

section can make so fair a showing? The sale of whisky is prohibited by law in all the towns, and less quantities than ten gallons are sold legally nowhere."

The Georgetown (Ky.) *Weekly Times* has the following testimonial, signed by twenty-seven of their leading men, including nine merchants, the president of the bank, their doctors, clergymen and lawyers, the County Judge, County Attorney, Circuit Clerk, etc.:

"We, whose names are hereto subscribed, take pleasure in bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of the Local Option law in force in Owen-ton and other precincts in Owen County, Ky.

"The saloons being closed, and the druggists conforming to the law, a case of drunkenness is of very rare occurrence, and only witnessed when the liquor has been obtained outside of the district. Men formerly addicted to drink, now come to town, attend to their business, and go home sober, carrying with them provisions for their families, purchased with the money which they used to spend for whisky. As a natural result crimes are rarely committed and violations of the penal laws are seldom heard of. Even on our public days quiet, order and peace prevail.

"We learn from our merchants and business men that their trade has increased thirty per cent. Religion and morals have been greatly aided. Our women are happy, our children are glad. Even those voters who were doubtful of the result, now acknowledge the manifest success of the Local Option measure."

An Arkansas paper has the following item :

"All must admit that the prohibition of the sale of whisky in this town and county has worked great good in every way. Men who heretofore could not come to town without getting beastly drunk, now come and go away sober, decent and quiet. So of some of the citizens here; they were full every day, and incapacitated for any business. But now, the smell of whisky is not upon their garments, and they are growing quiet and industrious.

"The most marked improvement is the peace, quiet and good order which prevails in our town. Our marshal has not been required to make an arrest since Christmas. We have not heard of a single row or disturbance.

"And such is the case all over the State. The town of Conway, in Faulkner County, was paying its marshal thirty-five to forty dollars a month. Since the sale of liquor has been prohibited in that town, he had so little to do, that as a conscientious man who would not receive pay for nothing, he resigned his office."

Of Randolph County, Miss., the *Alabama Baptist* thus speaks :

"This county voted for Prohibition about one year ago, since which time not one drop of whisky has been sold in one county—for any purpose—that I am aware of, and our county has been changed from a hell on earth to a paradise! No pen, no tongue, no imagination, can picture to outsiders the change. While at the first election, some men of respectability and good standing opposed Prohibition, now, I do not believe their is a respectable good citizen in the whole county who would vote for the return of whisky in our country. Some said it would injure our trade to prohibit the sale of whisky. Well, instead of injuring our trade, it has increased it, and the whisky men are bound to acknowledge the fact."

The Carrolton (Ga.) *Enterprise* says :

"Since the sale of liquor was prohibited in this town five years ago, the amount of trade has increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and there is not one merchant in thirty who would not vote (on purely business principles) against the re-instatement of the liquor traffic."

Like results follow local prohibition in the North; Yamhill County, Oregon, has a jail, but it has been empty over six months. The court docket is empty, and the last grand jury, after a search, indicted three parties for minor offences. The secret of it all is, *saloons are not allowed in Yamhill County.—E.c.*

## BEER.

Beer is advocated as a temperance drink. A recent volume dedicated to the "Brewers of the United States, the promoters of the great and glorious cause of genuine temperance," urges beer against whisky. In a recent Brewers' Congress, a "Brewer's Academy," to teach the "Science of Brewing," was advocated. They take beer into politics, and demand the protection of legislatures.

Beer contains less alcohol than whisky, but is drank for its alcohol. Take that out, and no one would touch the dirty, insipid stuff.

In his preface to Dr. B. W. Richardson's "Cantor Lectures on Alcohol," Dr. Willard Parker writes: "Alcohol has no place in the healthy system, but is an irritant poison, producing a diseased condition of body and mind."

The lager beer sold in this country contains from 4½ to 6 per cent. of alcohol, generally about 5½.

Horace Greeley said, "They greatly mistake who hope to live longer by drinking wines or malt liquors than they would expect to if addicted in-

stead to distilled spirits. True, there is less alcohol, but the same quantity will not content them. It was enough to start the blood into a gallop yesterday, but falls short to-day, and will not begin to do to-morrow."

