The Copyright law of the United States (title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specific conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be “used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research.” If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of “fair use,” that user may be liable for copyright infringement. This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

By the using this material, you are consenting to abide by this copyright policy. Any duplication, reproduction, or modification of this material without express written consent from Asbury Theological Seminary and/or the original publisher is prohibited.

© Asbury Theological Seminary 2007
The Devil's Seed Corn

By

REV. S. L. C. COWARD
THE DEVIL'S SEED CORN.

BY

REV. S. L. C. COWARD,

AUTHOR OF

*Entire Sanctification From 1739 to 1900.*

PENTECOSTAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Louisville, Ky.
THE DIRTY WEED.

We are glad to give our readers such a Gatling-gun fusillade on the dirty weed as this issue contains. The habit, filthy and unbecoming though it be, has a mighty grip on this nation. We call this "the land of the free, the home of the brave," while perhaps four men out of every five are slaves, abject, cringing slaves, to tobacco, and many of the free are too cowardly to enter their protest. It is time to sound the tocsin of war and to marshal the forces of purity against one of the most filthy, unbecoming and inexcusable habits known to humanity. What is there attractive in smoking and befouling the air that cleaner people must breathe? Is there anything nice and commendable in chewing the devil's cud? Surely not. Boys, you should respect your mother, sister and sweetheart too much to use the weed. How can you ask a nice, clean woman whom you love and respect, to kiss you, when you smell like an old pipe or a tobacco barn? My! My!!

Then just think of

A TOBACCO- USING PREACHER.

Can he say, "Follow me as I follow Christ"? Can he commend his habit to the youth of the land, and bid them do as he does? To ask the question is to answer it. Tobacco-soaked clergy are out of date; they are a
back number. People don't want them in their homes and among their children. The weed is being outlawed by the best, cleanest, noblest elements of society. Let the good war go on.

**EVIL ASSOCIATIONS.**

Reader, I suppose you have noticed the sign over a saloon door, "Wines, Whiskeys and Tobaccos." Did you ever see one that read, "Wines, Liquors and Bibles"? Ah, no! The Word of God is not there, nor should the child of God ever darken the door. But tobacco is there. It is a member, and a very appropriate member, of that trinity of evil. There is a trio of evil trinities, from all of which we should seek a complete and eternal deliverance. They are: The World, the Flesh and the Devil; Liquor, Lust and Tobacco; Cards, Theaters and Dancing. No preacher, no church member, no man or woman, boy or girl, who seeks to be good here and to reach glory hereafter, should ever allow an entangling alliance with any of these evil things, these agencies of death and destruction.

Tobacco is usually the entering wedge whereby the devil destroys character. Most of the men in our jails and penitentiaries today took their first downward step in the use of tobacco. It is the beginning of a career that often ends in ruin here, and hell hereafter.

By the way, reader, did you ever know a church member who uses the dirty weed who began it after his conversion? I do not remember to have ever seen one who used it, and had not begun the habit in his ungodly
days. If the gospel of cleanliness and thorough repentance were preached as it should be, I verily believe it would demand the abandonment of tobacco with liquor, the ball-room, dancing, swearing, etc., at the altar of the church as a condition of salvation. Then where would your tobacco-soaked parson be? But light is spreading, and if we would keep in touch with God we must walk in this light. 1 John 1:6, 7.

“But,” says one, “my father and mother both used tobacco, and they died a-shouting.” Yes, so Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and David had several wives, and may have died a-shouting; but you had best not try it. We have more light, and we must walk therein or lose out.

Parents, see that your boys do not use tobacco, and also that your girls do not allow tobacco-users to keep their company. Here is the key to the situation: If every pure girl would cut the acquaintance of the cigarette smokers, the work would soon be done. But as long as a boy can chew and puff, and yet keep company with the best girls of the community, so long will the filthy habit continue to work havoc with manhood.

We ask your aid in the circulation of this book in Jesus’ name. Ask for prices by the dozen and the hundred. We will give you liberal rates. Why not use some of the Lord’s money by sending out 100, 500, 1,000? God will bless. Give us the money and the names and we will mail them direct, if you prefer. L. L. F.
PREFACE.

The writer gathered material for years for "The Devil's Seed Corn." He claims no originality, only in putting material together. He gathered material from so many sources during ten or fifteen years, that he can not tell where he got all his help. This book was written with a desire to help his fellow. It brings joy to our hearts to learn that many have "quit" this filthy habit by reading its pages. This book was first printed in "Pentecostal Herald," and Brother Morrison printed 3,000; to my surprise they were soon sold. I give over all ownership and control to Pickett Publishing Co., and pray God to speed it on its way to bless the world.

Morganfield, Ky.

S. L. C. Coward.
# THE DEVIL'S SEED CORN.

## CONTENTS.

**CHAPTER I.**

Its Origin ........................................ 11

**CHAPTER II.**

Its Use and Abuse ............................... 19

**CHAPTER III.**

Its Cost ........................................... 30

**CHAPTER IV.**

Heredity ........................................... 38

**CHAPTER V.**

Its Sale ........................................... 44

**CHAPTER VI.**

The Women ........................................ 47

**CHAPTER VII.**

The Cigarette .................................... 52

**CHAPTER VIII.**

Fifty-Four Objections ......................... 66

**CHAPTER IX.**

The Minister .................................... 70

**CHAPTER X.**

Catechism ......................................... 76
"THE DEVIL'S SEED CORN."—ITS ORIGIN.

BY S. L. G. COWARD.

CHAPTER I.

It is not clear when and where tobacco had its origin; some have supposed it had its origin in the fabulous ages of Greece.

In 1519 Cortez, the illustrious conqueror of Mexico, is said to have sent a specimen to his king, which is supposed to be the first introduction into Europe.

Dr. H. A. Dipierris says in reference to the invasion of tobacco:

"1518 Charles V., king of Spain, receives the first seeds of the so-called panacea of the Indies.

"From Spain the plant is sent to Portugal, where John Nicot, ambassador of France, gets acquainted with it.

"1580. He introduces it to Catherine of Medicis, Queen of France, who recommends it around the world, under the title of 'Queen's Herb,' as a cure for all diseases.

"1586. Tobacco is introduced into England.

"1600. Twelve years after Catherine of Medicis' death, tobacco, no longer protected by the queen, is prohibited in France by severe laws, as injurious to the nation.

"1604. In England it is perceived that it causes
among the people the same ravages as in France. King James I. writes a book against it, and it is banished from all Europe.

"1624. Pope Urban Vincent inflicts corporal punishment and excommunication on those who make use of such a substance, as degrading to the soul as it is pernicious to the body.

"1635. In France, a new ordinance prohibits its use and sale, under penalty of imprisonment and of corporal punishment.

"1679. It reappears in France, protected by privilege. John Breton pays the government 250,000 francs yearly, and obtains the right of sole traffic in the panacea of the Indies.

"1718. The government retakes the tobacco trade, which in 1791 brought 32,000,000 francs.

"1793. The revolution gives liberty to the cultivation, to the sale, and to the use of tobacco.

"1811. Napoleon I., in order to fill his coffers, retakes the right of the tobacco trade and forms the Regie, the duty of which is to cultivate and sell tobacco for the benefit of the government.

"1820. Congress demands the government to suppress the plague of tobacco. By the consideration of revenue which it produces, the case is successfully adjourned by the government to 1828, to 1829, to 1837, to 1842, to 1852.

"1853. Napoleon III., one of the greatest smokers of the time, and who died of nicotism, rebuilds the fortune of tobacco; by the example of his court, from
whence come all the eccentricities and fashions, tobacco is spread around the world.

"Tobacco culture has been prohibited in Egypt by a decree of the Khedive. Those found cultivating the weed are fined $1,000 per acre.

"The cabmen of Paris are forbidden to smoke while driving."

The Abbot Nysseur was of the opinion that the devil introduced tobacco into Europe, so we call tobacco "The Devil's Seed Corn."

Dr. Thwing, M. D., says:

"Humboldt asserts that tobacco has been cultivated from time immemorial. Another author says that its use was confined to Central America for over five thousand years, but that it has spread all over the world in three hundred years.

"The earliest traditions represent Indians as worshipers of various deities, with whom they held communion while intoxicated with the smoke of the burning petun, or tobacco. While lying off Cuba in 1492, Columbus sent two men ashore to reconnoitre. They reported on their return, among other things, that they saw 'the naked savages twist large leaves together, light one end at the fire, and smoke like devils!'

"Thompson, the biographer of Sir Walter Raleigh, says that the first time the Spaniards saw tobacco smoked as a luxury was at a friendly interview with Grijalva, in 1581, at Tabasco or Tabaco, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, where he, a Spanish chief, ruled. From this circumstance came the name of the plant. The following year Cortez sent to Charles, his king,
this, among other specimens of the productions of a conquered province. Genoese and Venetian traders carried it to the Levant, and thus it was introduced into Turkey, Arabia, Persia and the whole of Asia.

“The French ambassador at Portugal, John Nicot, carried the plant from Lisbon to France in 1560. From him was the genus *nicotiana* named by Linnaeus, the Swedish naturalist. Ralph Lane, who returned with Sir Francis Drake to England in 1560, introduced the poisonous drug in that country. Ten years after it was cultivated in England, according to Lobelius. Sir Walter Raleigh is regarded the first patron of the weed in England, and the infamous Catherine De Medicis—remembered as the instigator of the massacre of Protestants on St. Bartholomew’s Day—the first snuff taker.

“In Switzerland smoking was ranked a crime next to adultery, and severely punished. Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy,* published in 1621, while admitting that tobacco had medical virtues, says: ‘As it is used by most men ’tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands and health; hellish, devilish, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul! ’

“Under Sir Thomas Dale, tobacco begun in 1616 to be raised in Virginia. In 1620, ninety respectable English women were imported by Jamestown planters for wives, at the price of 120 pounds of tobacco each. The value of a pound was fifty cents, so each female sold for $60. During 1621 sixty more females were invoiced by the London company at a slight advance, 150 pounds a head. This price was paid by the planters ostensibly to liquidate the expenses of outfit and voyage.”
America has the dishonor of first producing the weed. Smoking was the first form in which tobacco was used; and for years it was the only way it was used in Europe.

Dr. Graham says: "It is believed by all judicious practitioners too dangerous to be used in medicine."

Physicians have said that 20,000 die yearly in this land from this poison. As an emetic, tobacco is said to excel in promptness and violence of action. It is also a cathartic and diuretic. It has been used to expel some other poison, but on account of its great virulence its use is perilous, internally or externally, as is shown by such authorities abroad as Conwell, Vauquelin, Brodie, Berzelius, Hermstadt, Posselt, Reimann, Fontana, Albinus, Henry, Hooper, Boutron, Rees, Buchner and Wilson, and among our own countrymen, Franklin, Rush, Silliman, Wood, Bache, Bell, Condie, Mussey, Graham, McAllister, Waterhouse, Woodward, Eberle, Ives, Parker and multitudes of other eminent surgeons and medical men.

To illustrate the danger of its use, even in medicine, Dr. Mussey says: "A medical gentleman, in New Hampshire, a few years ago was consulted by the mother of a girl four years old, who was afflicted with a severe eruption or humor on the face. The mother was anxious, from having heard stories of its efficacy in other cases, to make an application of tobacco; the physician, however, advised to the contrary, and left her to visit her sick neighbor. While prescribing for the latter, he was called back in haste to the child, whom he found senseless and motionless on the floor."
The mother informed him that, being still persuaded tobacco would be beneficial, she had, after he retired, taken some from the bowl of a pipe and rubbed it over the child's face; that the child set out to walk across the room immediately after the application, but had not proceeded half way before it fell in the condition in which he found it."

Tobacco is largely cultivated in Russia, and the seed used on the plantations is from the United States and from Turkey. According to the official report for the year 1877, there were raised in twelve southern provinces about 3,000,000 poods (or 120,000,000 pounds) in Caucasus, 75,000 poods (or 3,000,000 pounds), and in Siberia 27,000 poods (or 1,080,000 pounds); or, altogether, about 3,102,000 poods. At the rate of two roubles per pood, the revenue from tobacco is over $6,000,000 a year. This enormous sum is worse than thrown away by the people who use the dirty weed. All the Russian tobacco is consumed by Russia.

We close this chapter with the "Tobacco Parable," which shows how this "nasty" habit has spread over the land:

Tobacco—A Parable.—"Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened to a grain of tobacco seed, which, though exceeding small, being cast into the ground grew, and became a great plant, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms formed a habitation thereon. And it came to pass, in the course of time, that the sons of men looked upon it, and thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be de-
sired to make lads look big and manly. So they did put forth their hands and did chew thereof. And some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily. And it further came to pass that those who chewed it became weak and unmanly, and said, We are enslaved and can not cease from chewing it. And the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul and they were seized with a violent spitting; and they did spit even in ladies’ parlors, and in the house of the Lord of hosts. And the saints of the Most High were greatly plagued thereby. And in the course of time it came also to pass that others sniffed it; and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with a great and mighty sneezing, insomuch that their eyes filled with tears, and they did look exceedingly silly. And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls, and did set fire to the one end thereof, and did suck vehemently at the other end thereof, and did look very grave and calf-like; and the smoke of their torment ascended up forever and ever.

