinced that the medical profession has been laboring under a delusion in regard to the use of stimulants in these diseases.

Dr. Adam Dodds, of Worcester, many years ago denounced the stimulant and drug treatment as a destructive error. He says: "In the state of excitement they produce the most fatal mischief. The Treatment generally adopted for cure, I believe, is one cause of its fatality. Bark, wine and brandy, I have no hesitation in saying, have destroyed more lives in the country than the sword. If the patients were allowed to follow their own inclinations in drinking copiously of cold water, exposing the body to

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Many keepers of whiskey shops have families. Such a disgrace attaches to the business, that no matter how much money they gather from the trade, they run through with it and the family goes to ruin.

cold air, and continually immersing it in cold water, and frequently applying cold water to the head, they would stand some chance of recovery.

Dr. Cheyne says : “ With many an unfortunate patient the immediate cause of death was not the fever, but intoxication during fever, while all who escaped were supposed to owe their recovery to wine.”

Dr. Billing says : “ In typhus we should avoid stimulants as much as possible, inasmuch as the nervous centres being in a state of congestion, neither they nor other organs have their power increased by them.”

Dr. Thomas Beaumont says : “ I am now more convinced than ever, that during convalescence wine is unnecessary, and that patients recover from sickness very well (and I now may say better) without it. In my own

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The liquor saloons in the cities occupy the corners of the streets, wherever possible. They are frequent in almost every block, and some squares contain nothing but drinking places and kindred hells. Count them.

experience, which has extended over nearly thirty years, I have almost invariably rejected the use of wine in the treatment of a fever, for early in my professional life I was engaged in a close attendance of some months on a class of patients most of whom could not afford to procure wine, in a populous village where typhus fever ranged from the ordinary form of continued fever, down to the worst kind of typhus gravior. The number of cases, and the severity of the symptoms were truly frightful. I made a virtue of necessity, and contrary to my professional prejudices proceeded in almost every case without a drop of wine. The result proved almost propitious, the rate of mortality being lower than I ever remember in an equal number of cases. From that period I have regarded the use of stimulants in

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The custom of offering wine to friends who call at New Years, should be discouraged. Examples of the evil effects of this habit on this day, are too numerous and too disgusting to mention.

fever, and especially alcoholic stimulants, with considerable distrust. The truth is it is a treacherous stimulant, and though it may rouse the depressed powers for a time, is invariably followed by a corresponding collapse."

Dr. Wilks of Guys Hospital in the "London Lancet," of February, 1855, says, in relation to the treatment of typhoid fever: "A few cases which I have seen end fatally have been those in which a large amount of stimulant was given from the commencement of the disease; and what perhaps is even more to the point, the withdrawal of stimulus, in some cases where it was adopted as the method of treatment has been attended with

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The curse of alcohol strangely and in a most lamentable form asserted itself in the case of the eight-year-old child who wandered into a Spring street distillery on Sunday afternoon, and drank from a pail containing the drippings from a faucet of a barrel of whiskey. The little fellow was thirsty, and under the impression that the liquor was water, swallowed enough of it to throw him into convulsions, that resulted fatally on Tuesday night.—News.



the most decided advantage. The only two cases which I have seen fatal of late, have been those of two students, to whom a large amount of stimulant was given, and who had the care of the most assiduous nurses."

Dr. Joseph Mulreany says in regard to the treatment of scarlet fever, no wine or brandy is to be given on any account. Merely for drink, cold water, a tablespoonful at a time, barley water, effervescing lemonade and water in equal parts and milk and water. The patient should have perfect quietude and for food thick barley water, arrow root and boiled milk."

Dr. R. D. Mussey says in regard to the treatment of continued fever: "Under the stimulant practice, trains of morbid symptoms are often aggravated, and new centres of irritation established, which if not suffi-

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Is any man so lost to shame and responsibility as to say the facts in this book do not concern him? And if so, has such a man a right to vote?

cient to destroy the patient, prolong the period of the fever, and frequently cause relapses, or a lingering convalescence."

Dr. W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Physics in the University of Glasgow, accumulated large statistics, and published them in the "Lancet," of March 12, 1864. They are in regard to the treatment of typhus fever. He says: "The habitual exhibition of drugs and stimulants has a great tendency to mask the disease, to disturb or retard the crisis, and to increase the mortality. I venture to put it forward as a law, that in a large proportion of cases, typhus fever left to its natural course, and treated with abundant milk diet, and without drugs or stimulants, will have its natural crisis before the twelfth day. To give wine, whiskey and beef tea, while withholding milk is simply, in my opinion, to de-

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Is this a trifling matter? If war killed as many people and burdened the state with criminals as rum does, the people would run riot against the laws

stroy your patient ; and the more wine or whiskey you give, while withholding milk, the more sure you will be to destroy your patient soon, because you are thereby superseding natural appetite (or what remains of it) for a nourishing and wholesome diet, by a diet, if it can be so called, which poisons the blood, and checks the secretions, and alters for the worse the whole tone of the nervous system, and of the digestion and assimilation.

#### STIMULANTS POSITIVELY INJURIOUS IN CHOLERA.

Dr. E. L. Fox, physician to the Bristol Infirmary, states : The statistics of large prisons prove negatively that which almost all of the carefully recorded cases in civil and military hospitals prove positively, that cholera comes on during the persistence in, and not

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You know it is true, but you do not care? You can't help it? Why can't you? The question of prohibition will be voted on soon, so make up your mind you will serve God and not the liquor ring.

from the sudden removal of the accustomed stimulants.

Cholera is another disease in which alcoholic stimulants were thought indispensable as a remedy. The confidence of the medical profession has greatly changed in that respect.

Dr. G. Johnson says: Stimulants have been given, and given freely and boldly; and the result has been a very general conviction, that in the stage of collapse they are not only useless, but positively injurious. Again and again have I seen a patient grow colder, and his pulse diminish in volume and power, after a dose of brandy, and apparently as a direct result of the brandy. The very general conviction as to the worse than uselessness of alcoholic stimulants in the

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Why don't you, ministers, call a meeting of yourselves and try and strengthen one another in favor of Godliness? Put your feet right down and declare that every communicant in your church engaged in it shall give up this murderous business,

collapse of cholera is the more to be relied upon, inasmuch as it has been forced upon men's minds in opposition to preconceived notions and prevailing theories.

Dr. Braittwaite in his tract on cholera says : Avoid all alcoholic stimulants, they are generally injurious ; a combination of compound spirit of ammonia with chloric ether, is one of the safest and best stimulants we possess.

Dr. Bullar says : Cold water is one of the best remedies. The less stimulants, opium, and other violent treatment, so much the milder will be the reaction and consequent fever.

Dr. Pidduck, of London, says : Of eighty-six cases in the stage of collapse, sixteen only proved fatal ; and scarcely one would have died, if I had been there to prevent

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Young woman, have you considered that he to whom you are betrothed has his blood poisoned by wine or beer, and that heirs born of him will come into being uncontaminated ?

them from taking brandy and laudanum, which counteracted the effect of the treatment I gave."

Dr. H. Greenwood says : Admitting air freely, satisfying the thirst by giving cold water in small quantities at a time, frequently repeated in avoiding all stimulants, whether internal or external, heat and friction especially included, and applying cloths wrung out of cold water to the parts affected by cramps, instead of rubbing them. After the early attack in 1878-9 I saw no patient sink under it.

Dr. Markham, in the British Medical Review, says ; If it be true, that stimulants invariably increase the obstruction in the lungs, as shown by the increase of the evil symptoms of collapse which so invariably attends the administration then surely we

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Do you preach the gospel and won't preach against this great curse lest you offend a parishioner engaged in the liquor traffic ?

have indication for the avoidance of another fatal error,—the giving of brandy and other alcoholic stimulants ; for according to Dr. Johnson, brandy and opium so far from being of service, are highly prejudicial to the cholera patient.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. Dickenson, in his volume on Medicine and Hygiene, says : Alcohol replaces more actively vital materials by oil and fibrous tissue ; it substitutes suppuration for new growth ; it promotes gaseous and earthly change, it helps time to produce the effects of age and in a word is the genius of degeneration.

Dr. Richardson has shown that the chief influence of a stimulant is that by its action on the organic nervous chain, it produces paralysis of those nerves which supply the

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The costly drinking palace is licensed to make noble statesmen gibbering idiots.

blood vessels. The heart beats faster because the contractile force of extreme vessels is weakened, and so there is less resistance than natural. It gives evidence not of increased, but wasted power.

Dr. Hammond says : The effect of alcoholic liquors had on the nervous centers starts them directly in the path of nervous exhaustion.

Dr. Richardson says : As its direct action is to lessen nervous force, and as it is an irritant of nervous tissue, it is difficult to dissociate its vaunted nerve stimulation from nerve irritation.

Dr. Wood says : Pathology appears and tells us that alcohol coagulates albumen, and that it acts upon digestive fluids in a disturbing rather than in a beneficial way.

Dr. Parks says : It is often used at the

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The "respectable" sample-room is licensed to increase the taxes required to support the poverty and crime its "business" produces.



expense of organic validity and causes chronic impairment of function.

Dr. Ezra Hunt says: Facts of pathology as to brain and nerves and stomach and lungs, have of late come in upon us too rapidly for this. Fatty and febrile degenerations in every organ of secretion, warn us as to the serious import of the embarrassments, which it is the normal tendency of alcohol to initiate and confirm.

In Cameron's work on Hygiene, he says: In candor it must be admitted that many eminent physicians deny the efficacy of alcohol in the treatment of any kind of disease, and some assert it is worse than useless.

Dr. Chamois says: Alcohol causes three-fourths of the chronic illness which the medical man has to treat.

The foregoing statements from some of the leading medical men in this country and Europe ought to have some influence in de-

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Every clean person is taxed to support the poverty and crime turned out from the "corner."

termining the question whether alcoholic stimulants have any great value as a remedy for diseases. If they are to be used in the treatment of diseases, they certainly should be be classed with drugs and poisons and only used in cases of absolute necessity. It is the opinion of many eminent medical men that the time will soon come when by a better knowledge of the laws of Physiology and Hygiene and a more extended application of Hygienic agents that not only alcohol, but almost all other forms of drug poisons can be dispensed with in the treatment of diseases.

Whether the time ever arrives or not, there seems to be abundance of testimony to show that alcohol is not the valuable remedy in the treatment of diseases which eminent physicians have heretofore claimed it to be, and that in nine cases out of ten, it does more harm than good.

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Do you not ask God to give you light, and lead you to do good? And yet, you say you have no interest in the liquor question!

## IS ALCOHOL AN ELEMENT OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM ?

Now, if the chemist submits the various tissues of the different organs and structures of the body to analysis, he finds that they are composed of certain organic and inorganic substances or elements. If he submits the blood to chemical analysis, he finds that it also contains organic and inorganic elements that are nearly identical with those found in the various tissues of the body.

