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The Brown God

and His White Imps

... or the ...

Evils of Tobacco and Cigarettes



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THE BROWN GOD AND HIS WHITE IMPS

—OR—

The Evils of
Tobacco and
Cigarettes. . . .



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FOREWORD

The Tobacco Evil, next to the liquor traffic, is the greatest evil in this land. The more violent, immediate and visible affects of the Liquor Traffic has led most of us to regard it as by far the greatest enemy to civilization, but a careful and reasonably adequate study of the Evil Affects of Tobacco will convince any intelligent person that Tobacco is at least a very close second to Liquor, if not a greater evil in the aggregate.

None of us have a complete or accurate conception of the enormity of the Evil Affects of Tobacco. The only way these evils can be adequately comprehended would be, if possible, to measure the difference between the lifetime's work of a generation of clean, energetic, honest, beneficent, intellectually and physically vigorous men; and a generation of men more or less filthy, indolent, dishonest, dependent and debilitated in body and mind by the use of tobacco from youth.

Tobacco, attacking as it does, such a large per cent of our young manhood, in the tender years of its development, blighting and blasting as it does their physical and mental growth, gnawing at their vitality like a loathsome disease, the forerunner of

drink and all the abominable things that go with it, make it an evil to be compared only with the Liquor Traffic.

Few Christian ministers, philanthropists and Christian laymen have awakened to the enormity of this evil. The removal of the Liquor Traffic alone will not give us a physically, mentally and morally clean and vigorous manhood. The work to be complete must be followed by the removal of the Tobacco business.

We commend to ministers and Christian workers generally, a careful reading and study of this little book and all similar literature to be had upon the subject; and the immediate laying of the foundation for a battle that must be fought and won before the perfect fruits of the removal of the Liquor Traffic can be realized.

The Publisher.

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The Brown God.

CHAPTER I.

THE SACRIFICE OF MONEY

“Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are.” Rom. 6:16.

THE extent to which Tobacco is, in a sense, the god of this country, is shown principally by the tremendous sacrifice of money made to it.

The annual amount spent directly for tobacco is not less than \$350,000,000, and estimates made by the most competent and reliable people of the total expense for tobacco and its accessories range all the way from that amount to \$1,200,000,000. Only the cost of bread and whiskey exceed that amount.

Think of the people of this enlightened country sacrificing such an amount to the satisfaction of a sin-created appetite! And the money is worse than wasted, for it serves no good purpose and is destructive to both body and mind and is often obtained at the sacrifice of real comforts and necessities.

How wretched and disgusting is that filthy picture of humanity which is so common—a family spending from forty to one hundred dollars a year

for tobacco and yet all, even the helpless infant, suffering for proper food and clothing and living in a house without the ordinary comforts of life!

A family had lived nine years without a single window light or as much as a hole through the wall for a window, and yet during these years their tobacco bill did not fall short of two or three hundred dollars. This is a sample of the shiftless poor under the tobacco plague. The nasty weed is a cruel tyrant over them. The demands of this god must be met even if the family is destitute of food and clothing.

And it is not only the shiftless poor that sacrifice to this god. Bishop Thompson stated in one of his addresses, that the church spends more money for tobacco than would support her ministry at home and her missions abroad.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, has prepared the following table of expenditures:

Intoxicating liquors	\$2,290,000,000
Tobacco	1,200,000,000
Jewelry and plate.....	800,000,000
Automobiles	500,000,000
Church work at home.....	250,000,000
Confectionery	200,000,000
Soft drinks	120,000,000
Tea and coffee.....	100,000,000
Millinery	90,000,000
Patent medicines.....	80,000,000
Chewing gum	13,000,000
Foreign Missions	12,000,000

Cost of Smoking and Chewing.

The cost of one cigar or one chew of tobacco is small, but in the course of years or a life-time many thousand repetitions of that expense amounts to large sums.

Two cigars a day at 5 cents each, for fifty years at 6 per cent interest compounded semi-annually, amounts to \$11,469.00. Three cigars a day at 5 cents each will amount to \$16,216.37. Chewing 1 cents worth a day amounts to \$1,146.92, in fifty years. Chewing 25c worth a week amounts to \$4,096.12 in 50 years.

Suppose a boy begins the use of tobacco at ten years of age; suppose he spends five cents each day for tobacco until he is forty years of age; and suppose he could have received seven per cent compound interest for the money thus used; how much would his tobacco bill represent? Not less than \$1,723. But what adult smoker spends only five cents a day?

A business man expends thirty-seven and one-half cents a day for six or eight cigars. At the rate of interest suggested above, what would be his tobacco bill in only ten years? \$1,885.45. In twenty years? \$5,594.40. In thirty years? \$12,890.57.

At fifty cents a day, and at the same rate of interest for thirty years, we have a tobacco bill of \$17,239.

But these are not idle figures alone. Mr. L. P. Hubbard, of 76 Wall street, New York, has given the whole subject a personal test. He says he began the use of tobacco at the age of twelve, and for some

years thereafter he continued the habit. Suddenly he resolved to emancipate himself "from a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage."

At the time of this resolve he was using six good cigars a day, at a cost of thirty-seven and one-half cents. This amount he placed regularly in the savings bank, receiving seven per cent interest on all deposits. He found these amounts represented a yearly saving of \$136.50.

For fifty-nine years Mr. Hubbard placed his tobacco money in the bank. What had his savings from six cigars a day brought him? The sum of \$103,626.32.

This seems hardly probable. But on a leaflet he has printed is a table so that any one may see for himself. Mr. Hubbard concludes by saying: "Great as this saving has been it is not to be compared with improved health, a clear head and steady hand, at the age of over 83 years."

Yet men will continue to smoke; continue to live in rented houses; and continually remain too poor to enjoy many comforts and even luxuries which the money they have worse than wasted might bring them.

A highly respected and wealthy citizen of one of our cities, a man now over 80 years of age, has made an interesting calculation as to the cost of the cigars he has smoked during his life-time. He began to smoke when quite young, and has always used the very best quality of cigars. The period of his smoking covers sixty-seven years. He knows the amount he has expended, and calculated the sum invested in

cigars every six months, and placing it at compound interest at 6 per cent. On the basis of the savings bank calculations, he finds that the total sum now amounts to \$200,000. It seems like an enormous sum to have been wasted in smoke. But the gentleman, who has been a successful business manager and methodical in keeping his account, spent a good many hours in making up this cigar account, and he is satisfied that the sum of \$200,000, including the interest compounded once in six months, is correct.

“Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up the man’s house and lot?”

“No, Smith; where was it?”

“Here in the city.”

“What a misfortune to him! Was it a good house?”

“Yes; a nice house and lot—a good home for any family.”

“What a pity! How did the fire begin?”

“The man played with fire, and thoughtlessly set it burning himself.”

“How silly! Did you say the lot was burned too?”

“Yes; lot and all—all gone, slick and clean.”

“That is singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire; and then I don’t see how it could have burned the lot.”

“No; it was not a very hot fire. Indeed, it was so small that it attracted but little attention, and did not alarm anybody.”

“But how could such a little fire burn up a

house and lot? You haven't told me."

"It burned a long time—more than twenty years; and, though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it consumed about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth every year, till it was all gone."

"I can not understand you yet. Tell me where the fire was kindled, and all about it."

"Well, then, it was kindled on the end of a cigar. The cigar cost him, he himself told me, \$12.50 per month, or \$150 a year, and that in twenty-one years would amount to \$3,150, besides all the interest. Now, the money was worth at least ten per cent, and at that rate, it would double once in about every seven years; so that the whole sum would be more than \$10,000. That would buy a fine house and lot in any city. It would pay for a large farm in the country. Don't you pity the family of the man who has slowly burned up their home?"

"Whew! I guess you mean me; for I have smoked more than twenty years. But it doesn't cost so much as that, and I haven't any house of my own; have always rented; thought I was too poor to own a house. And all because I have been burning it up! What a fool I have been!"

The boys would better never light a fire which costs so much, and which, though so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.

Indirect Cost of Tobacco.

Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed by smokers. The great fire which commenced on Battery Wharf, Boston, July 27, 1855

was no doubt set by a workman who was smoking among the loose and drying cotton. The loss was \$500,000.

The great fire at London in 1861, which destroyed eleven millions, was said to have originated from spontaneous combustion in hemp; but the chances are ten to one that the cause was a workman's pipe.

Some years ago a gentleman in Jamaica Plain was passing his barn, and saw smoke coming out of the door. On following it back into the harness-room he saw fire in a coat; and, on taking it up to throw it out of the barn, a pipe dropped from it, showing the cause of the fire.

An insurance company says: "One-third or more of all the fires have originated from matches or pipes. Fires in England and fires in America are being kindled with alarming frequency by smokers casting about their fire-brands, or half-burned matches."

It was from a match thrown down by a smoking plumber that the Harper's printing establishment took fire, consuming five blocks, at a loss of about a million dollars, and throwing nearly two thousand people out of work.

Destroys the Fertility of the Soil.

Tobacco is said to make heavier demands upon the fertility of land than almost any other crop known.

Tobacco exhausts the land beyond all other crops. As proof of this, every homestead from the Atlantic border to the head of tide-water is a mournful monument. It has been the besom of destruc-

tion which has swept over this once fertile region.

The old tobacco lands of Maryland and Virginia are an eye-sore—odious “barrens,” looking as though blasted by some genius of evil.

There are those who claim that the land can be kept in good condition by the free use of fertilizers. But the experience of many years furnishes evidence that this crop ultimately exhausts the soil, and that in consequence its culture is deprecated by the better class of agriculturists.

Time Wasted Lighting Pipes.

The time wasted by users of tobacco, especially by smokers, is no small item. Read the advertisements of “situations wanted” and you will often find the words, “no tobacco,” no cigarettes.” Why? Because thoughtful employers know that smokers not only endanger their property from fire, but they consume no inconsiderable amount of time, cleaning, refilling and lighting pipes, which means more to the employer than the mere wages paid for that time. In order for an employer to give employment to a man, he must have invested money in machinery, buildings, lands, material to work upon, light, heat, power, etc. These cost him money, often equal to or more than the man’s wages. So that the time lost by the employee, cleaning, filling and lighting his pipe, costs the employer about double the cost of the time lost.

A smoker will consume from one to three minutes to refill and light his pipe. A smoker will often smoke ten pipes full a day. At 3 minutes spent filling and re-lighting, makes 30 minutes lost a day, 150

hours in a year. If he gets 25 cents an hour, he probably costs his employer 50c per hour, and his pipe causes his employer a loss of \$75 a year or \$750 in ten years—enough to buy a fair quality automobile. So the intelligent employer avoids the smoker.

A smoker may easily waste enough of his time to make himself a non-dividend producer for his employer.

Medical Bills Increased.

Tobacco, being a poison has an injurious effect on every part of the body and thus aggravates and increases the severity of many diseases, and actually produces others, so that it increases bills for medicines and doctor's services. Chapters II and III will deal with this, the Effect of Tobacco on the body and mind.

Cost of Pipes.

This cost is generally small in each individual case, but is quite large in the aggregate. In the London Exhibition, there were four amber mouth-pieces valued at 250 guineas each. A plain, small, serviceable meerschaum pipe now costs seven dollars in New York, and the prices rise from that sum to a thousand dollars.

The poor laborer, with his clay pipe costing a cent, and the rich man with beautifully colored meerschaum, alike contribute to swell the total here. And besides pipes there are many smoking conveniences and accessories which should not be overlooked.

Asylums and Alms-houses.

In order to make a fair estimate of what this

drug costs the country, we ought to visit our almshouses and houses of correction, our reform schools, insane asylums, jails, and penitentiaries, to which poverty, disease, and crime resulting from the tobacco habit, with intemperance following in its wake, bring hundreds and thousands. For the support of all these we are taxed, and that doubly since we are also assessed to supply many of them with the very poison that brought them there.

We complain that we are poor; but who can look at the cost of tobacco and liquor without wondering that we are not poorer? Stewards find it hard to collect money sufficient for the support of the ministry; a collection is taken for some benevolent purpose, and how small is the amount! Our Missionary Society has a hard struggle to meet the demands made upon it. We pay dollars for self-gratification and self-indulgence, and cents for the spread of the Gospel! As a rule people love the gratification of a useless appetite more than they love their God.

How often will a man go through life without owning a home, when the money that he spends on this narcotic, if put on interest, would be ample for the purchase of one! How many families are cramped for the necessaries of life because the husband and father will not give up his cigar! And how many a man reduced to beggary holds on to his pipe!

If the \$350,000,000 or more a year now sacrificed to this evil, were turned into useful channels, what wonderful material blessings it would bring to our people? A subject for profitable speculation.

CHAPTER II.

HOW TOBACCO AFFECTS THE BODY

“Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?” I Cor. 6:19.

“If any man defile the temple of God him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy.” I Cor 3:17.

WE SHOULD understand at the outset that the active agent in Tobacco in all its forms, is an actual and virulent poison known as Nicotine, which next to prussic acid, is the most deadly of all poisons. Von Enlenberg, in his analysis of tobacco, states that every one hundred pounds of dry leaf yields from two to seven pounds of nicotine. Three drops of this oil of tobacco upon the tongue of a full-sized cat usually causes death in from three to ten minutes.

*Even when used as a medicine it is so uncongenial to the system and of so baneful a tendency that physicians now seldom administer it. In many instances where it has been applied internally or even externally, it has caused death in a very short period. A tobacco poultice applied to the pit of the stomach causes terrible vomiting. Its application to the head produces similar effects.

Dr. Beach tells of a girl about seven years of age in good health, who was seized with incessant

*We are indebted to the Gospel Trumpet Co., Anderson, Ind., for matter contained in this and the following Chapter,

vomiting by merely having an ointment of butter and snuff applied to her head, which was affected with scabies.

“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 that 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. The physician remained an hour and a half, resorting to various means of resuscitating the child. The pulse occasionally reviving and then dying away again, until finally animation was restored; though for years afterward the child was subject to alarming nervous symptoms and is even now puny and feeble. The constitution of the child previous to the experiment was good; but the shock upon the nervous system was so severe that it never wholly recovered, and probably never will.”

Dr. Murray relates the history of three children who were seized with vomiting, vertigo, and profuse

perspiration, and died in twenty-four hours with tremors and convulsions, after having the head rubbed with a liniment made from tobacco, in hope of freeing them from scurf.

“The tea of twenty or thirty grains of tobacco,” says Dr. Mussey, “introduced into the human body for the purpose of relieving spasm, has been known repeatedly to destroy life.”

The French poet Santa Santeul was poisoned by a thoughtless person’s emptying the contents of a snuff-box into his wine. As soon as he had swallowed the draught, he was attacked with excessive pains, violent vomitings, and faintings, of which he died in fourteen hours.

“A youth of fourteen, after smoking for toothache,” says Dr. Drahen, “fell down suddenly and died the same day.”

Dr. M. Lauden of France says, “It is the appalling testimony of a college of physicians, that twenty thousand persons in our land die annually from tobacco poison.”

A member of one of the largest tobacco firms in St. Louis said recently that tobacco kills more men than alcohol. When manufacturers themselves say this, is it not time for Christian men to sound the alarm? Agriculturists say that it soon poisons the soil on which it grows, or that it impoverishes the soil more than any other plant in the vegetable kingdom.

Kempfer says, “A thread dipped into the oil and drawn through a wound made by a needle in an animal has killed it in seven minutes.”

“The Indians of our country,” says the Journal of Health, “are well aware of its poisonous effects, and were accustomed to dipping the heads of their arrows in an oil obtained from the leaves of tobacco, which being inserted into the flesh occasioned sickness and faintings, and even convulsions and death.”

Mr. Barrow, the African traveler, tells us that the Hottentots use this plant for destroying snakes. “A Hottentot,” says he, “applied some of it from the short end of his wooden pipe to the mouth of a snake while darting out its tongue. The effect was as instantaneous as that of an electric shock. With a momentary convulsive motion, the snake half untwisted itself and never stirred more. Its muscles were so contracted that the whole animal felt as hard and as rigid as if dried in the sun.”

Any tobacco-user doubting this remarkable testimony will be convinced of its authenticity by capturing a live snake, placing a foot upon its neck to prevent it from biting, prying open its mouth and spitting tobacco juice into it. You will find that it will go into terrible convulsions and die quicker than by cutting off its head. Take the oil from the bowl of an old pipe and place it upon a cat's tongue, and it will die in a very few minutes.

A pound of tobacco contains an average of 320 grains of nicotine, and it is said that one grain will kill a dog in three minutes. It was related of some soldiers in Canada, that when under hard service, they contrived to unfit themselves for duty by placing a moistened leaf of tobacco in the armpit. It caused sickness at the stomach and general prostra-

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tion. The poison of tobacco, set free by the process of either chewing, smoking, or snuffing, when for the first time it is swept through the system by the blood, powerfully affects the body. Nausea follows, and the stomach seeks to throw off the offensive substance. The brain is inflamed and headache follows. The motory nerves become irritated, giddiness ensues.

