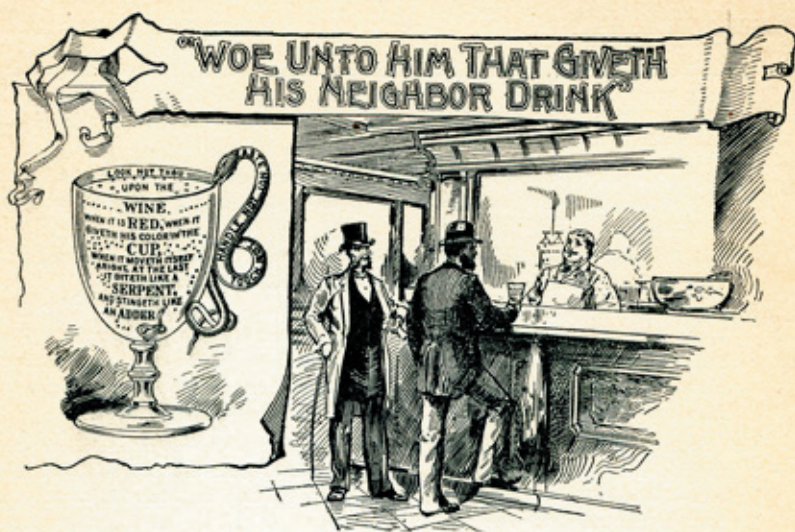


Christian Missions, home and foreign, \$5,500,000, or £1,136,570.
Clergymen's Salaries, \$12,000,000, or £2,479,338.
Public Education, \$96,000,000, or £19,834,704.
Sugar and Molasses, \$155,000,000, or £32,024,793.
Boots and Shoes, \$197,000,000, or £40,702,479.
Cotton Goods, \$210,000,000, or £43,388,429.
Sawed Lumber, \$233,000,000, or £48,119,834.
Woolen Goods, \$237,000,000, or £48,966,942.
Iron and Steel, \$296,000,000, or £61,157,024.
Meat, \$303,000,000, or £62,603,305.
Bread, \$505,000,000, or £104,338,843.
Tobacco, \$600,000,000, or £123,966,942.
Liquor, \$900,000,000, or £185,950,413.

Comparative Cost of Liquor and Tobacco in the United States.





## The World's Curse.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IT is a wasting consumption, fastening upon the vitals of society; a benumbing palsy, extending to the extremities of the body; a deep and rapid torrent, bearing the wreck of nations in its course, and undermining rapidly the foundations of our own." — *Rev. Lyman Beecher, in 1812.*

The sum expended in the United States for alcoholic drinks, tobacco, tea and coffee, and opium, amounts to nearly \$1,600,000,000 [£330,578,512], more than \$30 [£6.4] annually for each man, woman, and child in the country.

The sum expended is nearly \$250,000,000 [£51,652,892] more than is expended for bread, meat, clothing, education, and Christian missions. The accompanying diagram shows the relative amount expended in the United States of America, for intoxicating drinks, provisions, clothing, education, etc. It is based on the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1887. The showing as therein set forth needs no comment. But this is for only one nation. Considering what further appears in this reading regarding the liquor traffic of other countries, one can see what an enormous evil intemperance has everywhere become.

According to statistics collected at Washington, \$900,000,000 [£185,950,463] are annually spent in this country for malt and spirituous liquors. In Chicago the estimate is, one baker for every four hundred and seventy families, one grocer for every eighty-nine families, and one liquor saloon for every thirty-five families.

During the past six years the population of Chicago has increased twenty-five per cent. During the same time the consumption of beer in that city has increased ninety-seven per cent, and arrests have increased thirty-eight per cent.



From the "Encyclopedia Britannica," we learn that while Germany (including Alsace-Lorraine) made 1,000,000,000 gallons of wine and 857,000,000 gallons of beer, in the same year the Prussian provinces east of the Elbe, including Mecklenburg and Saxony, with a population of 19,000,000, produced 72,000,000 gallons of spirits; and the rest of Germany, with 24,000,000 people, produced 25,000,000 gallons. Of these spirits no appreciable quantity was exported. Here is a total average of 20 gallons of beer and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of spirits *per capita*.

While it is true that great good has been accomplished by thousands of noble workers in the ranks of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Good Templars, the American Health and Temperance Association, and other organizations laboring to protect the innocent and uplift the fallen; yet the statistics here given show that much remains to be accomplished. The most direct and deadly blow that can be given this monster evil is to PROHIBIT instead of *license* its existence.

#### SONG OF THE RYE.

WAS made to be eaten,  
And not to be drank;  
To be threshed in a barn,  
Not soaked in a tank.  
I come as a blessing  
When put through a mill;  
As a blight and a curse  
When run through a still.  
  