If the chemist examines a certain quantity of blood, he finds that out of one thousand parts 495.595, or nearly one-half, is corpuscles.

In the plasma, he finds the following substances :

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Many a congressman sells his vote through intoxication when he committed himself to the lobbyists. (Keep this secret to yourself.)

Water, albumen, fibrin, seroline, cholesterine, oleate, margerate, and stearate of soda, chloride of sodium and potassium, carbonate, sulphate, phosphate and free soda, carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of potassa, sulphate of magnesia, iron and undetermined extractive matters in various proportions.

Water and albumen constitute nearly nine-tenths of the plasma. Now, if he submits the various tissues of the body to analysis, he finds in them the various elements above enumerated that are found in the plasma of the blood.

One thing should be carefully noticed that is, in all of the anatomical, physiological, microscopical, and chemical examinations, that the healthy human blood and tissues have as yet been submitted to, no alcoholic stimulants in any form, have been found as one of the constituent elements of which they are made up.

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The "family entrance" is the side door by which little children and women find their way to hell.

Alcohol is not a natural or essential part of the structure of any of the solids or fluids of the body. It constitutes no part of bones, muscles, brain, nerves, integuments, organs, glands, membranes, or tissues in the body, neither does it form any portion, either of the corpuscles or plasma of the blood, or fluid of the body. This is true of the blood and tissues of all animals as well as of human beings.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

If a chemical analysis is made of any of the various kinds of food eaten by either human beings or animals, we find in these organic or inorganic elements which go to make the blood, and the various tissues of their bodies, although they exist in somewhat different forms from that in which they are found in the living structures. Among the organic elements of food are : Fibrin, albu-

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Licensed to make devoted wives and mothers sorrowing invalids.

men, albuminose, caseine, mucosine, pancreatine, pepsine, globuine, musculine, osteine, cartilagine, elasticine, keratine, crystalline, all of which are found in the tissues of the body.

Among the inorganic principles in foods we find: Oxygen, hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, sulphuretted hydrogen, water, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa, sulphate of potassa and lime, hydrochlorate of ammonia, carbonate of magnesia, and bi-carbonate of soda.

These inorganic substances, however, cannot be used as nutriment to any great extent, except when presented in an organized form.

It should be noticed in this connection that no analysis of any kind of food used by hu-

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Licensed to tax the honest workman to support a vice he does not vote against.

man beings, or even by other animals, has yet revealed the fact that it contains alcohol in any form.

#### HOW ALCOHOL IS FORMED.

Alcohol is obtained only by the decomposition and destruction of those properties of foods which are essential to the maintenance of human life. It is procured by fermentation and distillation, which is essentially a rotting, decomposing, and evaporating process. The life-giving and health-sustaining properties found in food are destroyed in generating or distilling alcohol. From the beginning of the process in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors until their final consumption and destruction by man, it is one constant life-destroying process. Grains and fruits, and various organic substances are destroyed in its manufacture, and human beings by the million are annually destroyed

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Licensed to burden a frugal home with a drunkard's care.

by its use. Alcohol is not a special creation of the Almighty ; it is an invention of man. We find no springs, or wells, or brooks or rivers or lakes from which it bubbles and flows. It does not spring out of the ground, grow on trees or fall in showers from the clouds of heaven, like the waters, grains and fruits which the Creator has provided for the health and comfort and sustenance of human beings.

Alcohol is a product of vinous fermentation, which consists in the decomposition of grape or cane sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol. It is also generated when ether (oxide or ethel), separated from its combinations, comes into contact with water. Alcohol is obtained in a diluted state (ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors) by distillation from any liquid in which vinous fermentation

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The Board of Managers of the Trinity Church corporation have decided that in future none of their property should be leased for liquor selling. A good example. Who will follow it?



has taken place, such as wine, beer, etc.

When it is extracted from wine and other fruit fermentations it is called brandy. When obtained from a fermented infusion of wheat, rye, barley or potatoes, it makes whiskey; when rectified with turpentine it is called common gin; when rectified with juniper berries it makes Holland gin. Rum is obtained from the distillation of molasses. Rataffa from sugar cane juice. Arrack from rice and cocoanuts. Kirschwasser (cherry water) from crushed cherries. A beverage used extensively in some parts of Europe, is obtained from plums.

Brandy, gin, rum and whiskey contain from fifty to fifty-five per cent. of alcohol; other forms of liquors contain from two and one-half to fifty per cent. of alcohol.

The peculiar taste given to different kinds of liquors is due to fusil oil, ethereal oils,

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The corner saloon is licensed to fill its street with drunkenness, poverty and crime.

oil of juniper, oleanthic, ether, and various other oils found in them.

By a rectification of ardent spirits, proof spirits, officinal alcohol, and absolute alcohol are obtained.

Stilie says alcohol is poison to all animals.

Dr. Fountain wet leeches in alcohol and they died in two or three minutes, and when partially immersed in it, the part of the body which it touched was paralyzed. Forty drops given to a frog will prove fatal in forty minutes, but when injected under the skin it died in one minute. If the leg of a frog is dipped in alcohol it becomes paralyzed.

If alcohol be introduced into the stomach, or bowels or tissues of a turtle it destroys life at once.

It paralyzes fish when a small quantity is put into the water in which they swim.

Orfilee injected eight drachms of alcohol into the cellular tissues of a dog ; he became

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The groggery is licensed to deprive the children of its vicinity of a father's care and earnings.

giddy, staggered, ran wildly about, frequently falling, at last he vomited billious matter, lay motionless and finally died.

Many experiments have been tried upon dogs, horses and other animals, and in all cases they were attacked with symptoms of general disturbance of all the processes of life, and if much alcohol was used with disease and death.

Alcohol is an irritant and destructive poison to all animal and vegetable life.

#### ITS EFFECTS UPON THE MOUTH.

When alcohol is taken into the mouth it at first produces a peculiar puckering feeling, accompanied by a smarting sensation over the whole mucus surface, even extending up into the nose. It causes an increased secretion of saliva and of fluids from all the glands

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You are burdened down with heavy taxes, and with the corruption of our law makers. Do you not realize that through liquor, and at drunken champagne suppers this corruption feeds itself?

of the mouth, and of thickened and watery mucus.

Dr. Lancereaux, of Paris, says :

“The salivary glands of the mouth have been found to be soft, yellowish, and having their tissues manifestly infiltrated by granulated fatty degeneration, caused by the use of alcohol.”

Dr. Aitkin, of London, says :

“Alcoholic liquids, when taken pure and in small quantities, occasion a burning sensation in the throat and a feeling of tightness and constriction in the epigastrium.”

When habitually used, alcoholic stimulants naturally interfere with the secretions of the salivary glands, alter the constituent properties of the saliva, and thus materially interfere with the digestion of all forms of food containing starch,

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By war and whiskey we have destroyed two and a half million Indians since the establishment of this republic. But then we are Christians (?).

which requires the alkaline properties of saliva to digest them properly.

#### ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE STOMACH.

Dr. Trousseau, a celebrated French physician, says :

“Scarcely are alcoholic substances taken into the system before they exercise an action upon the stomach, and then in a less degree upon the intestines ; they are absorbed to great extent by the veins of the stomach ; they pass through the portal system into the liver, into the right side of the heart, and thus into the pulmonary artery. They pass from the lesser into the greater circulation, and then act especially upon the whole lining of the arteries and upon the tissues of different organs.”

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The liquor men pay for such newspaper notices as this,—“The prohibition law in Maine and other places, where it has been tried, is a failure ; more liquor drunk there now than before.” Many people do not see through it, and, so, swallow it as gospel truth.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE ALCOHOL TAKEN INTO  
THE BODY.

A series of experiments have been made by scientists with the view of ascertaining what becomes of the alcohol after being taken into the human stomach. These experimenters have come to the conclusion that alcohol is neither transformed into tissues nor destroyed in the living body, but that all taken in is excreted unchanged, so that this substance has no claim to be regarded as a producer of heat or as a true food, but must be placed in the same category as medicines and poisons. It is expelled from the body as a poison to be got rid of.

Dr. Wm. Aiken, of London, says, "All the observations and inquiries on the subject tend to the conclusion that alcohol passes through the body unaltered in form, and does

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If the priests, ministers and rabbis were to unite together to-day to put down the intoxicating liquor traffic they could have its use entirely abolished in one year.

not, so far as we know, leave any of its substances behind."

Morris, Perrine, and others, state that alcohol is not digested or decomposed in traversing the organism, but, during the whole period of its sojourn in the tissues, it is alcohol, and as alcohol acts on them, and as alcohol is expelled.

#### ITS EFFECT UPON THE LIVER.

After alcohol is taken to the stomach it is immediately absorbed and passes into the portal circulation. Dr. Trosseau says :

"The liver is the first organ in the track of the circulation, and the whole quantity of alcohol absorbed passes through it. Moreover, it is not a very vascular organ, but one in which the blood sojourns a long time for the requirement of biliary secretions. The liver, more than any other organ, is affected

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In order to be a successful candidate one needs only to cry out liberty unto all men to follow any avocation they choose.

by its use. There are two kinds of lesions in the tissues of the liver arising from alcoholic substances ; it may undergo fatty degeneration, or it may be the seat of chronic inflammation. In the former case it is steatosis ; in the latter cirrhosis. In steatosis the liver is enlarged in volume, pale in color, and the hepatic cells are inflated with fat.

It materially interferes with the functions of the liver, by changing the action of the cells that secrete the bile, and thus preventing the bile from being eliminated from the blood. Hence it is that jaundice is a frequent disease amongst habitual users of alcohol in any of its forms.

#### EFFECTS UPON THE ARTERIES.

After passing from the stomach to the liver, going slowly through the portal circu-

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Even drunkards, rumsellers and licensers have lucid spells in which they curse the whole business.



lation, alcohol passes into the pulmonary arteries and from them into the lungs. In these arteries it often creates an inflammation known as arteritis. Dr. Laucerroux says :

“ There exists a form of arteritis which is characterized anatomically by membranous formations on the interior of the vessels. This form of arteritis, which I have often met with in the pulmonary artery, may determine to a great extent and in a manner altogether mechanical, coagulation of the blood, leading to obstruction of the artery and death.”

The habitual use of alcohol often causes an inflammatory condition of the whole arterial system, and emboli sometimes form, blocking up the arteries, and subsequent gangrene may arise in those parts of the body in which the circulation is cut off.

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How long, how long, O Jehovih, must our people suffer? How can they be aroused to see their own degradation?

Mussey and Huss say: "Throughout the entire arterial system traces are to be found of the ravages committed by the passage and contact of alcohol. Particles of membranes, more or less thick, irregular in shape, and formed of cellular tissues, are found in them."