Thus we see that nature earnestly protests against the formation of this habit. But after repeated trials, the system adjusts itself to the new conditions. The tolerance of the poison is finally established, until the former symptoms are no longer noticeable. But such powerful substances can not be constantly inhaled without producing marked changes. The three great eliminating organs, the lungs, the skin, and the kidneys, throw off a great part of the product, but much remains in the system. When the presence of poison is constant, especially when the habit is indulged in excessively, these organs become overtaxed and the disturbance which at first is merely functional must necessarily, in many cases at least, lead to chronic derangement. Sometimes the strong and healthy will seem to escape without any visible effect, while the weak and those subject to disease will be infused in proportion to the extent of indulgence.

However, it is an established fact that all who persist in continuing the indulgence of this self-destroying habit must sooner or later, in some way or another, be affected by its poisonous influence. Beyond the shadow of a doubt tobacco is a poison—deadly in large doses; pernicious and harmful in

small doses. It deteriorates and contaminates every organ and tissue with which it comes in contact in the body. Its influence is to lessen vitality, to benumb the sensibilities, to shorten the life, to kill.

Tobacco Affects the Teeth.

There are a great many persons who believe that however dangerous may be the effects of tobacco, it surely does preserve the teeth, specially when chewed. This, however, is a very sad mistake. There are no preserving qualities in tobacco. We shall prove to you that it is a destructive enemy to the teeth.

It is true that tobacco is used, both by chewing and by smoking for toothache. We admit that in many cases it affords relief and prevents pain. But does it remove the cause? Does it cure the diseased tooth? No. It only benumbs the nerves. It has the same effect as chloroform upon the man who undergoes a surgical operation. He has no consciousness of pain, but still the disease remains uncured.

There is creosote in the fumes of tobacco, and this creosote is used by dentists to kill the nerves of teeth. So, tobacco smoke or quid, applied to the teeth, in many cases deadens the pain, and gives temporary relief. But who has ever known of a single case where a positive cure was affected? It is a noticeable fact that those who use tobacco for the toothache never stop using it when the tooth stops aching.

The soundness of the teeth is always in proportion to the soundness of the gums, and the lining membrane of the mouth, and the whole alimentary

canal. Tobacco makes the gums loose and spongy and injures the lining membrane of the alimentary canal, especially of the stomach. Therefore the application of tobacco to the gums and the inside of the mouth can not but hasten their decay. The gums become loose and diseased; the teeth are affected and wear out fast.

Mussey says that "by observing the mouths of scores of individuals addicted to the tobacco habit, who boasted of the soundness of their teeth and of freedom from toothache, I have seen them so worn that they extended but a little way beyond the gums. In the part of the mouth where the quid was kept, this wearing out or wasting away is more obvious than in other parts."

Dr. Alcot says, "The teeth of those who use tobacco are in a less perfect state than those of other people." Dr. Rush speaks of a man in Philadelphia who lost all of his teeth by moking. Dr. Warren, of Boston, says not only that the common belief that tobacco is beneficial to the teeth is entirely erroneous, but also that its poisonous and relaxing qualities are positively injurious to them.

Such is the general opinion of medical men, not only in this country, but also in Europe. True, we do find here and there an old tobacco-user whose teeth so far as they are not worn out are free from decay. But such cases are very rare and they prove nothing in favor of tobacco. They simply show that the individuals who thus held out had strong constitutions, without hereditary tendencies to disease of the alimentary canal and teeth, and that if in spite

of the tobacco their teeth were comparatively perfect, they would have been still better had they abstained from it entirely.

Besides causing premature decay, tobacco destroys the beauty of the teeth. Who has seen a tobacco-user with ivory white teeth? And who has not noticed the dark-brown color of the teeth of a tobacco chewer, smoker, or snuffer? No doubt God intended that the teeth should last as long as the owners, yet in but few of the thousands of tobacco-users is this the case.

Injures the Voice.

Snuff-using impairs the voice by obstructing the air. Both the chewing and the smoking of tobacco cause a dryness of the nasal membrane, especially smoking. The smoke of tobacco contains many fine particles of the weed itself, and these lodge in the passage. We all know how soon smoke of any kind, especially tobacco smoke, will darken a white surface. This is done by depositing its fine dust, or soot, upon it. The lining membrane of the nasal passage receives this dark, filthy, poisonous, tobacco soot, which causes dryness. If the habit be indulged in regularly, a certain amount of throat irritation must ensue, such as weakness of the voice, tremulousness, squeaking or hoarseness, a tickling sensation, followed by a hacking cough. The voice becomes harsh, thick, husky, and stammering.

W. H. Griffiths, professor of music, in his treatise on the human voice, says, "In every case of a singer being a habitual user of the weed, a dryness of the mucus membrane is noticed, much to the det-

riment of the voice." He advises all who value their voice to lay it aside. He further says :

"A young pupil who at the age of eighteen took a violent fancy for smoking a pipe, which indeed was seldom out of his mouth, contracted inflammation of the pharynx, which affected his singing in a peculiar manner. His voice would sound most clear and brilliant for a few seconds; but afterwards, growing husky by degrees, a fit of coughing would ensue. This would generally terminate the lesson. In fact, it was found expedient to discontinue the study altogether. On examining him with the laryngoscope I discovered granulations covering the membrane as far down as the epiglottis, and on the lid itself.

"In this gentleman's case it was especially unfortunate, as he possessed one of the most perfectly shaped throats for vocalization that it has been my privilege to examine. He would, I am convinced, have made his mark in the vocal world were it not for the fatal habit."

Dr. Woodward, of the State Hospital for the insane at Worcester, declares that one frequent cause of permanent loss of voice in modern times by public speakers, especially clergyman, is the use of tobacco in some of its forms.

Impairs the Senses.

There can be no doubt that the use of tobacco injuriously affects the sense. It can not be applied to the membranes in the region of the mouth, eyes, ears, nose, and brain, day by day, year after year,

without serious results. It impairs and benumbs and dulls the sense of

TASTE

so that plain food becomes tiresome, and it is not unusual for the tobacco-user to add a large amount of seasoning, such as salt, pepper, mustard, and spices. Water also, and even fruit, to the taste which has been perverted by tobacco, soon become insipid. Many reject fruit altogether.

Who has not noticed the dull, flat taste of the tobacco-user. Surely nothing can be relished after the mouth and throat have been exposed to the stimulus of the smoke or juice of tobacco. When the user first introduced tobacco to his mouth, the taste was anything but pleasant; but the continued indulgence has perverted the taste until the very thing that was once so disgusting has now become a sweet morsel.

How many will agree with me that the average tobacco-user has more relish for his pipe and quid than he has for his meal? I have heard many tobacco-users say they would rather go without dinner than tobacco. Is it any wonder that food is not relished and is refused when such a state of the taste exists? Some have continued the habit until the sense of taste has been almost entirely destroyed, and they are unable to discern the qualities of food by taste.

SMELLING

Perhaps snuff is more injurious to the sense of smell than is tobacco in any other form. Drs. Bell and Condie agree that snuff often entirely destroys

the sense of smell and impairs the voice. Those who use tobacco to any extent have one or more of their senses less perfect by its use. In many cases chewing and smoking impair the smell, and some continue the use of it until they can hardly smell at all. The writer has had experience in both chewing and smoking, and his testimony is that the sense of smelling is greatly benefited by discontinuing the habit.

It is asserted that snuff-takers are peculiarly liable to polypus and diseases of the nose. "Common snuff, in habitual snuff-takers," says Dr. Beach, "has been known to penetrate into the sinuses communicating with the nose, and into the antrum where it has formed horrible abscesses. It is carried down into the stomach, and by the use of it the skin is tinged with a bright-brown color." Many women have ruined their complexion by the use of it.

Old Dr. Salmon says, "The ordinary use of snuff is of very evil consequences, and I am confident that more have died of apoplexy in one year since the use of it than had died of that disease in one hundred years before." All physicians agree that snuff-using is a very pernicious habit, but especially does it affect the nose and the sense of smell.

HEARING

Tobacco often produces catarrh of the nose and head, and diseases of the ear sometimes follow, producing confusion of sounds. This may be similar to the rushing of steam or the motion of water, also ringing of bells, clashing of cymbals, or pounding of iron, the ear being incapable of hearing distinctly. This may be due to the fact that the brain itself is

confused by the use of tobacco, and rendered unfit for the appreciation of sounds. In many cases the use of tobacco causes slight deafness, in one or both ears.

Dr. Mussey mentions the case of a Mr. Cummings, of Plymouth, N. H., who, enjoying the best of health, at the age of twenty years began the use of snuff and at the age of twenty-three began chewing and smoking, and continued in this way for thirty years, until his hearing was nearly destroyed. He was partially deaf for ten years, and at times the right ear was entirely deaf. In one month after discontinuing the use of tobacco, his hearing was restored and none of the former symptoms ever returned.

SEEING

The use of tobacco also affects the sight. Seldom do we find a tobacco-user or snuff-taker whose eyes are not more or less affected. Who can fail to see the terrible effects of tobacco upon the eyes of our rising generation? True, there are other crying sins, such as masturbation, which cause this sad condition.

Many a young man has ruined his eyes by the use of this weed, and now he must, by the spectacles he wears, tell the world wherever he goes that he is a self-destroyer. It is safe to say that a great majority of those who wear eyeglasses before the age of fifty have destroyed their own eyes by the use of tobacco, or by the sin of masturbation. I am often made to wonder if the young man or woman who so proudly dons the spectacles knows what they are telling the scientific world.

Tobacco-using produces confusion of sight. At

times sparks or balls of fire appear before the eyes. Again, large red spots haunt the vision, and deeply seated pains are felt. The nervous coat becomes seriously affected so that the object which impresses it is seen long after the eyes cease to look; thus rendering the vision imperfect, and sometimes resulting in total blindness.

Dr. Alcot speaks of a man who used tobacco for many years and at the age of fifty-five could not read a word without spectacles. After he quit the habit his eyesight gradually came back to him, and at the age of sixty-three his sight was better than most men's at his age. Being a surveyor, he was able to keep his minutes without spectacles.

Tobacco, like all narcotics, powerfully affects the nerves. In fact, the entire nervous system is more or less affected. This being an undisputed fact, the nerves of the ears and eyes must suffer. They become weakened and stupefied, therefore they are unable to perform their proper function.

Dr. Albert L. Gihon, says, "I have several times rejected candidates for admission into the Naval Academy on account of defective vision, who confessed to the premature use of tobacco. One of these, from the age of seven."

The Appetite.

We have already shown that the use of tobacco affects the sense of taste. It is a fact generally understood by medical men that whatever injures or impairs the taste has also a tendency to impair the appetite. Dr. Rush says, especially, that it impairs the appetite. The habitual tobacco-user often feels

a lack of appetite. Food is not relished as it should be, and sometimes it even becomes obnoxious.

Again, the appetite becomes excited to so abnormal a condition that the poor tobacco slave finds himself possessed with such a ferocious, gnawing appetite that nothing can fully satisfy it. Those who have given up the habit agree that in a short time they were blessed with a natural, healthy appetite.

Indigestion

Every medical man knows that the saliva, which is so copiously drained off by the tobacco-user, is the first and greatest agent that nature employs in digesting food. The use of tobacco injures digestion by causing the user to spit out the saliva which he ought to swallow. The saliva is not only intended to moisten the food in mastication, but there are properties in it to digest the food after it passes into the stomach.

The use of tobacco not only poisons the saliva that is taken into the stomach, but also weakens, dries up, and destroys the salivary glands in the mouth. The man who uses tobacco and spits away the overflow of saliva, spits away his life. The man who uses it and does not spit, retains the dreadful poison, to be carried through the entire system. The poisoned saliva enters the stomach and preys directly upon the very vitals of the body, causing indigestion and dyspepsia. Who, in view of these facts, can wonder at the dizziness, the faintness, the pain in the head and stomach, and the weakness of the victim of tobacco?

Dr. Stevens speaks of a young man twenty years

of age, in general good health, whom, he says, he found in the full belief that he could not possibly digest his dinner until he had followed it by a quid of tobacco, and to whom he remarked, "Can it be that God so made the stomach that it can not do its appointed work, unless aided by a quid of tobacco, a pipe or a cigar?"

There are those who are truly honest, but are so deceived that they believe tobacco aids in digestion. Some quack physicians have actually prescribed it as a cure. Nothing can be more absurd. There is not a living man today who can certify that tobacco has cured him of indigestion.

I have known men to use it for years as a cure, so they argue, but never to get absolutely cured. But I am aware of the fact that some who have quit its use have gotten well of this disease. No man can ever expect a permanent cure of dyspepsia so long as he continues in a habit that causes the disease. Remove the cause—behold the glad results.

Leads to Drunkenness.

"The use of tobacco," says Henry M. Brown, "produces a dryness or huskiness of the mouth, thus creating a thirst which in many cases is not satisfied with anything short of alcoholic drinks. In this way the use of tobacco often lays the foundation of drunkenness." One man calls it, in its many forms, the "tributaries to the great ocean of intemperance." "The tendency of every stimulant habit," says Dr. Steele, "is toward a stronger tonic, and the nicotine habit once introduced, the alcohol habit often follows."

Truly, the way to the rumshop is paved with tobacco leaves. Very seldom do we find a drunkard who does not use tobacco. They go together. "Tobacco and alcohol," says one, "are twin brothers." One demands the other, and especially where you find liquor, you nearly always find tobacco.

There were 600 prisoners in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., a few years ago, for crimes committed when under the influence of strong drink. Of these, 500 testify that they began their course of intemperance by the use of tobacco. Prison statistics show, with scarcely an exception, that forgers, defaulters, and swindlers use tobacco, while ninety-seven per cent. of all male convicts first lost their freedom by the bondage of tobacco.

Over 700 drunkards joined the Washingtonians in one society in Baltimore in 1840. All backslid except sixty-seven who abandoned strong drink and tobacco at the same time.

Blood and Heart.

The use of tobacco injures the red corpuscles of the blood and greatly disturbs the action of the heart and blood vessels. It has been recently shown that while the pulse is seventy-two among non-users, the average pulse of those addicted to the use of tobacco is eight-nine—an increase of about seventeen pulsations every minute. This is to say that to every 1,000 pulsations in those who do not use it, there would be 1,233 in those who do use it. The effect of such an increased action of the heart is very injurious, giving it increased labors and increasing the number of beats about 24,000 a day.

Who has not observed the numerous sudden deaths during the past few years from heart-trouble? Dr. Alcot says that "of the men thus dying, it will be found that ninety-five, if not ninety-nine, in one hundred use tobacco or coffee or both excessively. In these cases there is a spasm or stoppage of the heart. The man falls and usually never speaks. I could name fifty who felt the premonitions of heart-trouble, and, quitting the use of tobacco and coffee, have been freed from it for ten, twenty, or thirty years."

It is safe to say that nearly all the affections of the heart, such as palpitation, etc., are caused by the use of tobacco.

On the Lungs.

By the use of tobacco in any of its forms, the poisonous flavor is taken directly into the lungs. Especially do the fumes of the pipe, the cigar and the cigarette work deadly destruction to this organ. The lungs are lined with mucous membrane exceedingly sensitive to anything but pure air. We have all noticed this when breathing anything offensive.

The body needs food, clothing, sunshine, bathing, and drink, but none of these wants are so pressing as pure air. Other wants may be met by occasional supply, but air must be furnished every moment or we die. Now the vital element of pure air is oxygen gas. It is the stimulating, life-giving principle. No tonic is so invigorating as a few full breaths of pure, cool air.

The breathing of air full of tobacco smoke brings on sore throat and is apt to cause inflamma-

tion of the lung tissues. Many diseases of the lungs are due to its use. Especially has it been known to cause the death of many by the dreadful disease of consumption.

The man who forces his lungs to breathe in poisonous fumes of tobacco smoke is doing just what nature refuses to do. Tobacco smoke is full of carbonic acid, just what the lungs at every breath are laboring to expel. Is it any wonder that men die of lung diseases when they shut themselves in a room for hours at a time, and poison themselves with the deadly tobacco smoke? The lungs demand pure air. Yet the tobacco-smoker, thinking more of what he calls the comforting pipe than of the prolonging of his days, continues, in spite of the repulsing of his better nature, to poison every breath he draws.

Nervous System.

“The use of tobacco,” says Dr. Brown, seems to act directly on the nervous system, enfeebling, exhausting, and destroying the power of life.” Dr. Trall also declares that it torpifies, paralyzes, and lowers the tone of the whole nervous system, and he says that the use of this pernicious weed is one of the chief causes of so much sterility among men.

Dr. Pierce, in his “Medical Adviser,” says: “The use of tobacco is a pernicious habit, in whatever way it is introduced into the system. Its active principle, nicotine, which is an energetic poison, exerts its specific effects on the nervous system, tending to stimulate it into an unnatural degree of activity, the final result of which is weakness and even paralysis.”

The horse under the action of the whip and spur may exhibit great spirit and rapid movements, but urge him beyond his strength with these agents and you will inflict a lasting injury. Withhold the stimuli and the drooping head and moping pace indicate the sad reaction that has taken place. This illustrates the evils of habitually exciting the nerves by the use of tobacco. Under its action the tone of the system is greatly impaired and it responds more feebly to the influence of curative agents.