"And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business on the earth; and the merchantmen waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that the saints of the Most High defiled themselves therewith; even the poor who could not buy shoes, nor bread, nor books for their little ones, spent their money for it. And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith and said: 'Wherefore this waste? Why do these little ones lack bread and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat, and put this evil thing far from you; and be separate, and defile not yourselves
any more; and I will bless you and cause my face to shine on you.' But with one accord they exclaimed, 'We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing—we are slaves.'—Christian Secretary.
CHAPTER II.

ITS USE AND ABUSE.

That God intended tobacco for good to man is not to be questioned. Like many other things, "the use" has been turned into "abuse," and as a result, tobacco is a curse rather than a blessing to the race. Strangely enough, sensible people will learn to do things that they know will harm them.

Tobacco blights body, soul and mind. We let witnesses, who have made the question a study, speak to you.

Mr. Moiselli, of Turin, gives elaborate statistics to prove that since 1827 suicides have increased in all civilized countries from 48 to 150 per each million of inhabitants; and this increase is much in accordance with the increase in the use of tobacco.

Dr. Cole testifies: "Tobacco is more deadly to life than alcohol; the latter is doing a great evil to the innocent portion of the public, but the former is more deadly on its own victims. While the fire of alcohol burns with a mighty blaze, tobacco burns long and deep in the fountain of life; the one soon exhausts itself; the other stealthily and by imperceptible degrees eats away the cords of the life of its victim, until in time he dies in his sleep or falls dead in the street."

(19)
To give an elaborate description of all the manifold injuries the use of tobacco does to health would be impossible in a chapter of this length, but we append the following, which is the result of a long and careful investigation: Dizziness of the head, caused by irregular supply of arterial blood in the brain, is a common result of the free use of tobacco.

Says Dr. Mussey: "A friend of mine in this town, who has made a constant use of tobacco by chewing for more than thirty years of his life, was prevailed upon a few months ago to lay it aside, in consequence of having constant vertigo (dizziness); he is now well, and all who know him are astonished to witness the increase of his flesh since he desisted from its use."

"Tobacco impairs the natural state and relish for food, lessens the appetite, and weakens the power of the stomach."—Dr. J. C. Warren.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has narrated several cases of amaurosis, the histories of which go far to establish the fact, that in each case the blindness was brought on by that rapidly-increasing and, as it appears, baneful habit; and in the Medical Times and Gazette, September 4th, the same distinguished surgeon has described another striking case of tobacco amaurosis, ending in absolute blindness. The patient, aged 50, a railway clerk, enjoyed good sight until January, 1867, and excellent general health, with the exception of a single attack of gout. He is a remarkably intelligent man; was in former life a great reader, and, says Mr. Hutchinson, "he tells me that since his affliction, he has been made acquainted with the particulars of many
similar cases. I wish to ask especial attention to the fact that the man was smoking heavily, while taking no kind of alcoholic stimulants."

Dr. Drysdale, senior physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London, England, says: "I have seen several well-marked cases of nicotic blindness in young men under thirty, who have chewed; for chewing is, of course, as it affords nicotine to the blood, much more rapidly poisonous than smoking; but the long continued smoking of shag tobacco, or, above all, of Cavendish tobacco, in quantities from half an ounce to an ounce daily, very frequently causes blindness in men at forty."

Strange as it may seem to some, the use of tobacco has frequently brought on this distressing pain. Dr. E. Johnson, of England, mentions an inveterate case of neuralgia in the head caused by chewing. Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, mentions tobacco amongst the causes of this disease. It has also been traced in the head through the use of the weed, and other parts of the body have thus been affected. The late Chief Justice Richardson, of New Hampshire, says that he was once troubled with severe attacks of neuralgia, which confined him to his room for weeks with the most excruciating pains in his right side and breast. On his abandonment of the use of tobacco, this complaint entirely left him.

It is hurtful to the Teeth.—"The common belief," says Dr. Warren, "that tobacco is beneficial to the teeth, is, I apprehend, entirely erroneous. On the contrary, by poisoning and relaxing the vessels of the gums, it may impair the healthy condition of the vessel belong-
ing to the membranes of the socket, with the condition of which the state of the tooth is closely connected."

Says an old converted smoker: "I have known thoroughly hard smokers who, at forty years of age, have scarcely had a sound tooth in their heads. But this generally brings with it other ailments. Imperfect mastication is sure to produce indigestion; hence, you commonly find that those who have destroyed their teeth by smoking are terribly dyspeptic. Frequently, too, you find them martyrs to toothache, or neuralgia. Let no one who wishes to escape dyspepsia and its horrors throw away his teeth by the use of tobacco."

The late Rev. G. Trask writes: "Tobacco acts disastrously on the gums. Its poisonous touch deadens the vitality and causes the flesh to recede from the roots, leaving them bare. It often acts disastrously on the enamel of the teeth by perforating and blackening it; and the victim, instead of presenting two rows of handsome grinders, presents you with a mouth which reminds you of a sepulchre full of dead men's bones."

Deafness and Earache.—"Smoking and snuff-taking have a particularly noticeable effect on the hearing, and it may be noticed as a rule that old snuff-takers are more or less hard of hearing."

M. Triquet says that, in smokers and drinkers, an insidious, obstinate form of otitis (inflammation of the ear) frequently becomes developed. Dr. Mussey mentions the case of Mr. Cummings, in Plymouth, N. H., who, though he enjoyed at the age of 20 the best of health, commenced the use of snuff, and afterward, at the age of 25, resorted to chewing and smoking. In this
way he went on for thirty years, until he was nearly destroyed. The effects on his senses were striking. At the age of 55 he could not read a word in any book without spectacles; and he had already been in the use of them for several years. He had also been subject to a ringing and deafness in both ears for ten years, and at times the right ear was entirely deaf. In about a month after quitting his snuff (which was the last thing he gave up), his hearing became correct, and none of his troubles with this organ ever returned. It was many months, however, before he could dispense with spectacles; but finally he got rid of them. At sixty-three his senses were keener, especially his eyesight, than those of most men at his age.

Palsy or Paralysis.—That thousands of tobacco users have brought on a very serious state of nervousness and paralysis by the use of the weed, themselves with others will frankly admit. How many of them we see scarcely able to put the pipe into their mouth without trembling like a leaf. That shaking of the hands shows too plainly what the much-loved narcotic has done for them.

"It is painful to reflect on the numerous cases of apoplexy and paralysis which are occurring in the present day. We do not find these complaints simply attacking aged persons; neither youth nor early manhood escapes. There is no more likely remote cause of these deplorable nervous maladies than tobacco smoking."—Dr. Brewer.

M. Jolly, inquiring into the general paralysis in France, discovered that it was the result of smoking. Dr. Martin, of Warrington, says: "Such cases were un-
known in this country forty years ago. At that time there was much less smoking and much more drinking than in subsequent years."

"An intimate smoking friend of my own so suffered from shaking palsy of the hands, that the offer of £10,000 to fill his wine glass without spilling any, would merely have caused his head to shake badly. To attempt shaving himself would have been suicide. A few months ceasing to smoke the poison entirely cured his palsy."—Dr. MacKenzie.

A distinguished medical student at Brighton, England, has given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis produced by smoking, which came to his own knowledge in six months.

Dr. Brewer says: "I was once called upon to attend a young gentleman of good family, who was suffering in this way; he had also lost all control over the lower half of his body, and was in a most pitiable condition. He had always lived an idle life, and had been a great smoker from boyhood.

"I have another patient, a man 68 years old, who has been suffering from shaking palsy for upward of two years. He cannot keep either of his limbs steady for a minute at a time, nor even his head. He has smoked tobacco for about fifty years."

Dr. Stone, of Troy, says it is the true cause of a large number of fatal cases of heart disease.

A physician once said: "We are accused of killing our patients by calomel. A thousand are killed by tobacco where one is killed by calomel."

Dr. Twitchell found that nearly all the cases of death
during sleep, which came under his observations, were of men who had indulged largely in tobacco, and the correctness of his statements was confirmed by investigation made by the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg says: "The poison contained in a single pound of tobacco is sufficient to kill three hundred men, if taken in such a way as to secure its effect. A single cigar contains poison enough to extinguish two human lives, if taken at once."

The average life of operatives in tobacco factories is computed at four years. Dr. Kostral, physician to the Royal Tobacco Factory in Moravia, reports that "of one hundred boys entering the works there, 72 fell sick during the first six months, while deaths frequently occur from the nicotine poisoning by inhaling the dust."

President Grant's lamentable death is attributed to the free use of cigars. Frederick III., late Emperor of Germany, is believed to have died from the effects of the same poison.

Delirium Tremens.—This is one of the most fearful diseases with which sin avenges itself upon the human race. Dr. A. B. Spoor, of New York, a learned physician, says that he is prepared to show that the horrible disease, delirium tremens, has been ascribed to a wrong source—alcohol, instead of tobacco. He says, prior to the use of tobacco, delirium tremens was unheard of and unknown.

Dr. Lizars records three cases of this disease produced by tobacco alone. Drs. Mussey and Williams re-
port similar cases. The lamented Geo. Trask says: "In
the Marshall Infirmary in Troy, I saw a patient who
could not rise from his seat without help; when he was
raised, however, he would stand by the hour trembling.
On inquiry, he informed me that he had been in the
habit of using two papers of tobacco daily, one of smok-
ing and one of chewing.

Dr. Whitefield, of St. Thomas' Hospital, has seen
three cases of delirium tremens induced by tobacco
smoke alone.

A man died with this terrible disease in Monee, Ill.,
a few years ago, who was never known to use any kind of
liquor, but was an inveterate user of tobacco.

A well-known man of Covington, Ky., died some
time ago of delirium tremens, from the excessive use of
tobacco and coffee.

Pulmonary Consumption.—Several authors of note
have recorded instances of consumption caused by to-
bacco. Says a recent writer of much experience: "To
those predisposed to consumption, the ptysialism which
tobacco produces hurries on the disease. This is un-
doubtedly true in many instances. Latent tubercles may
sometimes remain undeveloped for a long time, perhaps
during the whole natural life of the individual, unless
they are roused into action by some acid and poisonous
properties, like tobacco smoke, which tends to irritate
and inflame the extremely delicate texture of this impor-
tant organ, and the result is confirmed and incurable
phthisis. If tobacco be the disease-producer that physi-
cians say it is, it must have a bad effect on the mind.

"The pupils of the Polytechnic School in Paris have
recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that college into two groups, the smokers and the non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves in the various competitive examinations far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in various ordeals they have to pass during the year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably; while the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind."—Dublin Medical Press.

At other schools and colleges of France, the non-smokers have acquitted themselves at the examinations far better than those who used tobacco; they were healthier, closer students, and consequently better scholars. Smoking was therefore prohibited in all public seminaries in France.

Wm. Parker, M. D., of New York, says of tobacco: "It is ruinous in our schools and colleges, where it dwarfs body and mind."

Loss of Memory.—Loss of memory takes place in an extraordinary degree in the smoker, much more so than in the drunkard, evidently from tobacco's acting more on the brain than alcohol does. An eminent French savant had, for many years, been a snuff-taker. He was conscious that the habit injured him. He quit repeatedly, but always began again. His daily allowance became larger and he noticed a rapid decay of the memory. "He had learned some 1,500 root words in each of several languages, but found them gradually dropping out of
his mind, so as to necessitate frequent recurrence to
dictionaries.”

At last he summoned resolution to break finally with
the use of tobacco in any form, and after six years of
abstinence, writes as follows: “It was for us the com-
mencement of a veritable resurrection of health, mind
and memory; our ideas have become more lucid, our
pen quicker, and we have seen gradually return that
army of words which had run away. Our memory, in a
word, has recovered all its riches, all its sensibility.”

Dr. Rush states that the father of Massilec lost his
memory at the age of forty-five, through the excessive
use of snuff.

“TOBACCO LEADS TO INSANITY.”

Dr. Kirbridge, in his report of Pennsylvania Hospi-
tal for the Insane, for 1849, states that “two cases in men
and five in women were caused by the use of opium, and
four in men by the use of tobacco.” Says Dr. Wood-
ward: “Tobacco produces insanity, I am fully confi-
dent.”

Dr. Campbell, a medical superintendent of a lunatic
asylum in New South Wales, says: “After exercising
my profession for forty years, with no inconsiderable
experience of the so-called diseases of the mind, I may
be allowed to speak with some confidence on a habit
which has consigned thousands to the mad-house, and
hundreds of thousands to the ranking affliction of in-
curable diseases in the stomach and associated organs.”