Dr. Peters says: "The irritant presence of alcohol circulating from artery to arterial branch, and from arterial branch to capillaries, produces everywhere similar primary disorders and consecutive lesions, varying according to the resisting power of the vessels."

#### INFLUENCE UPON THE LUNGS.

Alcohol, when taken into the stomach, is absorbed so quickly and passes so directly from the stomach and liver into the lungs, that it cannot but exert a deleterious effect

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To liquor are we, as a people, responsible to God, for having destroyed the Indian race.

upon these organs. A small portion of alcohol leaves the body at every exhalation of the lungs, and its odor is readily detected in the breath. Trousseau says :

“It is impossible for the lungs to remain constantly in contact with the alcoholic substances without their delicate tissues being injured. This is in reality what does occur in drunkards. Every variety of pulmonary disease is met with, from congestion to inflammation and consumption. Congestion is the first evil effect produced. The tissue of the lungs is flaccid, soft, and does not take in the air readily; they soon have a brownish color, followed by infiltration of the blood, and the disordered vessels may burst. There is difficulty of breathing, with a sensation of constriction in the chest, and a cough

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In the very poorest neighborhoods in our large cities the keepers of beer saloons and whiskey shops make fortunes. They get nearly all the money of the poor. They talk a great deal about liberty.

accompanied by expectorations of mucus streaked with blood, with a crackling, wheezy sound in breathing."

Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, is a disease frequently developed by the use of alcohol. This disease has its beginning in congestion caused by the irritation of the air cells or capillary vessels of the lungs, ending in inflammation, infiltration, rupture of vessels, rusty and bloody expectorations, terminating in suppuration or collapses.

Frequently when a person recovers from pneumonia, caused by alcoholic substances, a portion of one or more lobes of the lungs becomes indurated, or so hardened that no air passes through it, and becomes entirely useless. This condition necessarily leads to the formation of tubercular deposits in the structure of the lungs. In other words alcohol lays the foundation for consumption.

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How few there are who realize the difference between wholesome liberty and mischievous license !

Dr. Trosseau says, "Under the influence of a predisposition, on the one hand, and of a constant irritation of the lungs on the other, tubercules becomes developed."

Dr. Bell, of New York, says, "Pulmonary consumption dependent on alcoholism may be either chronic or galloping; and that is all I have to say on the subject."

Nearly all medical writers have come to similar conclusions to those above given.

#### THE INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON THE HEART.

It necessarily follows that any irritating substance like alcohol in the blood, must cause more or less disturbance in the action of the heart. Its first effect seems to be, to quicken its action by making it pulsate more rapidly.

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The liquor men pay for such newspaper notices as this,—“The best Indian is a dead Indian. All the Indian cares for is fire-water; you cannot make a Christian out of him.” The Indians have no distilleries.

Dr. Lanceroux says alcohol penetrates between the muscular fibres of the heart and induces weakness of this structure by the compression which it exerts upon them. Milky looking spots are observed on the surface. At a later period the fleshy tissues of the heart are yellowish, soft, and very flexible; at still later periods the muscular fibres are altered, then striated appearances are less manifest, and they have either become granular or fatty.

The lining of the heart is thickened, and the cellular tissues rendered exuberant by irritative congestion, and, as it were, partly suffocates the muscular tissue. The aortic valves have been found thickened with a white grayish deposit, and occasionally, to a slight extent, contracted and insufficient. Resulting from these diseases there will

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You have no interest in the liquor question? Do you realize that in a republic every citizen is responsible directly or indirectly for all the crimes that are committed?

necessarily follow organic diseases of the heart, such as enlargement, dilatation, palpitation, weakening of the walls, and softening of the tissues by fatty degeneration and other difficulties.

#### INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE KIDNEYS.

Next to the liver, probably no organ of the body is more susceptible to the poisonous influences of alcohol than are the kidneys. Trousseau says: "Next comes the kidneys, organs which are very vascular, and which, like the liver, preside over an important circulation a depurating an eliminating secretion. Hence, the kidneys are in prolonged contact with alcohol, and consequently we see them frequently and seriously compromised, although less so than the liver, for the reason that the liver is so traversed by the whole alcohol, while the kidneys only

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O Jehovih, Thou Living Presence, may the ministers and priests be aroused from their indifference to the ravages of intemperance!

receive that portion which has escaped from being thrown off by the lungs. Alcohol is peculiarly liable to develop a granular or fatty degeneration of the kidneys."

The kidneys undergo a similar change under the irritating action of the alcohol that the liver does. They may be contracted and hardened or enlarged or softened. Bright's disease of the kidneys is very frequently developed as a result of the use of alcoholic stimulants.

The following from Dr. Austin Flint, one of the most eminent physicians of New York, is a sample of the opinions of many distinguished members of the medical profession. He says :

"Alcoholism enters directly into the causation of many affections, such as cirrhosis

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In many streets of New York, little children are to be seen with pitchers of beer, taking it home to their drunken fathers and mothers. All this class are opposed to a prohibition law.



of the liver and dropsy of the peritoneum, fatty liver, epilepsy, muscular tremor, gastritis, pyrosis, various dyspeptic disorders, and the disorder of the kidneys, embraced under the name of Bright's disease. Indirectly alcoholism favors the production of nearly all diseases by lessening the power of resisting their causes, and contributing to their fatality by impairing the ability to tolerate and overcome them. The habitual use of alcohol produces a deleterious influence on the whole economy. The digestive powers are weakened, the appetite is impaired, the generative function decays, and the muscular system is enfeebled. The blood is impoverished, the nutrition imperfect and disordered, as shown by the flabbiness of the skin and muscles, emaciation or an abnormal accumulation of fat takes place, and soften-

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Why do the liquor men begin to concentrate together and to tax themselves in order to have laws enacted for the bettering of their laws and manufacturing? Do they not see the coming storm?

ing and destruction of structures are common results."

Dr. Thomas H. Tanner, of London, says :

"The pernicious effects of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants are found to be indurations of portions of the nervous centres, congestion of the respiratory organs, myloid and fatty degenerations of the liver, chronic inflammation and thickening of the walls of the stomach with disease of the substances of the heart and kidneys, cirrhosis, or gin-drinker's liver with all its powerful train of symptoms. It may lead to tubercular disease of the lungs by taking away all desire for food and so lessening the powers of life."

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE BRAIN  
AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The effects of alcohol on the brain and nervous system is, if possible, more dis-

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Times are hard indeed when a young man who does not smoke or drink is run down at the heel.

astrous than upon the other organs of the body. The large size of the arteries which lead from the heart to the brain indicate that a very large quantity of blood goes directly from the heart to the brain, to supply that organ with the nutrition required to enable it to perform its functions.

It is generally conceded by scientific men that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that the brain, like other organs is abundantly supplied with blood, in order that its functions may be properly performed. A healthy brain and healthy blood are therefore essential to a sound mind and clearness of thought, and to the most perfect enjoyment of human beings. Anything which impairs the normal, healthy quality of the blood, disturbs the natural functions of the brain, and necessarily causes perversion of thoughts, and morbid feeling, impairs the natural af-

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Is there any family in all the country but has its story of some drunken relative? How many, many, screen a drunken member that the world knows anything of?

fections, and produces inharmony and unhappiness.

One of the first effects of alcohol is to deteriorate the quality of the blood. It is an element, which, if introduced into the blood, prevents it from performing its true functions in the tissues of the body. The deleterious effects produced by alcohol in the blood are first observed upon the brain and cerebro-spinal nervous system. It not only impairs and destroys the mind, but it causes rapid disease of the brain and nerves.

Among the diseases of the brain and nervous system that can be directly traced to alcoholic poisoning are—congestion, inflammation, unbalanced circulation, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, softening of the brain and spinal cord, drunkenness, delirium tremens, idiocy, and insanity.

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It is a very respectable and profitable occupation to be a grantor of licenses to sell intoxicating beverages. The license makes the selling of it respectable, too. License to kill, to incite theft, robbery, murder!

Dr. Hickey, of London, says : " One of the first effects of alcohol is to quicken all the functions, giving a feeling of increased power, both mental and physical ; the modest man grows bold, the timid despises danger, the taciturn becomes garrulous, the imagination enjoys a livelier flow of thought ; sometimes the temper is soured or embittered, and the unhappy victim sits moodily aside, or scowls at the hilarity of his companions. At times it excites the most extravagant expressions of grief for trivial causes. In increasing quantities, it produces progressive intoxication. The person is hurried along into every form of indiscretion ; he tears the veil off his character and betrays himself into intemperate attacks upon others, or into

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"Vat you dinks? viskey is more brofit as peer?"  
"Nix, I dinks dudder vay. You see, mit viskey, one trink, or more but doo trink, der man is trunk, ond he pies no more trinks. Ond by lager, he trinks vorty glass ; I git him all his monish vat he got mit his bocket. No, no, peer is petterish as viskey."

imprudent avowals with reference to his own thoughts and actions. His imagination revels into unassociated and distorted images, his memory fails, his ideas elude him, and while still speaking, he forgets the subject of his discourse, and wanders without judgment and without coherence; his virtues decline into defects, his courage becomes bravado, his liberality profusion, his friendship fawning. Meanwhile his physical agitation is in proportion to the disorders of his intellect.

The nervous system no longer sustained by its habitual stimulants, falls into disorder, the muscles are seized with trembling, the senses convey false impressions to the mind, and the reason itself is reduced to a state of imbecility; phantasms surround the patient, insects fly through the air, creep upon the

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No people more than those of a republic become slaves to the laws enacted for the benefit of unscrupulous rum sellers,

walls of his chamber, or upon his person, or, if he is left alone, particularly in the dark, he is haunted by visions more horrible than the sound imagination could conceive. He seems to be in a waking nightmare, in which ghastly and terrible figures of men and animals assault or career around him, or seem upon the point of seizing and destroying him. He may be seen crouching in a corner, and covering his eyes in a vain attempt to shut out the phantoms, or rushing wildly around, bathed in sweat, as he endeavors to elude his tormentors, or he lies in bed, shuddering, and almost paralyzed with terror, his eyes starting from their sockets and his dishevelled hair on end. If these attacks are frequently repeated, and the habit that induces them is not suspended, the whole constitution gradually becomes

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Has a man liberty to leave his family destitute? No, he should be bound to support them. But this he can do ; he can make his neighbor drunk, so that his neighbor's family may starve. Is this legitimate ?

impaired. Sound sleep is completely at an end, and the hours of sleep are rather filled with terror than with repose. The energy both of body and mind gradually declines."

Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, says :

"The least remarkable feature of the use of alcohol is the benumbing effect which it exerts upon the moral sense. All delicacy, courtesy, and self-respect are gone; the sense of justice and of right is faint, or quite extinct; there is no vice into which the victim of drunkenness does not easily slide, and no crime from which he can be expected to refrain. Between this condition and insanity there is but a single step. Sometimes that step leads to drivelling imbecility, in other cases illusions, such as those which characterize delirium tremens, become fixed and permanent, or mania results from the hideous character of these delusions, and sometimes

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Why wonder there is no money for books where beer is considered a household necessity?



displays itself in a homicidal or incendiary form."

Dr. Trousseau says :

"Alcoholic stimulants first show a predilection for the cerebro-spinal system ; that alcoholism belongs to the same category as many other cerebral affections. Alcohol induces a predisposition to disturbance of the nervous system. You have in those cases poisoning of the brain and nervous system ; on the other hand, a gastro-intestinal disturbance. The mouth is pasty, the tongue is dirty, the stomach is surcharged, and there is nausea ; the head is heavy, the senses are either in an excited or obtuse condition, and there is giddiness verging upon syncope. Cerebral excitement gives place to invincible depression, and the sleep reminds one of apoplectic stertor. The individual may be good-tempered or irritable, according to the nature of his constitution.

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"Touch not! taste not! handle not!"

“The inebriated man is a sick man ; the perversion of disposition is so great that the man is no longer himself ; the delirium assumes a well-marked character ; the nervous disorder takes a definite form, and the totality of the symptoms is summed up in the word—‘delirium.’ The excitement results from fear, for terror itself has its times of audacity. The patient, pursued by hallucinations (particularly of the sense of sight), threatened by assassins, attacked by robbers, is a prey to a thousand miseries. He wishes to start on a journey to some place—it matters not what place—his desire is to get away from himself. He folds his clothes, and escapes by every possible way not interdicted by his vagabond impulses. In the midst of his disorderly excitement, he still retains the power to collect his thoughts by the power-

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Under the name of liberty the people in common permit themselves to be hoodwinked by rumsellers and politicians to their own ruin.

ful effort of a dominant will, but this recovery of will is brief, and ere long the patient returns to his vagaries."

Dr. Hammond says :

"All the evidence points to the effect of alcohol as causing the retention of substances which ought to be eliminated, and this retention of the effete matter is still more intensified by the stimulant action of alcohol increasing for a limited time the frequency of functional acts, followed as it is by a corresponding depreciation.

"So long as any alcohol remains in the blood, as alcohol, a certain toxic or poisonous effect continues to be produced upon the nervous system through which the blood circulates."

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This I have observed, that some of the Roman Catholic, Jews, and Protestant churches, have among their members, the richest of manufacturers and importers of wines, ales, brandies, and other intoxicating liquors. And priests, ministers and rabbis seem equally tender in their regard for them.

Dr. Austin Flint, Sr.'s, testimony :

“The deleterious influence of alcohol on the mental is not less marked than on the physical powers ; the perceptions are blunted, the intellectual and moral faculties progressively deteriorate, until at length the confirmed inebriate, miserably wasted in body and imbruted in mind, has but one desire in life, namely, the morbid craving for alcohol. He exemplifies a variety of the form of mental derangement called dipsomania, from which recovery is extremely rare.

The person who habitually becomes accustomed to the influences of the subtle poison of alcohol, loses his manhood and his self-control ; his moral sense becomes blunted, he becomes a victim of degraded vices, and often those who otherwise would have no inclination to do wrong, are incited to the commission of the most heinous crimes. The

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Whose country is this, anyway? Does it belong to the liquor men? Have we no rights they are bound to respect!

more a person uses alcoholic stimulants in any form, as a rule, the less power they have to refrain from its use, and the more certain are they to become its permanent victims.

One of the most palpable effects of alcoholic stimulants upon man is to weaken the will and deprave the moral facilities.

The habitual use of alcohol will weaken and eventually destroy the will. Self-control and the power to resist evil influences is eventually lost, and the victim becomes like a ship at sea without a captain, pilot, rudder, compass, or anchor, floating with the wind or tide, liable to drift upon the rocks or to be engulfed in the first storm that overtakes it. When a man loses his self-control he is liable to make shipwreck of himself at any time. There is nothing that is calculated to divest a man of the power of self-control more completely than the habitual use of

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I know whereof I speak. The family without home comforts and a short larder, is the family where the pail goes out steadily to the corner.

alcoholic stimulants. One reason for this is, that the functions of the brain are disturbed and impaired by the presence of alcohol in the blood. As we have previously shown, alcohol when taken into the stomach, is almost immediately absorbed by the blood vessels, taken into the circulation and sent to every part of the system. The brain, being one of the largest organs and having some of the largest blood-vessels running to it, comes almost immediately under the destructive power of this agent. It prevents the function of every portion of the brain. The appetite and passions are stimulated to abnormal action. Love is often turned into hate. The affections are sometimes so obliterated that the kind and loving husband and affectionate father, becomes a fiend in human form, ready to destroy or ruin his household.

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Can't afford to take a weekly paper ; too poor. Too bad. What does it cost you a week for beer and tobacco ?

While the baser elements of human nature are stimulated to abnormal action, the higher are weakened and their restraining influence is deadened. The subtle influence of this deadly poison destroys reverence for a Supreme Being; it obliterates the desire to benefit or promote the happiness of others; conscience becomes seared as with a hot iron; cautiousness is often turned into recklessness, and firmness becomes weakness personified.

There are no crimes in the catalogues of our civil courts, the committal of which is not augmented by the use of alcoholic drinks. The inmates of our hospitals, our asylums, our reformatory schools, our jails and prisons, are largely composed of those who, in some form or other, have been addicted to their use. Vice in all its hideous forms is

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Has a man liberty to burn down his neighbor's house? Nay, verily, but he may sell liquor to somebody else, and make a man drunk enough to do it. The law licenses this.

increased a thousand fold through the agency of spirituous liquors.

The stimulus of alcohol in the blood of parents often generates physical, mental and moral depravity that is transmitted to children; and thus "the iniquities of the parents are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation." The moral depravity thus generated and transmitted is often the cause of great injury to society.

The highest condition of society is that in which the moral faculties are in supreme command, where the appetites and passions are under the restraint of the will directed by intelligence and reason. This condition cannot be secured where alcoholic poisons are habitually used to any great extent.

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You say the lager beer men and the whiskey men have too much money—it's no use? They can buy the government? Buy all the Congress and the Senate? Half of them are drunkards anyway? Well, we shall see. I say nobody has come forward yet and fairly and squarely grabbed them by the neck.



ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS A CAUSE OF  
PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

The official records of the report from the State of Massachusetts states that eighty per cent of the pauperism in that state is caused by alcoholic liquors.

The Superintendent of the Deer Isle Almshouse and Hospital in Massachusetts, says of the inmates of that institution ninety per cent are there in consequence of the deleterious use of intoxicating liquors, and that about ninety per cent of the children sent there, are there in consequence of the drunkenness of their parents.

A report from the almshouse in Springfield, Mass., says: We have lodged and fed eight thousand and fifty-two persons that we call "tramps"; and I could seldom find a man among them who was not reduced to that condition by intemperance. It is safe to say nine-tenths are drunkards.

If we had the reports of a great majority of the almshouses for inspection, both of the State and in the districts we should see that from 80 to 90 per cent of the inmates are there either directly or indirectly through the use of alcoholic liquors.

That alcoholic liquors are one of the most fertile causes of crimes committed in all countries, there are abundance of facts on the records of our courts and in the testimony of judges and state officers to substantiate. In the report of the board of State charities of Massachusetts for 1867, it says: "About two-thirds are set down as intemperate, but this number is known to be too small. Probably more than 80 per cent come within this class, intemperance being the chief occasion of crime, as it is of pauperism and of insanity."

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Some of the most tyrannical and abusive masters are forever preaching liberty. The gambler and the keeper of disreputable places cry out for liberty to pursue their calling.

In their report of 1868 we find the following: "Of all the proximate causes or occasions of crime, none is so fearful as intemperance. The returns show that from 60 to 80 per cent of our criminals are intemperate, and the proportion of those whose crimes were occasioned by intemperance is probably even greater."

The inspectors of the Massachusetts State prisons in their report of 1868 say, "About four-fifths of the number committed the crimes for which they were sentenced, either directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks."

The Hon. John C. Parks, District Attorney in Boston, says that ninety-nine one hundredths of the crime in the commonwealth is produced by intoxicating liquors.

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I have searched deep down into the hearts of the people, and I tell you there are millions of them beginning to wake up to this question. More than half of them to-day stand on the platform of prohibition. They only need to get acquainted with their own strength, and then, away with rum.

J. Wilder May, the States attorney for Massachusetts, says: "According to my official observation, drinking in some form is directly responsible for about three-fourths of the crime that is brought to the cognizance of the country, and indirectly for about three-quarters of the crimes."

In the report of the Police Justices for the City of New York for 1874, we find: "We are fully satisfied that intoxication is the one great leading cause which renders the existence of our police courts necessary."

From the report of the committee made to the "Dominion House of Commons" at Ottawa, Canada, in 1875, we copy the following: "Out of 28,289 commitments to the goals for the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink."

Dr. Elisha Harris, of New York, says:

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Whiskey kills ten thousand where it cures one as a remedy.

“After two years of careful inquiry into the history and condition of the criminal population of the State, I find that the conclusion is inevitable, that taken in all its relations, alcoholic drinks may justly be charged with far more than half of the crimes that are brought to conviction in the State of New York ; and that full eighty-five per cent of all convicts give evidence of having in some larger degree been prepared or enticed to do criminal acts because of the physical and distracting effects produced upon the human organism by alcohol, and as they indulged in the use of alcoholic drinks.”

Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction (England) says :

“I have heard more than 1,500 prisoners declare that the enticements of the ale and beer houses had been their ruin. If every prisoner’s habits and history were fully

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“You call it a ‘gin-mill.’ Very funny. Keep out of it, or somebody will call you a gin-miller.”

inquired into, it would be placed beyond doubt that nine-tenths of the English crime requiring to be dealt with by the law arises from the English sin of drinking."

Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England, said :

" The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years ; and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into FIVE parts, FOUR of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking—of tavern or ale house drinking."

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As soon as the whistle blows for twelve, you must hurry out with a dirty can, to a dirty saloon, for a dirty pint of beer. How stupid you are, and how stupid it keeps you. Stop it.

Dr. Carpenter, one of the most distinguished physiologists and scientists of England, has published a work "On the Use of Alcoholic Liquors," in which is the following certificate, which is signed by over two thousand physicians in all grades and degrees from physicians of the court and state to the humblest practitioners in the country :

"We, the undersigned, are of the opinion—

1. That a very large proportion of human misery, including poverty, disease, and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

2. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, etc.

3. That persons accustomed to such drinks

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No food for the mothers ; no shoes for the children ;  
Stop the beer and there will be plenty for both.

may, with the most perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once or gradually after a short time.

4. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, and happiness of the human race."

Ninety-six of the leading physicians of Montreal, Canada, twenty-four of whom were connected with the medical colleges of that state have issued a circular in which they say : Total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, whether fermented or distilled, is consistent with, and conducive to the highest degree of physical and mental health and vigor. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health morality and happiness of the people.

#### DAILY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The proof that the wide-spread desolation

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Men who breakfast, lunch and supper on lager, waste time and material for those for whom they labor.



and utter ruin which results from this accursed liquor traffic, and that it is a prolific cause of pauperism and crime, cannot be more clearly shown than by copying a few extracts from the "summary of news" of our daily press.

In one day's issue of the New York City dailies there were records of more than thirty cases of drunkenness and crime resulting therefrom. We copy a few :

Annie O'Neil, aged twenty-seven, mother of four little children, arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, charged with being an habitual drunkard. Committed for six months.

Alice Butterly, aged thirty-six, in Bellevue Hospital suffering from severe scalp wounds. Husband came home intoxicated, fell on lounge and went to sleep. She took off his boots and asked him to go to bed ; he seized

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They say a clean vegetable and fruit diet will overcome the desire for spirituous liquors, because they produce exhilaration of the mind and body by the natural way.

his boot, beating his wife about the head until she fell to the floor from exhaustion.

A truckman and sailor engaged in a drunken brawl. Both arrested; the truckman sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Mrs. Margaret McInry taught her three children, two girls aged thirteen and eight, one boy twelve, to steal. Would entice persons to her home, get them drunk, and the children would rob them. Sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

On Bleecker street, in one room, was found three young children covered with rags, in squalor and filth, and three dissolute women all on the floor in a drunken stupor. Women sent to Blackwell's Island, two girls to House of Mercy, boy to Protectory.

Rev. W. L. Phillips stabbed seriously by

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Is any business legitimate, which has the sanction of law made in its own interest only? If a business is an injury to the people, can it be rightly a legitimate business? Is not **THE RIGHT** the highest of all law?

John E. Smith while attempting to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

James Crumley and wife, both intoxicated, laid down near the river's bank at Niagara Falls. The next morning the man's mangled remains were found on the rock 150 feet below, and the woman caught in a tree ten feet over the bank.

- A bookkeeper employed by J. A. Bluxone & Co. pawned his watch and gold ring, went on a Saturday night spree, was intoxicated all Sunday, Monday died, and Tuesday was buried in the Potter's Field.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, proprietress of a liquor saloon at Glen Cove, L. I., had her nose broken and was otherwise injured a few days ago by a man named John Acker, in a dispute about the payment of drinks.

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Make up your mind, young man, the issue is coming, as to whether or no this great country shall be cleaned up, and forever. Which side will you choose, filth and destruction, or purity and prosperity?

Acker was arrested and fined twenty-five dollars yesterday.

Jenny Jarry, a single woman twenty-five years old, was found by an officer of the Twentieth Street Police Station at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue so sick as to be unable to care for herself. She was sent to the New York Hospital where she acknowledged having taken some oxalic acid in a pint of beer, but refused to make any other statement. From what could be learned, however, it is believed that she took poison with suicidal intent after a quarrel with a man with whom she had been drinking.

Dr. Schirmer notified Coroner Brady of the death on Thursday, from alcoholism, of Charles B. Beechhold, forty-nine years old, a butcher.

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What temptations the first-class liquor saloons are to well-to-do young men! In this respect the first-class saloons do more injury than do the low brothels, for nice young men do not go there at first.

A one-legged man carrying a sack of flour, his wife wheeling a baby in a cab, his father-in-law carrying a codfish—all drunk but the baby, cab and the codfish—was a sight about fifty people witnessed one day last week—Fulton Times.

For intoxication and disorderly conduct Daniel O'Hara, only sixteen years old was yesterday arrested in Greenpoint.

Five men, all intoxicated, near Long Island City ran into and wrecked a carriage containing a gentleman and his aged mother. They were arrested.

Christian Thorsen, a cabinet maker earning good wages, committed suicide by taking strychnine with his beer in a saloon on Forty-first Street.

The son of Judge Duling, of Tennessee, was

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I look upon the whole United States as one family. A very large family, it is true. But still, what injures a portion of the family injures the whole. I wish the people of the whole country could see this in its true light.

stabbed and killed while quarelling about a woman. Both men were intoxicated.

A young man at Erie took a lady out riding, got drunk, fell out and was drowned.

Near Norwich, R. I., on Sunday two hundred persons gathered at a mock funeral. All got drunk and an ogre of drunkenness and riot continued all day. The crowd danced, yelled, wrestled and fought. Seven fell down drunk among the trees while their companions danced over their bodies. A haystack was set on fire, a drunken man rushed several times through the fire and was badly burned.

June 3 is Beach Pond Race day. Drunkenness, fighting and horse trading are the diversions.

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Daily papers : Mrs. McC—— was Licked to death last night at - — by her drunken husband. (Twelve hundred and ninety-six similar cases in seven months.) Still they grant licenses. Liquor is sold according to law. Who is to blame?

At 1:30 this A.M., John O'Keefe brought to this station, Charles Chambers, age thirty, of 170 Bleecker Street, whom he found at Bleecker and Sullivan Streets, suffering from a gunshot wound in the left leg above the ankle, which he stated was inflicted by Detective Archibald Hamilton, who was intoxicated and discharged his pistol at random in the vicinity.

One of the finest residences in Cleveland is a big stone structure, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and full of the costliest furniture and decorations. But the owner does not now live there with his family, having been sent to a retreat for drunkards, where he is confined in a barred room.

These might be multiplied sufficient for a thousand books.

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Suppose a man had a large family of sons and daughters, and they were all employed in producing useful things, how quickly they would become rich and prosperous. But, if part of his family were employed in making and selling liquor to the others, what then?

## IMPORTANT FACTS.

The following Church News is from the New York "World" of Sunday, September 17, 1882 :

"There are more than seven hundred thousand Protestants in France."—There are more than three million habitual drunkards.

"One-half the cadets at West Point are church members."—Nine-tenths of the army officers are addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors.

"The Reformed Church in America has five hundred and nine churches and eighty

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"Mamma, mamma," said the seven-year-old daughter, "Why does papa stay out so late? I am so sleepy." Mamma hides her face and evades the question. "Go to sleep, darling, God will bless you!" The child sleeps. Enter drunkard, and "with one cruel blow lays his dear companion low."—N. Y. HERALD. Little girl seven years old found wandering about. "Mamma is dead ; papa is in prison!" is all she says.



thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven communicants." America has also two hundred and fifty thousand rum shops with five million communicants to reform.

"The sale of Bibles and other Christian books in Japan is rapidly increasing."—So is the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"In Berlin, with a population of one million, one hundred and forty-five thousand, the church attendance is less than thirty-five thousand." But the attendance upon shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors is not less than two hundred thousand.

Nothing is more repressive of spiritual growth than the state of rush which is so prevalent among us."—The rush to the liquor saloons is productive of more evil than all else combined.

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Did you ever observe what fine strong horses the brewers drive? And have you not seen also that the sale of liquor makes thousands of men rich. Who does the liquor man make the money out of? The very bone and sinew of the country.

“Chapels for the exclusive use of colored worshippers are growing in number in the South.”—So are prisons, penitentiaries and alms houses for the reception of criminals and paupers, made such by the use of intoxicating liquors.

“The roll of membership of Boston Young Men’s Christian Association contains two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight names.”—The roll of liquor sellers is more than three thousand, and of liquor drinkers fifty thousand.

“At Berwick-on-Tweed during a recent diocesan choir there were more than five hundred and fifty voices heard in song.”—Ten times that number of voices can be heard every night in the liquor saloons and concert gardens of New York City.

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Once, they said, “O you can’t free the slaves!” But the abolitionists kept pegging away, and, at last, they won the victory. Note the onward march of the temperance movement! It grows like a young tree in rich soil.

LICENSE HAVING FAILED, NOW FOR  
PROHIBITION.

## OBJECTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Our constitutions, State and Federal, declare substantially, that all men are entitled to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, possess and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness and safety, and that to secure these inalienable rights governments are instituted among men. These natural and God-given rights of the individual can be abridged or limited only so far as the general welfare may require. Individual liberty may be restrained or private property taken when the public good demands. Every person has a right to go where he wishes and do what he pleases upon the important condition that he in no way interferes with the rights of others. There are two kinds of offences of which the law takes cognizance. Acts

wrong in themselves, and those which are wrong because they are prohibited. The first includes murder, arson robbery, theft, etc. The criminality or guilt of this class of offences is not increased or lessened by the human laws because prohibited by the common and statute law of God. The second class of wrongs exist only because of legislative enactments. The importation of goods without paying the prescribed duties is an offence for the single and only reason that it is made a crime by law. The act would be right if not prohibited by legislative enactment. Every act, occupation or trade which uniformly perils life, health, morals or peace is an evil in fact, and neither its license or

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They say Lower California is adapted to become the greatest wine country in the world. And they say men have invested largely for that purpose, and that a prohibition law would be unconstitutional, because it would interfere with a legitimate business. Do they not know that grapes can be prepared in many ways for food? And just as profitably as if made into wine.

prohibition diminishes or increases its criminality or guilt.

We say uniformly and universally, because there are occupations which under certain circumstances are useful and harmless, which under other conditions would be highly criminal. A butcher or tanner or chemist may properly and innocently carry on his vocation in the county, but his business is forbidden under penalties in a crowded city. In the latter case he endangers the health and life of his neighbors. The quality of any act may therefore be determined by a very simple test, and there is no room for special pleading or metaphysical reasoning to arrive at a correct conclusion. The unlettered is as capable of coming to a proper conclusion as the scholar and statesman.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The traffic in alcoholic beverages everywhere and under all circumstances endangers health, life, peace and morals, and hence in all civilized states has been recognized as

coming within the sphere and range of legislative enactments.

In England, in a period of six hundred years, there have been over four hundred acts of Parliament to regulate, restrain, or limit this traffic.

In all the territories and states of the United States it has commanded the consideration of legislatures, and induced more enactments than any other question. After all the discussions, deliberations and legislative experiments the public mind is still unsettled as to the best mode of dealing with this subject.

The great statesmen of England agree that no law has ever been devised in Great Britain which accomplished the object of its enactment or satisfied the expectations of its authors. The history of legislation on the liquor traffic in this country is a record of disappointments and failures more or less deplorable.

The repeated failures attending legislation

have induced some to arrive at the conclusion that it is a subject with which the civil state ought not to meddle. Conceding that bar rooms and drinking saloons are a great evil, that they endanger the peace, peril the lives, and corrupt the morals and burden society with taxation, they conclude that there is no remedy !