Tobacco itself, when its use becomes habitual and excessive, gives rise to the most unpleasant and dangerous pathological conditions, and general nervous prostration must frequently warn the persons addicted to the habit that they are undermining the very foundation of health.

Produces Disease.

A great many of the complaints to which flesh in its fallen state is heir are originated and aggravated by tobacco. As we have already proved, the poisonous effects of tobacco are felt on every one of the vital organs. This being the case, who could expect it to be used habitually without producing disease?

Dr. Rush says that even when used moderately, tobacco causes dyspepsia, headache, tremors, vertigo, and epilepsy; also, many of those diseases which are supposed to be seated in the nerves. "I once lost a young man," he adds, "seventeen years of age, of a pulmonary consumption, whose disorder was brought on by smoking cigars."

Dr. Woodward, after presenting a long array of

facts showing the tendency of tobacco to produce disease, apoplexy, aphony, hyochondria, consumption, epilepsy, headache, tremors, vertigo, dyspepsia, cancer, and insanity, concluded by saying, "Who can doubt that tobacco, in each of the various ways in which it has been customarily used, has destroyed more valuable life, and broken down the health of more useful members of society, than the complaint in question (bronchitis), up to the present time, or than it ever will hereafter?"

Dr. Brown, of Providence, says: "The symptoms which are liable to arise from the habitual use of tobacco, whether chewed, smoked, or snuffed, may be any of the following: dizziness, headache, faintness, pain in pit of stomach, weakness, tremulousness, hoarseness of the voice, disturbed sleep, nightmare, irritability of temper, seasons of mental depression, epileptic fits, and sometimes mental derangement."

One of the most eminent surgeons in the country states that of the cases of cancer of the lip which have come within his observation, all but three were those of individuals who had at some period of their lives used tobacco in some of its forms.

General Grant lost his life from a cancer caused by smoking cigars. The deaths of Senators Hill and Carpenter are also said to have resulted from the use of tobacco.

Dr. Pierce says "Tobacco, when its use becomes habitual and excessive, gives rise to the most unpleasant and dangerous pathological conditions: oppressive torpor, weakness or loss of intellect, softening of the brain, paralysis, nervous debility, dyspep-

sia, functional derangement of the heart, diseases of the liver and kidneys, a sense of faintness, nausea, giddiness, dryness of the throat, trembling, feelings of fear, inquietude, apprehensiveness, and general nervous prostration.”

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, says that for many years his attention has been called to the positive destructive effects of tobacco on the human system, and that he has found that excessive chewers or smokers of tobacco are more apt to die of epidemics and not recover soon in a healthy manner from injuries or fever.

Dr. Shaw enumerates eighty diseases caused either directly or indirectly by the use of tobacco. Dr. Hammond, of Baltimore, declares: “As a physician of forty years’ practice, I give my decided opinion that tobacco has killed ten men where whisky has killed one. This, no doubt, will be disputed by physicians who indulge in the weed, but I believe it can be demonstrated that many of the chronic diseases to which the male population are subject, owe their origin to tobacco.” Dr. Grimshaw says: “So insidious are its effects that very few have regarded it as swelling the bills of mortality. It is nevertheless true that multitudes are carried to the grave every year by tobacco alone.”

Says Dr. King, “A patient under treatment should give up the use of tobacco, or his physician should assume no responsibility in his case farther than to do the best he can for him.”

CHAPTER III.

HOW TOBACCO AFFECTS THE MIND

“Thou shalt love the Lord thy God * * with all thy mind.” Matt. 22:37.

AN OLD philosopher has said, “There is nothing great in the world but man; there is nothing great in man but mind.” Indeed the mind is the measure of the man. A weakened mind is a weakened man.

There is a close connection between the body and the mind, so that when we injure or weaken the body, we usually injure or weaken the mind. When you destroy the mind, you destroy practically all that is useful or beautiful in man. The body without the mind is fit only for the grave. Without a healthy mind, man can neither serve God nor his fellowmen as he ought. We cannot adequately keep the very first commandment with a mind that has been even partly destroyed.

The ideal condition is a sound mind in a sound body. We have noticed the dreadful affects of tobacco upon the senses, and since it is through these avenues that we receive a great part of our knowledge, it surely seems reasonable that the mental powers are likewise affected.

Especially does the use of tobacco injure the

memory. It is not an uncommon thing to hear old tobacco-users complain of their lack of memory. If you were to tell them that tobacco was the cause, they undoubtedly would not believe it. It is doubtless a fact that there is nothing that destroys memory as the habitual use of tobacco. Very few old tobacco-users have a perfect and clear memory. Of all the preparations of tobacco, snuff seems to be the worst in proportion to its quantity.

Says Dr. Stevens: "It impairs the functions of the brain, clouds the understanding, and enfeebles the memory. Tobacco is injurious to every faculty of the mind, and is ruinous to the intellect."

Speaking of its effects, Gov. Sullivan said, "It has never failed to render me dull and heavy, to interrupt my usual alertness of thought, and to weaken the power of my mind in analyzing subjects and defining ideas."

The use of tobacco makes it difficult for the student to concentrate his mind upon his study. Before the full maturity of the system is attained, even the smallest amount of tobacco is very harmful. How sad to see so many of our youth enslaved by this dreadful habit! In spite of all the warnings of medical science and physiology the cursed habit is increasing daily.

I am sorry to say that in some of our public schools not only is there no teaching against this dangerous habit; but its use is even allowed on the grounds, and what is worse, some teachers, bound by the habit, furnish their pupils an example sure to be followed. Whenever a pupil forms the tobacco hab-

it, the chances of his advancement, either physically, morally, or intellectually, are greatly against him. It is a positive fact, whether it will be believed or not, that the use of tobacco in any of its forms, especially where begun in youth, greatly tends to dwarf and stunt the entire being, soul, body, and mind.

A practicing physician said that while attending school at a surgical institute, some of his class thought it necessary to use tobacco as a stimulant. Those who did not use it made far more progress than did their enslaved classmates.

Dr. Fowler says: "The actual loss of intellectual power which tobacco has hitherto occasioned and is still causing in this Christian nation is immense. How much so it is impossible to calculate. Many a man who might have been respectable and useful has sunk into obscurity and buried his talent in the earth. This demands a consideration of deepest interest to every philanthropist, patriot, and Christian in the land, and especially to all our youth. We live in a time and under circumstances which call for the exertion of all our intellectual strength, cultivated, improved, and sanctified to the highest measure of possibility. Error, ignorance and sin must be met and vanquished by light and love. The eyes of angels are upon us. The eye of God is upon us. Shall we fetter and paralyze our intellectual capabilities for the sake of enjoying the paltry pleasure of tasting the most loathsome and destructive weed in the whole vegetable kingdom? Let us rather shake off this abominable practice, as individuals and as a na-

tion in our intellectual potency, and let us go forth from day to day untrammelled by the quid, the pipe, and the snuff-box, and before another generation shall be laid in the grave our efforts and our example may cause the light of human science and of civil and religious liberty and of Bible truth to blaze through all our valley and over all our land with a luster which shall illuminate the world."

Destroys the Mind.

Dr. Mussey says: "In the use of tobacco in any of its forms the following symptoms may arise: disturbed sleep, starting from early slumber with a sense of suffocation or feeling of alarm; incubus or nightmare; epileptic or convulsive fits; confusion or weakness of mental faculties; peevishness and irritability of temper; instability of purpose; seasons of great depression of the spirits; long fits of unbroken melancholy and despondency; and in some cases entire and permanent mental derangement."

Professor Stillman mentions an affecting case of a student in Yale College who fell a victim to the tobacco habit. He entered the college with an athletic frame; but he acquired the habit of using tobacco, and he would sit and smoke for hours. His friends tried to persuade him to discontinue the habit; but he loved his lust, and he would have it, live or die. The consequence was, he went down to the grave a suicide.

He also mentions the case of another young man in the same institution who was sacrificed in the same way by the poisonous weed.

Dr. Bomare says, "The least evil which you can

expect it to do is to dry up the brain."

T. Dewitt Talmage says in a sermon on tobacco: "About fifty years ago a young man graduated from Andover College and went into the ministry. He had eloquence and personal magnetism before which nothing could stand, and consequently went straight to the front. But he was soon thrown into the insane asylum for twenty years. The doctors said it was tobacco that sent him there.

"According to the custom then in vogue, he was allowed a small quantity of tobacco every day. After he had been there nearly twenty years, walking the floor one day he had a sudden return of reason, and he realized what was the matter. He threw the plug of tobacco through the iron grate and said, 'What brought me here? What keeps me here? Why am I here? Tobacco! Tobacco! Tobacco! Oh! God help, help! I will never use it again!' He was restored. He was brought forth and for ten years preached the gospel successfully, and went to a blissful immortality."

An eminent physician, for a long time superintendent of the insane asylum at North Hampton, Mass., says, "Fully one-half the patients who have come to our asylum for treatment are the victims of tobacco."

The question of the use of tobacco rests chiefly on its effects upon the body, the mind, and the moral nature. These effects have been determined by medical and scientific men, through experiment and observation, with many facts to corroborate them. If tobacco were useful or necessary to health we

might make some allowance for the time and money used upon it and for the selfishness and filthiness which the habit engenders. But tobacco is one of the strongest vegetable poisons, rank, baneful, and destructive. It does not assimilate in any way with the processes of nature, and supplies no recognized want of the system. It furnishes no blood, bone, or muscle, and when left to its legitimate action it completely destroys the life principles.

If the use of tobacco injures the body it must necessarily affect the mind. The brain and nerves suffer most from this practice. The brain is a delicate, sensitive organ, the instrument of all motion, thought, and feeling. To have it act normally it must be in perfect health, and the vitalizing blood that nourishes it must be pure and undefiled. But if the blood be saturated with the deadly nicotine, distilled from pipe or cigar, or absorbed from the quid by the membrane of the mouth, and if the vital stream be diseased in its essential structure, which we know inevitably follows the use of tobacco, then we can well understand how the mental powers must be seriously affected by this subtle and virulent poison.

Dr. James Copeland says: "Smoking tobacco weakens the nervous power, favors a dreamy, imaginative, and imbecile state of mind, produces indolence and incapacity for manly or continuous exertion, and sinks its votary into a state of careless or maudlin inactivity, and a selfish enjoyment of his vice."

That tobacco enervates the mind as well as the

body is proved by a comparison of smokers with non-smokers in institutions of learning. At the Polytechnic School in Paris the students were divided into two groups of smokers and non-smokers, and it was shown that the smokers were far inferior to the others in the various competitive examinations. At other schools and colleges in France a similar state of affairs was found. The non-smokers were healthier, closer students, and consequently better scholars; and as a result of these tests smoking was prohibited in all the public seminaries of France. Dr. Dio Lewis states that no tobacco-user within fifty years has graduated at the head of his class at Harvard.

Causes Insanity.

Insanity is one of the horrible consequences of using tobacco, according to the statement of physicians and statistics of insane asylums. The New York World, some years ago, after an investigation, asserted that in nine cases out of eleven, where insanity had resulted from alcoholism, the primary cause was smoking. Not only does tobacco cause insanity by means of alcohol, but it is a direct cause in itself, and cases could be cited if space permitted. So true is the connection between the habit and this disease that it has been proved that "lunacy has kept pace in France with the increase of revenue of tobacco." Mr. Sims estimated some years ago that there were about 70,000 lunatics in America, and of this number more than 15,000—or one in five—were made insane by tobacco.

The Dublin University Magazine says: "The

mental power of many a boy is certainly weakened by tobacco-smoking. The brain under its influence can do less work, and the dreary feeling which is produced tends directly to idleness. For all reasons it is desirable that our rising generation should be abstainers from tobacco.”

The Scalpel, in speaking of the decay of the senses caused by the use of tobacco, says: “If there is a vice more prostrating to the body and mind, more crucifying to all the sympathies of the spiritual nature of man, we have yet to be convinced of it.”

Weakens the Intellect.

Professor Hitchcock says: “Intoxicating drinks, opium, and tobacco exert a pernicious influence upon the intellect. They tend directly to debilitate the organs; and we cannot take a more effectual course to cloud the understanding, weaken the memory, unfix the attention, and confuse all the mental operations than by thus entailing on ourselves the whole hateful train of nervous maladies. These can bow down to the earth an intellect of giant strength, and make it grind in bondage like Samson shorn of his locks and deprive him of his vision. The use of tobacco may seem to soothe the feelings and quicken the operations of the mind; but to what purpose is it that the machine is furiously running and buzzing after the balance-wheel is taken off?”

Surgeon McDonald says: “I may mention a curious fact not generally known, but which requires to be tried only to be proved—viz., that no smoker can think steadily or continuously on any subject

while smoking. He cannot follow out a train of ideas; to do so he must lay aside his pipe."

Dr. Alcott says: "No class of men, as a class, think more tardily than old tobacco-mongers, especially chewers. One may well be astonished at the slowness of their intellectual movements—as if some mighty load were upon them pressing them down."

That great thinker and observer, Lord Bacon, said: "To smoke is a secret delight, serving to steal away men's brains."

An English surgeon says that smokers and chewers, as a rule, are lacking in the fortitude necessary to undergo surgical operations.

The opposition of educators to the habit is always based upon its deadening effects on the mind. No one doubts that the cigarette habit deadens the mental faculties. Dr. Hammond of New York says that under the influence of tobacco the action of the brain is impaired. The ability to think, and in fact all mental concentration, is weakened.

The use of tobacco at Annapolis and West Point was prohibited because of its injurious effect upon the students. A few years ago the governor of Mississippi prohibited the use of tobacco at the State University, holding it to be a waste of the people's money to attempt to educate men that use it. In Yale College students are divided into three grades according to scholarship. In the first grade, twenty-five per cent use the weed; in the second, forty-one per cent; in the third, eighty-two per cent. The history of American colleges for fifty years shows that no user of the weed has taken first honors.

The united testimony of all physicians is that tobacco depresses the nervous system. And if it is so destructive to the body, how much more so to the mind. An eminent physician, who was the superintendent of the insane asylum at Northampton, Mass., says: "Fully one-half of the patients we get in our asylum have lost their intellect through the use of tobacco." If tobacco is such a bad thing because it injures the body, what a worse thing it is because it injures the mind.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE

“A foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him.” Prov. 17:25.

THE WORST form in which Tobacco is used is in the deadly cigarette. The cigarette is not only more poisonous than the cigar or ordinary smoking or chewing tobacco, but its more general use by the rising generation of boys, and even girls, whose bodies and minds are in process of development and less able to resist the destructive action of the poison, renders the cigarette the most damaging form in which tobacco is used.

More Poisonous Than Other Forms.

The cigarette is more poisonous than other forms of tobacco, principally because of the added poison in the wrapper, but also because of the flavorings used and the manner of the smoking. Prof. Tufin, a competent scientist and chemist says, “All cigarettes contain five distinct poisons. Three of these are the most deadly oils, one in the paper wrapper, one in the nicotine and the third in the flavoring. The other poisons are saltpeter and opium.”

Henry Ford, the well-known automobile manufacturer, in his booklet, “The Case Against the Lit-

the White Slaver," published a letter he received from Thomas A. Edison, the noted scientist and electrical genius, in which Mr. Edison says: "The injurious agent in cigarettes comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called 'acrolin.' It has a violent action on the nerve centers, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarettes."

Another reason why the cigarette is more injurious than other forms in which tobacco is used, is because in smoking a cigarette, the poison is not intercepted, as in the cigar and pipe, but the poison is taken directly into the mouth and lungs. When the smoke is drawn through a long, closely packed cigar, much of the poison is filtered out and absorbed before it reaches the mouth. In pipes, much of the poison is left in the bottom of the bowl of the pipe or in the stem and never reaches the mouth. A cigarette is loosely packed, is short, is smoked up close to the mouth and nearly all the poison gets into the system, while much of the poison of cigars is thrown away in the stubs.

This is one reason why the cigarette leaves yellow or brown stains from the substance otherwise left in cigar stubs and pipe bowls and stems, though, as has been shown, the cigarette has additional poisons.

The cigarette smoker draws the smoke directly into his mouth and lungs. It is heavily laden with a

deadly mixture of all the poisons contained in the cigarette, and a brown coating of it is deposited upon the sensitive mucous lining of the mouth, throat, nasal passages and the lungs, from which it is absorbed into the blood and carried to every part of the body. In time, the system gets so full of this poison that it discolors the skin of the whole body.

The main reason why the cigarette obtains such a fatal power over the young, to enslave them, is because of the opium in them. They seem to soothe and quiet the nerves, when in fact they are paralyzing the forces of life, and each application of the supposed remedy calls for more, and larger and more frequent doses.

A southern tobacconist stated to a New York Tribune representative that the extent to which drugs are used in cigarettes is appalling, and that "Havana flavoring" is sold by the thousand barrels, prepared from the tonka bean which contains a deadly poison.

Cigarettes, in some cases, are made from filthy cigar stubs gathered from the streets. There are in New York City, many "cigar-butt grubbers" as they are termed—that is, boys and girls who scour the streets gathering cigar stubs which are dried and then sold to be used in making cigarettes. These cigar stubs, as we have seen, are not only filthy, but are laden with an extra amount of poison filtered out of the smoke produced in the burning of the larger part of the cigar.