An eminent professor in one of the New England
The Devil's Seed Corn.

medical colleges, not many years ago, died in a madhouse, his madness being the consequence of snuffling.

The New York World, in a late issue, asserts that in nine cases out of eleven, where insanity has resulted from inebriation, the primary cause was smoking. It also gives a list of patients in insane asylums, under treatment for confirmed inebriation, resulting in insanity, who preceded whiskey by tobacco smoking:

- Bloomingdale Asylum, out of 100.........87
- Flatbush Asylum, out of 64...........49
- Trenton Asylum, out of 56...........48
- Columbus Asylum, out of 74...........62

Prof. Thwing records the case of a minister who went raving mad through the use of the cursed weed. He was shut up in a lunatic asylum for many years. He there breathed a fetid atmosphere, paced the floor of confined halls, stared upon the outside world through iron grates, cursed himself, cursed his wife and children, and in his wild ravings, "dealt damnation round the land," thus day and night champing tobacco as a fretted horse champs his bit. He once was pacing his room as he had aforetime year after year, when a change came over him. He stopped abruptly, and in a sort of soliloquy exclaimed, "Why am I here? What brought me here? What binds me here?" His soul bursting with indignation, he cried aloud, "Tobacco! tobacco!" He walked backward and forward; then, bursting into tears, he cast the last foul plug through the iron gates, and looking upward to God he said, "O, God, help! help! I will use no more!" He was cured by giving up the weed.
CHAPTER III.

"IT'S COST."

It is alarming to know the money spent for this useless poison. Edward P. Thwing says, "The average consumption of tobacco in the world is four billion, four hundred and eighty million pounds.

Rev. J. B. Wight gives the total cost of snuff, cigars and cigarettes in the United States to be $331,562,- $36.80.

Rev. A. Sims, in his book on tobacco, says:

"The consumption of this weed squanders over $1,000,000,000! America uses annually over one-half, or at least $600,000,000! This would support all charitable institutions, and feed and clothe all the poor. The cost of one cigar per day, at 5 cents, would, at 7 per cent. compound interest, amount in ten years to $252.16; in twenty years to $748.16; in thirty years to $1,034! ! !

"Tobacco clothes many poor men's children with rags, and does much to fill poor-houses. Tobacco and liquors cost enough to evangelize the world; they are the most fruitful sources of debt. Scripture plainly shows that we are only stewards of the things of this world; that therefore we are not to use and spend our money and property in any way or for anything that will not be acceptable unto God; in short, that we are not at liberty to waste a single cent, or squander the smallest item of our substance. If, therefore, we indulge in wasteful,
unnecessary expenditure, we use our means contrary to God's will, and such an act becomes a sin—a financial sin. It would be accounted a wicked and wanton thing for a man to go and burn down his barns and dwelling-house; in fact, such a deed would meet with severe retribution at the hands of the law. But the tobacco consumer spends his money—in many cases hard-earned money—on tobacco, and then either sets fire to it, or chews it and throws it away! How frightfully large the sum of money annually wasted by tobacco users is, let the following facts and figures show: The present annual production of tobacco has been estimated by an English writer at 4,000,000,000 pounds. This is smoked, chewed and snuffed. Suppose it was all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars. Allowing this tobacco unmanufactured to cost on the average ten cents a pound, and we have $400,000,000 expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into a marketable form, and dispose of it to the customer. If this be so, then the human family expend every year one thousand millions of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit, or sixty-seven cents for every man, woman and child upon the earth! This sum would build two railroads around the earth, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific! It would build one hundred thousand churches, costing $10,000 each; or one million of dwellings, costing $1,000 each! It would employ two millions of preachers, giving each a salary of
$500! It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each $300 per annum for expenses! At the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in Massachusetts, 1877, Bishop Harris is said to have expressed the opinion that 'the Methodist Church spends more for chewing and smoking than it gives toward converting the world.' This is a sad statement to make of a large religious body."

A medical magazine, *Good Health*, December, 1896, says: "Insanity is frightfully increasing in Europe, just in proportion to the increase in the use in tobacco. It appears that from 1830 to 1862 the revenues from the imports on tobacco in France rose from £1,350,000 to £8,333,333; a tremendous figure, certainly, to have disappeared from the pockets of the people into smoke. But, hand in hand with this increase in the consumption of tobacco, there appears to have been, during the same period, an augmentation in the number of lunatics in France from 8,000 to 44,000, or rather 60,000, if we take into account other lunatics, besides those in public asylums. Nor is that all; there are other diseases of the nervous centres referred to the same origin, and not mentioned in the statistics, which raise the sum total to 100,000 persons, who in France alone suffer from the poisonous effects of tobacco smoke." According to this editor, soldiers and sailors especially, who smoke more than others of the population, figure foremost in the number of paralytic lunatics, whilst, on the other hand, women are almost exempt from the malady.

Without denying the pernicious effects of the Frenchman's favorite absinthe, cognac and other spiritu-
ous liquors, in the progress of the evil, Dr. Jolly believes he has demonstrated that the "the abuse of tobacco must be regarded as the chief cause of the general paralysis of the insane, and for the following reasons: He met with paralytic madmen who had been water-drinkers, but immoderate smokers; and Dr. Maillot, chief of French Army Board of Health, found that among the very numerous cases of paralysis coming under his notice, there were many patients who were remarkable for their sobriety as to the use of spirituous liquors, but immoderate smokers of the pipe or cigar."

Many a youth may date the ruin of his health and character from the first whiff of tobacco, which by dint of nauseous practice he was at length able to smoke, in the foolish imitation of manhood. A traffic like this is a curse to any land. Billions of money may come to monopolists or to governments, but it is the price of blood! (Thwing.)

Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, referring to the culture of tobacco at Hadley, in the Connecticut valley, a short time ago, states: "Since 1855 enormous harvests of tobacco have been raised and carried off every year. Yet, by the working of some mysterious law, not one dollar can be found to show for it in all the property investments or scenery of the entire population."

Another gentleman of large experience, writing on the same subject, says: "The raising of tobacco has cursed our fair valley. Hatfield, for instance, some twenty years ago the richest town in the State, according to its population, early entered into the craze for gain through tobacco raising. As a result, nearly every
one has failed financially. But far worse—our farmers who once declared, 'I would cut off my right hand rather than engage in such a business,' seeing their neighbors—at the outset—growing it, gradually choked conscience and became absorbed in the traffic. This has demoralized the people and paralyzed the church. The spiritual death resting upon this valley may, to a great extent, be traced to this cause.”

Prof. Bascom eloquently writes in reference to what might be expected from its culture. He says: "Take the land, the sunshine, the rain which God gives you, and set them at work to grow tobacco—that nourishes no man, clothes no man, instructs no man, purifies no man, blesses no man; tobacco that begets inordinate and loathsome appetite and disease and degradation, that impoverishes and debases thousands and adds incalculably to the burden of evil the world bears; but call not this honest trade, nor this gnawing at the root of social well-being the getting of an honest livelihood. Think of God's justice, the honesty He requires, and cover not your sin with a lie. Turn not His earth and air, given to minister to the sustenance and joy of man, into a narcotic, deadening life and poisoning its current, and then traffic with this for your own good.”

A traveler observes: "The old tobacco lands of Maryland and Virginia are an eye-sore, odious "barrens," looking as though blasted by some genius of evil.”

Rev. George Trask refers to store-keepers whom he knew, who renounced the traffic in this poison, although they made no pretension to religion. They felt that there should be written on their kegs of snuff, their to-
The Deds Seed Corn.

Tobacco and cigar boxes the tendencies of the habit: "Stupidity, laziness, poverty, intemperance and crime"; that those who took the parcels should read: "Vertigo, dyspepsia, consumption, cancers, delirium, suicide or sudden death." No one who seriously acts on Christ's precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," can take from a person his earnings and give in return that which tends only to destroy both body and soul.

"Will you be kind enough to look down my throat?" said a young man to a New York physician, years ago. He did and said that he saw nothing. "Strange! look again." "I see nothing," was the doctor's reply. "Well, that is very strange. Why, sir, there have gone down my throat $10,000, a farm and twenty negroes." This was the loss by drink, and the same style of illustration applies to the fearful waste by the tobacco habit year after year.

Mr. Braddock stated in his report for 1860, that "fifty-three of the fires of the English metropolis had been traced to the carelessness of smokers in throwing away the burning ends of cigars."

In a single fire at San Francisco a few years ago, caused by carelessness in the use of a cigar, several millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed.

In a destructive fire at Boston some time ago, caused by a pipe, eight men perished in the flames.

"A smoker, in smoking, ceases to think," says a French writer, and the recklessness with which firebrands are carried about the streets, stores and shops, or among combustible merchandise, seems to verify the charge.—Prof. Thwing's Facts.
Miss Laura Bigney, in her prize essay on "Tobacco," says: "The papers recently reported two cases of serious burning of a young lady and a child, whose clothes had been set on fire by cigar stubs thrown upon the sidewalk, adding that the aggravation of the case was only increased by reflecting that it could not have been the smokers themselves who were burned."

A single fire in New York, kindled by a smoker's match, burned up five blocks of property worth a million dollars!

The following dissipating interest table is, by permission, taken from an interesting pamphlet by Chester E. Pond, entitled "A Tornado Among the Human Tobacco Shrubs." A careful perusal will show the reader the immense waste caused by the indulgence in tobacco:

Suppose your average dissipation amounts to only five cents a day for tobacco, then during the first year you wasted ......................... $18 25
Second year you lose interest money ....... 1 09 5
And at five cents per day, you waste ...... 18 25

In two years you have wasted and lost....$37 59 5

Third year you lose interest money.......... 2 25 5
And at five cents per day, you waste...... 18 25

In three years you have wasted and lost....$58 10

Fourth year you lose interest money....... 3 48 6
And at five cents per day, you waste...... 18 25
The Devil's Seed Corn.

In four years you have wasted and lost...$79 83 6
Fifth year you lose interest money.......... 4 79
And at five cents per day you waste.......... 18 25

In five years you have wasted and lost...$102 87 6
Sixth year you lose interest money...... 6 17 2
And at five cents per day, you waste.... 18 25

In six years you have wasted and lost...$127 29 8
Seventh year you lose interest money.... 7 63 7
And at five cents per day, you waste.... 18 25

In seven years you have wasted and lost...$153 18 5
Eighth year you lose interest money..... 9 19 1
And at five cents per day, you waste... 18 25

In eight years you have wasted and lost...$180 62 6
Ninth year you lose interest money..... 10 83 7
And at five cents per day, you waste... 18 25

In nine years you have wasted and lost...$209 71 3
Don't you think God will hold you responsible for
the waste of His money for this useless habit? God help
us to quit and to teach others the evils of the habit.
CHAPTER IV.

HEREDITY.

There is an unchangeable law that "like begets like."

Only God knows how many children today are under great disadvantage in their struggles to be true, because their parents transmitted to them a strong tendency to some bad habit. The writer once heard a young man say, "I have always loved tobacco." We made inquiry and learned that his parents used tobacco before his birth. Surely God will hold such parents responsible. We know a child eight years of age who began the use of tobacco before he was four years of age. When four years old it was taken from him, but the natural thirst for it yet abides. We shall let others speak on this subject. We are anxious that all children and young people read these chapters.

Dr. H. A. Diepierris says: "Anaphrodisia, or the depression of the genital sense, under the influence of tobacco, comes from two causes: (1), the stupefaction with which narcotism, in general, strikes all nervous centres; (2), the deleterious action which nicotine has on human germs, which it benumbs or kills as soon as organism creates them.

"We grow out of a germ, as the wheat grows from a grain; and if any cause whatever, nicotine especially, which is so destructive for all beings, alters the primi-
the grain enclosed in the wheat, the embryo and the grain, denatured, would give birth but to weak products, and of which the changes of life are quite restrained.

"Here is the true cause of the great mortality of children, before and after birth. Their vigor was destroyed at the real source of life by the errors of their fathers in using tobacco.

"The mortality of children has been, for more than a quarter of a century, the great plague of France. Statistics, on the average, show us that half the children coming into the world die in their first year; before the invasion of tobacco, previous to 1830, death took twenty years to form a similar void.

"In the large cities, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, where the consumption of tobacco is infinitely more spread than in the country, the mortality of the newly-born is never less than seventy per cent. in their first year."

"A few nights ago," says an eminent physician, "I was sent for hastily to see an infant two weeks old. I had attended the mother in her confinement, and had not thought it necessary to call but once after. I found her radiant with health, and she had followed my directions. The child had nursed, and it had seemed as strong and healthy as possible. I could see no reason why it should be sick, but it had evidently been so. It seemed that it must have been poisoned. I questioned the mother and grandmother, nurse and all, but could not find that any were in fault. At last I turned to the father. 'Don't you use tobacco, sir?' said I. The murder was out. He was an inveterate smoker. The
day before, he had taken the babe while the mother went out; some of his friends called, and they had a nice, sociable smoke in the same room with the child; and there the little delicate creature had been poisoned in every fibre of its being with every breath it drew. Is it a wonder it was sick? Doubtless many a child is poisoned to death by the tobacco used by its parents, and those around it.

