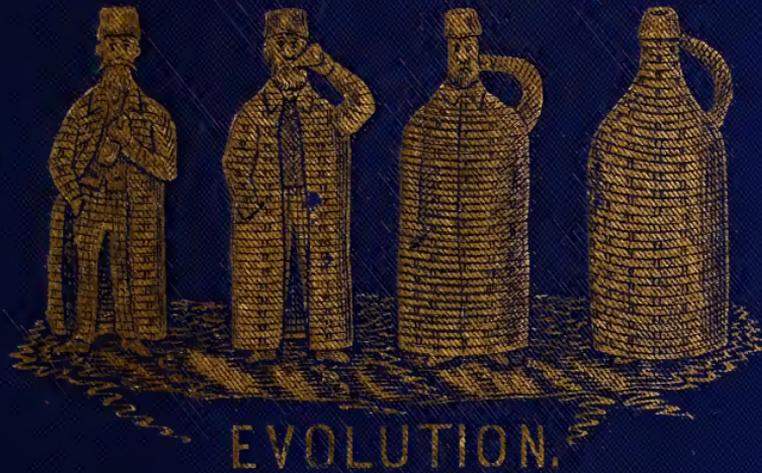


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THE DRINKER'S DICTIONARY



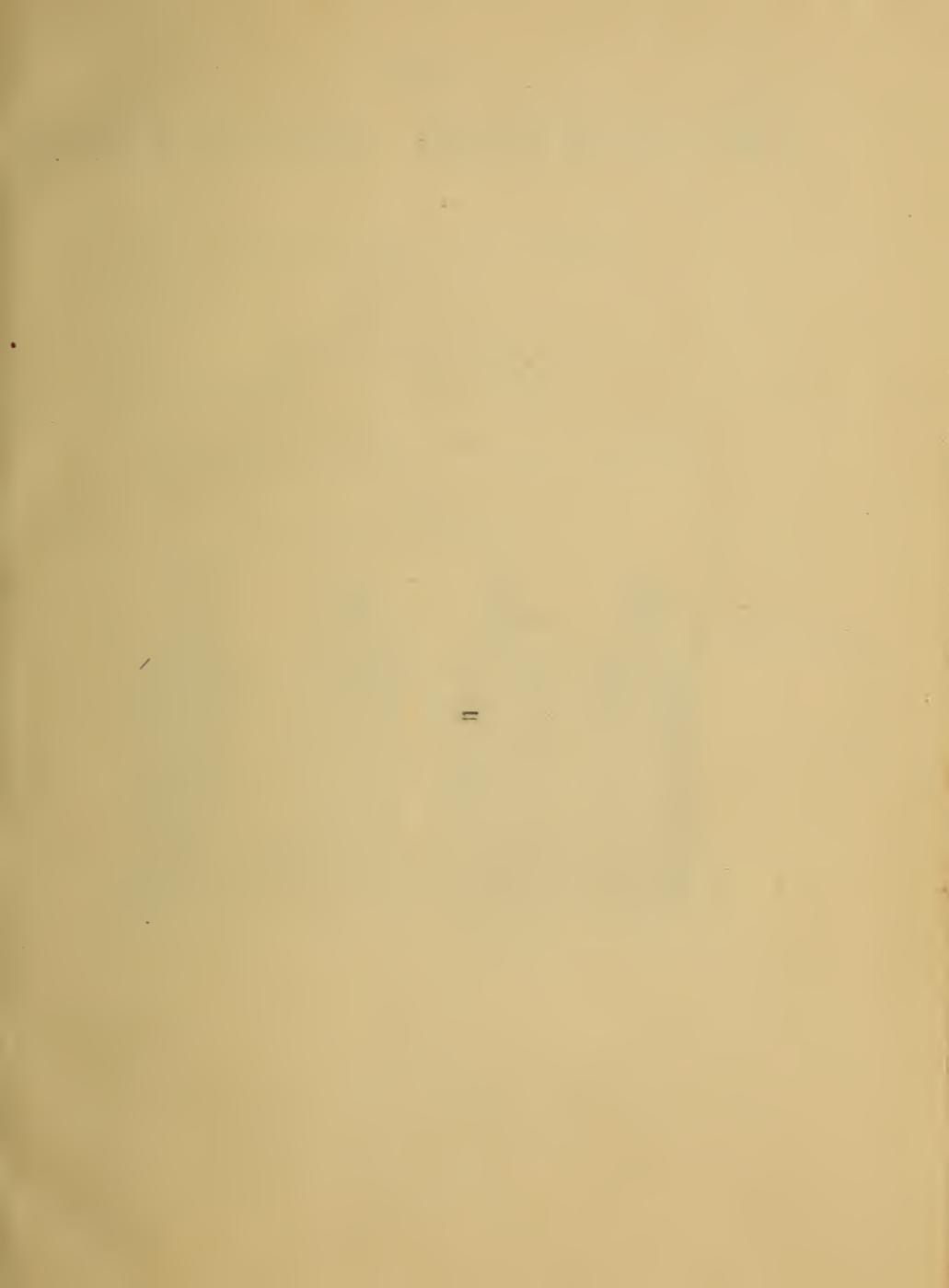
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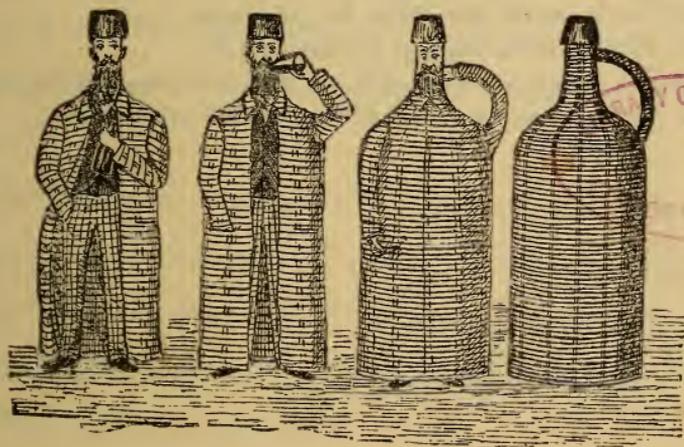
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EVOLUTION