Their Effect on the Young.

The cigarette has all the destructive affects on

body and mind of tobacco as detailed in previous chapters of this book ; and more, because of its more poisonous nature and form. But they are particularly detrimental to the young, because the young are less able to resist its poisonous affect and because they hinder the mental and physical development of the child. A study of both alcoholic liquors and tobacco in its various forms, has led us to believe that the cigarette is the worst enemy of them all to mankind, because its destructive affects are applied to such a large per cent of our boys while in tender age and in the process of mental and physical development.

It is a known fact that a large per cent of the boys in the primary grades of our public schools learn to use tobacco and cigarettes. We believe that in town and city schools an investigation would show that from 75 to 90 per cent of the boys learn to use tobacco by the time they are ready for the high school. Conditions are often such that a boy that refuses to use tobacco is ridiculed and rejected from the society of the others. Many boys learn and use it while in company with others, who would stoutly deny it if questioned about it.

But we have been unable to find either statistics or any authoritative statements as to the actual per cent of boys that learn during school age. The government compiles no statistics along this line, and very little attention is paid to the prevention of disease-producing and destructive habits among children. It has been said that this government pays more attention to the health of its hogs than it

does to the health of its children. Millions of dollars are spent by the government investigating diseases of animals and Uncle Sam will even send experts to give advice on their care, but children are left to form their own habits however destructive to the health of body and mind they may be.

The tobacco and cigarette habits, especially among children, lead not only to diseased conditions of many parts of the body, but to other habits even more violent.

Lead to Drink, Morphine and Opium.

Cigarettes lead to drinking and thence to morphine and opium. Dr. Charles B. Town, of New York, in an article in the *Century Magazine* says: "For years I have been dealing with alcoholism and morphinism, have gone into their every phase and aspect, have kept careful and minute details of between six and seven thousand cases, and I have never seen a case, except occasionally with women, which did not have a history of excessive tobacco. A boy always starts smoking before he starts drinking. If he is disposed to drink, that disposition will be increased by smoking, because the action of tobacco makes it normal for him to feel the need of stimulation. He is likely to go to alcohol to soothe the muscular unrest, to blunt the irritation he has received from tobacco. From alcohol he goes to morphine for the same reason. The nervous condition due to excessive drinking is allayed by morphine, just as the nervous condition due to excessive smoking is allayed by alcohol. Morphine is the legitimate consequence of alcohol, and alcohol is the

legitimate consequence of tobacco. Cigarettes, drink, opium, is the logical and regular series."

Affects on School Boys.

Some interesting observations of the effect of cigarette smoking upon boys in school were presented by P. L. Lord in the School Journal. A public school of about 500 pupils was taken as an example, and in this school it was found that the boys were very much inferior to the girls in every way. It was also found that a large majority of the boys were habitual cigarette smokers.

An investigation was ordered to ascertain exactly how far the smoking was to blame for the boys' inefficiency and low moral condition. The investigation extended over several months of close observation of twenty boys who it was known did not use tobacco in any form and twenty boys known to be "cigarette fiends."

The non-smokers were drawn by lot. The report represents the observation of ten teachers. The pupils investigated were from the same rooms in the same schools. No guess work was allowed. Time was taken to get at the facts of the case on the twenty questions of inquiry; hence the value of the report.

The ages of the boys were from 10 to 17. The average age was a little over 14. Of the twenty smokers twelve had smoked more than a year and some of them several years. All twenty boys used cigarettes, while some of them also used pipes and cigars occasionally.

The following table shows the line of investigation and also the result:

	Smokers		Non-Smokers	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1. Nervous	14	70	1	5
2. Impaired hearing	13	65	1	5
3. Poor memory	12	60	1	5
4. Bad manners	16	80	2	10
5. Low deportment	18	90	1	5
6. Poor physical condition	12	60	2	10
7. Bad moral condition...	14	70	..	..
8. Bad mental condition..	18	90	1	5
9. Street loafers	16	80	..	..
10. Out nights	15	75	..	..
11. Careless in dress.....	12	60	4	20
12. Not neat and clean....	12	60	1	5
13. Truants	10	50	..	..
14. Low rank in studies...18	90	3	15	
15. Failed of promotion..*79	..	*2	..	
16. Older than average....19	95	2	10	
17. Untruthful	9	45	..	..
18. Slow thinkers	19	95	3	15
19. Poor workers or not able to work continuously	17	85	1	5
20. Known to attend church or Sunday School.....	1	5	9	45

*Times.

The following personal peculiarities were noticed in the smokers:

Twelve of the cases had poor memories and ten of the twelve were reported as very poor, only four had fair memories and not one of the twenty boys

had a good memory. Eighteen stood low in deportment, only one was good and none was excellent. Seven of them were very low, being constantly vile in their actions.

Rev. Ozora S. Davis, D. D., president of Chicago Theological Seminary, in an article in the Scientific Temperance Journal says: "The power of the cigarette habit is greater than we would be inclined to think. Boys in school who are in the clutch of it become its slaves. They cannot put their minds on their work. They are incapable of remaining long without the stimulant of another cigarette. Their whole physical and moral condition is involved. This is the universal testimony of teachers, and it is something that is known to the writer from experience as a high school principal."

Henry Ward Beecher has well said: "Money is ill spent trying to educate a boy that smokes cigarettes."

More Girls Than Boys Graduate.

It is often observed that more girls than boys graduate from our public schools, and statistics show that to be a fact.

In the state of Indiana, for the school year of 1913-1914, there were 14,087 girls graduated from the common schools and only 12,465 boys, or 1,622 less boys graduated than girls.

From the Commissioned high schools of the state, 4,689 girls graduated and 3,753 boys. That is 936 less boys graduated than girls.

Why is that? Are not our boys as strong, both physically and mentally as our girls, when the fond

parents, in great hopes for their usefulness and success in life, start them on their way to their first day of school?

Both science and common experience teach us that the boys are naturally stronger, both mentally and physically, than the girls, and more boys ought to graduate than girls, and would were it not for some cause that interferes with the natural course.

But it is not true that the whole cause is tobacco. There are other things that contribute to that condition. One is that girls are not so often taken out of school to work in the factory and on the farm, and thus more girls than boys usually attend our schools.

But in the face of all the facts published in this booklet, who will deny the fact that tobacco and cigarette are the principal cause for this condition. From the figures published on page 52 of this booklet, one would expect a still less proportion of boys to find their way through to graduation. since but few girls are affected by it.

EXPERIMENTS OF A DOCTOR

In his popular lecture on cigarettes Dr. Paulson tells how when a student at Bellevue Hospital Medical School he performed an experiment that impressed upon his mind the fact that nicotine is a deadly poison.

A large healthy cat that was making night hideous was doomed to death. The doctor was the executioner. He says:

“I soaked enough tobacco to make an ordinary

cigarette in water. Then I injected under the cat's skin a hypodermic syringe full of this tobacco juice. In a few minutes the cat began to quiver, then to tremble, then it had cramps and in less than twenty minutes it died in violent convulsions. The poison destroyed the nine lives a cat is popularly supposed to possess.

"I take no pride in relating this experiment, for I knew a shorter as well as a more merciful way of ending that cat's life; but what distresses me now is the fact that thousands of boys are repeating that experiment upon themselves with as certain though less immediate results and only a few people seem to be concerned over what is taking place right before their eyes.

An Insane Boy.

"Years ago God used a never-to-be-forgotten incident to burn into my soul the enormity of the cigarette evil. An elderly woman with a faded red shawl thrown over her stooping shoulders came into my office and asked if I could see her boy. Two strong men then brought before me a wild-eyed, thoroughly insane youth of seventeen years. The mother wanted to know if he could recover. After investigating his case I was compelled to tell her that the outlook was hopeless and that she might as well send him to the insane asylum. She broke down and sobbed as though her heart would break. I asked her what had brought this terrible condition upon her son and she said, 'O, it was cigarettes! He smoked more and more until he used fifty a day and then his mind gave way.' That day I became thor-

oughly enlisted in the anti-cigarette war.

“Most all boys know some poor crippled boy whose leg was cut off in a street car accident, but if the boy has brains and character he may yet fill a position of honor and usefulness in the world, but the boy who begins to smoke cigarettes early can never be of any great use in the world. The effort to put knowledge into his brain is about as hopeless a task as to fill a basket with water! The boy who smokes cigarettes is an object of pity.

“If a boy would deliberately rub sand into his eyes people would think him crazy, but it is no more foolish to rub sand in one’s eyes than to rub poison into one’s brain.

“Some ask, ‘Is it worse for a child to smoke a cigarette than for a man to smoke a cigar? It is, for three reasons. First, a man may safely tolerate a quarter of a grain of morphine while we dare not give a child more than a sixteenth of a grain. The child’s nervous system is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of such narcotic drugs as nicotine and morphine and hence an introduction to either of them early in life means almost certain nervous or mental disaster later in life. Second, the loosely packed cigarette does not permit the nicotine to condense to the same extent as when it is drawn through a pipe or a cigar, hence the smoker gets the full benefit of this virulent poison. Third, the oxidation of the cigarette paper produces a deadly poison that is only second in its effects to that of nicotine itself.”

Freeing the Slave.

“I am often asked how a cigarette slave can be

freed from the awful bondage. I have seen this accomplished by a very simple method when there is an earnest determination with God's help to find relief. The very best treatment that can be given is an exclusive fruit diet for three or four days, eating all the fruit one wishes three or four times a day and drinking abundance of water. This with a few sweat baths does the work in many cases.

"I tell the smoker that I know from personal experience that God is on the side of the fellow who is trying to do right and that he may look to God for special help. Victims of the vice are often astonished with the ease with which they slip out from under this habit.

"I have never seen a sensible man teach his boy to smoke. This is the best argument that I know against tobacco using. If a man really believed tobacco was good for him he would desire his wife, sister, mother and child to share the blessing with him.

"Tobacco gives a certain amount of unearned felicity, just as alcohol or as morphine does, but it charges a terrific toll in the way of high blood pressure, injury to the nervous system and digestive organs, and more or less impairment of the whole man. Every man who is a tobacco user sacrifices some of the best that is in him, spiritually, mentally, and physically by worshipping at this altar. The intolerable craving for the after dinner cigar is largely produced by the juicy beefsteak, highly seasoned food, and tea and coffee that compose the meal. Hence he who desires to be delivered from the tobacco habit should religiously avoid for a time at

least such articles of food as produce a craving for tobacco.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A JUDGE

Hon. Benjamin B. Lindsey, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colo., says:

“Our lives depend a great deal upon our habits. Habits make or unmake a man. It all depends on the kind of habits they are. Habits are good or evil. They are generally formed in boyhood, and the kind of men we are to have in the future depends upon the kind of boys we have now. The boy who starts with bad habits is almost sure to be a worthless man, if not actually a criminal.

“Boyhood is the most important part of life. It is the period when the foundation of a noble character is successfully laid. A man is a great deal like a magnificent building. The great building can never be lasting, strong, and beautiful unless it rests upon a firm foundation. At the beginning the foundation is laid. You can not build a fine house and lay the foundation afterward. The beginning of a man is a boy, and so the foundation of a man is a boy. We have a right to expect every boy to grow up to be a good man and useful citizen. So the boy must be strong, as the foundation of the building is firm and lasting. He must not be a coward. He can not be brave or strong if he weakens himself morally and physically. He must not be a bully on the one hand or a “sissy boy” on the other. He must be clean, wholesome, decent, manful, cheerful; loyal to home, school, and chums; not “goody,” but just good.

“One of the very worst habits in boyhood is the cigarette habit. This has long been recognized by all the judges of the courts who deal with young criminals, and especially by judges of police courts, before whom pass thousands of men every year who are addicted to intemperate habits. These judges know that in nearly every case the drunken sots who appear before them, a disgrace to their parents, themselves and the state, began as boys smoking cigarettes. One bad habit led to another. The nicotine and poison in the cigarette created an appetite for alcoholic drink. The cigarette habit not only had a grip upon them in boyhood, but it invited all the other demons of habit to come in and add to the degradation that the cigarette began.

“I only recently had a little boy in court whose parents and friends were shocked when it was discovered that he had stolen money from the cash drawer of his employer, and was caught by a detective set to watch for the thief. No one believed that this boy would steal, since he had a good home and had borne a good reputation, but I found on investigation that the boy had been tempted to steal in order to get money to buy cigarettes. Now the trouble with that boy was that he was weak, he could not resist temptation. Why? Because he had contracted this baneful habit that weakened his character so that he was unable to resist evil when it attacked him, as it will certainly attack all boys, and only those who are strong will successfully resist it.

“Nearly all the leading business men of the country have forbidden the employment of boys and

young men who smoke cigarettes. This is because they know that the victims of cigarettes cannot be trusted.

“The laws of nearly every state in the Union forbid the sale of tobacco to boys, and the laws of Colorado even forbid people to give boys tobacco, so that boys who use cigarettes are not only disobedient to their parents, but they are disobedient to the laws of their state. Patriotism is, after all, duty to one’s school, and one’s city. And no boy does his duty either to himself, his home, his school, his flag or his country, who will indulge in the vile habit of smoking cigarettes.

Practiced Among Girls as Well as Boys.

Not only is this dangerous practice indulged in by boys, but girls and women have acquired a liking for the cigarette, and many of them smoke in secret. A canvas of the public schools of Washington City disclosed the fact that while fifty per cent of the boys are habitual users of cigarettes, there were hundreds of girls in the lower as well as in the higher grades who were also addicted to their use. In other cities a similar state of affairs was discovered. Let the readers of this article make an investigation in their own communities and they will be surprised at the wide-spread prevalence of this vice.

They Commit Suicide.

During the twenty years that the publisher of this book has been in the printing business, he has had, at different times, two men in his employ who used cigarettes. They were both younger than he.

They are both dead. They both committed suicide—luckily after they had left his employ. They became so despondent and so sick of such a life as they were living that they murdered themselves. This is the end to which many cigarette smokers come, and no one knows how many, because in such cases the real cause is kept from public knowledge.

Degenerating as a Nation.

In the Spanish-American-Filipino War it was demonstrated that we are degenerating as a nation; hundreds of our boys failed to pass the examination, because of the cigarette habit. In the 60's only 13 out of 100 soldiers were rejected who made application. In the Spanish-American-Filipino War, 40 out of every 100 were rejected who applied, and 36 out of every 40 because of the cigarette. The best and strongest young men physically are killed in war—the flower of the nation—and the cigarette smokers stay at home to propagate the race! Seven-tenths of those who become users of these deadly coffin-nails fall victims to tuberculosis or consumption.

Thousands of young men, who might have become useful citizens, are ruined every year from having contracted the habit of smoking cigarette.

The Cigarette Eye.

All our oculists are of one opinion, that the greatest enemy to the eyes of young men is the cigarette. There exists a disease among smokers which is dangerous, and which our best authorities were for a time at a loss to understand. After careful investigation this peculiar malady has been traced to the paper-covered cigarettes. It is now known as

“cigarette eye,” and requires for its cure a very long and careful treatment. Its symptoms are dimness and a film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals. Not all cigarette smokers will necessarily have this trouble, but doubtless the eyes of all of them will be more or less affected.

A Summary.

The cigarette is the boy's worst enemy and must be exterminated, and the boy given a chance.

The cigarette habit is more insidiously dangerous than any other habit because of the narcotic influence, and because of the methods of smoking.

Cigarette smoking benumbs and weakens the nerve that controls the heart, and makes it beat irregularly. Cigarette smoking weakens the stomach, and digestive juices are poisoned.

The inhaling of the smoke irritates the delicate membrane of the mouth, throat, lungs and nose.

Cigarette smoking exercises a definite affect upon the spinal cord, interferes with oxidation of the blood, and with nutrition, and also interferes with the functions of the eye, and makes the boy nervous. The cigarette will master the will powers, and dwarf and enfeeble the brain. It makes cowards and sneaks of boys, interferes with a successful prosecution of study, makes a boy dishonest, untruthful, impure and criminal in his life.

The cigarette will make a boy incapable of holding any responsible position, and leads him into the society of the indolent and vicious. It goes hand in

hand with impure literature, liquor, morphine and bad habits.

It holds thousands of boys in its death grip. It undermines their morals.

It is the curse of the boy's body, mind and soul, the bane of society, and the enemy of all true mankind.

Then stamp the cigarette out of existence, and give the boy a chance.

AS GIRLS NURSE A DOLL
to Imitate Women,
BOYS SMOKE AND CHEW
to Imitate Men.

What is the Moral?

CHAPTER V.

THE USE OF TOBACCO A SIN

“Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.” Rom. 14:23.

THE reader has no doubt been convinced, by reading the previous chapters of this book, or otherwise; that tobacco, in all its forms, is destructive to the physical and mental well-being of the user as well as a tremendous economic waste and a filthy habit. If he has been thoughtful, he has, before this, come to the conclusion that its evil affects make its use not only a positive sin in which no Christian should indulge, but its tendency to lead to drink and all kinds of crime, and its blasting affect on a large part of the rising generation of boys, is such that even good citizenship demands that we abstain from its use, and from setting a bad example before the rising generation, and that we use our influence against this evil.