“One would think,” says a lady, “that marriage ought to cure a man of using tobacco.” It would if women would do their duty! The ceremony ought to be amended, by inserting, after “love, honor and cherish,” the words, “and use no tobacco.” But if marriage, says another, does not reform the tobacco-toper, one of its consequences ought to: No man ought to poison his baby.

H. L. Hastings says: “The argument respecting marriage, as we reflect, becomes intensely moral. Marriage is a powerful ally to virtue, but few State-prison convicts, we are assured, are married men. ‘Marriage is honorable in all,’ hence to abuse and thwart the grand designs of this holy institution is a high-handed sin against the highest good of the race.

“The ignorance of former times touching this evil, God may have winked at, but He now commands tobacco-sots everywhere to repent. They have no right to poison virtuous women, ‘whose price is above rubies’! They have no right to afflict the world with a feeble, scrofulous, scraggy set of children—it is a sin against God and nature, and should be placed among criminal offences in the statutes of a State.”

Says Mr. Thomas Reynolds: “On one occasion I was.
invited to Meet Dr. Browne at an infirmary, and among the patients was a youth about eighteen years of age, suffering from symptoms which I ascribed to tobacco. "What will you say to this case?" said my friend. "This youth has never chewed, smoked, nor taken snuff."
"His father did this for him."
"His father! Are you a smoker?" said the doctor to his father.
"Oh, yes, Dr. Browne."
"How long have you smoked?"
"These five and twenty years."
"Have you," said Dr. Browne, "ever smoked an ounce of tobacco a day?"
"Yes, many times."
"This is the iniquity of the father visited on his son," said the Doctor."

Dr. Lazier gives the case of a young lady whose constitution was completely shattered by the smoking habit of her father.

In a New England town there was formerly a man who had yielded soul and body to the tobacco habit. Rarely was he seen without the pipe or quid. As Johnson said to Boswell, so might a blind man have said of this smoker, "I can't see you, but I smell you." The stench of the pipe was his natural atmosphere. He was able to attend to business, but his offspring were cursed from their birth.

Says O. S. Fowler: "Tell me a tobacco chews a virtuous man! I know better. He may not have broken the seventh commandment outright; but as he that looketh on a woman to lust after her committed adultery
with her in his heart;’ so tobacco, in all its forms causes that sinful, sensual tone or caste of the love feeling which constitutes the very essence of licentiousness.

“The influence of tobacco upon amativeness is powerful and powerfully vitiating. No man can be virtuous as a companion who uses tobacco; for although he may not violate the seventh commandment, yet in the feverish state of the system which it produces, it necessarily causes a craving and lustful exercise of amativeness, just as alcoholic liquors cause such amatory craving; and for the same reason. As alcoholic liquors and the grosser forms of sensuality are twin sisters, so tobacco eating and deviltry are both one; because the fierce passions of many tobacco chewers, as regards the other sex, are immensely increased by the use of tobacco.”

A medical doctor says: “It could be shown that the effects of the sins of a heavy smoker upon his offspring are such that anyone who cared two straws for anyone besides himself, should abhor the thought of inflicting an injury upon any living creature, much less upon the offspring of his body begotten. And here is the law of hereditary transmission or penalty (Exodus 21:4, 5,6), ‘visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.’ Thus innocent ones are frequently made life-long sufferers by their drinking, smoking, or licentious parents. And it is now come to be more widely known (which is an answer to the apologies of those who indulge their grosser appetites on the ground that such habits do not injure themselves) that persons inheriting good constitutions, of laborous life in the open air, will manifest
for years comparatively little conscious injury for their
vices, while children born to them grow up from birth
sickly, weakly, nervous, with the hereditary taints, and
sometimes epileptic or imbecile! And these known re-
sults might be inferred from the well-known fact that
tobacco chewed is quickly absorbed into the system from
the mouth, deranges the action of the heart, is an en-
ergetic depressant of the nervous system; while habitual
smoking carries the deadly nicotine through the lungs
into the arterial blood, depriving the very springs of
life. Were it not that mothers are generally of purer
life and purer blood than fathers, these deplorable re-
sults to offspring would be far more extensively manifest
than now."

Excessive smoking has had no small share in the de-
geneneration of Spain.

"I can point you," says another physician, "to two
families right under my eye, where in each case there
is a nest of little children, rendered idiots by the tobacco
habits of their parents!"
CHAPTER V.

IT'S SALE.

If a man loves God and his fellowmen, can he engage in a business that is detrimental to humanity? If tobacco is harmful to the race, can lovers of their fellows encourage the traffic?

God's earth should be used for better purposes than the growing of an article, a large per cent of which is used to curse our race.

Rev. A. Sims says: "The tobacco you sell poisons your customers. Ask any chemist, any educated physician, and he will tell you that tobacco is a poison—rank and deadly. You may say, 'If it be a poison, it is a slow one.' It is not so slow but it kills, say physicians, some twenty thousand of our countrymen year by year, and strikes down, here and there, its devotees as suddenly as though a stroke of lightning! How many sudden deaths around you result from this cause, I am unable to state; but the next neighbor found dead in his field, his office, or his bed, may owe his death to your tobacco! Boys and men sometimes drop dead in saloons and stores whilst chewing and smoking; and God, my brother, may give you the pain of witnessing such deaths upon your own premises, should you persist in vending this poison! Deaths by heart-complaints, so called, are rather usually deaths by tobacco!

"The tobacco you sell creates an appetite for strong drink, retards the temperance reform, and manufactures
drunkards. This point I can with better grace leave you to settle with distinguished physicians.

"I can name store-keepers who make no pretension to religion, but who, thank God, have renounced this traffic. They have taken their snuff and cigars, of ever hue and odor—fine-cut, negro-head and Cavendish, and consigned the whole to the purpose for which God made the poison—to repel moths and vermin, to kill ticks on sheep, and lice on calves. Brother, do the same, and God will bless you.

"Are you not to be guided, my brother, in this matter by Christian principle? Does Christ, for whom you live, sanction this business? Have you sought His guidance? Has He, by word or providence, bidden you deal at all in this destructive narcotic?

"A young man, on entering business, said to a clergyman, 'I believe it is wrong to use strong drink; is it not wrong to sell it? I believe, also, it is wrong to use tobacco; is it not wrong to sell it? I will sell neither.' Noble young man! May God multiply such!

"Come, my dear sir; decide at once against this vile branch of merchandise. Men who love Christ, of large and noble views, denounce this traffic more and more. Come, make a clean breast, a clean store; honor God and gratify customers who abhor this vile weed, and mourn over the evils it inflicts. Be wise. Do not banter nor barter with God, nor with conscience.

"While the pirates plunder the seas and the taskmaster his slaves, those who defraud their fellows by taking their money and giving them what degrades their manhood are considered respectable citizens. As Prof.
Bascom says: 'There are those who think it dishonest to cheat a child, who often do not hesitate to defraud a man with no more knowledge than a child; some, who would scruple to take the property of a lunatic under disguise of gratifying one of his wild fancies, feel no shame in receiving the money of a sane man for the indulgence afforded him of an insane passion or appetite.

'How far do these petty distinctions of ours hold in the courts of God's immutable justice,—in the place of his claim for unimpeachable honesty? Sell a drunkard a glass of liquor and pocket the money if you will; but for honesty's sake, do not call the transaction honest. Remember that you have exacted pay, not merely without a valuable service, but for a positive injury; and that you shield yourself, as the pirate shields himself, under the laws of the community to which you belong. When intrinsic, eternal justice shall make requisition, shall such transactions stand?

'Take the land, the sunshine, the rain, which God gives you, and set them all at work to grow tobacco; throw this as your product into the world's market; buy with it bread, clothing and shelter, books for yourselves, instruction for your children, consideration in the community, and perchance the gospel of grace; pay ever and everywhere for the good you get, tobacco, only tobacco—tobacco that nourishes no man, clothes no man, instructs no man, purifies no man, blesses no man; tobacco that begets inordinate and loathsome appetite and disease and degradation; that impoverishes and debases thousands, and adds incalculably to the burden of evil the world bears: but call not this exchange honest trade.'
CHAPTER VI.

"THE WOMAN."

Can't we get the women to discourage the use of tobacco in all forms? Mothers should be interested enough in their own offspring to set themselves against this ugly habit.

It is a sad thing to think of a woman snuffing or chewing tobacco. Young woman, let me call on you to use your influence against the use of tobacco. Don't keep the company of young men who show no respect for your sex by using tobacco in your presence. When I see a young woman seeking the association of young men who smoke in a woman's company, I fear the girl is no better than the boy she runs with. The following powerful appeal to Christian ladies was written by Rev. George Trask. We fervently hope every lady will ponder well these mighty words:

"We asked a Christian lady to contribute a little money to spread tracts over the nation, and save our youth from being destroyed by tobacco. She broke into smiles of provoking indifference, exclaiming: Why, my husband smokes; my sons smoke! It is a filthy habit, but it makes them easy and happy, and if they do nothing worse, they may smoke to their hearts' content!" Our churches abound with ladies in this or similar states of mind; and such I now address:

"Sisters, tobacco is a deceptive demon. Like other
demons, he has his peculiar 'wiles,' and his 'depths you have not known.' We shall not spread this evil before you in its manifold bearings, but only call your attention to three questions, which we beg you duly to consider.

"Sisters, do you not know that the attachment of your friends to tobacco is absolutely idolatrous? That they probably love it better than they love you? If they use much and have used it long, this is a fair inference. And you here have a rival which is more than a match for you. This appetite is artificial, created in defiance of every law and instinct of nature; hence it is a monstrosity, in point of strength, and easily binds its victims in chains invincible.

"Sisters, do you know that tobacco in your families may poison you, your children, and your posterity? Men of sense say but little about it as a nuisance. They go deeper; they treat it as a rank poison, which penetrates flesh and blood and bone, becoming part and parcel of the man, making him a living receptacle of the virus, a poisoned body, which, whether asleep or awake, at home or abroad, by insensible perspiration, poisons the common air we breathe. The tobacco effluvia of your son is sufficient to make a stage-load of women and children sick who are not accustomed to it. The tobacco your husband uses each day, made into tea and given to a score of children, would poison the whole, and probably lay many of them dead! The effect of a bit the size of a bean, found in a teapot, once alarmed a whole village! It had poisoned the tea, and the tea had poisoned a whole maternal association. The precious ladies found 'death in the pot,' and they began to suspect tobacco had killed
them, whether it had or had not killed their husbands. Take the water from the tub in which a tobacco devotee has been steaming, apply it to the geraniums over town, and it will soon dispatch the vermin, and geraniums, too, unless applied with care!

"Sisters, do you know that tobacco tends to hinder salvation, and to destroy the souls of those you love? To devote the soul to God, and accept Christ in a saving manner, mind should be awake, rational, and no way disturbed and confused by drugs or drinks. A college of physicians testify to the disturbing power of tobacco. "Tobacco," they say 'abnormalizes and hallucinates mind. A hard drinker may soon arise from his debauch and be himself again; but not so with the habitual user of tobacco, for he is always under its effects, and hence always in an abnormal state?"

"Tobacco, used in some forms, excites and exasperates; in others, stupefies and stuftifies. When smoked, it tends to deaden sensibility and fill the soul with self-satisfaction. The smoker, whilst sublimely fumigating earth and air, is satisfied! He is satisfied, whether rich or poor, married or single—he has a pipe. He is satisfied whether in the forecastle or cabin, whether at the head of a factory or an understrapper—he has a pipe! He is satisfied, whether he knows much or little, whether saint or sinner—he has a pipe!

"Sisters, such is the power of this narcotic, that you perceive its effects on religion must be very disastrous. Look over the churches, and you will see mournful specimens of its effects. See for yourselves. On the one hand there is a brother who is actually better known as a
smoker than a Christian. He is proverbially clever. He makes no difficulties. He likes the minister; he likes the deacons, and is proud of the architecture of the church. He is always comfortably seated in his pew; and whether the discourse be from Calvary or Sinai, it is all the same, he enjoys it—providing he has previously enjoyed his pipe, for his piety takes the type of his pipe.

"An eminent physician of Boston, thus addresses you: 'Ladies, you have the highest interest in this question, one involving the health and the lives of yourselves and families. Permit me to say that you have the power to do what gentlemen are unable to do. You can banish this curse from the community. Ponder, Resolve, and Act.'

"Act ladies! act! 1. Denounce the use of tobacco as a sin. 2. Spread tracts against it. 3. Remonstrate against raising it or selling it. 4. Do as others have done, object to settling a minister who is a slave to it. 5. Object to your daughters marrying slaves to it."