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PREFACE.

The author of this new dictionary hopes that the fact that it is very incomplete, and that several words are misspelled and others awkwardly arranged, will not be overlooked.

If any person can aid in making future editions any "more so," they will confer a favor by sending suggestions, and all blunders and errors of every sort will be carefully repeated, and their number increased in future editions.

All drinking men are sure to approve and appreciate the work, for it contains a good deal about **origin**—(o-rye-gin); and some of the pages are believed to fitly represent the condition of liquor-drinkers during the prevalence of their *bad spells*.

Every drinker *nose* the within facts, and they are urged to drink in the lessons set forth.

THE AUTHOR.

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THE DRINKER'S DICTIONARY.



BEEN ALEING SOME TIME.

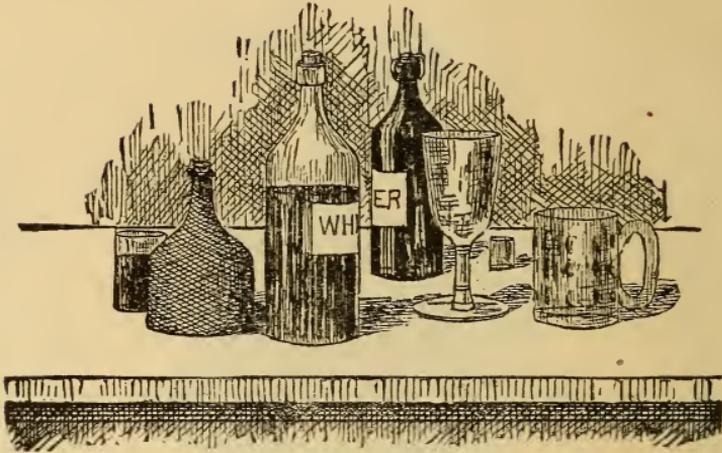
Ail.