*But many excuse themselves by the claim that the Bible nowhere forbids the use of tobacco. Since the Bible was written Satan and foolish men have devised many evils, which of course are not directly mentioned in the Scriptures. Nevertheless, that per-

*The matter contained in this chapter was recently published in tract form by The Gospel Trumpet Co., Anderson, Ind., and is used by their permission.

fect and holy law lays down principles of righteousness which stand over against everything that is vile and sinful, whether it was practised in ancient Sodom or invented in modern Sodom and Egypt.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. Those things, which ye have learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you. Phil. 4:8, 9.

Here the Word of God calls our attention to general principles of virtue and purity, as if to say: "The light of my word and Spirit will enable you to judge of your own selves what things are pure and lovely, and what are sinful and unholy, without a direct mention of everything on earth that is good, and everything that is evil." Therefore through our knowledge of God and his law of holiness we may say that the use of tobacco, in any of its forms, is a sin in the sight of God.

We will now weight the habit by principles clearly laid down in the law of the Lord; for to this book we appeal as the standard that must decide what is sin and what is not. Some men whose bodies are steeped and consciences smoked in tobacco affirm that they feel no condemnation in its use. What then! shall we conclude that it is no sin to them? God forbid; for that would be making the blinded and seared conscience of man the standard of sin, and not the Word of God. Any practice that conflicts with the divine law is sin. If some are too blind to know it, the scales must fall from their eyes when God's ministers with one accord warn them of the

sin, without palliation or compromise. The use of tobacco, either chewing, smoking, or dipping snuff, is a sin in the sight of God.

Tobacco Brings the User Under Bondage.

Entire sanctification takes out of the heart, soul, and spirit everything that God did not create in us, and brings those appetites and desires of his own creation into their lawful and temperate exercise. Hence says Paul, "I keep under my body." Not the body of sin, for that is destroyed, but the physical body. That is true Christian life. Christ and the soul take the preeminence over the body, the spiritual over the material. Moral quality does not inhere in matter; therefore human flesh can neither sin nor do acts of righteousness. It is, however, an instrument through which the mind and the spirit either sin or do good. Hence the injunction:

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin: but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God. Rom. 6:12, 13.

If, therefore, our body is wholly devoted to acts of righteousness, it is because the spiritual and mental elements that dwell within are all holy, and have perfect control of the members of the body as their instruments of righteousness; but if the body is to any degree prostituted to the works of sin, that proves there are inward elements of sin which use the members of the body as its instruments of unrighteousness. Holiness uses its temple to serve God, but sin uses the body in acts of unrighteousness.

Every tobacco-user is under a tyrant from whose

demands there is no appeal, save to Jesus Christ. Now, the Word of God positively asserts that no man can serve two masters. Therefore the servants of King Tobacco can not serve the Lord Jesus Christ.

No person can be fully saved in Jesus and at the same time be enslaved to any lust of the flesh. "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." John 8:36. If any peculiar craving in the body has the mastery over you, you do not keep under your body, but the body through the raging of the appetite has you in bondage. Thus every tobacco-user is in slavery. He is not free. No amount of healthful food will satisfy the burning lust. It is not so with natural hunger for food. If one article is not attainable, another will supply the need and satisfy the hunger. But the narcotic tyrant makes his demands independently of all food; yea, he clamors the most right after meals. And the slave must yield even though he is placed amid surroundings that compel him to indulge his idol with shame.

Suppose a person is converted to God and then falls under this hard old master, Tobacco; here is the result: "For of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage," whether the power is of man or of some lust. And the next verses say:

For when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error. While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption; for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage. For if, after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is

worse with them than the beginning. For it had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after they have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them. But it is happened unto them according to the true proverb: The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire. II Pet. 2:18-22.

Read that over, you that have gone from grace to tobacco; honestly confess that Brother Peter has here drawn your picture; then forsake the hard master and come back to Christ, He will set you free. And to every child of Christ not in the grasp of the dreadful monster we would say, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." Gal. 5:1.

Condemned by Scripture Because Filthy.

The using of tobacco is condemned by the Scriptures as a sin because it is a filthy practice.

Scarcely a user of the weed is so imbued with its stupefying poison that he will not admit the use of tobacco is a filthy habit. But were they all to deny it, it would be none the less true, as every clean person knows. Oh, the awful repugnance! What a shameful offense clean men and women must suffer through the selfish indulgence of those who choose to follow the obnoxious practice! The users are scarcely aware of the fact that their breath and clothes are offensive. They leave their sickening puddles on the floors of meeting-houses, of railroad cars, etc., where others are forced to sit in holy horror. They chase us out of depots to stand in the cold. They drive us off the sidewalks or force us to inhale their nauseous smoke. They oblige us to run

the risk of dropping down, overcome by the deadly poison of their smoke that often densely fills stores, groceries, hotels, and post-offices. Oh! who can paint the outrage that the tobacco lust inflicts upon the innocent part of society? The use of tobacco, therefore, is not only a filthy practice in the sight of God, but, as such, a violation of the command, "Be courteous." I Pet. 3:8.

Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. II Cor. 7:1.

But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints; neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient; but rather giving of thanks. For this ye know, that no whoremonger nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolator, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Eph. 5:3-5.

Wherefore lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the ungrafted word, which is able to save your souls. But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. Jas. 1:21, 22.

In the defiling use of tobacco, men and women live in constant disregard of the above scriptures; hence, judged by them, they are sinners. For if the use of tobacco is not a filthiness of the flesh, we should like to know what can be.

Woe to her that is filthy. Zech. 3:1.

If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy. I Cor. 3:17.

He which is filthy let him be filthy still.

When?

Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be. Rev. 22:11,12.

These texts are solemn warnings of the dreadful doom that will come upon all who live after filthy

lusts—especially such persons as have better light.

Living After the Flesh.

The members of the physical body are, as we have seen, the instruments through which a depraved nature works out in the commission of sin, causing life to be on a low, animal plane, instead of on a spiritual. In the following quotations, to live “after the flesh,” “in the flesh,” etc., denote to live in the more or less free gratification of the lusts of the body, or to live the old life. Christians do not live after the flesh.

That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For they that are after the flesh, do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit, the things of the Spirit. Rom. 8:4, 5.

Men that do live after the flesh can not please God.

So then they that are in the flesh can not please God. Rom. 8:8.

Among whom also we all had our conversation in time past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. 2:3.

The practice of uncleanness is the work of the flesh.

Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, etc. Gal. 5:19.

Since tobacco-using is universally acknowledged to be a filthy habit, and since, as we have just seen, filthiness is one of the works of the flesh, it follows that those who indulge in the unclean lust “live after the flesh.” And now we will prove that spiritual death, as well as physical destruction, is in their practice.

For if ye live after the flesh ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live. Rom. 8:13.

Then, when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. Jas. 1:15.

So tobacco-users are alive to the flesh, and dead to God—especially, we may add, when the pure gospel has been preached and they “have no cloak for their sin.”

Again, God postively forbids men living after the flesh.

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. 6:12; 13:14.

This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh; for the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other; so that ye can not do the things that ye would. Gal. 5:16, 17.

Walking in the Spirit and fulfilling the lusts of the flesh do not go together; hence they who do the latter do not the former. The desire for tobacco is a lust of the flesh, of the old man; and to gratify that lust is to live after the flesh; and “if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die.” Oh, flee from dead works!

Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. I John 2:15, 16.

Look at the wicked, besotted world and see them revel in tobacco! Do they not love it? Do not the cigar, pipe, and quid go hand in hand with intoxicating drinks? Do not the stench of liquor and that of tobacco mingle together, and rise up like smoke from the bottomless pit? Did you ever see or hear of this notice on the walls of a saloon? “No smoking allowed here.” No; that, and in hell itself,

is the place for the smoke of sin and lust. May God pity the poor deceived soul who after hearing the real gospel of God imagines that he can breathe an acceptable prayer to God that is mingled with the stench of tobacco—except it be this one, “God, be merciful to me a sinner;” and then it will not rise as high as his breath unless accompanied with, “I here give up my tobacco and all sins forever.”

We have already shown that the filthiness of tobacco is a work of the flesh, and in our last text it is affirmed that “the lust of the flesh is not of the Father, but of the world.” And “if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.” This is a close point, but it is God’s word.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world. Tit. 2:11, 12.

These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts: and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men’s persons in admiration because of advantage. Jude 16.

And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh. Jude 23.

Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul. I Pet. 2:11.

That he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God. For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revelings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries. I Pet. 4:2, 3.

No man can live soberly, righteously, and godly, and at the same time indulge in worldly lusts. Every tobacco-user lives in direct opposition to the above exhortation of Peter, and hence is a sinner. What

are the spots of the flesh on men's and women's garments? Such as the trappings of pride, spots and scent of tobacco, or anything else that is the dictation and work of the flesh, or depraved nature. So radical is the change wrought in conversion that the new man hates every remembrance of the lusts of the old man. But the tobacco-loving professor continues to love and chew what the corrupt old man loves.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust * * to be punished. But chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness. II Pet. 2: 9, 10.

Oh, hear ye this, ye unclean tobacco-slaves! God threatens those who walk after the lust of uncleanness with special punishment in the day of judgment. Some live after the flesh in the lust of the eye in worldly pride. Others walk after the flesh in greed for money, or ambition for honor. But here a class spoken of who "walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness;" that is, they indulge a lust that makes them unclean. And the tobacco-user admits that his practice is a "filthy habit;" therefore he must also admit that he is included among those for whom God has reserved special punishment. Oh, flee to Christ!

Tobacco is not food; it only feeds the craving that it has created. The pleasure derived from the use of tobacco is like the sensation produced by scratching and rubbing the skin when it has the itch. Were it not for the disease, no pleasure would result from the friction. Likewise, were it not for the disease of the tobacco-appetite, the use of tobacco would sicken instead of give pleasure.

A Sin Against the Body.

Tobacco, as is well known, is a deadly poison; and the constant use of poison must impair the physical structure, sap the mind, and leave men without sufficient energy and stamina to seek and obtain salvation and to live a righteous life. The last assertion is borne out by a close observance of natural laws and of the effects of their violation. No person on earth under the stupefaction of tobacco is actually well, or in a normal physical condition. The very appetite itself is a disease.

While I was conversing recently with some women who were clamoring for their tobacco, one whom God had given more than ordinary constitutional vigor remarked that she had dipped snuff ever since he was a child and that she was as well as anybody she knew. But having confessed that she was very wretched and could hardly live if without her snuff, she was shown that she was badly mistaken about her supposed good health; that her use of poison had so far destroyed her body that she could not live on wholesome food; that her stomach was so impaired that, without a stimulant, it was unable to digest and assimilate food to sustain nature. Hence the distress without the poison. So if you wish to see how destructive of health your tobacco-poison is, just stop using it for a short time and note your condition.

The dreadful results of petting and humoring children are not seen as long as the practice is kept up; but when it is discontinued, the parents soon find that the silly course has entailed an injury upon

the children and a curse upon themselves. The squalling and the war in the family make the home almost unendurable. Just so you foolish tobacco, opium, and intemperate coffee and tea users never see how you have murdered your systems until you attempt to quit your tyrannical habits. Then, worse than spoiled children, you are so ill-natured, miserable, and distracted that no one can live in peace where you are, for the simple reason that you are spoiled, badly spoiled. You are of all men most miserable. You have tampered with the old serpent and have been bitten, and now you are nearly a foaming madman. You can not live that way. You must do one of these two things: you must either come to Christ, the only physician that can extract the poison from your system, and be healed by his miraculous power, or return to the cursed habit that has spoiled you, and keep on in your self-destruction until your burning lust is quenched in death and your defiled soul is forced into the presence of God to be punished for the "lust of uncleanness."

See how the sin of tobacco-using robs youth of vigor, puts an old, haggard look on the face, and dwarfs the body and mind as well as defiles the conscience. Every time you take a chew, a smoke, or a dip of the destructive poison you sign a note that you will have to pay sooner or later in sickness, pain and death, just as sure as nature's laws are flexible.

Besides being a direct curse upon its victim, tobacco leads to drunkenness and other vices.

Let us hear the tobacco-user's defense before the judgment-bar of God's Word. One steps for-

ward and says, "I use it to relieve the toothache." Well, the filthy stuff rots and destroys the teeth, and then the poisonous drug will stupefy the exposed nerves and lessen pain. Get rid of your decayed teeth and the stuff that destroyed them, and give your soul and body to Christ, and he will both save and heal you.

Another cries out, "I use the weed to reduce flesh." If your corpulency is a disease, Christ can heal it; if natural, diet will do much for you. But do not defile the temple of God with tobacco, or God will destroy both soul and body in hell.

Many raise the clamor, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth the man, but that which cometh out," etc. In this language Christ had no reference to tobacco, whiskey, and like evils. He simply spoke against a superstitious, rigid tradition of the Jews. They were exceedingly careful to wash their hands before eating, as though the smallest atom of dirt in their food would defile their souls; while, at the same time, their hearts were a sink of sin, out of which proceeded "evil thoughts, adulteries, murders," etc. (See Matt. 15:2; Mark 7:2-23.) Hence it is a perversion of the Word of God to apply the above scriptures to the use of tobacco, whiskey, etc. But even in resorting to those passages the user of the weed condemns himself, because both his sickening ambeer and his suffocating smoke comes out of his mouth. While he condemns himself, however, he justifies beer and whiskey toppers; for the stuff they swallow does not usually come out of their mouths again, as the tobacco does.

Another excuse that we have heard professors of Christ use for their idol is this: "My pipe is much company for me." Others who live alone, have said, "It is all the company I have." And we have known some to affirm that their tobacco was all the comfort they had in the world. All these expressions too truly and sadly declare a graceless heart and a Christless life. Every real child of God has far better company and much sweeter comfort in the presence and approving smile of Christ than in plug or pipe, cigar or snuff. Tobacco is indeed a "miserable comforter." The very fact that a person condescends to such filthy company, proves him to be without the comforting presence of the pure Son of God. May no professed child of God ever again insult Christ by preferring the vile weed to him for company.

Finally, it is said that God made the tobacco-plant, that he pronounced all he made "very good," and that therefore tobacco is good for man to use. But the distribution of herbs, fruits, and plants was for man, beasts, birds, and insects, as is shown in Gen. 1:29-31:

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so. And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

Here we see that God created some things for man and others for "birds and creeping things." All was "very good" for its designed purpose. But

things good in their place, become a curse when subverted to a wrong use. So the Creator has clearly indicated that it was not his purpose that men should stuff into their mouths and stomachs everything he had made, but that they should use proper discrimination between what was made for them to eat and what was made for worms. And when men transcend their bill of fare, they invariably find that some things "very good" for worms are very poisonous to men.

Look at the two classes of tobacco-lovers. The worms grow rapidly and fatten upon it; whereas the silly army of human tobacco-consumers are, with few exceptions, a lean, haggard, dried up, smoked, and wretched class. So what is "very good" for "creeping things" proves a curse to man, tending to make him also a poor, sluggish, creeping thing on earth. Oh, that men were wise and would keep themselves pure and upright from the great transgression!

As tobacco-using involves both a sinful practice and a filthy condition, it is the province of both justification and sanctification to stop its use. As the first work of grace is conditioned upon a thorough repentance, and an entire cessation of sinning, no person who has heard the full gospel, which condemns the tobacco-sin with all others, can repent of other transgressions and receive pardon for them, and still use tobacco, any more than he can find mercy while he continues to practice any other vice. He can not do it. Unless he repents of, and abandons, all forms of transgression, he can find pardon for

none. Here, in "first principles" of salvation, is the proper place for sinners to "cleanse their hands" from handling, and their mouths from using, the filthy weed. Still, we allow the possibility of men's attaining pardon without giving up the unclean weed, under the frequent low standard of preaching, which not only does not condemn the sin, but frequently justifies it by the filthy example of both preachers and people.

But even those who have made a profession of Christ without having heard tobacco-using renounced as a sin, will, if they continue the unclean practice, do so under more or less protest of conscience. They know and feel that the practice is wrong, and if they have any degree of justification before God, it is because they are not able to quit the habit and have not learned that Christ can and will give them perfect deliverance from the filthy tyrant. Such are more or less overcome with doubts and beset with shame, because they know that their practice is not to the glory of God, but that it is the result of an unnatural "lust of uncleanness," which has the mastery over them. Hence all such, when the "true light shines" to them, have to stop their practice and repent of it, thus "clearing themselves" (I Cor. 7:11).

Even without the light of any teaching on the subject of tobacco-using, many children of God become condemned for their unclean habit and quit it; while doubtless a greater number come under condemnation and remain there. As conscience, if unheeded, becomes seared as with a hot iron, mem-

bers of the latter class may imagine themselves all right while living in their filthy lusts. But with the light of the Bible shining, no person can be justified, much less sanctified, while using tobacco.

Moreover, no person can deal in tobacco in the name of Jesus, because Christ is not in such filthy business; hence the dealer in tobacco disobeys the law of the Lord, which requires us to "do all things to the glory of God." Hence the business is sin.