The Methodist Times, London, gives this item about English lady smokers: "It is painful and alarming to read in the Westminster Gazette a letter in which Dr. Norman Kerr states that 'lady smokers are on the increase.' He refers especially to 'ladies of family position and wealth,' and adds, 'in some instances I have known unmarried ladies who have been regular smokers. Wives of professional, military, as well as city men, have also been worshipers at the shrine of the weed.' This is no matter for levity. It is a disgusting fact. We wish we could persuade all men to give up smoking. But
there is something peculiarly odious in any woman forming that habit."

The following two incidents show that we have some wise women yet alive. God grant us a large crop of them:

It was a bright, observing young lady, who, when asked why she didn’t marry, replied: “I have considerable money of my own, I have a parrot that swears, a monkey that chews, and a stove that smokes, so you see that I am not yet in need of a husband very badly.”

A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

“My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it down at thy feet.”

“Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you’d stop using tobacco.”

“Can’t think of that—it’s a habit to which I am wedded.”

“Very well, sir; this is the way you lay down your life for me; and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I’ll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy.”
CHAPTER VII.

THE CIGARETTE.

There is no class cursed by tobacco as our young people. To see so many small boys using tobacco on streets and trains is appalling.

Even the Organ of the Tobacco Trade admits that “few things could be more pernicious for boys, growing youths and persons of unformed constitutions, than the use of tobacco in any of its forms.”

Dr. Richardson remarks that the effects of tobacco “are especially injurious to the youths who are still in the age of adolescence. In these the habit of smoking causes impairment of growth, premature manhood and physical prostration. . . . If a community of youths of both sexes, whose progenitors were firmly formed and powerful, were to be trained to the early practice of smoking, and if marriages were to be confined to the smokers, an apparently new and a physically inferior race of men and women would be bred.” The poisonous nicotine, which constitutes the active principle of common tobacco, which in a confirmed adult smoker is met and to some extent neutralized by the natural resisting force of the matured human system, lays hold of the forming nerve-tissues of the young, and does its mischievous work unimpeded. Stunted growth, flabby flesh, sickly complexion, shambling gait, fickle appetite, dull comprehension, lack of interest in things, and premature disease, like that of a diseased apple, are among the
signs of injury carried about by thousands of American boy-smokers, who are striving to show themselves men by proving themselves—very foolish children.

There is so much to be said against this "little demon" that is blighting so many boys, the writer hardly knows what to say, and what not to say. He will let others speak. Here are testimonies from leading men in Kentucky, as published in the "Anti Cigarette Zeal," published in Louisville, Ky.:

Mr. J. S. Hilton, of George Cross, Louisville.—My estimate of the effect of cigarette smoking has been formed by personal observation. I have seen a companion, an excessive cigarette smoker, gradually fade away from healthy young manhood to a colorless skeleton. One night death claimed him. The cigarette did it.

Rev. W. P. Harvey, Louisville.—I have your communication of 17th inst., asking me to state "the effect of the cigarette habit upon growing boys." I regard the habit as very injurious. On my return trip from Florida, I heard a conversation between the manager of a guarantee company and two bank presidents. In their opinion, the habit is most injurious, and tends to make the victims undesirable as employees. The manager of the guarantee company said they had stopped issuing guarantee bonds for cigarette smokers who were under 21 years old, and that 80 per cent. of those who went crooked were those who smoked cigarettes.

Mr. C. Albert Singer, of the Louisville Trust Co.—Several cases have come under my personal observation where cigarette smoking led on to other vices which brought about an early death.
Prof. J. T. Gaines, Principal Sixth Ward School, Louisville.—I have had nearly fifty years' experience with smokers in school. When a school boy myself, I observed that all the boys who smoked dropped behind in their lessons and failed to pass examinations. As a teacher for thirty years I have observed the same thing. The younger the boy, the greater is the ill effects of cigarettes. Not only is the boy's health wrecked, but his moral conceptions are blunted. He begins by deceiving those in authority over him, and ends as an habitual liar, and sometimes as a petty thief.

Wm. R. Bellnap does not use tobacco.—I have your request of the 17th in reference to formulating something about cigarettes. My observation has not been sufficiently close on this score to offer testimony of any value. I am not a user of tobacco in any form myself, and trust that I am getting the benefit of that abstinence.

Theodore Harris, President Louisville National Banking Co.—Yours of yesterday is just received. You may say for me as follows: What I have lately learned about the cigarette explains the loss of vigor, and sometimes, too, of character, in lads that I have known.

W. I. McNaIR, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Louisville.—The following is not original, but it serves the purpose: "I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can add to a man's nervous troubles; I can subtract from his physical energy; I can multiply his aches and pains, and I can divide his mental powers; I can take interest from his work and discount his chances of success."
The Devil's Seed Corn.

Miss A. M. Jones, Principal Fourth Ward School.
Every teacher can discriminate among his pupils as to those who are addicted to the use of the cigarette. There is no mistaking the dulled brain, the irritable temper, the blunted sensibilities of the victim.

Rev. T. T. Eaton, Editor Western Recorder, Louisville.
Cigarette smoking I regard as a most pernicious habit, and which, unless it be checked, will ruin multiplied thousands of the boys of our land. Every proper effort should be made, and made with vigor, to put an end to this colossal evil and to save our boys.

Cigarettes Destroy the Moral Sense.—I have had frequent illustrations of the fact that cigarettes deaden, and finally destroy, the moral sense, so that boys who are by nature honest, will, through the use of cigarettes, become liars and thieves. I mention one case in point: A lady of fine family and good social standing, living in Fort Worth, Texas, had a son who became an inveterate smoker of cigarettes. Finally he was so lost to all sense of honor, that the money given him by his mother to pay little bills about town was stolen and used for cigarettes, while he told his mother that the bills were paid. When this plan failed, he went so far as to take his own best clothes from his trunk and sell them that the money might be used for cigarettes. In despair, the mother applied to a boarding school to take her boy and reform him, but the principal, on inquiry, decided that the case was hopeless, and declined to receive him.

Rev. W. F. Lloyd,

Pastor Walnut St. M. E. Church, South, Louisville.

Totally Untrustworthy.—My experience shows that
a boy who has been overcome by this evil is totally untrustworthy. He seems to lose the power of discriminating between right and wrong, and soon becomes both a moral and a physical wreck.  

C. W. FRENCH.
Principal Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Ill.

The boy who smokes at seven will drink whisky at fourteen, take morphine at twenty-five, cocaine at thirty.

There is an alarming increase of juvenile smokers, and, basing my assertion on the experience gained in private practice and at the St. Vincent's Institute, I will broadly state that the boy who smokes at seven will drink whisky at fourteen, take morphine at twenty-five, and wind up with cocaine and the rest of the narcotics at thirty and later on.

Dr. L. BREMER.
St. Vincent's Institute for the Insane, St. Louis.

Premature Age.—Cigarettes bring premature age, shattered nerves, mental weakness, stunted growth, and general physical and moral degeneracy. This is our experience in teaching more than 50,000 young people. We refuse to receive users of tobacco in our institution.

HENRY C. AND SARA A. SPENCER,
Spencerian Business College.

School Work Neutralized.—It will be of little avail to impart knowledge to the boys if at the same time a habit is encouraged or permitted which wrecks their constitutions and makes it impossible to use that knowledge.—Columbus Dispatch.

Unable to Resist Temptation.—I assert unhesitatingly and without fear of contradiction, that the use of cigarettes affects the nervous system, weakens the will
power, and destroys the ability of the boy to resist temptation, and, because of this, he easily falls a victim to those habits which not only destroy the body, mind and soul, but irresistibly lead him into a violation of the laws of his State.

Sure Way to Bad Companions.—No doubt some children are much less likely to become good citizens than others, because of family taint, but there are no exceptions to the general rule that every young person is in peril who has as associates criminal or immoral companions, and there is no surer way for the young boy to procure as associates the criminal and immoral, than for him to begin the smoking of cigarettes.

More Harm than the Saloon.—The cigarette is doing more harm than the saloon. Out of 1,500 boys under my care, 92 per cent. of them were cigarette smokers when convicted, and 85 per cent. so addicted to their use as to be classed as cigarette fiends.

Hon. Geo. Torrance,
Supt. Illinois State Reformatory.

A Fight for Civilization.—I do not believe there is an agency more destructive of soul, mind and body, or more subversive of good morals, than the cigarette. The fight against the cigarette is a fight for civilization. This is my judgment as an educator.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus,
Ex-Pres. Armour Institute, Chicago.

The Opinion of an Eminent Specialist.—In twenty-seven years' experience as professor in the Hospital College of Medicine, I have noted that young men of exceptional natural endowment and fine prelimi-
nary education, acquiring the cigarette habit, gradually degenerate; and in no instance has one of these been able to compete successfully with other young men of far inferior natural abilities and less preliminary training. In the annual examinations, the papers of the cigarette smokers are tainted with the odor from the fingers, and the muscular tremor which always mars the symmetry of their penmanship. The cigarette habit is the greatest enemy of mankind which has any sort of tolerance in civilized society.

DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS, A.M., M.D.

*From a Successful Educator.*—Fourteen years' experience with boys in the school-room have brought to my observation many instances of bright boys made sneaking, untruthful, lethargic, indolent and dishonest by the use of cigarettes.

H. K. TAYLOR,
Principal Louisville Training School.


"Whatever arguments may be adduced in favor of the rational and temperate use of tobacco by adults, no doubt exists among medical men as to its injurious effects upon the growing organisms and mental powers of the young. Functional derangements of the digestive, circulatory
and nervous systems manifest themselves in the form of headache, confusion of intellect, loss of memory, impaired power of attention, lassitude, indisposition to muscular effort, nausea, want of appetite, dyspepsia, palpitation, tremulousness, disturbed sleep, impaired vision, etc., any one of which materially lessens and which bring daily subjects of complaint to the medical officers, and form so large a proportion of the sick-lists that the extent of surreptitious indulgence in smoking and chewing may be inferred.

The board are of the opinion, therefore, that the regulations against the use of tobacco in any form cannot be too stringent. Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. GIRON,
Medical Inspector, U.S.N.

ALBERT C. GORGAS,
Medical Inspector, U.S.N.

GEORGE A. BRIGHT,
Surgeon, U.S.N.

A Voice from Scotland. Even in the Home of the University the Cigarette Is a Curse.—A well-known Edinburgh physician has lately assured us that smoking by the growing boys checks their growth, blunts their mental faculties, and ruins their morals. The cheap cigarettes are rank poison, and instances are known of death having been caused by their use. It is well known that smoking, by stealth, leads to dishonesty, bad company, and other serious consequences.

The Edinburgh School Board, recognizing the gravity of the situation, desire to direct your attention as

The Devil's Seed Corn. 59
parents and guardians to the dangers threatening your boys from indulgence in this practice.

Flora C. Stephenson, Chairman of the Board.

Thomas Burns, Convenor of the School Work Com.

THIRTY DAYS' RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS CLIPPINGS FOR ONE MONTH, SHOWING THE RAVAGES OF THE CIGARETTE.

Death.—Clayton M. Shaffer, aged 20, died from the excessive use of cigarettes.—Mount Joy (Pa.) Herald.

Died.—Joseph Bogard, fifteen years old, from meningitis, caused by cigarette smoking.—N. Y. Herald.

Arrested.—H. H. Miller pleaded guilty of stealing a sack of flour—a cigarette fiend.—World, Kansas City, Missouri.

Arrested.—John Craig, a cigarette fiend, stole a brass kettle to get money to buy cigarettes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Died.—William Fountain, aged 25, died of cigarette poisoning, after a week’s illness.—Logansport (Ind.) Reporter.

Poisoned.—Emanuel Haskins, a sixteen-year-old boy, died from nicotine poisoning from smoking cigarettes.—Macon News.

Murder.—Charles Burton, aged 17, is to be hanged for murder. He was a cigarette fiend.—New York Telegram.
Insane.—Rollo Tracy was adjudged insane, caused from an excessive use of cigarettes.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

Blind.—Fred Norton has been suddenly stricken blind, caused from excessive cigarette smoking.—Oswego Record.

Insane.—George Crone was taken to an asylum, caused by excessive cigarette smoking.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Arrested—Disorderly conduct in Masucci & Fiskett’s candy store; cigarette fiend, William E. Smith.—Duluth Tribune.

Heart Failure.—Frank Reggin, a cigarette fiend, fell twice, going three blocks, from heart failure.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Insane.—From the use of cigarettes, F. E. Martin, aged 32, went insane, but at present is much better.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Sick.—Cora Stevens is very ill from swollen tongue, caused from excessive use of cigarettes.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Died.—James C. Sullings, aged 66, died from nicotine poisoning. He was an inveterate chewer.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

Sick.—Michael Smidick was taken suddenly ill and may die. The cause of his illness is cigarette smoking.—Hartford Times.

Burned.—Chas. M. Henry, a cigarette fiend, fell asleep while smoking, and was severely burned.—Leominster Enterprise.