Make me up into loaves,  
And your children are fed;  
But if into drink,  
I'll starve them instead.  
In bread I'm a servant,  
The eater shall rule;  
In drink I am master,  
The drinker a fool.



According to Dr. B. W. Richardson, if all the public houses in the United States were grouped together, they would make a city of 180,000 houses, with 900,000 inhabitants, which, with attendants and frequenters, would equal London in size.

During the first month after the closing of the wholesale liquor houses in Sioux City, Iowa, the arrests numbered one hundred and thirty less than in the previous month.

It is stated that 75,000 gallons of aniline dye were shipped into California in 1887, to be used in the adulteration of wine made in that State.

During the Presidential campaign of 1884, there were held in New York City 1,002 political conventions, — congressional, assembly, aldermanic, etc. Two hundred and eighty-three of these conventions were held *apart from saloons*, ninety-six *next door* to saloons, and six hundred and twenty-three *in saloons*. How long shall such politicians be allowed to mold public sentiment?

Col. Switzer, of the National Bureau of Statistics, states that at the request of the National Druggist's Association, he has just concluded an investigation to ascertain what proportion of the liquor consumed yearly in this country, is used in the manufactories of the Association. He finds that this percentage, instead of being 50, as had been claimed, or even 30, was only 7.2 per cent. Col. Switzer also said that the annual consumption of strong drink in the United States averaged an annual cost of \$47 [ $\pounds 9.14.4$ ] to every man, woman, and child.

The amount of liquor consumed in the United States for thirteen years, from 1860-1872 inclusive, was 2,762,962,066 gallons. The cost to the consumers was \$6,780,161,805 [ $\pounds 1,400,859,877$ ]. If put in wagons, ten barrels to the wagon, they would extend 45,560 miles — nearly twice around the earth.

At a conference of distillers recently held in Chicago, it was declared that the business was never in a better condition, and that the trade did not need any legislation at the hands of Congress. *They protested against the reduction of the present high license*, in which action they were supported by the representatives from Nebraska, where a \$1,000 [ $\pounds 206$ ] saloon license was required.

#### INTEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"I am so horrified at intemperance and the consumption of alcohol in this country, that sometimes I feel like giving up everything, and going forth in a holy crusade, preaching to all men, Beware of the enemy of the race." — *Dr. Andrew Clarke, physician to Queen Victoria.*

Archdeacon Farrar returned to England a warm supporter of the Maine prohibitory law, reporting that America was far ahead of England on the temperance question. Figures support his observation.

The consumption, *per capita*, of malt liquors in England is thirty-five gallons, against eleven gallons in the United States. Reliable statistics show that the latter country ranks the eleventh among the nations of the earth in the consumption *per capita* of alcoholic liquors, and sixth in the corresponding consumption of malt liquors.

The distilleries of Edinburgh, Scotland, produce annually over 4,000,000 gallons of whisky.



The *London Christian*, commenting upon "Ireland's drink bill," says: "It is rather a startling fact that the poorest country in the world should be spending annually eleven million pounds upon an absolutely unproductive luxury."

When speaking of the world's curse, tobacco must not be forgotten. In 1841, when the population of Great Britain was twenty-six million, twenty-three million pounds of tobacco were used. In 1887, with a population of thirty-seven million, fifty-three million pounds were used.

#### INTEMPERANCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is estimated that for every missionary who goes to Africa, seventy-five thousand gallons of liquor are sent to that country.