The brewers boast of the large tax paid by them to the government. This is almost funny. Do they pay anything? Is it not paid by the drinkers, generally poor men, and who for every dollar thus paid in taxes, suffer a loss of ten dollars in health and productive industry?

Dr. Drysdale, the senior physician of the London Metropolitan Free Hospital says: "I declare to you that the amount of gout, urinary and lung diseases I have seen in London, attributable to beer alone, is quite distressing."

The distinguished Sir Henry Thompson, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, writes: "I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, to the ordinary use of beer taken in quantities conventionally deemed moderate."

Judge Pitman, of Massachusetts, in reviewing the beer legislation of that State, mentions that, "In 1872, after eight months of free beer, there was an increase of 68 per cent. in the aggregate of crime, and of over 120 per cent. in cases of drunkenness."

The reason that beer is relatively more dangerous than stronger liquors, as a promoter of crime, is given by the distinguished Dr. B. W. Richardson, who, in describing the preliminary stages of intoxication, says: "The cerebral centers become influenced, they are reduced in power, and the controlling influences of will and judgment are lost. As these centers are unbalanced and thrown into chaos, the rational part of man gives way before the emotional or organic part. The reason is now off duty, or fooling with duty, and all the mere animal instincts are laid atrociously bare."

The official inquiry instituted by the "Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury," brought thousands of answers from the clergy, judges, magistrates, prison chaplains, and others. The following brief extracts are samples of these replies:

Beer-shops are the curse of the country.

The beer-houses are a social pest.

An unmitigated nuisance.

I would rather see a dozen public-houses (liquor-shops) than one beer-house.

The beer-houses are a frightful source of intemperance.

The abolition of beer-houses would be a boon to the working man.

Such houses are the hot-bed and harbor for every crime.

Abolish all beer-houses.

My friend, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, after a month's jury service in one of the criminal courts of this city, reports:

"We had five or six murderers on trial, and nearly all had been drinking what a German would call a moderate amount of lager beer. The most painful case was that of a boy seventeen years old who had killed a comrade while under the influence of lager beer."

Dr. Holbrook adds: "Judging from my observation, lager beer is quite as likely to generate murder and other crimes as the stronger liquors."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says: "We know a man who for twelve years has never used any liquor save beer. He comes home from his elegant store, behind his handsome pair of horses, and makes his home a terror. He runs after his wife with an axe, and makes a beast of himself in a thousand ways." It adds also: "We know another man who uses only beer, who has beaten his wife so as to make her helpless for days, was dead-drunk on beer when the neighbors helped bury his infant son, and has repeatedly knocked down and beaten his girl of eight and boy of five."

Recorder Hill, of Birmingham, England, voiced the opinion of many magistrates when he said:

"The establishment of the beer-shops, which was to check these evils (arising from the sale of distilled liquors), is inoperative to that end, and has introduced mischief of its own, and indeed is universally denounced as a curse upon the land."

G. F. Drury, Esq., magistrate, Shotover Park, Oxon, said:

"The Beer Bill has done more to brutalize the English laborer, and take him from his family and fireside into the worst associations, than almost any measure that could have been devised. It has furnished victims for the jails, the hulks, and the gallows, and has frightfully extended the evils of pauperism and moral debasement."

Our German fellow-citizens are our most valuable immigrants. They are a sturdy, thrifty, self-poised race, and should prove the stronghold of democratic institutions in America. Without their stupefying, brutalizing beer, what could they not achieve!

The distended stomach of the devotee of lager beer, his bloated, turgid cheeks and blood-shot eyes, his slow, uncertain movements and dull, guttural voice, make those of us whose prayers are full of the future of country, lose heart and hope. Lager beer has become a cloud darkening the bright blue of our beautiful sky.

Some of the claims of our German friends are well founded. It is true that the beer-garden is a place where decent women may go, and do go, with their husbands. In this respect it differs widely from the common whisky-shop, which is a low hell where no decent woman would venture. In the beer-garden men tell no loud, vulgar stories, and sing no indecent songs. Women unattended may enter a beer-garden with no fear of hearing or seeing any gross or vulgar thing, but no amount of propriety can save drinkers from the slow but sure demoralizing and brutalizing effects of beer.—*Dio Lewis' Monthly.*