Suicide.—George Larden, a fifteen-year-old boy, at-
tempted suicide, caused from excessive cigarette smoking.—Philadelphia Times.

Insane.—Wm. H. Bennett, once a prominent business man, is now insane from the excessive use of cigarettes.—Ithica Journal.

Daffy.—John Jones, aged 19, is very sick, and at times acts very queer, caused by the excessive use of cigarettes.—Denver Post.

Seven-Year-Old-Boy.—The death of little Thomas Dugdall resulted from excessive cigarette smoking.—Telegram, Providence, R. I.

Insane.—Richard Gottfried, a fifteen-year-old boy, was declared insane, caused from excessive cigarette smoking.—Cleveland World.

Suicide.—Eugene Kinsley attempted suicide. He is a physical wreck from excessive cigarette smoking.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

Arrested.—Wm. Stineockle, aged 15, knocked down and robbed a fourteen-year-old boy of a cigarette. The boy was a cigarette fiend.—Buffalo News.

Death.—Albert Strausbaugh was found dead. His death was due to paralysis of the heart, superinduced by excessive use of cigarettes.—Chester Times.

Burned.—Earl Faulkner, an eighteen-year-old youth, who is sick from smoking cigarettes, fell asleep while smoking in bed, and was severely burned.—Philadelphia Times.

Insane.—Abraham Wendom was adjudged insane, caused from excessive cigarette smoking. He acknowledged to smoking from eight to ten boxes a day.—New York World.
Suicide.—Joseph German, aged 17, committed suicide. It is believed that cigarettes unbalanced his mind and caused him to commit this rash deed.—Baltimore World.

Arrested.—Ed Moore plead guilty to theft, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Moore says that cigarettes was the cause of his downfall.—Des Moines Capital.

Another Dead.—Arthur Everett, 21 years old, died Saturday at Jackson. The doctors attribute death to excessive cigarette smoking.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

Swelling His Tongue.—John J. Lynch, a tobacco salesman, is suffering from a swollen tongue, which was caused from excessive cigar smoking. His recovery is doubtful.—New York Post.

Embezzler.—Just as we had mistrusted all the while, it has been proven that Note Teller Alford, the New York embezzler, has long been a smoker of cigarettes.—Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.

Death.—Frank Toby, aged 25, was taken sick and seized with convulsions, and died before medical aid could be summoned. Death attributed to cigarette smoking.—Oswego Falls Observer.

Embezzler.—Sylvester S. Battin, Jr., is charged with embezzlement. He is of a prominent family, and this act is due to the use of cigarettes, as he smoked them continually.—Philadelphia Times.

Jumped.—Elizabeth Scott, better known under the stage name of Dorothea May, an inveterate cigarette smoker, jumped from a three-story window. The girl's
chances of recovery are slight.—Morning Globe, Boston.

Insane.—Edward Mudge was committed to the insane asylum yesterday. He is a victim of cigarettes. On the slightest pretext, he flew into a rage and seemed possessed of a spirit to destroy everything in sight.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

Swift Bars Cigarettes. Chicago Packer says the Men Using Them Will Be Discharged.—Chicago, Aug. 4, 1900.—Hereafter smokers of cigarettes will not be employed in the packing houses of Swift & Co., in the stock yards. For some time representatives of the Anti-Cigarette League have been working in the stock yards district, and the order of the large packing company is considered one of its first great victories in that district.

G. F. Swift, president of the company, has taken an interest in the matter, and is doing everything in his power to prevent the smoking of cigarettes by those who are already employed by the company. An order has been issued which tends to discourage the use of cigarettes by the employees.—Boston (Mass.) Post.

Cigarette Smokers Excluded by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.—From a personal observation and from the statements of eminent specialists, there seems no reason to doubt the fact that habitual use of cigarettes is extremely harmful, especially where the use thereof is contracted in early youth. Therefore, we wish to serve notice on any employe of your office who uses cigarettes that it is our wish for him to break himself promptly of the habit. On any employe who is twenty-two years of age, you are directed to serve notice that the use of cigarettes, after August 1, will be pro-
hibited, and you are further instructed to, in the future, refuse to employ any one who is addicted to the habit.

LELAND HUME,
Assistant General Manager of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIFTY-FOUR OBJECTIONS.

The writer knows no good cause why men should use tobacco in any form. We give fifty-four objections to its use. They are taken from Rev. A. Sims' Book on Tobacco:

1. Tobacco was one main upholder of slavery in the United States of America.
2. Tobacco and its appendages cost the United Kingdom at least £11,000,000 a year.
3. Tobacco when first smoked, chewed or snuffed, offends the whole system.
4. Tobacco contains an essential oil and nicotine, both of which are highly poisonous.
5. Tobacco exerts a special influence on the brain and nervous system generally.
6. Tobacco seriously affects the action of the heart and circulation of the blood.
7. Tobacco, by perverting the nourishing saliva, prevents due elaboration of chyle and blood.
8. Tobacco, by weakening the nerves, produces morbid excitability and irritability.
9. Tobacco impairs the senses of smelling and tasting, and often of hearing and seeing.

(88)
10. Tobacco when freely used, depresses the energies of the mind and leads to despondency.

11. Tobacco arrests the growth of the young, and thereby lowers the stature.

12. Tobacco, when smoked by boys, causes a craving for it, to gratify which they lie or steal.

13. Tobacco in numerous instances weakens the memory, and thereby tends to insanity.

14. Tobacco, by undermining the physical vigor, causes the keepers of the house to tremble.

15. Tobacco has a tendency to loosen the silver cord and superinduces paralysis.

16. Tobacco harms the gums and teeth, and the grinders cease because they are few.

17. Tobacco weakens every function and fibre of the human frame by poisoning the blood.

18. Tobacco is a known cause of enfeeblement to the posterity of its consumers.

19. Tobacco is an acknowledged cause of demoralization to the young of all classes.

20. Tobacco smoked, chewed and snuffed, deceives by causing delusive imaginations.

21. Tobacco hastens the evil day in which many say, "I have no pleasure in them."

22. Tobacco is expensive, and if wife and children want food the pipe must be filled.

23. Tobacco smoking occasions great waste of time, "the stuff which life is made of."

24. Tobacco keeps many of its besotted victims in a state of habitual semi-intoxication.
25. Tobacco is a great promoter of drinking customs, by creating unnatural thirst.

26. Tobacco, by its exhausting and depressing power, renders strong drink a necessity.

27. Tobacco is the admitted cause of multitudes breaking the Total Abstinence pledge.

28. Tobacco is therefore a great hindrance to the progress of Temperance Reform.

29. Tobacco smoking is the only vice uncondemned from the pulpit, press and platform.

30. Tobacco doubtless causes many fires which come under the head of "Cause Unknown."

31. Tobacco pollutes the breath, and unfits its consumers for refined society.

32. Tobacco is a class breaker, and greatly tends to lead its victims into bad associations.

33. Tobacco frequently induces habits of indolence, apathy and listless inactivity.

34. Tobacco consumers are more liable to disease than if they were in a natural condition.

35. Tobacco weakens the constitution, and renders recovery from sickness a great difficulty.

36. Tobacco, by weakening mental perception, leaves its victim an easy prey to tempters.

37. Tobacco being much in demand, induces many to keep their shops open on Sunday.

38. Tobacco mars beauty, destroys the complexion, and impairs the brilliancy of the eyes.

39. Tobacco smoked, chewed or snuffed, is opposed to the politeness of a gentleman.
40. Tobacco, as James the First said, bewitches him that useth it. He cannot leave it off.

41. Tobacco, by enfeebling the will, becomes a prolific cause of irresolution.

42. Tobacco is at variance with the dictates which Christianity inspires in the soul.

43. Tobacco robs the pulpit by circumscribing the qualifications of smoking ministers.

44. Tobacco robs the pew and Sunday-school of multitudes who smoke that day away.

45. Tobacco begets strife in railway carriages, ale and temperance houses and home circles.

46. Tobacco, by robbing workingmen, clothes many of them and their children with rags.

47. Tobacco smoked in confined rooms, is very injurious to sickly women and children.

48. Tobacco is very powerful in leading to forgetfulness of God and the duty of self-denial.

49. Tobacco causes many parents to exclaim, "Would God I had died for thee, my son!"

50. Tobacco has done much to fill poor-houses, hospitals and lunatic asylums.

51. Tobacco and drinks, which its use demands, cost enough to evangelize the world.

52. Tobacco and drinks are causes of long credit for articles of necessity and utility.

53. Tobacco greatly detracts from the honor of God, by frustrating His benevolent designs.

54. Finally, to young and old, we say, Touch not tobacco, for a curse is in it.
CHAPTER IX.

THE MINISTER.

"Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord."—Isa. lii. 2.

If we have given good reasons why no one should use tobacco, we have shown at the same time that no minister should use it.

There is not one law for a minister and another for the people; all must stand or fall before the same law.

That good men have and do use tobacco is no argument for its use. Good men should be examples to the flock over which "the Holy Ghost has made them overseer."

May the ministers of our Lord be clean in heart and mouth.

The late Rev. Geo. Trask gives the following sad case: "We knew a brother minister of ripe talents and splendid oratory. He learned to smoke. His talents were dimmed and his admirers forsook him. He took the cup. The days of this eloquent young clergyman were ended in ignominy. A life which had promised to be happy and illustrious was brought to a miserable close. His intemperate habits killed his wife, it was supposed, and made a beggar of his child. He died in a mad-house, blaspheming the very Savior he had preached."
"I am sorry to have it to say, that this idle, disgraceful habit prevails much at present among the ministers of most denominations. Can such persons preach against self-indulgence, destruction of time or waste of money? These men greatly injure their own usefulness; they smoke away their own ministerial importance in the families where they visit; the very children and maidservants pass their jokes on the 'piping parson,' and should they succeed in bringing over the uninfected to their vile custom, the evil is doubled. I have known serious misunderstandings produced in certain families in which the example of the idle parson has led to such a calamity. Some are so brought under the power of this disgraceful habit, that they must have their pipe immediately before they enter the pulpit. What a preparation for announcing the righteousness of God, and preaching the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ! Did St. Paul do anything like this? No, you say, 'for he had the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.' How can such persons smile at their own conduct? 'Be ye followers of us as we are of Christ Jesus,' can never proceed out of their lips."—Rev. Adam Clarke.

A writer in a New York paper mentions how he was astounded at a conference of ministers, to see at the house the disgusting and ungentlemanly habit! How can he lead sinners to forsake the world, the flesh and the devil, when he is not himself an example of common decency? How can he exhort and pray in the conference meeting, and at the family altar, when his breath is offensive to all whom he approaches?

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
once declared before the New England Annual Conference, that it was his solemn conviction that a large portion of the funds for superannuated preachers is paid to men mentally and physically disqualified by the use of tobacco.

An eminent minister said he was walking the streets of Rochester, N. Y.—the place of his residence—with a lighted cigar in his mouth, as the better class of loafers would do, when an avowed infidel of his acquaintance met him, and instantly burst into a fit of laughter. The preacher, wishing to know what pleased him so, was answered with: “Oh, I was thinking how you would look going up to meet the Lord amid wreaths of tobacco smoke, with that cigar in your mouth!” The minister abandoned the weed.

How sad it is for a minister to be turned away from a death-bed, on account of the stench of tobacco on him! Yet, dear saints in the agonies of death, have, with pale and trembling hand, waved tobacco-using pastors from their bedsides—pastors they loved!

The Rev. John S—, pastor of a New England church, persisted in the tobacco habit until his nervous system gave way, delirium set in. Declared he “must have it or die.” After seven years of suffering he became an imbecile and died a fool! Well, some might think he began the habit as a “fool,” continued as a “fool,” and “died as the fool dieth”!

Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Worcester, agrees in the testimony of many experts that the tobacco poison is largely responsible for
the insanity which wrecks so many lives, and lays such a heavy tax on the tax-payers to support these sad and awful institutions.

Miss Dix reports eight cases of tobacco insanity in one asylum! Dr. Kirkbridge reports four, and Dr. Lizar five more! What a dreadful report! What blasted lives and blighted hopes by reason of a filthy, expensive and foolish habit, for which no man can offer any excuse.

Dr. Jolly, of the French Academy, says: "As the tobacco revenues increase, so have insanity, general and progressive paralysis, softening of the brain and spinal marrow, and cancerous diseases of the lip and tongue."

Dr. Thwing says: "I can name a clergyman who was enslaved to his snuff. He sometimes reproved a neighbor who was a drunkard. At length the drunkard said to him, 'If you will give up your snuff, I will give up my rum.' The bargain was made; but within forty-eight hours the clergyman was in perfect anguish for his snuff. He set a spy over the drunkard to watch for his downfall. When told that the fatal cup had passed his lips, he flew to his snuff-box with the fury of a maniac, made himself idiotic, and died a fool! Tell us which was the greater drunkard? 'Dear sir,' said I to a brother clergyman, 'do, I pray you, give up tobacco.' 'Not I, not I,' was his reply; 'I will use it if it shortens my life seven years. I will live while I live.' If this is not slavery, what is slavery? Is it not a sin to practice a habit which makes an abject slave? An eminent minister said that he would gladly lay down £100 if he could give up smoking. I have known a temperance lecturer of great distinction positively refuse to lecture until he
had been furnished with a pipe of tobacco to screw his nerves up to the point of eloquence.