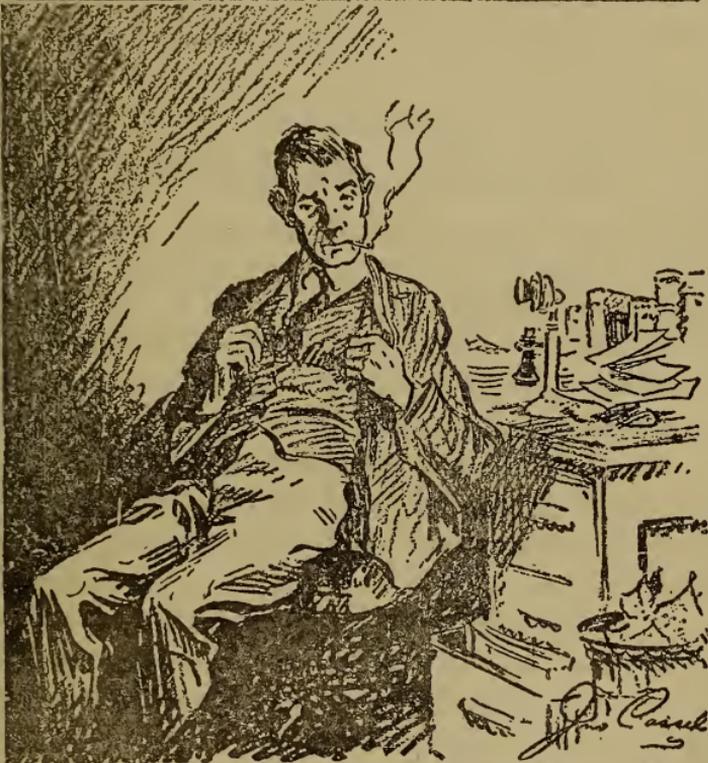
One fact leaves every tobacco-slave without excuse when he hears the pure gospel of Christ; namely, His power and willingness to cleanse the very worst cases. He will heal the tobacco-disease instantaneously and so perfectly that the stuff will henceforth be utterly loathed. To this there are thousands of living witnesses. Many of them had used it in enormous quantities and for as many as forty and fifty years. It is a great miracle of course, but none the less a fact. Though the poison has impregnated every drop of blood in the system and every fiber of the body, the Lord is able to cleanse, and he will cleanse (Joel 3:21). Here we have our final proof that tobacco-using is a sin; namely the fact that God treats it as such.

If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin * * If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. I John 1:7-9.

Here is the promise of God that the blood will cleanse us from all sin and all unrighteousness. Oh! let all who read these words be pure through the blood of Christ and glorify God with clean mouths and hands and pure hearts.

MEN WHO FAIL

BY
J. H. CASSEL



"I'M NOT GOING TO HURT MYSELF WORKING. THE BOSS DIDN'T RAISE ME THE FIRST OF THE YEAR."

From "Detroit Journal", January 21, 1916.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ANTI-TOBACCO BATTLE

“Who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?” Psa. 94:16.

“Ye that love the Lord hate evil.” Psa. 97:10.

THE Tobacco Evil is, next to the liquor traffic, the greatest evil in this land; and the next great battle to be fought, after the removal of the abominable liquor traffic has been accomplished, will be a battle against the tobacco business. Preparations should begin now, and the work pressed forward with all possible speed.

The Magnitude of the Evil.

The sum total of the evil effects of tobacco, in its various forms on our civilization, can hardly be realized even by the best informed. We have never seen a generation of men free from its blasting and demoralizing affects. The only way an adequate conception of the magnitude of this evil could be obtained, would be to be able to observe the difference between the lifetime's work of a generation of clean, energetic, honest, beneficent, intellectually and physically vigorous men; and a generation of men more or less filthy, indolent, dishonest, dependent, debili-

tated, insane and debauched in body and mind by the use of tobacco from youth.

The more violent, immediate and visible affect of liquor, has led most of us to believe it to be the greatest evil in this land, which in some ways, at least, it is. But we believe that the intelligent, far-seeing student of the tobacco evil will come to the conclusion that Tobacco is at least as great if not a greater evil. The more general use of tobacco, and that by such a large per cent of our boys in their tender years, blighting and blasting their physical and mental development, gnawing as it does at their vitality like a loathsome disease, the fore-runner of drink and all that is associated with it, together with its tremendous economic waste, makes it an evil to be compared only with the monstrous liquor traffic.

Tobacco Must Follow Liquor.

The removal of the liquor traffic alone will not give us a physically, mentally and morally clean and vigorous manhood. The work, to be complete, must be followed by the removal of the tobacco business.

Ministers and Christian workers generally should wake up to this fact and begin now to lay the ground work—the foundation for a battle that will take years to win, but must be won before the perfect fruits of the removal of the liquor traffic can be realized.

A Herculean Task.

The destruction of the Tobacco Evil will be a Herculean task. It will require at least decades of earnest, systematic, energetic, united effort on the part of Christian and philanthropic people. It will

be a bigger task than the destruction of the liquor traffic which seems now to be nearing its end.

The tobacco business is more thoroughly commercialized even than the liquor business. It is backed by a gigantic trust that is as unscrupulous and greedy as the liquor interests. To demonstrate that fact, all that is needed is to begin the fight against it. Nearly every retail store in the country is sharing in the ill-gotten gains of the Tobacco business.

Thousands of farmers are engaged in the profitable cultivation of tobacco whose business would be destroyed, for this product can be turned to no other use that we know of (but to kill lice and other vermin) as is the case with the products of the farm from which liquors are made.

And though the affects of tobacco are of the same general nature as those of liquor, they are less violent, more subtle and thus excite less opposition; so that recruits for the Anti-Tobacco Battle will be harder to secure than for the battle against liquor.

All these work together to make the destruction of the tobacco evil a Herculean task, but none the less a duty as commanding and necessary as the destruction of the liquor traffic.

But the winning fight that has been made against the liquor traffic, has not only taught the people how to fight such an evil, but it has given them courage and confidence in the success of such an undertaking. The courageous, energetic, intelligent use of the means at hand will win this battle in less

time than it has taken or will take to win the battle against liquor.

The Methods to Pursue.

The axe should be laid at the root of the tree. Yes, and laid with mighty strokes by strong hands, directed by the best intellects, and governed by the only true wisdom—the wisdom that comes from God and which He gives those who are workers together with Him. This evil, as well as every other evil, will never be destroyed except upon our initiative and with God's co-operation.

The root of the tree is the acquisition of the habit by the young. Though to raise up the fallen is always commendable and a very gracious work, it is not so wise and beneficent as to save them from falling. Ruskin has said, "Every day I am more sure of the mistake made by good people universally in trying to pull fallen people up instead of keeping the yet safe ones from tumbling after them, and in always spending their pains on the worst instead of the best material."

Our efforts should not be applied wholly or even principally to the adult who has already acquired the habit, though whatever can be done should be done, incidentally, to get adults to quit the habit, for the sake of their example, and because one freed from this tyrant of a habit, will become a most energetic and effective soldier in the battle against it.

But the great mistake is to exhaust our energies on those who have already acquired the habit. While we may save one who is already more or less debilitated beyond remedy by its use, we might save hun-

dreds of the young from its blighting effects to a lifetime of vigorous physical and intellectual service to God and humanity. Raise up a generation of men who have not acquired the habit while they were boys and you will have a generation of men who will not only surpass our imaginations for physical and mental vigor and usefulness, but you will have a generation of men who will put their heels on the head of the viper and crush out its life. The majority of men now being users cannot be induced to give their influence against the business, and legal prohibition cannot be secured until we have a generation of men, a majority of whom are free from the habit and who will vote for and help to support laws prohibiting its sale and use.

A Campaign of Education.

As in the battle against liquor, the first thing should be a campaign of education. But in this battle, the education should be more generally applied to the young—even the very young—before they have gotten away from the mother's immediate care and influence; for tobacco is an evil that attacks the young even as soon as they are old enough to get away from the mother's immediate oversight, and long before the liquor business has gotten a chance at him.

Boys acquire the habit before even the parents know it, usually, and before they have had any instructions whatever as to the evils of it. After they have acquired the habit, teachings do little good and it is a rare exception when a boy or a man can be induced to permanently break from the habit, or use

his influence against it in a material or effective way.

We find there is considerable literature to be had concerning the evils of the habit, but there is very little done toward educating the general public along this line and especially very little said or done about methods of preventing the young from acquiring the habit.

The Need of Organization.

There is no general organization for the purpose of combating this greatest of evils. We have Sunday Schools to teach children the Bible and special days are set apart for special temperance teaching, but little or no attention is paid to Tobacco. We have a National W. C. T. U. to deal with the liquor question. They teach only incidentally upon the tobacco evil. We have the Anti-Saloon League to deal with the liquor evil, and every Christian church worthy of the name puts all the influence it has against the liquor traffic, while its companion evil, Tobacco, is left almost untouched by the forces of righteousness.

There is special organization against only one phase of the tobacco evil, and that is furnished by the Anti-Cigarette League of America, with headquarters at Chicago. They are doing a good work, which ought to be more general, and be more generally supported.

But we have no general Anti-Tobacco organization able to adequately fight this monstrous evil, —one of the greatest evils.

A few individuals, scattered here and there over the country, working independently and probably

along different lines, however sensible and needed the work may be, cannot accomplish much. General and intelligent organization is needed, and it should be and must eventually be even more thorough and efficient than the organization against the liquor traffic.

The work of educating the people along this line and the accomplishment of many things that should be done, cannot be done without a thorough organization that will secure the co-operation of all good people interested in the general welfare of humanity.

We should have a nation-wide Anti-Tobacco organization to battle against this great evil in all its forms. This we believe, could best be secured along the lines of the Anti-Saloon League. The various church conferences ought to take it up and appoint or elect delegates to form such an organization and provide for its support.

If such a course meets with the approval of ministers who read this booklet, we hope they will take the matter before their conferences and urge such action. If Editors of religious periodicals approve such a course, they should advocate it through their publications.

Another way to secure such an organization would be for ministers and laymen to organize in their respective congregations. Write to L. H. Higley, Butler, Ind., for a free copy of a suggested constitution, sample pledge cards and further suggestions as to methods of organization and work.

Ask other ministers and congregations in your

city to form similar organizations. Then hold a union meeting and form a city organization. These may be extended into county, state and national organizations eventually.

Object of Organization.

The principal object of the organization should be to prevent the acquisition of the habit by the young. There are many things that may be done, both directly and indirectly, to help to that end. We will mention only a few. No doubt the reader will be able to devise many more.

Educate the general public on the subject by frequent sermons and lectures, through the press, special entertainments where children speak pieces and give readings on the tobacco evil.

See that the evils of tobacco are taught in the Sunday School on temperance days. Urge teachers in the primary departments, to teach it to the children. But do not stop with this general method. The best person in the world to interest in this work is the fathers and mothers, who should be warned not only of the evils to tobacco, but of the fact that a very large portion of the boys learn to use tobacco before the parents have suspected it.

The parents should teach their children of the affects of tobacco even before they enter the public schools, or get out among other children and are led into its use. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in this case surely.

Hundreds of thousands of innocent children are led into this habit before a word of warning has been given. They are entitled to our protection in this as

well as other ways.

After the boys have been thoroughly informed on the subject they should be pledged against it. Write to L. H. Higley, Butler, Ind., for pledge cards, or head a sheet of paper something like this:

ANTI-TOBACCO PLEDGE

We each hereby promise, upon our word and honor, never to chew, smoke or use Tobacco in any form and to use our most earnest efforts to induce others to abstain from its use.

Name

Address

Let every one who signs the pledge be a member of your Anti-Tobacco League.

In connection with either the church or Sunday School, have an entertainment given, the children speaking pieces and giving readings on the affects of tobacco and cigarettes. In no other way can you so effectually bring the people face to face with this evil that is blighting the lives and prospects of our boys.

Co-operate with Public Schools.

There is no place where the tobacco habit is more generally acquired than where boys of all classes are congregated in the public schools.

The co-operation of a local organization with the public school teachers and officials, will no doubt usually be acceptable and influential.

See that no teacher is employed in your public schools who uses tobacco and will not use his or her influence against it. See that the right kind of men are placed upon the city school board, men who will look after this and other similar moral matters.

Legislation Against the Evil.

Much may be done to lessen this evil by the right kind of legislation and proper enforcement of law. But legislation can very seldom be secured by the influence of separate individuals. Organization is necessary and it requires a very strong organization to secure legislation, especially of this kind. So we urge the importance of a nation-wide organization.

This organization should first create public sentiment and then supplement and clinch it with legislation. Anti-cigarette and anti-tobacco laws have been passed and repealed or become dead letters in several of the states for various reasons, but that does not in any way prove that wise laws properly enforced are not eminently needed in this line. In fact such laws must be secured and be properly enforced before we can reasonably hope for anything like complete relief from this great evil.

The best Anti-Tobacco law we have seen is the Kansas law which is as follows:

“Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to sell or give away any cigarettes or cigarette papers, or to have any cigarettes or cigarette papers in or about any store or other place for free distribution or sale.

“Section 2. Every minor person and every minor pupil in any school, college, or university, who shall smoke or use cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form, or in any public road, alley, street, park or other lands used for public purposes, or in any public place of business, shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor and, on conviction, punished for each offense by a fine of not more than \$10, and every person who shall furnish any cigarettes, cigars or tobacco, in any form, to such minor persons, or who shall permit such minor persons to frequent any premises owned, held, or managed by him, for the purpose of indulging in the use of cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco in any form, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

“Section 3. Every person, company, or corporation violating Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.”

The law, however, lacks one important feature to enable its effective enforcements, and that is a provision making it an offense for any minor to have tobacco in any form in his possession. It is a difficult matter often to catch them in the act of receiving or giving it but much easier to find it in their possession. If it is kept out of their possession altogether, the end for which the law is made will be accomplished.

One of the first laws that should be secured is one compelling thorough and adequate instructions in our public schools, beginning in the primary grades, concerning the poisonous nature to tobacco and its affects on the body and mind. The reason so many of the anti-tobacco laws are not properly enforced and are finally repealed, is that the public is not sufficiently informed as to the evils of the habit.

Legal prohibition in tobacco is as necessary as legal prohibition in liquor, and it will be harder to get, unless affairs in general are materially changed in the next few years.

A law to be effective and long endure, must have the support of a considerable majority of the voters of this country. At present a large majority of our voters are addicted to the tobacco habit in one form or another, and to secure a law providing for the general prohibition of tobacco is a practical impossibility. In order to make such a law possible, we must have a generation of voters, a large majority of whom are free from the tobacco habit.

This condition can be secured in time by securing and enforcing laws against the sale or giving of tobacco to children, and by the employment of other means of preventing our boys from acquiring the habit until we can raise a generation of voters that are not users of tobacco and will vote for laws prohibiting its manufacture and sale. Woman suffrage will go even farther in securing the prohibition of tobacco than of liquor.

CHAPTER VII.

SHORT STORIES ABOUT TOBACCO

“The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge.” Prov. 15:14.

“Give attention to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.” I Tim. 4:13.

WE HAVE gathered into this chapter, matter that may be used in various ways by workers against the tobacco evil. Some may be used for recitations and others for readings in getting up a program for an evening’s entertainment dealing with the subject.

Others may be used as readings for the boys. When your boy wants a story or you wish to entertain him, read him some of these stories. Others may be used in getting up sermons and addresses on the subject.

A Child’s Sad Death.

Tobacco is a poison. Here is a fact in proof. James Tenny was about eight years old, when a visitor to his father’s house gave him a bright penny as he was going to bed, and he lay awake part of the night thinking what he should buy with it in the morning. That penny proved his ruin. He went early as the sun rose to a grocery and called for sugar-plums. The mischevius clerk told him he had no plums, but he had something better which he

would give him. He took a piece of tobacco coated it thick with sugar, and told the little boy to put it into his mouth, and swallow it right down. He did so, and in a few minutes he began to feel the fatal effects of the poisonous weed. He ran home as fast as he could; but his sickness increased with every step, and deadly pale, and trembling with fear, he frightened his parents and friends by telling them he had swallowed something bad. They soon found it was tobacco. The physicians were called, the stomach pump used, and other remedies, but all in vain. Nature vainly roused all her forces to rescue him; in the struggle the blood burst from his fingers and toes, and his body was convulsed with spasms. In two hours and a half the child died a victim to tobacco, and to the vile practical joke of a tobacco chewer.

But it told the tale of the poisonous nature of this mean Indian plant, which no creature is foolish enough to eat but depraved man, except the loathsome sort of a green worm, and the ugliest species of African goat. Every body in the village cried out against the clerk, and his master turned him away. Many persons gave up chewing and smoking and snuffing; but in a little while they forgot the warning, and went at it again. So powerful are the charms of this foul narcotic that health and long life are sacrificed to it by millions.

Giving Up Tobacco.