Such a conclusion impeaches the wisdom and power of both God and man. There must be remedies for all evils and humbugs, or God's government is a humbug and failure. If there are evils which peril the existence and well being of the State, which are beyond the reach of the State, then human governments are a delusion and a snare.

Outrages and wrongs will be committed, but the guilty perpetrators should be amenable to the law and its penalties.

Wise statesmen may mistake the nature of a wrong and apply an inadequate remedy, but we may not therefore infer that there is no remedy.

## THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

All the license laws which have ever been enacted have assumed that the unrestrained liquor traffic is mischievous and dangerous. The theory of license is that the trade is illegitimate and dangerous, and the history of the trade demonstrates that this theory is true.

The purpose of license laws is two-fold :

First, to regulate an evil ;

Second, to derive a remedy from it.

That saloons and bar rooms for the sale of intoxicating drinks, endanger the public peace, corrupt the public morals, expose the lives of the people to peril, everywhere and under all circumstances, will be admitted without an array of statistics and without argument. Without indulging in casuistry or special pleading we cannot understand whence government derives the right to license such places. It cannot derive it from the consent of the governed, for as we have already seen the very basis or object of the



civil state is protection to all its subjects in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness, and government cannot justly put these God-given and inalienable rights in jeopardy.

If, as is claimed civil government is a divinely constituted agent to secure the happiness of God's creatures, it derives its powers from the common Father.

Defenders of the license system claim that placing the license system in the hands of reputable, discreet men, its mischiefs would be greatly lessened. They with great eloquence declaim against low saloons, the resorts of the grossly intemperate and vicious. They would enact severe laws against these despicable haunts.

An illustrious poet has said :

“ Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,  
That to be hated needs but to be seen.”

Because of its disgusting exhibition in the dens of drunkenness, profanity and crime,

the opinion prevails that these are the places where ruin is wrought ; when in fact they are only finishing shops where the final touches are given ; they are the colleges where those who have passed through the primary schools of vice graduate and receive their diplomas of scholarship. None enter these gateways to perdition unless wrecked in health and fortune, self respect gone, character and reputation blasted. The gilded saloon, the genteel bar room, where reputable men officiate and the genteel and high-toned resort, are the places where decent young men get their tickets on the railroad to ruin. There they start on the inclined plane to the brothel, the poor house, the prison, the gallows and the grave of infamy.

Men do not go to the pest house until the small pox is contracted and doing its loathsome work. There would be few occupants of dens of infamy if there were no recruiting stations to enlist the unwary. The more in-

viting and respectable the recruiting stations, the more polite and gentlemanly those who minister to a depraved and vicious appetite, the greater the danger. The journey from the licensed bar room to the lowest and deepest depths of debauchery is quickly and easily made. The elegant resorts which you regard with much favor, bring into existence the despicable places against which the anathemas of society are so freely hurled. The licensing of reputable men to keep respectable drinking houses is a most effective plan to keep the ranks of the drunkard's army full.

The very law which was designed to limit and restrain the evil is the best possible device to enlarge and extend the power for mischief. It gives a respectability to the trade of drunkard making, which it could not properly possess if the legal sanctions were withheld. No wonder the laws licensing the liquor traffic have failed to accomplish the object of their enactment, and have dissap-

pointed the philanthropic expectations of their authors.

The laws have clothed an illegitimate and dangerous business with the garb of respectability.

A licensed liquor seller is a civil functionary as much as a Justice of the Peace, and is a conservator of the morals of society.

If decent and respectable persons are not tempted to enter the paths of vice it is not his fault nor the fault of the State for both have exerted themselves to make the way inviting.

Neither the good character of the saloon keeper nor the good intentions of the State will lesson the pernicious consequences. In investigating the license system we must not lose sight of the influence of the traffic upon those who are selected to officiate in the temples of Bacchus.

No man can long serve his country in ministering to the vicious and depraved appetites of his neighbors, see his patrons gradually

but surely becoming victims of vice, without his own moral sense becoming blunted and his own self-respect weakened. Hence it is that so large a proportion of these authorized agents of the State fall into the snare set for others. "Wo unto him that giveth drink to his neighbor, that putteth the bottle to him and maketh him drunken," is a divine denunciation which human government cannot render inoperative or void. If "there is a way which seemeth right unto a man, and the end thereof is death," this is pre-eminently the way. If as many carpenters or bricklayers fell from scaffoldings and broke their necks in proportion to their numbers as there are liquor sellers ruined by their business, very few would engage in those occupations. If a proportional number of missionaries who go forth to proclaim the tidings of salvation to the heathen, would fall victims to diseases of climate, the missionary field would be abandoned as if God had withheld his smile and his blessing.

## GOVERNMENT GUARDIANSHIP OF WRONG.

When the State assumes to regulate this universal evil, it attempts to do an impossibility. The liquor traffic is in itself an irregularity and cannot be regulated. A whirlwind or tornado is not the subject of regulation! His traffic is a simoon making all effort to divert its deadly course. The traffic is a cancer eating into the very vitals of society, a cancer upon the individual and social interests, and a license law is only a poultice aggravating the evil and giving to it a more deadly power. Heroic treatment, looking to its extinction, is the only remedy. License men to do what?

To make the strong man weak,  
To lay the wise man low.  
To do his neighbor harm,  
To nerve the robber's arm.

Provided always that the applicant has a good moral character and is otherwise well qualified!

The license system is a sad commentary upon the character of a savage, but much more of a civilized and Christian state.

THE REVENUE MOTIVE.

Many who recognize the liquor traffic as a great wrong, defend a license system on the ground that it brings a revenue to the State. This motive greatly enhances the shame and disgrace. A revenue derived from widow's tears and orphan's groans, and drunkard's blood! Is it the business of the State to build poor-houses, lunatic asylums and prisons, and then authorize a select few to have the exclusive privilege of filling them if they will pay a stipulated sum? Establish legislatures, courts, excise commissioners, to grant indulgencies, and give refinement to the outrage by requiring the wrong doer before entering upon his work to prove a good moral character!

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Whiskey is one of Satan's whips; beer is his kennel and wine his bait.

The immortal Cowper, more than a century ago, said in his inimitable verse :

“The ten thousand casks, forever dribbling out their  
base contents,  
Touched by the Midas finger of the State ;  
Bleed gold for Parliament to vote away ;  
Drink and be mad, then, 'tis your country bids,  
Gloriously obey the important call :  
HER CAUSE demands the assistance of your throats,  
Ye all can swallow and she asks no more.”

Appoint justices of the peace and constables, enlist an army of policemen, and then in order to find them employment, commission good, discreet men to furnish tramps, vagabonds, thieves, highwaymen and murderers to arrest, try and punish.

The theory is that the iniquitous and destructive traffic will exist in spite of all that can be done to prevent it, and it should be made to bear a part of the burden it imposes on the State, by authorizing responsible agents to conduct it if they will pay for the privilege.

Why not for the same reason undertake to



regulate for the public good other wrongs which you cannot prevent?

The experience of four thousand years proves that you cannot entirely prevent counterfeiting. Since the time of Moses the instrument of exchange has been counterfeited, notwithstanding severe laws have been passed against it. As this has been the experience of all civilized governments would it not be the the best policy to undertake the regulation of this business?

We could secure a better kind of counterfeit money, and obtain a revenue by licensing a few men in each community to do all the counterfeiting, requiring the applicant for the exclusive privilege to prove a good moral character, and contribute to the revenues of the State.

Without intimating that the offences are alike in criminality, it would puzzle a theologian or a disciple of Blackstone to give a reason for authorizing one of these wrongs which would not apply with equal propriety

to the other. The government has the same right to authorize the commission of a great crime as of a small one.

A public bar or dinking saloon is everywhere and under all circumstances a curse, and the bite of the serpent and the sting of the adder are not lessened or modified by the good or bad character of those who officiate in the temple of sin. As the good character of a counterfeiter, or the good quality of his money might work great mischief, so the better the liquor seller and the more perfect his appointments, the larger the number of his victims.

The gilded saloon, the cut-glass decanters, the splendid mirrors, the fascinating pictures, are only like surrounding a guillotine or a gallows with garlands of flowers, it is a guillotine or a gallows still.

#### A MORAL QUESTION.

Many who are friends of the license system protest against legislation on moral questions, that the manufacture and traffic

of liquors comes safely within the domain of moral ethics, that moral suasion ceases when legislation begins.

Does not this impeach the wisdom of the license system ?

If appeals to the minds and hearts of men are the only efficient remedies why have any laws upon the subject ?

All offences and crimes are dual in their character. Theft and murder are infringements of the moral law. It was proclaimed in the thunders Sinai thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not kill, but not for this reason does the state prohibit larceny and murder. These acts are against the peace and dignity of the State, and are therefore prohibited under severe penalties. The parent teaches his child that he must not steal, and shows him the nature of the sin against the law of God; the sunday shools and pulpit with persuasive power repeat the lesson.

If all the teachings and influences fail, and the person feloniously takes and appro-

riates the personal property of another, he endangers the well being of society and invokes the penalty of human law. The temperance reformer and the moral instructor show the effects of the traffic upon those engaged in it as well as the individual and social wrongs inflicted by the occupation, and if these fail to convince the offender, then to the extent that society is endangered it becomes the duty of the State to interpose its protecting arm.

#### INTERFERING WITH PRIVATE BUSINESS.

It is sometimes claimed that it is not within the legislative province of government to "meddle" with an individual's private business. This plea is supremely absurd and ridiculous! This in fact is the principle object of establishing the civil state. An individual not having the fear of God or the rights of his fellow men in his heart makes it his private business to steal, to counterfeit, to burn houses, wreck railroad trains, or commit any other offence against

the peace and dignity of the State, it is not only the inherent right, but the imperative duty of government to break up his private business and arrest and punish the offender. In this free country the law directs upon which side of the public highway he shall travel. The rules are so plain upon this subject that a child can understand them. It is the right and duty of the State to meddle with every man's business, whether in itself innocent or criminal, to the extent that his business interferes with the public good. And all laws which are necessary to secure the highest welfare of the people should be enacted and enforced with adequate sanctions and penalties. It is only because of the dangers to society that the government takes cognizance of any act and declares it to be an offence. To prevent or punish acts which burden society with taxation, produce pauperism, lunacy and crime, peril the security of home, expose the defenceless to insult and outrage, are the especial functions of the

State. The right of self defense is a God-given, individual right, and one which organized society cannot impair. If a lawless person makes a deadly assault upon you, endangering your life or limb, you have a right to resist even at the expense of the life of the assailant. After the wrong has been done you relegate to the State the right and duty of inflicting punishment upon the wrong doer. It is the privilege and duty of the individual to invoke the strong hand of the State to interpose and prevent the anticipated infliction of an injury, instead of waiting to fight the battle alone when the attack is made.