The writer recalls a townsman who was struggling with this deadly drug, and thought that his pastor's advice and prayers might aid him to overcome. He entered his study. The genial D.D. asked him to sit up near the fire, and then drew up his own chair alongside, placing a huge spittoon by it. Before he could state his errand, the minister emptied a mouthful of green and putrid fluid into the pot, the stench of which was unmistakable. The poor man was confounded and made an excuse to leave as soon as possible, convinced that there was no hope of gaining from his pastor any assistance in cleansing himself "from all filthiness of the flesh." Years have passed. The brain difficulty which that chewing divine has long contended with, as a fruit of his indulgence, has recently required his suspension of the work of the ministry. Well does Prof. Bascom, of Williams College, say of the habit: "Ugly and unclean! an indulgence that holds in its right hand a stinging scourge."

Ministers should read the following and give this close attention. Here is a statement worth considering by every man who values his health and strength: The Western Medical Record states that the records of Yale College during the last eight years show that the non-smokers were twenty per cent. taller than the smokers, twenty-five per cent. heavier, and sixty-five per cent. stronger in lung capacity. Also, that in the last graduating class in Amherst College, the non-smokers gained twenty-four per cent. in chest girth, and eight and one-
third inches in lung capacity. And it is a significant, a striking fact that the man who, among all the great leaders and intellectual workers of modern times, has most successfully defied the wear and tear of time, who has undergone, and still undergoes* the most tremendous strain, and accomplishes the most prodigious amount of work in all lines—the man who, I verily believe, has, by his illustrious and memorable example, lengthened the life of mankind by at least ten years—is one who has never known even the taste of tobacco. I mean the Grand Old Man, Mr. Gladstone, who was for so long Prime Minister of England.—Union Messenger.

*Written, of course before Mr. Gladstone’s death.—Ed.
CHAPTER X.

CATECHISM.

QUESTION—What is tobacco?

ANSWER—A poisonous plant found in America, and first smoked by the American Indian.

Q.—Who were next to use tobacco?

A.—The Spaniards, who learned the habit from the Indians. Afterwards the French took up snuffing, and Sir Walter Raleigh introduced smoking into England.

Q.—Who first opposed the use of tobacco?

A.—King James of England, who said: “Smoking is loathsome to the eye, hurtful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs; the stinking fume thereof resembling the horrible smoke of the bottomless pit.”

Q.—What are the chief ways of using tobacco?

A.—Smoking, chewing and snuffing.

Q.—What is the natural effect of tobacco upon the system?

A.—It is narcotic and emetic.

Q.—What is a narcotic?

A.—Any drug which, taken in small doses, stupefies the nerves and causes sleepiness, and in larger quantities produces convulsions, stupor and death.

Q.—What deadly poison does tobacco contain?

A.—Nicotine; a very small quantity will produce death.
Q—What proof can you give that tobacco is poisonous?

A—If given to a dog he will die in spasms, and a single drop of liquid taken from a pipe stem and placed on the tongue of a cat will kill it almost instantly.

Q—How can men form a habit of using tobacco, if it be so deadly poison?

A—If taken in small doses at the beginning, the system grows to tolerate many kinds of poison.

Q—Why does tobacco not kill people when they first begin to use it?

A—Because it is an emetic, and the stomach will seldom retain enough to produce death at once.

Q—Does the use of tobacco ever cause death?

A—Yes, but usually it poisons the system slowly.

Q—How is the injury done?

A—It poisons the stomach, affecting digestion, often producing dyspepsia, and rendering the whole system liable to disease.

Q—Is there any evidence that tobacco goes all through the system?

A—If a drop of perspiration from a habitual user of tobacco fall on a hot stove, you can smell the tobacco at once.

Q—If tobacco is so injurious, why do people use it?

A—Because it is a narcotic poison, and seems to quiet them, while it really injures them.

Q—How do you account for this feeling?

A—The nerves feel bad after the effect of the narcotic poison passes off, and a little more tobacco stupefies and quiets them again.
Q—How does tobacco injure digestion?
A—The saliva which is needed to soften the food is either spit out or poisoned with tobacco, and this weakens the action of the stomach.
Q—What other effect has tobacco upon the stomach?
A—It relaxes the lining of the stomach and bowels, often causing hemorrhage and other painful disorders.
Q—What part of the body does tobacco effect the most?
A—The heart. It weakens its action and makes it irregular, so it does not send a full supply of blood through the body, and the muscles become weak and flabby.
Q—Does tobacco cause heart disease?
A—Medical statistics show that one out of about every four tobacco users has palpitation or some trouble of the heart.
Q—What affect does it have on the nerves?
A—Those who use tobacco are more or less effected with sleepiness, irritability of temper, and trembling of hands.
Q—What effect does tobacco have on the mind?
A—It enfeebles the memory, paralyzes the will, diseases the imagination, and deadens the moral sensibilities.
Q—Does tobacco bring on paralysis?
A—The surgeon of St. Thomas' Hospital says: "Smoking is one of the chief causes of paralysis." The fact is vouched for by other noted physicians.
Q—Does tobacco produce thirst?
A—Yes; by causing a feeling of heat and uneasiness in the throat and stomach.

Q—What effect does tobacco have upon the appetites?

A—It often stimulates them, and makes men crave strong drink and other hurtful indulgences. That thirst leads to the immoderate use of alcoholic drinks.

Q—Does smoking cause sore throat?

A—Smoking dries and reddens the lining of the mouth and throat, the hot fumes of the poisonous weed often causing smokers' chronic sore throat, thus seriously effecting the voice.

Q—What effect does using tobacco have on the lungs?

A—Breathing nicotinized tobacco smoke several times a day causes the lungs to become diseased.

Q—What did Mr. Drysedale, Chief Physician of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London, say of tobacco as a cause of consumption?

A—He says he had many cases which prove that smoking in youth often causes pulmonary consumption.

Q—Has tobacco any hereditary effects?

A—Yes; a vigorous man may use it all his life, but his children enter life enfeebled and predisposed to disease.

Q—Can you give an example where death was caused by cancer brought on through smoking?

A—Senator Hill, an eminent man of the South, United States Senator from Georgia, died in 1883 of cancer of the tongue, caused by smoking, and ex-Mayor
Samuel Powell, of Brooklyn, died of cancer of the mouth from the same cause.

Q—Name the most noted case on record.
A—Gen. U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army during the war, and who was afterwards President of the United States for two terms, fell a victim to cancer of the throat, caused by excessive smoking.

Q—Was Gen. Grant a weak, sickly man?
A—No; he had an iron constitution and great strength of body and mind; but his system gave way under the dreadful effects of that powerful poison always found in tobacco—nicotine.

Q—Did Gen. Grant's habit of smoking harm any one except himself?
A—It did great harm to the youth of the country, who followed his example, naturally supposing so great a man could not do wrong.

Q—Give Dr. Marshall Hall's opinion on smoking.
A—"The smoker cannot escape the poison of tobacco; it gets into his blood and effects every organ and fibre of his frame."

Q—What does the Journal of Commerce state in regard to tobacco?
A—"The temporary stimulus and soothing power of tobacco are gained by destroying vital force."

Q—What does tobacco enable a man to do?
A—It causes him to deaden his feelings and go on ruining his health without knowing it, until he is beyond hope of recovery.

Q—What effect does smoking have on the eyes?
A—It confuses the sight and makes it wavering; it
causes color blindness, and sometimes produces paralysis of the optic nerve and total blindness.

Q—Why do not men stop using tobacco when they find it is injuring their sight?

A—Because they rarely believe tobacco is the cause until too late, and paralysis comes suddenly and without warning.

Q—Does tobacco cause other nerve diseases?

A—Yes; it causes both simple and serious diseases of the nerves, the most dangerous being apoplexy, palsy and epilepsy. These become more common every year, notably among smokers.

Q—What does Dr. John Allen, the father of dentistry in New York, say of fitting false teeth in the mouth of a tobacco user?

A—"It is almost impossible to fit false teeth in the mouth of a tobacco user, on account of the flabbiness of the gums."

Q—When a smoker says he needs a cigar after eating to quiet his stomach, what does science answer?

A—If a man never smokes, he will never have this uneasiness after eating. Tobacco soothes the nerves for the moment, making them more feeble and irritable afterward.

Q—Does the use of tobacco effect the hearing?

A—Yes; it often injures the nerves of the ear and causes deafness.

Q—What effect has tobacco upon the mind?

A—It diseases the mind through the nerves, sometimes causing insanity. This is spoken of in the asylums as "tobacco insanity." These cases often occur. Dr.
Kirkbridge mentions four in a Pennsylvania hospital, and Miss Dix found eight in one asylum.

Q—Would people be likely to use tobacco if they could see the loathsome places in which much of the tobacco in use is manufactured?
A—No; they would recoil, ere befouling themselves with matter thus concocted by filthy hands in filthier dens, and by most filthy processes.

Q—How much is annually spent in the United States for tobacco?
A—It is estimated at about six hundred millions of dollars a year.

Q—What class is most harmed by the use of tobacco?
A—Growing boys; because a poison that injures a strong, full-grown man acts much more powerfully upon the tender nervous system of a boy.

Q—How does smoking and chewing tobacco effect boys?
A—The use almost always stunts their growth. Dog fanciers know this, and often give tobacco by degrees to young dogs to make them very small when grown.

Q—What other effect has tobacco upon boys?
A—It makes them puny, weak and nervous. No boy who uses tobacco can expect to become a strong, upright man.

Q—Is it more hurtful to smoke cigarettes than cigars or pipes?
A—Yes; because cigarettes are made of inferior tobacco, and often of castaway cigar stumps and quids of tobacco, scavengers and Chinamen pick up from hotel and bar-room spittoons, alleys and sidewalks.
Q—Are the cigarettes made from these old cigar stumps dangerous as well as disgusting and filthy?
A—They are, because men with all sorts of vile diseases have had them in their mouths—drunkards and men cursed with the most frightful ailments common to degraded humanity, whose very touch will communicate these diseases.

Q—What nation has grown weak and insignificant through the use of tobacco within the past few years?
A—The Turks. They were strong and brave once, and all Europe was afraid of them. Now they are lazy and degraded and afraid of all Europe.

Q—But the Germans use tobacco; are they not a strong nation?
A—They have always been a strong nation, but their young men are growing weaker in body and mind than were their fathers.

Q—Why are they weaker?
A—Because they have used tobacco from their childhood, and it has destroyed their strength and ambition.

Q—Will the German become a weak and abject nation like the Turks?
A—The government has taken the subject in hand, and now every boy under sixteen years of age in Germany, who is found smoking, is arrested and fined.

Q—Has any other nation become alarmed upon the subject of boy’s smoking?
A—Yes; smoking is strictly forbidden in the French military schools, because it is found the smokers were more feeble in body and duller of intellect than those who did not use tobacco.
Q—Is smoking allowed in the United States Government schools?
A—No; both smoking and chewing are forbidden in the military academy at West Point and the naval school at Annapolis.

Q—What action has the State of Vermont taken with regard to the use of tobacco?
A—The Legislature of Vermont has wisely forbidden both teachers and pupils in public schools to use tobacco.

Q—What did a philosopher say, who came to visit one of our large cities recently?
A—He said that while the girls and young women were strong and wholesome looking, the boys and young men were stunted and puny. And if the young men did not stop using tobacco, the next generation would be a weakened and inferior race.

Q—Do college students who use tobacco ever graduate with honor?
A—No young man who is an inveterate smoker has ever graduated at the head of his class in Harvard, or any other college where records have been kept regarding the use of tobacco among the students.

Q—Would so many different nations become alarmed if tobacco had not proved so injurious to boys?
A—No; because it is to the interest every nation to have the youth of their country use whatever tends to strengthen their body or mind.

Q—What fact is growing plainer each year among boy and girl students in colleges and other institutions of learning?
A—Owing to the fact that most of the boys are drying up their brains with tobacco smoke, they are degenerating in scholarship, and the percentage of the girls is steadily gaining on that of the boys.

Q—Does smoking affect all alike?

A—No; it seizes upon the weakest part of the body usually. One may grow blind, another deaf, a third may have tumors, a fourth may have heart disease, and a fifth no outward signs of its harm except general worthlessness.

Q—Is this all the harm the use of tobacco brings?

A—By no means. One of its worst features is, it leads boys to drink alcoholic liquors in perhaps nine cases out of ten.

Q—Does the use of tobacco lead to other vices?

A—Yes; smoking is very expensive, especially to a boy. Boys who have been honest in every particular, have been known to steal cigars, or the money with which to buy them.