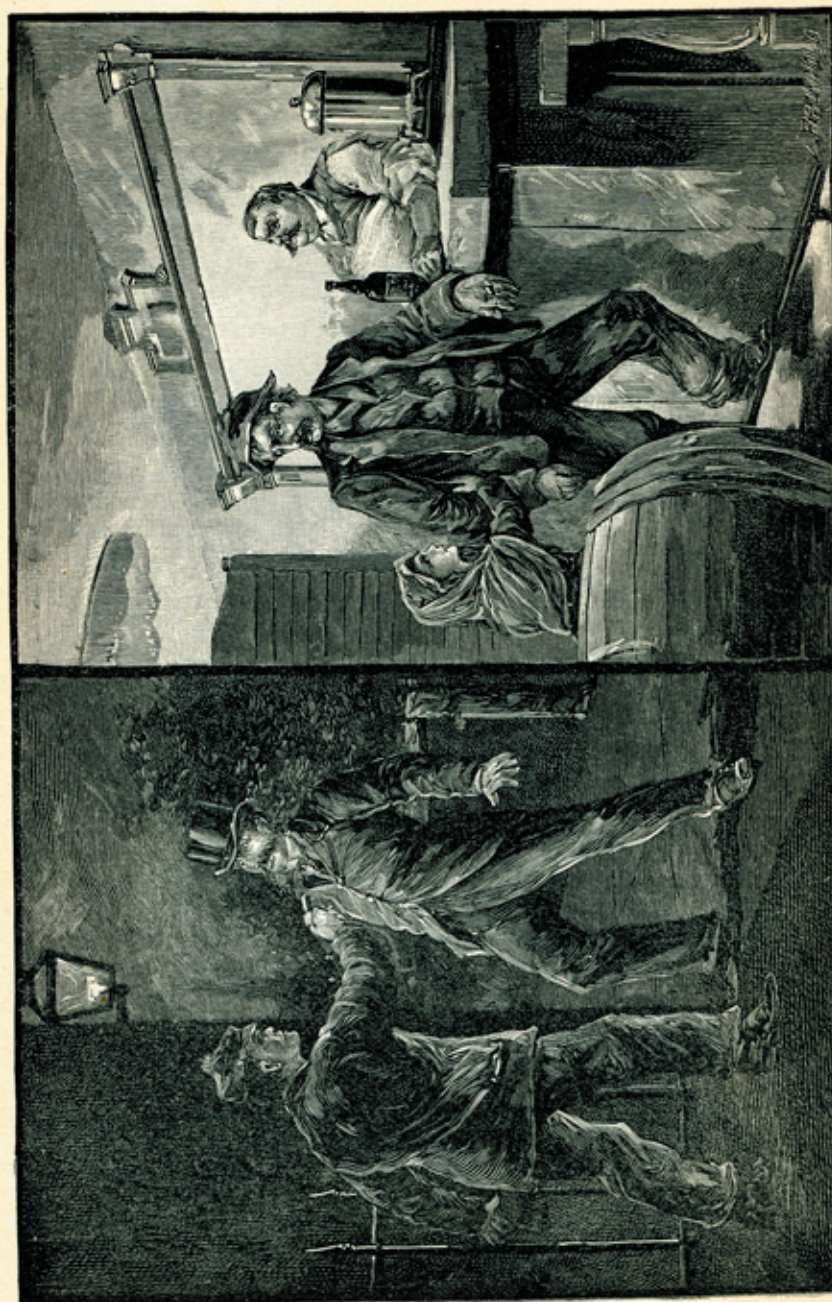
Wm. Hewitt, speaking of the "Revenues of Russia," attributed the wide-spread intemperance to the influence of the government. "The tax on brandy forms the most important item in the revenue of Russia; it amounts to more than fifty millions of rubles."

A writer in the *Nation* (New York City) says: "In Belgium the consumption of alcohol since 1840 has increased from eighteen to forty-three millions of francs, and in the industrial counties there is one dram-shop for every six or seven persons. Thus in Belgium the working classes spend between fifty and sixty millions of francs for alcohol."

"The Work-a-Day World," of France, draws the following alarming picture of the French industrial centers: "Drunkenness is the beginning and ending of life in the great French industrial centers. Against this vice what can the salaries of women and children do? The woman's labors help the drunken husband on the road to ruin. The child is born with disease in his bones, and with evil example before him. There are manufacturing towns (Lille, for instance) where the women have followed the example of the men, and have added drunkenness to their other vices. It is estimated that at Lille, twenty-five out of every one hundred men, and twelve out of every one hundred women, are confirmed drunkards."

A recent Swiss document states: "In little less than nine months, from April 12 to December 31, 1876, there were 349 arrests in the city of Geneva of individuals found in a state of intoxication on the public streets, and carried to the police station: and from January 1 to October 2, 1877, there were 610 arrests of the same character. The reports of the cantonal hospital from 1865 to 1873 indicate 224 cases of delirium tremens, 402 of chronic alcoholism. From 1874 to 1876 there were 26 cases of alcoholic pneumonia, 114 of delirium tremens, 52 of chronic alcoholism, 11 of absintheism, and 4 of 'vermouthism' — 207 in three years, or 67 a year, not including some cases of drunkenness."

Mr. Lakaree, a missionary in Persia, writes: "If I had any sentiments favorable to the use of wine when I left America, my observations during the seven years I have resided in this paradise of vineyards have convinced me that the principle of total abstinence is the only safeguard against the great social and religious evils that flow from the practice of wine-drinking. . . . There is scarcely a community to be found where the blighting influences of intemperance are not seen in families distressed and ruined, property squandered, character destroyed, and lives lost."



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LICENSED. — "MONEY AND YOUR LIFE."

THE TWO ROBBERS.

UNLICENSED. — "MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

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