Sammy Hick, the Micklefield blacksmith, one day gave six pence to a poor widow. She blessed him, and could hardly find words enough with which

to express her thanks. He said to himself, "Well, if sixpence makes that poor creature so happy, oh! how many sixpences have I spent in filling my mouth with tobacco!" He made a vow instantly, never to let a pipe enter his lips again. Soon afterwards, he was taken very ill, and a doctor said to him, "Mr. Hick, you must resume your pipe." "I will not," he replied. "Then," said the doctor, "if you do not, you will not live." "Bless the Lord! then," said Sammy, "I shall go to heaven, I have made a vow to the Lord that the pipe shall never enter my mouth again; and it never shall." He kept his vow, and lived to be an old man.

104 Years Old and Used Tobacco.

"Sir," he inquired, "are you sure the old man lived and smoked till he was a hundred and four?" "Yes," he replied. "How did he look?" "He looked like an Egyptian mummy." "Had he moral sensibilities?" "Oh, no; he appeared to have no sense of God or religion whatever." "Did he manifest any public spirit; did he like good schools, good roads, good order, and the like?" "Oh, no; no more than a mud-turtle or an oyster." "Had he a family?" "Yes, a large one and a mean one;—altogether too large." "Did he love his family?" "No; I think not." "Did he hate his family?" "No; I think not." "All in a word,—did he love anybody, dead or alive, in this world or in any world?" "No; I think not." "Well, well, brother; the conclusion of the whole matter is simply this: the old man was dead fifty years ago, only you didn't bury him!"

The Culprit's Ruling Passion.

The Editor of the Chenango Telegraph, in giving an account of the execution of George Denison, who suffered at Norwich, New York, says that while standing upon the fatal drop, and during the exhortation of the clergyman, the prisoner asked in a whisper, for the tobacco box of the deputy sheriff, from which he coolly took a quid, deposited it in his mouth, and returned the box. In ten minutes, he was launched into eternity.

On the morning of the day that Hamilton, who shot Major Birdsall, was to be executed, the clergy passed two hours in solemn exercises with him. After they left the cell, Hamilton gave some directions about his gallows wardrobe. As the keeper was leaving to execute his commission, he asked Hamilton if he wanted anything else. He replied, "You may get be a paper of tobacco." After a moment's reflection, he added, "Stop, perhaps I have enough,"—and rising on his elbow, drew a part of a paper from under the pillow of his pallet, and measuring in his mind the quantity of tobacco by the few hours he had to live, calmly remarked, "This will last me."

Bad Habits Are Hard to Break.

An old monk was once walking through a forest, with a scholar by his side. He suddenly stopped and pointed to four plants that were close at hand. The first was just beginning to peep above the ground, the second had rooted itself well into the earth, the third was a small shrub, while the fourth was a full-sized tree. Turning to his young com-

panion he said: "Pull up the first." The boy easily did so. "Now pull up the second." The youth obeyed but not so easily. "And now the third." The boy had to put forth all his strength, and use both arms, before he succeeded in uprooting it. "And now," said the master, "try your hand upon the fourth." But although the lad grasped the trunk of the tree in his arms, he scarcely shook its leaves, and found it impossible to tear its roots from the earth. Then the wise old man explained to his scholar the meaning of the four trials.

"This, my son, is just what happens to our bad habits and passions. When they are young and weak, one may, by a little watchfulness over self, easily tear them up; but if we let them cast their roots deep down into our souls, no human power can uproot them. Only the almighty hand of the Creator can pluck them out. For this reason, my boy, watch your first impulses."

A story is told of a giant who fell in with a company of pigmies. He roared with laughter at their insignificant stature and their magnificent pretensions. He ridiculed with fine scorn and sarcasm their high-sounding threats. When he fell asleep they bound him with innumerable threads and when he awoke he found himself a helpless captive.

Some Experiments.

Let us make an experiment. Here is a boy, ten years old, who has never used tobacco.

"Charley, will you help us to make an experiment?"

“I will, sir.”

“Here is a piece of plug tobacco as large as a pea. Put it into your mouth, chew it. Don't let one drop go down your throat, but spit every drop of juice into that spittoon. Keep on chewing, spitting, chewing, spitting.”

Before he is done with that little piece of tobacco, simply squeezing the juice out of it, without swallowing a drop, he will lie here on the platform in a cold, death-like perspiration. Put your finger upon his wrist. There is no pulse. He will seem for two or three hours to be dying.

Again, steep a plug of tobacco in a quart of water, and with the mixture bathe the neck and back of a calf troubled with vermin. You will kill the vermin, but if not very careful you will kill the calf too. These experiments show that tobacco, in its ordinary state, is an extremely powerful poison.

Go to the chemist's; begin with the upper shelves and take down every bottle. Then open every drawer, and you cannot find a single poison (except some rare one) which taken into the mouth of that ten-year-old boy and not swallowed, will produce such deadly effects.

Good Security.

“Mister, do you lend money here?” asked an earnest voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clear-eyed, poorly-dressed lad of seven years, and studied him keenly for a minute. “Sometimes we do—on good security,” he said gravely.

The little fellow explained that he had a chance "to buy out a boy that's cryin' papers." He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow the other fifteen cents.

"What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer.

The boy's brown hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper carefully folded. It was a cheaply printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquor and tobacco. As respectfully as if it had been the deed to a farm the lawyer examined it, accepted it, and handed over the required sum.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement laughed as the young borrower departed. "You think I know nothing about him?" smiled the lawyer. "I know he came manfully, in what he supposed to be a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know that he has been under good influences or he would not have signed that pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly or he would not have cared for it so carefully. I agree with him that one who keeps himself from such things has a character to offer as security."

What King James Thought of Tobacco.

King James I, said that the tobacco habit was "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black, stinking fumes thereof nearest resemble the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

What a Woman Did For a Boy.

The anecdote is told of Frederic the Great, that, when it was said a man had fallen from a ladder and broken his leg, he asked at once, "Who was she?" "It was no she at all, Your Majesty," was the reply; "it was a man." "Yes," said the monarch, "very likely; but of course there was a woman at the bottom of it." And so inquiry, it proved that the man looking down to speak to a woman, had lost his footing, and so he fell to the ground. But there is another side to "the woman in it," as the following narrative of fact so delightfully and instructively shows:

"When I first came to New York, at the age of twelve years, to seek my fortune," says the narrator, "I can call myself a precocious chap without any danger of being accused of an unusual degree of self-appreciation. I was quick to learn everything—the bad as well as the good. My employer used profane language. I picked up the oaths he dropped with a naturalness that surprised myself. The boys in the office all chewed tobacco. This was a little the hardest job I ever attempted; but after two weeks of nausea and indescribable stomach wrenching, I came off victorious, and could get away with my paper of tobacco a day with the best of them. One afternoon I was sent with a note from my employer to a house in the upper part of the city. I hadn't anything to read, but I had plenty of tobacco; and with that I proposed to entertain myself during the two or three hours I must spend in the passage. For some distance I did not notice who

were beside me, but by and by a lady said very softly and pleasantly: "Would you please, little boy, be more careful? I am going to a party this afternoon, and I should not like to have my dress spoiled." I looked into her face. It was the sweetest face I ever saw. Pale, earnest, and loving; to my boyish heart it was the countenance of an angel. There was very little that I could say, I managed to dispose of the tobacco, however, and wiped my mouth very carefully—all of which I felt certain she saw and commented upon.

'Have you a mother, little boy?' she next asked in the same tone.

'No, ma'am,' I answered; and I felt my throat filling up, and I knew I must swallow very fast to keep from sobbing.

'You have a father, then, I suppose?' she kept on.

'No, ma'am; no father.'

'Brothers and sisters?'

'Neither, ma'am.'

'Then the little boy is alone in the world?'

'Alone, ma'am.'

'How long has your mother been dead?' and the dear woman looked away from my face, and waited until I could speak.

'Two years,' I answered.

'And you loved her?' came next.

'Dearly,' was all that I could say.

She was silent a moment, and then said, so sweetly—oh! I shall never forget it:

‘And what do you think your dear mother would say—how do you think she would feel—to know that her little boy was guilty of such a disgusting habit as this?’ pointing to my cheek, where the tell tale quid had vainly tried to stand its ground. ‘I must leave now,’ she continued, ‘but here is my card, and if you come to me most any evening, I shall be glad to see you, and perhaps we can be of service to each other.’

‘She gave me her little gloved hand, and to my dying day I shall never forget the sensation of that moment. I could not bear to part with her; without her I felt that I could do nothing; with her, I could grow to a man’s estate,—a man in the true sense of the word. From that moment tobacco never passed my lips. As soon as I could summon courage, I called upon that lady. Well do I remember how my heart beat as I waited in the elegant parlor for her to come down and how awkward I felt as I followed my guide to her private sitting-room. Here she got at every point of my life; and before I bade her good-by, it was arranged that I should spend two evenings of each week at her house, and study on these occasions just what she thought best. No lover ever looked forward to meeting with the mistress of his heart any more ardently than I did to these meetings with my friend. I grew careful of my personal appearance, careful of my conversation, and strove in every way to be worthy of this noble friendship. Two years passed in this delightful manner—two years that made me. My friend not only attended to my studies, striving also all the

while to sow the right kind of spiritual seed, but she procured me a situation with a particular friend of hers, where I remain to this day. Nobody but God knows what I owe this woman. During the last three months of those two years I noticed that she grew constantly pale and thin; she never was betrayed into speaking of herself. Sometimes, I would ask her if she felt worse than usual, she would reply:

‘Oh, no! I am a little tired—that’s all.’

‘One evening she kept me by her sofa much longer than her custom, while she arranged lessons and laid out work enough, it seemed to me, for months.

‘Why so much tonight?’ I inquired, conscious that my heart ached, and vaguely suspecting the cause.

‘Because dear,’ she answered, ‘I do not want you to come for the next week, and I am anxious that you should have sufficient work to anticipate, as well as keep you busy. I think I can trust you to be a good boy, John?’

‘I think you can, ma’am,’ I answered, almost sobbing.

‘If I should see your mother, my boy, before long, what shall I say to her for you?’

Then I knew all, and my grief knew no bounds. It is no use to go on. She died two days later; and when I hear folks say, ‘There’s a woman at the bottom of it,’ I feel like telling the whole world what a woman did for me.’”

Cured of a Bad Habit.

“I am reminded of the eccentricities of a commander in our naval service,” remarked a veteran of the wave. “The officer in question had the suavest way of punishing a man for breaches of discipline that it was possible to conceive. I remember one incident in particular. There was a standing order against spitting on the deck, and commander Smith—that’s not his real name, but it will do as well—was very strict in its enforcement. Sand buckets were placed about the lower decks, so that there could be no excuse. One day in the forenoon watch, Smith, who had an eye like a hawk, detected one unlucky tar expectorate about a teaspoonful of tobacco juice on to the spotless deck and then hurriedly try to swab it up. ‘Come here, my man; didn’t I see you spit on the deck?’ ‘Yes, sir, but I forgot for the moment, sir, that it was against rules. I am very absent minded, sir.’ ‘Oh, you forgot, eh? Well, now I am sorry for that. And you are troubled with absence of mind, too? That’s unfortunate. Well, now, it’s no use sending for the surgeon; physicians can’t minister to a mind diseased, you know. Still, something must be done. Let me see. Ah, I have it. Send the ship’s corporal here. Now, corporal,’ on that functionary’s appearance, ‘get one of those sand buckets and hang it around this man’s neck, and you, my poor fellow, just keep an eye on the watch, and when anyone wants to spit, run and shove your bucket under his nose. This novel mode of punishment was noised through the ship and caused no end of fun. Every minute or so some one

would call for the perambulating cuspidor, and it is surprising the amount of tobacco juice expectorated that morning. At the end of the watch he was told he could unslung his bucket. 'Now, my man, is your absence of mind any better?' queried our commander. "Yes, if you please, sir." 'Ah, I thought so. Now you will have to be very careful of yourself that no relapse occurs. The health of my crew is always the first consideration with me.' "

Dat Ole Pipe.

"I say, brudder, I thought you belonged to the church?"

"So I does."

"Den why are you suckin' that ole pipe?"

"Can't a feller smoke a pipe and belong to the church?"

"Well, yes, he may belong to the church build-in' but never to the church triumphant."

"How you make that out."

"Well, brudder, look at it in dis way: how would you look walkin' de golden streets ob de New Jerusalem wid de pipe in yo mouf?"

"I would jus snatch it out berry quick."

"Yes, but what would you do wid it? You could not find any place to frow it out ob sight; no place to hide it; no way to get rid ob it. You hab been gibben a nice white garment to put on, and dare ain't any pocket in it to put de ole pipe in, so you will hab to hide it in you hand."

"I say Brudder Jones, you are gettin a feller in a bad fix wid de ole pipe, de way you are puttin' it."

"But dat aint all: by and by you will want a

smoke, and you will walk de golden streets tryin' to find a place to hide, so you can smoke; and de streets ob dat city is bout fifteen hundred miles long, and if you should get to the end ob des treet you would fotch up agin de wall dat is made ob jasper, and so high you can't climb ober, and no hole in de wall to stick yo head for a smoke, and you will want a smoke so bad you will almost make up yo mind to smoke right in de golden city. Den you will begin to think ob gettin' a match to light de ole pipe and it will come ober you all ob a sudden dat dare ain't no matches in yo' new close. Den you would wish you was back in dis ole worl again, wid de ole close, and matches, and pipe, so you could take some comfut."

"I say Brudder Jones, I can't stan dat. I can't afford to lose dem golden streets for de ole pipe, so here goes pipe, tobacco, matches and all."

"Dat is right. If you was goin' to a weddin', where would you fix up?"

"I would fix up at home ob course."

"Just so. Now if you spect to go to heaben you must get ready down here, for de church triumphant is de folks dat triumph ober all dare sins by de help of de Lord, ober all nasty habits, and lib just as pure as possible, havin' no wrong thing about them; for de Word says, 'Let him that is filthy be filthy still, and let him that is holy be holy still,' so you see you will be just what you are when you fotch up in this worl; so if you lub to use de debbil's cologne, you will hab to go where de brimstone kinder kills de smell; you nebber, nebber can get in de Golden City Cabin' on you de smell ob Dat Ole Pipe."

The Old Farmer's Tobacco.

Farmer—"How many yards o' that truck will it take to make the ole woman a dress?"

Clerk—"About twelve, I should say."

"At three cents a yard it comes to thirty-six cents, I reckon twelve's a leetle more'en she'll need. Just cut off six yards. Time's is close an' we have to be a little savin'."

"Any buttons or thread?"

"No, I reckon not. She can scratch enuff o' them at home. Craps wain't extra this year an we kain't afford ter fool no money away."

"Is there anything else?"

"I guess you may wrap up a quarter's wuth er sugar an' a dollar's wuth er chewin' terbacker.

"Pears like a sin to fool away money for sugar, but the ole woman thinks she kain't live thoutin' it an'ther habit o' usin it's got such a holt on 'er that she gits away with a quarter's wuth ev'ry month.

Say, mebby you'd better put up two dollars wuth of that terbacker, for I kain't tell ef I'll be down here ergin fer a month, an'll want plenty ter do me."

Smoking Tobacco.

There is a story of a Quaker lady, who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged in the habit until it had increased so much upon her, that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and ap-

proached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it. "Oh!" said she, "do look again: it must be there." He examined again, but returned with sorrowful face, saying, "It is not there." "Oh!" she said in agony, "it must be there! I have the assurance it is there! Do look again!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence, he came, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "I have found it; but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that it could hardly be seen." The woman, upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

A Warning Not Heeded.

A clergyman advised a mother that he had seen her son smoking, only to be repulsed. Two years later, she was glad to ask him to do something for her besotted son; but it was too late. The son died in a few years a drunkard and suicide.

Vice Somewhere.

President Lincoln used to tell this story of himself. He was riding one day on the stage coach in Illinois, when the driver asked him to treat. "I never use liquor," was Mr. Lincoln's reply, "and cannot induce others to do so." "Don't chew neither?" "No, sir." "Nor smoke?" "No, sir: I never use tobacco in any form." "Well," replied the disgusted Jehu, "I hain't much opinion of you fellers with no small vices. I allers noticed they make it up in big ones."

A Reformed Man's Testimony.

A correspondent of the New York Evangelist says: "I had chewed this poison more than fifteen years. I had often doubted the utility of this practice before I relinquished it. I found that one argument which I had employed against the use of ardent spirits applied with as much propriety to the use of tobacco. The argument is, that it must be unfriendly to true piety, for the Christian, while in health, to be under the continued influence of poison. This produces a morbid excitement, directly opposed to that excitement which the Holy Spirit is producing. Thus I reasoned in reference to the use of ardent spirits, and was persuaded that the argument applied also to the use of tobacco. In this state of mind I read several articles in the New York Evangelist, in opposition to this practice. I was in this way brought to the determination that I would suspend the use of tobacco, and see whether I could do without it. I had been moderate in the use of this poison, if there can be any moderation in using it, and supposed that it was exerting very little influence over me. In less than two days after I had commenced this self-discipline, I experienced such a tormenting restlessness, such a prostration of strength as fully convinced me that tobacco was exerting a very powerful influence upon my system. When I perceived its influence, I was determined to break up this bad habit; and then resolved fully to renounce the use of tobacco, as a powerful and hurtful stimulus for the human system. For a few days I suffered much from an almost insupportable un-

easiness in the whole system, which was calling loudly for its accustomed stimulus. But this only served to strengthen my resolution, and to convince me more and more of the importance of conquering this habit. I have persevered for more than six months, and have enjoyed during this period, much better health than while I used it. It is now hateful to me, and I have no desire again to resume its use. I would, from my own experience, call on my friends, and all others who are in bondage to this hateful weed, to follow my example. I mean to persevere, and am persuaded that I shall."