One of the beverages made from malt, is with remarkable fitness called ale. The word is derived from *aelan*, to kindle or inflame, and the use of the liquor will inflame all the evil passions that exist in those who use it.

It is undoubtedly true that a large share of all the **ails** and "ills that human flesh is heir to," are in some way connected with, or derived from the use of ale and other kindred beverages. If a man is sick, or peevish, or habitually untidy, indisposed or unfortunate, we often say, "what ails him?" and often his only **ailment** is a fondness for ale.

Ale has much to do with many evils. It makes a man's breath **stale**, causes him to **Rail**, often makes him **Fail**, prevents his getting **Bail**, keeps him at the **Tail** end of the procession, and causes many a **Wail**; and the man who drinks it, is likely to be **lodged** in a place the name of which is spelled the same as ail, with a J added at the front end. **Ails Sold Here** would be an honest sign for a saloon keeper.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags. Pro. 23: 21.



“MEMBERS OF THE BAR.”

Bar.

A Bar is a place that runs *counter* to every good and right influence. **Bars** in harbors are dangerous and are removed at public cost.

Liquor bars are dangerous to our home harbors, and should also be removed. Hold them up before the **Bar of Public Opinion**, plead against them at the **Bar of God**. They are relics of **Bar-bar-ism**, and unworthy of the age.

To bar is to hinder, and liquor drinking hinders the progress of art and science and industry. It has destroyed many of the foremost men in all avocations.

A liquor bar is a bar or **barrier** against good society, against personal comfort, and against home, mother, father, sister, brother, children and friends. All these are **barred** out of their rights, and **debarred** from natural privileges, by those who patronize the Bar, and these last often end their days “behind the Bars.”



“DRAWING A BEAD”—SURE TO KILL.

Bead.

A bead, as Webster shows, means a prayer, and beads were doubtless originally used to mark the number of prayers a person offered, and thus obtained their name.

The bead on a glass of liquor is so called because the bubbles are shaped like a bead.

The test of good liquor is its bead, and a glass of liquor having a bead has therefore a prayer accompanying it; and what a prayer!—a prayer that men may become brutes—that women may be robbed of comfort and purity, and that children may suffer from cold, and for want of care.

When used in this connection the word should be spelled **preyer** instead of prayer. Like a beast of prey full of hunger and fierceress an appetite for liquor will range everywhere, and kill and mangle without pity, and regardless of results. Who or what shall bind it?



‘ON A BENDER.’

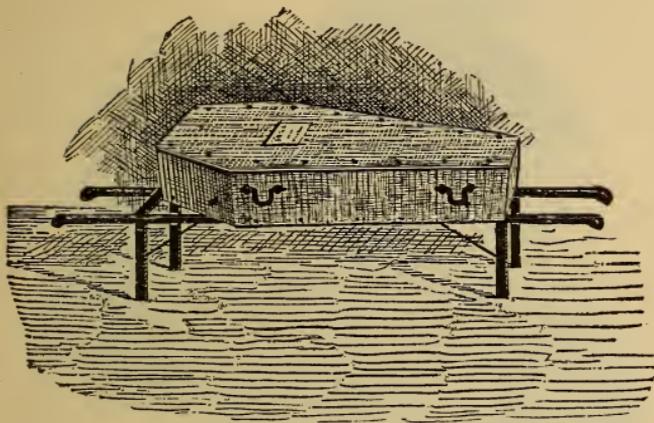
Bender.

“On a bender” is a peculiarly expressive phrase. To bend anything is to strain it, to turn it out of its course, to cause it to yield.

Many a man’s conscience and sense of honor and propriety have been strained, and the man himself turned out of his course because he was “on a bender.”

When a man is in such a condition everybody understands that both his reputation and character are **bending** under the load of obliquy that is certain to overtake him; that the **bent** of his life is towards evil; that his mother’s heart, and perhaps a wife’s, is not only bent but *breaking* with anxiety and sorrow, and that eventually the result *will be a fearful B-end—a bad end.*

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Prov. 20: 1.