### LIQUOR LAWS.

The following is a brief synopsis of the laws of the United States and Territories governing the liquor traffic. We have in this Republic thirty-nine states and ten Territories, in every one of which, save one, there are laws of various degrees of stringency

restricting and restraining the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Alabama—The laws grant license with severe penalties, civil damages, and local option. There are many local prohibitory laws.

Arkansas—The laws grant license, with severe penalties, civil damages and local option. Under local option twenty-five counties are prohibitory ; others by special law.

California—License rules, but under severe penalties. The law gives civil damages.

Colorado—A stringent license law, affording partial prohibition, and local option and civil damage features.

Connecticut—Stringent license law, civil damages, local option. Partial prohibition.

Delaware—A license law with partial prohibition and severe penalties.

Florida—License rules and local option.

Georgia—The license law has severe penalties, and grants civil damages and local option.

Indiana—The license law partially pro-

hibits, grants civil damages and local option, and has severe penalties.

Illinois—The license law has severe penalties, grants civil damages and local option, and makes the owner of property liable with the dealer.

Iowa—Constitutional prohibition passed by the Legislature, June 27.

Kansas—Glorious State! Noble Governor! Constitutional prohibition, enforced by rigorous statutory prohibition reigns. The law is enforced, excepting in Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Dodge.

Kentucky—The license law has severe penalties, and grants local option.

Louisiana—License obtains, penalties severe, local option and civil damages.

Maryland—The law licenses, but under severe penalties. Local option rules and has established prohibition in ten counties.

Maine—Prohibition. Severe penalties, and growing severer.

Massachusetts—A stringent license law,



penalties severe, civil damages. Screens and darkened windows forbidden. Liquors unlawfully sold or given away may be seized and destroyed, two hundred and ten towns grant license ; one hundred and twenty-four have prohibition.

Michigan—A stringent law with civil damages.

Minnesota—A stringent law with civil damage features.

Mississippi—The license law has local option and civil damage features. There are a number of local prohibition laws.

Missouri—The law licences, but has local option and civil damage features. Applications for licenses must be signed by a majority of the voters. Constitutional prohibition failed before the legislature.

Nevada—Licenses granted, open to remonstrances ; the license in cities of ten thousand inhabitants cost one thousand dollars. and five hundred dollars in smaller towns. Civil damages are granted.

Nevada—No law.

New Hampshire—Prohibitory law. License forbidden. No revenue from the traffic.

New Jersey—A license law, with partial prohibition and severe penalties. Local option has brought local prohibition, and has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court.

New York—License, civil damages. Local option has prohibited the traffic in many places, as in Jamestown.

North Carolina—License, with local option and civil damage features.

Ohio—No license. The General Assembly may provide against evils arising from the traffic.

Oregon—A limited license law, giving partial prohibition, civil damages, and local option. The drinker must take out a five-dollar license before he wets his throat. A constitutional change extending the right of suffrage to women, passed the Legislature by handsome majorities,

Pennsylvania—A general license law. The courts can refuse to grant licenses. They have so refused in Washington and Greene making them no-license counties. Prohibitory laws obtain in many localities and in Potter County.

Rhode Island—The law licenses, but under stringent regulations, and allowing civil damages.

South Carolina—Licensing in the larger cities, prohibiting elsewhere throughout the State; local option, severe penalties.

Tennessee—A stringent and limited license law. Civil damages from the seller and the property owner. The "Four Mile Law" prohibits within that distance of a chartered school. Nearly all schools were soon chartered, and the State is extensively prohibitory.

Texas—Local option, with civil damages. Many counties prohibit.

Vermont—Prohibitory. A saloon is held and treated as a nuisance. A drunken per-

son is to be arrested and kept till sober, and is then required to tell where he got his liquor.

Virginia—The law licenses under severe penalties, and awards civil damages, and local option.

West Virginia—The law licenses under severe penalties and awards civil damages. Screened and frosted windows are prohibited.

Wisconsin—The law licenses under severe penalties, and awards civil damages.

District of Columbia—Congress grants license, and to its eternal infamy, licenses a grog-shop in the Capital basement.

Territories—The manufacture and sale of liquor in the territories has been prohibited by Congress. DR. A. M. COLLINS.

## PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Gov. J. P. St. John, of Kansas, in a speech delivered at Seymour, Indiana, July 9, 1882, clearly set forth facts which go to prove that

prohibition far from being a failure in Kansas has proved a glorious success. We quote from his speech :

“I am one of those that believe that the question of temperance is so closely interwoven with that of Christianity that we cannot separate one from the other without doing manifest injury to both. I believe further, that while a man may be in favor of temperance and not be a Christian I am equally firm in the belief that no citizen can be a Christian and be opposed to temperance.

In 1879, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and a vote of more than two-thirds in the House, the Legislature of Kansas submitted to the people to be passed upon by them at the ballot box in November in 1880, the proposition to amend the constitution of the State by which it was proposed to forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in that State except for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical pur-

poses. This proposition was carried at the ballot-box by 8,000 majority, although there was brought to bear against us in this fight, the combined money power of the whiskey ring of this nation, and the powerful influence of the entire daily press of the country with two or three exceptions. One notable exception was the Topeka Daily Capital. It took up the war-cry for prohibition and it grew from a little 6x8 evening daily, to a morning daily, and to-day it is one of the greatest morning dailies west of the city of St. Louis.

The opponents of prohibition went from one objection to another and at last they said, it is ruining the prosperity of the State, and the material interests of the State are being absolutely torn down and destroyed by reason of this "infamous" prohibitory law. What was the result? We went to the records and we found that for 1880 the assessed value of real estate and personal property in the State of Kansas was, in round

numbers, 160 millions of dollars and for 1881, after we had adopted our prohibitory amendment, the assessed value rose in round numbers to 170 millions of dollars, an increase of ten millions in a single year. And for 1882, dating from the first of March of the present year, the assessed value rises to 185 millions of dollars.

The proposition was that the railroads were being ruined and there would be no railroads, but in 1881 we built two hundred and twenty-five miles of railway. Remember that we already had, before that time, nearly four thousand miles of these great arteries of commerce and civilization penetrating almost every county in the State.

In 1880, under license, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company earned \$8,556,975.95. For 1881, under prohibition, it earned \$12,384,549.51. An increase of nearly 43 per cent in a single year.

We go next to the records of School lands and we find that for 1880, under

license, the average number of acres sold each business day of that year, was 151, while the average number of acres sold for 1881, under prohibition was—instead of 151, 196 acres per day, showing an increase during the whole year of 45 acres each day. But we don't stop here. For 1882, up to the first day of the present month, the average number of acres of school lands sold per day has been 210 acres.

There is no better index of the prosperity of any people than the promptness with which they pay their taxes. Though the crop of 1881 was the shortest that we have had for a number of years, still in the face of that fact, we find that the people were enabled to pay their taxes and did pay them up more closely than for any previous year in the history of the state.

Before the vote was taken, and since, the brewers and distillers of the country flooded the state with a pamphlet gotten up in their interest, in which they stated that Kansas,



by reason of the passage of this law was being depleted of its population, and that already more than seventy thousand persons had left the state.

I have talked during the past ninety days to not less, perhaps, than thirty or forty thousand Kansans, and I have put this question to them : " If you know of a single individual engaged in a legitimate business, who has left Kansas on account of prohibition, hold up your hands." I have yet to see the first hand go up in the vast crowds that I have talked to in that state ! On the other hand, I have propounded this question : " If you, citizens, know of any one who has come to Kansas on account of prohibition, hold up your hands !" And from a dozen to as high as two or three hundred hands go up in every audience that I have addressed in Kansas !

Go to the returns of the census for 1881, as of March 1st, and compare it with 1882, of the same month, and we find that we have

gained in population a little over 26,000 during the past year.

And we are not only gaining in population, but it is an intelligent, bright, and honorable population, unsurpassed by that of any other state in the Nation; men that help to build churches, schoolhouses, business blocks and railroads; that help to make a state worthy of the admiration of mankind.

There is one spot in the state of Kansas with which the whisky ring of this nation has been, and will continue to be, probably quite familiar. It is a place where, on account of prohibition, we have less population. It is within the walls of the Kansas State Penitentiary.

I have here the official statement from the Warden. The nineteen months ending June 30th, 1877, sent an average of seventeen prisoners each month to the Kansas State Penitentiary. The year 1879, sent an average of twenty-three per month; and the year 1880, sent an average of twenty-

four and one-sixth per month. However, in this time, it was under the license system. Remember, that for the nineteen months ending in 1878, up to 1881, the state had increased two or three hundred thousand in population. Now, then, in 1881, the first year of prohibition, reduced the population—or rather reduced the average number of convicts—sent each month to the prison from twenty-four and one-sixth to fifteen and one-fourth! a reduction of nine each month or 109 in a single year.

The chaplain of the Kansas State Penitentiary is required, when a prisoner enters the walls of that prison, to propound to him the following question: "What was the immediate cause that led you to commit the crime for which you was convicted and sent to this prison?" During the year 1880, under license, the answer to that question of six and five-twelfths each month was, "intoxicating liquors." After we had adopted prohibition the answer for the first year to the

same question, was only three and three-twelfths per month, showing that it had been the saloons that was the cause of much of the crime that led prisoners into that prison.

Why is it we give the protection of absolute prohibition to the thief within the walls of the penitentiary, and withhold it from the honest man outside of the prison?

If prohibition is good for the thief it is good for the honest man too, and by the help of God we propose to treat the honest men in this country as well as we treat the thief.

There is a demand for statistics. We can give them :

Indiana upon a basis of two million population has five thousand, two hundred and thirty-three places where intoxicating liquors are licensed by the government to be sold at retail. That gives to the population one place where intoxicating liquors are sold to every three hundred and sixty-one men women and children in the State. One place

that every three hundred and sixty-one of the people have got to support, to say nothing about distilleries and breweries in the State of Indiana.

Kansas upon the basis of one million and fifty thousand population according to the testimony of R. G. Dunn & Co's commercial agency has places where liquors are sold as follows ·

Fifty-five towns, one place each ; twenty-five with two places ; nine with three ; four with four ; one with five ; five with six ; one with seven ; one with eight ; one with fourteen ; one with twenty-five and one with ninety-nine. Making only three hundred and thirty-six places in the state, giving only one place for each three thousand one hundred and twenty-five of our population.

Let us go a little farther. Indiana pays revenue to the government of the United States every twelve months amounting to five million, seven hundred and eighty-six thousand and ninety-seven dollars on intoxi-

cating liquors, while Kansas under its prohibitory law pays but eighty-one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars. In other words only one-seventieth as much as the State of Indiana license.

But our opponents tell us that the law will be a dead letter, we cannot convict, but do convict nevertheless.