A Minister's Repentance.

A country minister being invited to preach the weekly lecture to a congregation in the city of New York, after dismissing the people, took out his tobacco, and began to chew the filthy weed. A member of the church remonstrated with him on the sinfulness of the practice, and stated that he could not expect that impenitent sinners under his instructions, would give up their sins while he indulged in a sin himself. "I know it is wrong," said the minister. "I have often resolved to give up the habit, but I have not resolution enough to persevere."

"Why," said the other, "that is the very excuse the impenitent give for not repenting and forsaking their sins."

"Well, I'll think it over as I go home," observed the minister, "and perhaps I will give it up."

"That will not do," replied the church member, "for we never allow this, if we can help it; we ex-

hort the impenitent to repent on the spot; we never tell them to go home and repent, nor do we pray that they may repent when they reach home."

"I see," said the minister, "I cannot get away so—therefore I will try to give up chewing."

"But," remarked the other, "that will not do either. We never urge sinners to try to give up their sins—do you?"

"Why, no; I think it wrong to intimate that they cannot do it at once."

"Will you act then as you preach, or let your conduct give the lie to your preaching?"

"With the help of God," said the minister, "I will leave off the practice from this moment."

A member of the church where this conversation took place, who was in the practice of chewing tobacco, was so impressed with what had taken place, that he too solemnly promised to abjure the filthy habit without delay.

Praying Over Tobacco.

A pious sea captain had been in the habit of using tobacco, for upwards of twenty years, and had made many and strenuous efforts to abandon its use, but without success. He was a nervous man, and loved strong tea and coffee as well as tobacco, for the stimulous it afforded him. He loved tobacco, as the drunkard loves alcohol. The force of the habit may be seen in the following circumstance:

He had give up its use, as he thought, without mental reservation, and congratulated himself on the

victory he had obtained, after months of total abstinence. One day, being on charge in the city of N—(he was a ship mate at the time), and conversing with a brother shipmate, he found tobacco in his mouth without knowing how it came there. He expressed his surprise at the fact to his companion, who answered with a boisterous laugh, "I took out my tobacco box and handed it to you, and you deliberately helped yourself." He had acted under the influence of an old inveterate habit, and was not conscious of having done so, until he had tasted the tobacco. Such was the strength of the habit. Finding at length that it clung to him like a disease, and defied all his efforts, and being persuaded that the conflict of mind to which he was subject, by reason of its use, was actually impairing his usefulness as a man and a Christian, he decided upon making one more effort. He was persuaded that Divine assistance alone could make that effort successful, and acted accordingly. He took the tobacco from his pocket, placed it in a chair, knelt before it, and solemnly pledged himself to God, that he would use it no longer, even as a medicine, though prescribed by a physician. He then implored the Divine blessing upon the attempt, arose from his knees threw the tobacco into the street and went about his business. He has not, he states, had a particle of a desire for its use from that time to the time of his narration, a period of more than two years.

Money For Missions.

A minister in England had been pleading with his congregation the claims of the poor heathen on

Christian benevolence, and strongly urging on them the duty of contributing to the support of missionary exertions. His friends readily contributed according to their several abilities. The next year, when the missionary collection was about to be made, the minister received a one proud note from a poor laboring man, with a statement to the following effect: "Sir, when you preached the missionary sermon last year, I was grieved that I had it not in my power to give what I wished. I thought and thought, and consulted my wife whether there was anything which we could spare without stinting the the poor children; but it seemed that we lived as near as possible in every respect, and had nothing but what was absolutely necessary. At last it came into my mind, 'Is that fourpence which goes every week for an ounce of tobacco absolutely necessary?' I had been used to it so long, that I scarcely thought it possible to do without it; however, I resolved to try; so, instead of spending the fourpence, I dropped it into a box. The first week I felt it sorely; but the second week it was easier; and, in the course of a few weeks, it was little or no sacrifice at all; at least I can say, that the pleasure far outweighed the sacrifice. When my children found what I was doing, they wished to contribute also; and, if ever they got a penny or a half penny given them for their own pleasure, it was sure to find its way into the box instead of the cake shop. On opening the box, I have the pleasure to find that our collected pence amount to one pound which I now enclose, and pray that the Lord may give his blessing with it. I am thankful

for having thus broken off a dirty and expensive habit, and I have enjoyed more health and cheerfulness since I left off that which I once thought it was impossible for me to do without."

Battle With Appetite.

A gentleman (he is such now,) who used to be a tremendous rum-drinker, tobacco-chewer and smoker; but for several years past has been a reformed man, writes to a friend in the city of New York, in the following terms: "I have seen the time that my desire for tobacco has been vastly stronger than it ever has been for food. Once I was on a lee-shore; the wind blew, the sea was tremendous. The last time I saw the rocky shore, it was three miles to the leeward. It was late in the afternoon; I felt certain we should be on the rocks before morning, if the wind continued. I felt in my pocket for some tobacco, but could find none. I examined every part of the vessel where I thought it possible to find any. I inquired of the crew but there was none on board. At that time I would have given fifty dollars for one quid. The gale ceased, we soon found a harbor, and the first thing I inquired for was tobacco.

I chewed about twenty-one years, and smoked about eighteen. For a long time before I quit the use of tobacco, I believed it was injurious to me, but I felt it was almost impossible to leave it off. Eventually I was awakened, and felt that such practices were sinful. I then thought I would try to leave them off. When I quit smoking, I felt comparatively that I had lost all my friends. I could not eat or sleep as usual; I felt restless, and for some weeks

quer a habit that had become so strong. But at last it was overcome. I then thought I would quit chewing—then came the struggle. To quit smoking was but a trifle in comparison. After I had determined to try to quit chewing, I always kept a piece of tobacco in my pocket. I was doubtful whether I should be able to leave it off. Many times, before I was aware of it I found I had had a piece in my mouth a long time. As soon as I perceived it, I would take it out, but often before it was discharged, I would give it one solid grind. There is nothing in the world so exquisitely sweet as tobacco. In a few months the habit was overcome, but it was almost like plucking out my right eye, or cutting off my right arm. When I had entirely ceased from using it—I had a better appetite—my sleep was sweeter, my mind more composed—my nerves were more firm—I grew more fleshy; and now I enjoy perfect health, and can endure double the fatigue that I could for a long time before I quit the use of tobacco.”

Saved From Tobacco.

A prominent member and official in a New York church had been addicted to the constant use of tobacco for forty years, until its daily use had become seemingly necessary to health, if not to life. He had made many efforts to rid himself of the doubtful practice, but always failed because of the inward gnawing which its long-continued use had created, and which forced him to begin the practice again. At last, on a certain occasion, in the presence of a

friend, he said, "I have long been seeking a deeper work of grace; tobacco appears to hinder me; but I had not supposed it possible to be saved from the dreadful power of this habit until now. Never before have I trusted Jesus to save me from the appetite as well as the use of it, but now I do," and suiting the action to the word, he threw far away from him the tobacco he held in his hand. He still lives, and for several years has reiterated this testimony: "From that hour all desire left me, and I have ever since hated what I once so fondly loved."

Tobacco and Conversion.

While the Florence Mission in New York was founded for the benefit of lost girls, the number of male converts is in excess. Referring to one of these, a young man of much promise, to whom I had given employment, Mr. Gibbard, in charge of the above mission inquired: "How is W— getting along?" "Remarkably well," I replied; "he is very quick to learn, and seems to be thoroughly converted." "Has he given up tobacco?" "No," I said. "He is gone then." "But," I questioned, "may his case not be an exception to the general rule? His father has always used it, and has also been a very active church member; the young man has for years while a wandering boy, looked back upon his father's way of living as nearly perfect." "I cannot help that," he answered, "its the tow-line by which the devil will throw him down when he least expects it. Out of one hundred converts who have refused to give up the use of tobacco, but one of them has stood a year, and I am daily expecting to hear of his

downfall. The odds are too heavy against him; he will surely fall." In one month from this time the young man had left his situation to return to a life of vice in his old haunts in the dives and low-class sporting houses of New York City.

Abandoning Smoking.

A writer in the Ohio Observer says: "When the use of tobacco was fashionable even among the genteel, in walking through a village, I passed a store where I knew there were some very fine cigars. I was immediately seized with the hankering so well known to habitual smokers. The determination arose to lay out a few shillings in purchasing some. As I had been endeavoring to accustom myself to regard my money as the Lord's and myself as the steward, I tried the rule in that case. I found myself unwilling to charge such an item on my account book. A faithful steward would make no such expenditure, thought I. The money which had been taken out was dropped again into my pocket, and I passed on. I have ever found it difficult to smoke cigars since that time. The cure which I propose is, to ask the blessing of God on all expenditures, and try to be faithful stewards of the Lord's money."

Marks of Tobacco.

"I've got a boy for you, sir." "Glad of it; who is he?" asked the master workman of a large establishment. The man told the boy's name, and where he lived. "Don't want him," said the master workman; "he has got a bad mark." "A bad mark, sir! What?" "I meet him every day with a cigar in his mouth. I don't want smokers."

The Parable of the Tobacco Seed.

(This may be used as a reading in an entertainment on the tobacco question. Let some bright boy read it as though it were the Scripture lesson.)

Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened to a grain of Tobacco seed, which, though exceedingly 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 man looked upon it, and thought it beautiful to look upon and much to be desired to make lads look big and manly. So they 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 the ladies' parlors, and in the house of the Lord. And the saints of the Most High were greatly plagued thereby. And in the course of time it came also to pass that others snuffed it, and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with a great and mighty sneeze, insomuch that their eyes were filled with tears and they did look exceedingly silly. And others cunningly wrought the leaves 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 like a fog.

And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business in the earth; and the merchants waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that the professed 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, "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." "Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh." "Wherefore come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing and I will receive you." But with one accord they exclaimed, "We can not cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing!"

Minister Rebuked.

Mr. J. is a ministerial man, so far as dress and general appearance are concerned, but in reality of the legal profession. Traveling in the West a few years since, he chanced to put up for the night at a hotel where a number of wild fellows were carousing. As he entered the bar-room, the uproar suddenly ceased, but upon his leaving it for a few minutes the revelry began again. When he returned a hush fell upon the company a second time. Soon Mr. J. stepped up to the bar and said, "Landlord, give me a cigar." Upon this the noisy and profane company entered without restraint upon their rude sport. The landlord attempted to check them, and in an undertone said, "This gentleman is possibly a minister." "We don't care if he is," they shouted, "he is no better than we are!"

Why Bro. Thoughtful Never Used Tobacco.

Martin Wells Knapp.

He was bright when a boy and became a very observing man. Always having his eyes open he observed the following facts in regard to the use of tobacco. May others be influenced by them as wisely as he was.

1. Its use does no good.
2. It is a filthy habit.
3. The user sets a bad example for others.
4. It is a slavish habit. It chains its victim tighter and tighter the longer he uses it.

5. It is a wasteful habit. He would be thought crazy who would take a five dollar bill in his mouth and chew it up and spit it out, or roll it up and smoke it; but many destroy more than that in tobacco every year, and don't like to be thought fools or crazy either. The money squandered in its use every year would pay the expenses of this government economically administered or maintain a benevolence more extensive than any now existing.

6. It is a selfish habit. The smoke and odor are very offensive to many but to gratify self the tobacco slave is heedless of their comfort.

7. It is an unhealthful habit. It blackens the teeth, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and benumbs the brain. With the scorpion whip of cancers, heart disease, and kindred maladies, it has whipped many of its slaves to death and jeered when they were dying. "Fully one-half of our patients are the victims of tobacco," declared an eminent physician who was Supt. of the Northampton, Mass.,

Insane Asylum.

8. Its use makes people irritable. Nearly all who use it lose their tempers easily when things don't move to suit them. Peevishness and petulance thrive in its presence.

9. It is unscriptural. Its use violates the teachings of Jesus which enjoin self-denial, cleanliness and the Christly use of money.

10. It is condemned by the good and the wise. Newman Hall says it is a "dirty, costly, tyrannical and unhealthy habit." Joseph Cook, Lyman Abbott, Theo. L. Cuyler, Dr. John C. Warren with a great multitude of other living witnesses unite their testimonies with those of Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Adam Clark and other worthies of the past in the condemnation of this filthy, selfish, health-destroying and God-dishonoring practice.

11. Its use imperils the soul. An eminent soul-saver declares that a large proportion of backsliders trace their first downward step to their refusal to give up this idol. Another noted Evangelist said that she never knew of a person who gained and retained the experience of perfect love who persisted in using it.

"Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit perfecting holiness in the fear of God." II Cor. 7:1.

Cure for the habit. Quit. Stay quit, and take Christ as a complete Savior.

"Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the un-

clean thing; and I will receive you.

“And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.”

More Destructive than Saloons.

“I am sure cigarettes are destroying and making criminals of more boys than the saloons. Cigarettes are not the effect of crime, but they are the cause of it.”—George Torrence, Supt. Illinois State Reformatory.

How the Cigarette Figures.

“I am not much of a mathematician,” said the Cigarette, “but I can add nervous troubles to a boy, I can subtract from his physical energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his work and discount his chances for success.”—Anon.

Use of Cigarettes Rapidly Increasing.

That the use of cigarettes is rapidly increasing, can be easily proven by Government reports. The sale by American manufacturers for the calendar year ending Aug. 1, 1916, amounted to 13,465,000,000 cigarettes, as compared with 9,651,000,000 for the previous year.

Continuance at the present rate of increase over the last five months of the year, would bring the output for a full year to nearly 24,000,000,000 for the coming year.

“Smoked Like Devils.”

When Columbus discovered the West Indies, he sent two men up into an island to see the people and make a report to him.

Among other things that they saw and reported

was that "The naked savages twist large leaves together, light one end in the fire and smoke like devils." The way they smoked and taught our ancestors to smoke, was to drink in the smoke and shutting the mouth, blow the smoke through the nostrils. Sure enough they must have looked like devils on fire to these people not used to seeing such things like we are.

Affects of Tobacco Inherited by Children.

Dr. Gentry, of Chicago, says, "I know of a certainty, for I have traced it in scores of cases, that thousands of defectives, feeble-minded derelicts, are caused because their father used Tobacco. Nicotine in tobacco, will, when a father is intoxicated with it when a child is begotten, stamp upon its brain and intellect that which will cause it to be dwarfed in mind and, many times, in body.

"Asylums are filled with people who are insane, who are there because of the use of tobacco by parents. The nicotine in tobacco affects the gray matter of the brain and the child that is begotten by a father intoxicated by its use is ruined.

"The only way to stop the increase of dwarfs and of feeble-minded children, criminals and derelicts, is to stop the use of tobacco, and also the raising and manufacture of it—and that means a great battle has to be fought.

"The use of tobacco is a great crime and does more harm to the human race than alcohol, and I plead with the people of the world who are clean in mind and body to unite together in putting down this accursed traffic."

The Wily Weed.

I have walked in summer meadows
Where the sunbeams flashed and broke,
But I never saw the cattle nor the
Sheep nor horses smoke.

I have watched the birds with wonder
When the world with dew is wet,
But I never saw a robin puffing at
A cigarette.

I have fished in many a river
When the sucker crop was ripe,
But I never saw a catfish puffing at
A briar pipe.

Man's the only living creature that
Parades this vale of tears,
Like a blooming traction engine,
Puffing smoke from nose and ears.

If Dame Nature had intended, when
She first invented man, that he'd smoke,
She would have built him on a
Widely different plan.

She'd have fixed him with a stove-pipe
And a damper and a grate,
And he'd had a smoke consumer that
Was strictly up to date.

The Indian's Revenge.

An Indian sat in a thoughtful mood,
With vengeance on his brow;
His heart beat quick, and fired his blood
To launch a terrible blow!

“I’ll be avenged! The proud pale face
Shall all my vengeance feel;
I’ll run him down in a hunter’s chase
With weapons worse than steel.
He stole my lands! he drove me away!
And with fire-water cursed!
The game—it is mine to end the play,
And his shall be the worst.
My weapons are in this box and bale,
To be snuffed and chewed and smoked;
To be welcomed with wine and rum and ale,
With every evil yoked.
Go, poisonous weed! the pale face curse;;
Go, stab him to the heart!
Then tell him to call an Indian nurse
To ply the healer’s art!
Ugh! I’ll wire his nerves, and lay them bare
To every sweeping wind;
And fire his brain, till demons glare
On his excited mind.
His heart, oppressed like a lab’ring wheel,
Shall stop and rush by twos;
While a sluggish stupor warps his will,
Or hell within him burns.
To a quenchless thirst, and clouded mind,
I’ll add a fetid breath;
Make him to every disease incline—
An easy prey to death.”
Thus the Indian weed shall his wrongs redress
In the old savage way;
Till Indian and pale face dwell in peace,
And for each other pray. —Anon.

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