Q—What advantage has a boy who does not smoke, over one who does?

A—He is cleaner, healthier, stronger, happier, and he has more money to spend upon other things.

The tobacco slave is one of the most abject slaves on earth.

There are tens of thousands of men using tobacco who realize that the use of it is destroying their health. They have fought hard against it, but yet remain bound in the fetters of the filthy demon.

There are as many more who, because of the expense entailed by the use of tobacco, are depriving their fami-
lies of the actual necessaries of life. While they roll in the filthiness of their bondage, their pale wives and pinched children suffer for wholesome food and comfortable clothing.

There are as many more who have entailed mental, physical and moral weakness upon their offspring by the indulgence of the filthy appetite.

The whole tobacco business is diabolical, and selfish. No man has a right to pollute the air with tobacco smoke, and the home, the office, and public thoroughfare with tobacco juice.

There is deliverance from this sinful slavery. Jesus Christ can cast out this unclean devil, and break the chains of the filthy tobacco demon.

Let men and women everywhere, who fear God and love humanity, rise up in the strength of faith and prayer and unite to drive this enemy of our race from the church of God and the homes of the people.

A better day is dawning. Religion and Science have arisen and joined hands to lead on in the battle against this deadly foe.
WHY A MINISTER SHOULD NOT USE TOBACCO

BY REV. W. D. AKERS.

The reasons commonly given, why tobacco should not be used, are so numerous that it seems almost superfluous to say more on the subject. Yet the most simple truths need be stated over and over until they vitalize the conscience and lead to amendment. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept" must be given, "lest we forget." While no one should use tobacco, in any form, there are special reasons why a minister of the gospel should not.

By virtue of his holy calling and office he is expected to be an example "in all holy conversation (manner of life), and godliness." More is expected of him than of other men. If he is a tobacco user he cannot be a model.

1. Of Self-denial. That the tobacco appetite is a depraved, carnal appetite will not be denied. The greatest slaves to the habit admit this. It cannot be classified with those natural desires with which God has endowed us for useful purposes. It has to be created—against the indignant protest of nature. Every boy when he takes his first chew, proves the truth of this assertion. His experience shows conclusively that nature does not, always, "abhor a vacuum." She makes an exception of him who takes his first lesson in tobacco-using.

The law of self-denial is clearly laid down in the
word of God, in such passages as these: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." "Abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul;" "denying ungodliness and worldly lusts," etc.

Can a minister consistently preach against the use of strong drink, opium, and other stimulants and narcotics, when he himself is a slave to tobacco?

His hearers will say, perhaps not audibly: "Physician heal thyself?" "Like priest, like people," is an old adage, and no less true than old. A pastor who fails to practice self-denial on this line, need not be surprised if his people, encouraged by his example, indulge the flesh on this as well as other lines.

2. Of Cleanliness. A man who uses the weed cannot be clean, physically. He will offend the eye and nose of cultured people. The tobacco-stained teeth will seem strangely out of place in the mouth that utters the messages of divine truth. The soiled beard and offensive breath ill become him who is the servant of a holy God. "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." He should be clean. (a) In the home. He has no right to abuse a hospitality more generous than that which any one, save a preacher, may enjoy, by impregnating his room with tobacco-smoke, or bespattering hearth or floor with a tincture of the weed.

(b.) In the church. A pulpit ought to be the cleanest place in the sanctuary. Quids and stains of tobacco are revolting sights there. How can we expect clean floors and walls in our churches when the man who
Why a Minister Should Not Use Tobacco.

stands in the sacred place sets the pace for the chewers in the pew?

(c.) In the Community. He should not force the managers of courthouses, public halls, post-offices, stores, manufacturing establishments, etc. to post up notices to make him observe the common proprieties of life.

3. Of Economy.—His salary is drawn, partly, from the pockets of the poor of his congregation. This money represents toil and self-denial. What must be the feelings of those, who, out of their penury, have given their money, as unto the Lord, when they see the equivalent (?) of their hard-earned dollars burned up before their eyes by their tobacco-smoking pastor? How can he preach to his people on economy?

4. Of Obedience to the Laws of Health. Merely to ask, is to answer the question, “Does the use of tobacco injure and destroy the health?” An increasing number of men and women believe that the tobacco habit is, next to the whiskey habit, the most destructive instrumentality employed by the great enemy of our race. “Tobacco heart,” cancer, paralysis, nervous troubles, and many other diseases, are directly traceable to this evil. A minister should scrupulously obey the laws of health, because his body is the “temple of the Holy Ghost”, and should urge his people to do so. How can he expect the boys of his congregation to abstain from the deadly little cigarette, when he, in their presence, smokes the large, deadly cigar?

5. In Good Manners. Tobacco users, as a rule, have little regard for the rights of non-users. Men who are gentlemanly in many respects are strangely otherwise in
this. It is ungentlemanly to smoke in the presence of others, especially of those to whom the habit is offensive. A pastor who does so, sets a bad example, and even tempts his best people to lie. When he asks, "Does my smoking offend you?" he tempts you to lie in order to avoid the appearance of inhospitality. A minister should, of all men, be a perfect gentleman. He has access to the most cultivated society, and owes it to himself and to God to be a pattern of sanctified gentility.

6. A minister should be able to co-operate with the fatherhood and motherhood of his congregation in their effort to save their boys from the deadly cigarette and other forms of tobacco using. Can he do this if he be a slave to the habit? He nullifies, to a painful degree, all parental teaching on the subject. His preaching is to save, his practice to destroy.
WHAT A TEACHER THINKS OF TOBACCO.

PROF. H. K. TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL,
BEECHMONT, KY.

What do I think of the use of tobacco? A habit utterly defenseless from the standpoints of economy, decency and Christianity. A habit fraught with physical impotency, nervous debility, organic disorders, distempered minds, and moral paralysis. But what, especially, of the cigarette habit?

It is doing more to ruin the boys of the nation than all other vices combined. It will make a physical wreck of the best specimen of bodily manhood; it will make the ingenuous boy a sneak, the truthful boy a liar, and the honest boy a thief. It will render the best mind unreliable and incapable of correct and persistent effort. It murders laudable ambition, vitiates the imagination, inflames the baser passions, and prepares the victim for alcoholism and the cocaine habit. A prominent physician has truthfully said, "Cigarettes at 10, whiskey and morphine at 20, cocaine and suicide at 30." During an experience of twenty-five years as a teacher I have never been able to succeed with a boy who was a cigarette smoker. I have known at least two that were made thieves by the habit, and scores that were rendered untruthful and unreliable. I have uniformly refused to recommend any boy that I knew used cigarettes.
Make the purest cigarette that can be manufactured, light it and place in the mouth of a boy, and he thereby takes into his system the second most deadly poison known to chemistry. Go to the jails, asylums, police courts, houses of reform, and study the record. Four-fifths of the inmates of schools of reform and jails attribute their career of crime to the use of cigarettes. Nine-tenths of all young men under 22 sent to insane asylums are cigarette fiends. Business houses, telegraph and railroad companies, and many other large concerns discriminate against the cigarette smoker as an unreliable person. Yet, with all this record of crime, Christian people allow the flood of evil to sweep over the boys and young men of the land.

A big Methodist in a North Carolina town has made his money largely through a traffic that has ruined and damned thousands of boys, and yet when he gives hundreds and thousands of this blood money to endow Methodist schools, we Laud him to the skies. Shame on such inconsistency! The Methodist Church is clean on the whiskey business, but how can she silence her conscience to such shameless crimes as the above? For every boy that he helps to educate, stand over against that boy one thousand sallow, hollow-eyed, nervous, impotent, prevaricating, dishonest and dishonorable wrecks, who were made so by liberally patronizing "Duke's Mixture for pipe and cigarette," and you have the terrible reality of what all this churchly munificence has cost.

Let my boy be an untutored barbarian, rather than enjoy such a sepulchral educational bounty, whose most
fitting emblem would be a skull and cross-bones.

So powerful are the tobacco combines, the sordid farmers, and unscrupulous dealers, that no efficient law has been made to protect the boys of our own State. May the day soon come when so-called Christian people will have backbone enough to protect their own and other boys from an evil whose ravages far exceed those of pestilence and plague, and whose degradation and shame are measured only by the possibilities of fallen humanity!
WHAT GIRLS CAN DO.

BY MISS SALLIE E. HOLT.

A tiny little spring bubbles forth in some far-away mountain, trickles down the rugged cliffs against a little rill, then enters some broad, beautiful river, and leaving its fertile banks dotted with prosperous towns and cities, flows on into the deep blue sea, forming a part of that vast ocean of waters, typical of the great ocean of time—eternity. So is our moral influence; at first it is apparently trivial and insignificant, but eternity alone will reveal the total effect of each word spoken, each act done in our lives.

Most girls do not realize the fact that they have an influence, but it is too true that each life has its tiny spring of influence, which will finally broaden into a vast expanse. Now, dear girls, since it is true that you have an influence, do you not desire to use it in just the right way? I cannot conceive of a girl who does not admit that the use of tobacco is an ugly, filthy habit, injurious to the mental, moral and physical man, degrading to all that is pure and noble, destructive to all refinement, culture and taste. Our fathers, our brothers, our sweethearts and friends are injured by and sinking under this awful curse! Are we exerting a right influence? Could not we, by combined efforts, bring about a wonderful reformation? Is it not a God-given duty that we stop this awful trend of evil? We
What Girls Can Do.

95

can if we will. Perhaps, dear reader, you’ll think, “Yes, I’d like to help in this ‘influence band,’ but really I see nothing I can do.” Let’s see. Have you young gentlemen friends who are addicted to this tobacco habit? Then begin right there. You say, “Oh, how can I?” By simply refusing to associate with gentlemen who use tobacco. That will be hard, no doubt; but the right has always to struggle with difficulties, nevertheless it will win in the end. Imagine every American girl forming this resolution and standing firm, with no sign of wavering! Can you conceive of the result of such a move? Girls, the thought is overwhelming. Could we do that? Yes, we can, and we must. Oh, that every girl would arise from this state of indifference, become thoroughly aroused to a sense of her duty, and, realizing that great is woman’s influence, go forth with a firm determination that our boys shall be saved!
FIFAL OBJECTIONS.

In view of all that has been said, we offer the following brief summary of objections to the use of tobacco in any form:

1. It is an unnatural appetite. We had best not cultivate appetites unless they are specially to be desired.
2. It is a mere habit, and habits should only be formed that are helpful and commendable.
3. It is enslaving. All, and especially Christians, should sedulously maintain their freedom, particularly from doubtful habits.
4. It is offensive to many, indeed to a growing number, among whom are some of the excellent of the earth.
5. Indeed, an enlarging multitude consider it a great evil, bordering closely on the sin line. One should be very certain he is right when offending the moral feelings of so many good people. They at least may be right.
6. It is expensive. Many waste money on it who can not pay their debts, or properly clothe, educate and care for their families. Multitudes who profess to follow Jesus spend more for tobacco than for missions; yea, often more than for all gospel purposes combined. How will a man feel in judgment, when opposite his name stands the account:
For gospel work annually...........$ 5.00
For tobacco annually ................ $5.00
or even should it read:
For the spread of the gospel.........$50.00
For tobacco .......................... 50.00

My! My!!

7. Not defensible. No one pretends to commend the habit as a clean, beautiful practice—one to be urged upon boys and girls, to be increased by exhortation with tongue and pen and defended from pulpit and platform, through the press and around the fireside. We should not practice a thing we cannot preach.

8. It is unclean. The Bible, our civilization, the instincts of true nobility and the interests of home and health all call for cleanliness. To be real Christians we must be clean in body and soul (2 Cor. 7:11); but who can say that the use of tobacco is a cleanly practice?

9. It is unhealthful. No difference how long some whit-leather system may endure, though pickled in nicotine, it is nevertheless known to be hurtful to the health of multitudes. This proposition is so well established in these pages I need not argue it. Friend, have you a right to endanger your own health, or to commend by your example a habit that may destroy the body, the mind or the soul of another?

10. Doubtful. Davy Crockett's maxim was as true as Scripture: "Be sure you are right: then go ahead." Paul bids in everything, including both word and deed, and covering our eating and drinking, "Do all to the glory of God" (1 Cor. 10:31; Col. 3:17, 23). Is God glorified in the use of tobacco? Do angels approve? Does
the Christ commend? and does the Father add His smile of approval? Can you light your pipe, cigar or cigarette and exhort others, including children and youth, "Follow me (herein) as I follow Christ"? Till you can, my friend, you had best adopt Paul’s maxim, slightly revised, “If tobacco make my brother to offend, I will use no tobacco while the world stands.” Amen.

L. L. Pickett.

Friend, can you not aid us in circulating this book? Write for terms on a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. Can’t you furnish us a list of 100, or 1,000 preachers, pay for the books at our low special price, and let us mail them direct? Try it on a conference, synod or association of preachers. If you will furnish the money, we can get the names.