In the City of Seneca at the last term of court five saloon keepers were convicted and fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, their government permit surrendered and the business closed up under the laws.

Over in Beloit, Mitchell County, at the last term of court there was two thousand, six hundred dollars fines assessed against saloon keepers, their places closed, government permits surrendered, and not a saloon going in the town.

At Salina there was a number of trials—one upon thirty-two counts, and the man tried before the jury and found guilty on every count, and he was sentenced to pay a

fine of three thousand, five hundred dollars and five hundred dollars costs, and given thirty days in the county jail, and remain until the fine and costs were paid, and he is there yet and has been there for the past four months.

Others came in and plead guilty on the first count and were fined two hundred dollars each. Four could not pay their fines and have been working it out on the rock pile. Let me tell you that the eloquence of Col. Ingersoll and the logic of Roscoe Conkling could not convince one of those fellows that prohibition does not prohibit in the State of Kansas.

Down at Winfield there was a brewer that thought he was greater than the whole State of Kansas, and it cost him one thousand dollars to find out that he was not equal to the power of the State. His brewery to-day or the building that once contained the machinery for the brewery has been converted into a hot house and you can get lettuce and

cabbage and flowers and every thing of that kind in the building now.

When prohibition converts a brewery into a flower garden don't tell me that it won't prohibit.

Down at Wichita seven cases were tried and six convictions and only one acquittal. You cannot convince them that it won't prohibit there. Down at Independence we find about the same condition of things. And down in Labette county, where there were thirty saloons a year ago, to-day there is not one. The result of that has been \$5,000 fines, and \$500 costs to the people—a net profit into the school fund of \$4,500, and every saloon in the county closed.

In Cherokee county a doctor was tried for giving an illegal prescription. It was proven that he gave one man seventy-two bottles of beer in six weeks, and sixteen gallons of whiskey in three months. When the patient was brought on the stand, he was a perfect picture of good health. The county attorney



in arguing the case, said: "Gentlemen, of the jury,—If it is necessary to prescribe to this patient here sixteen gallons of whiskey, in three months, and seventy-two bottles of beer in six weeks, I submit to you that if he had been sick it would have been proper to prescribe at least one distillery and four breweries each time!" This doctor was convicted, and placed in jail,—as he could not pay his fine—and he petitioned Judge Perkins to reduce the fine, and the Judge said, that a man who belonged to the honorable profession he did, and who had no more respect for himself than to prostitute his position, and degrade the profession to which he belonged, should—instead of having a \$300 fine imposed upon him—have the fine doubled, and he regretted that he hadn't the power to do so!

Suppose some man, with a head and heart worthy the name, but who, by reason of business interests, education, or prejudice, is standing on the side of license, or free rum—

Suppose, I say, he had a son just turned 21, and he should turn to his father and say, "Father, I am now twenty-one years old, and to-morrow is my first vote, and I start out in the world for myself. I now appeal to you for your blessing, and for your fatherly advice. Shall I go over there with the free rum crowd or shall I cast my lot with the "temperance fanatics?" That father, going deep down into his own conscience, would say, "My boy, go over there among the fanatics where you will find your mother. It is the place for you," and he ought to say further, My boy, I will arise in my manhood now! Come on! Follow me, and I will lead you into a haven of safety.

You may call me a fanatic, you may call me what you will, but God forbid that I should ever be cursed with that class of statesmanship that makes me a moral and political coward without the manhood to take a position on this subject. I would rather be instrumental in raising one fallen man from

the gutter and restore him to his family and society, clothed in his right mind, than to climb over human wrecks and broken hearts to the highest office in the gift of any people."

## PROHIBITION IN MAINE

### BANGOR.

The various conflicting opinions expressed as to the effect of the Maine law, arise from the fact in some places, and at some time, there has been a lax administration of the law.

The yearly changes in town and city governments tempt politicians to use the law for their own advantage, permitting the sale more or less, secretly, in spite of the statute.

Last year the law was seldom enforced in our city ; this year it has been.

The records of our police courts show only about one-fifth the number of cases before it as compared with last year. For a portion of

the year the weekly commitments to the station is about the same as the daily commitments were last year.

The law is being enforced throughout the State as never before, and with wonderful success.

No resident of our State can have any doubt that the liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and reduced.

It is safe to say that in our city, not one-tenth part as much is sold as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Mayor.

W. C. CROSLY,  
CHARLES HAYWARD, } Aldermen.

JOHN C. HAYES, City Clerk.

ENOCH POND, Prof. in Theolog. Sem'y.

ADOLPHUS LYON, Recorder Police Court.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, Ex-Mayor.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge of Probate.

JEREMIAH FEANS, Collector Int. Rev.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN, EX-GOVERNOR OF MAINE,  
BRUNSWICK.

The declaration made by many persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquors are sold freely and in large quantities in this State, is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished here and throughout the State, and in many places has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws are. \* \* \* If liquors are sold at all, it is in very small quantities compared with the old times, and in a secret way, as other unlawful things are done.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,  
President Bowdoin College.

GEO. C. CRAWFORD,  
Postmaster.

DIXFIELD, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

I am thoroughly acquainted with my own county (Oxford) and do not hesitate to say there is not now a gallon of liquor sold where there was a barrel before the Maine law.

1851. At our last term of Supreme Judicial Court, not a single indictment for any crime was found. Our county jail is empty ; our workhouse greatly reduced, and the improvement wonderful.

E. G. HARLOW,

Member of Executive Council.

FROM AUGUSTA, THE CAPITAL OF MAINE.

If we were to say that the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth so large as formerly, we think it would be within the truth ; and the favorable effects of the change upon all the interests of the State are plainly seen everywhere.

J. J. EVELYTH, Mayor.

JOSHUA NYE, Late State Constable.

G. C. STACY, Secretary of State.

B. B. MURRAY, Adjutant General.

FROM SACO, MAINE.

The decrease of the liquor traffic has been very great. In many parts of the State it has been entirely suppressed, and so far as we know and believe it does not exist any-

where in the State, except covertly, as a thing under the ban of the law.

JOSEPH HOBSON, Mayor.

MOSES LOWELL, Ex-Mayor.

OBADIAH DURGIN, City Marshal.

CHAS. DILL, late Member the Legislature.

Saco is a great manufacturing city.

MAYOR AND EX-MAYOR OF PORTLAND.

As a result of the policy of prohibition, we have to say that the liquor traffic has fallen off very largely. In relation to that there cannot possibly be any doubt. \* \*

We content ourselves with saying that the diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the policy of prohibition, as manifest to the most casual observer.

BENJ. KINGSBURGH, Mayor.

W. W. THOMAS, Ex-Mayor.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

J. T. MCCALL, Ex-Mayor.

JACOB McCLELLEN, Ex-Mayor.

We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine law,

WM. LEACH, Register Cumb. Co.  
 H. J. ROBINSON, City Clerk,  
 H. W. HERSEY, City Treasurer.  
 M. D. LANE, Judge Sup. Court.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF PORTLAND.

The liquor traffic in this city is very much less than it was before the Maine law. If liquor shops exist at all in this city it is with secrecy and great caution, and the same thing is true generally throughout the state. The favorable effect of this policy is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime. While the population of the state increases, pauperism and crime diminish, and in the department of police the number of arrests and commitments is very much less than formerly.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

J. C. SHIRLEY,

E. E. PRAY,

ISAAC JACKSON,

HENRY S. BURGESS,

S. C. CHASE,

CHAS. HOLDEN,

JOHN TRUNE,

} Commis-  
 sioners of  
 the Poor,  
 Portland,  
 Maine.



There are many more certificates of the same general character from clergymen in different parts of the state, especially in Portland, and from officials in various positions, but I think enough has been said to show what are the Origin, Principles, Purposes and Results of the Maine law.



## BEER CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1881.

BARRELS		BARRELS	
Alabama	0	Nebraska,	51,045
Arizona,	4,000	Nevada,	11,886
Arkansas,	0	New Hampshire,	231,423
California,	426,711	New Jersey,	746,211
Colorado,	77,798	New Mexico,	1,299
Connecticut,	90,507	New York,	5,294,194
Dakota,	11,439	North Carolina,	4
Delaware,	13,725	Ohio,	1,489,862
District of Columbia,	37,721	Oregon,	23,073
Florida,	0	Pennsylvania,	1,595,130
Georgia,	876	Rhode Island,	65,786
Idaho,	2,445	South Carolina,	10,061
Illinois,	989,117	Tennessee,	11,548
Indiana,	321,781	Texas,	2,945
Iowa,	279,517	Utah,	16,841
Kansas,	22,882	Vermont,	0
Kentucky,	218,956	Virginia,	23,850
Louisiana,	56,125	Washington Terr.,	13,309
Maine,	6	West Virginia,	43,344
Maryland,	290,787	Wisconsin,	1,112,357
Massachusetts,	791,946	Wyoming,	5,978
Michigan,	223,130		
Minnesota,	199,569	Total bbls,	15,885,749
Mississippi,	0		4
Missouri,	946,620		
Montana,	10,958	Total kegs,	63,542,996

In New York City (including Morrisania) there were sold for the year ending December 31, 1881, of ale and beer 2,956,000 barrels. Brooklyn, 749,228 barrels.

In New York (including Morrisania) there are 82 breweries of ale, lager and weissbeer. They consumed over 5,000,000 bushels of malt. Capital invested nearly \$25,000,000; men employed, 2,500; wages paid out, \$1,500,000; horses in use, 2,000; wagons, 1,000; kegs in use, 150,000; drinking places, 9,215.

## CONCLUSION.

Have you read these statements? Do you realize that they are FACTS, terrible facts, that none can truthfully gainsay? Can nothing be done to stay this monster alcohol from its deadly work? Can any parent, any clergyman, any teacher, any citizen, fold his hands and say, "I can not help it; it is not my fault or my business."

Would you not try to save your child from death or dishonor, or your country from an invading army?

Do you realize that this King Alcohol is a worse enemy, and carries in its train a greater, a more destructive army, than ever invaded any country? Do you realize that not only you and your children, but your children's children, are to be cut down and their

prospects ruined, and your country filled with criminals, by this enemy ?

Can the people afford to fold their hands and feel that they have done their duty to themselves, their families, their country and their God, until they have not only resolved to organize for a removal of this monster, but have done it, and with a will which means something besides the satisfying an easy conscience, or merely assenting ?

Should any one, after glancing over these statements, feel inclined to laugh at my feeble effort, and ask what I expect to do about it, I would say I expect only to cast in my mite, and pray God to induce you to do the same—remembering it is not one blow but many that fells the tree.

Organize in tens, and twenties, and hundreds and thousands ! Let no man look to his neighbor or friend to begin, but let each one work with a covenant to God to contribute to the welfare of our country.

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P. S.—Canvassers do well with it.

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