“ONE MORE BIER.”

Bier.

In the manufacture of beer from barley or other grains, the liquor is brewed or boiled, and for this reason a representation of a Bear, or, as the animal is also called a **Bruin**, was once used to suggest the kind of liquor sold.

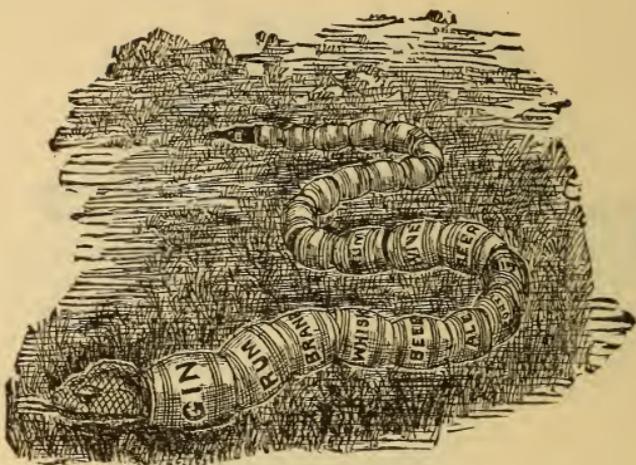
There was something of fitness in such a sign, for Bruin is a mischievous animal, and that the Brewing suggested by such a sign is mischievous, is well-known. It is a fact, that neither **Bear** or Beer is safe unless under restraint or dead.

The German way of spelling the word bier, is suggestive of the final and inevitably hastened end of those who drink the product of malt.

An old proverb well says:

“He took his beer
From year to year
Until his bier took him.”

In the case of beer drinkers; everybody has noticed that many of them do not have to wait until they are dead before they are carried; a policeman, a dray, or the “Black Maria” frequently performs this service while they are living; still even then they are called **Dead Drunks**.



“A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.”

Bite-ers.

The name bitters is easily and appropriately transformed into bite-ers. It is said of one kind of liquor that it “biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.”

A drink of bitters is so styled because bitter herbs are sometimes added to the spirits.

Bitters: Yes, the name is appropriate; it introduces an element of bitterness into both body and soul. It will cause many “roots of bitterness” to “spring up and defile” a man who otherwise would approximate purity.

The use of “bitters” has caused many “bitter regrets,” and “bitter reproaches.”

An experience is said to be “bitter” when it is sad, distressing, pitiable. The “bitter lot” of a drunkard’s family, the “bitter cup,” of which they are compelled to drink the dregs, the “bitter cold” and “bitter hunger” that they often endure, are a portion of the “bitters,” that they are forced to drink.



A NOSE-GAY.

Brand-y.

This liquor was once distilled chiefly from wine, but most of it is now manufactured with the aid of logwood, creosote and fusel oil.

The name brandy is an eminently proper one. The liquor is not only a brand of itself, but it will put a brand on all who use it.

The nose of every brandy-drinker affords ocular evidence of the kind of liquor he prefers, and whether fond of flowers or not he usually carries a **red** nosegay.

To brand is to mark, and a brandy-drinker is usually so effectually marked, as to become a subject of remark. The drover brands his cattle, and the saloon-keeper brands his customers.

To brand is to burn, and who can enumerate the number of persons whose souls and bodies have been branded and burned by intoxicating liquors.

Some have been and others can be saved.

Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire? Zach. 3: 2.



“TROUBLE BREWING.”

B-rue-e-wry.

To brew is to boil, to seethe, to foment. There is abundant evidence that the use of beer foments trouble, and when beer is being brewed it is literally true that “there is trouble brewing.”

It would be fitting to spell the word **rue ery**, for sooner or later all who make or use it will **rue** and lament the consequences that are sure to overtake them.

The last part of the word **brew-e-wry** is equally suggestive. The moral nature of all who buy or sell the product of a brewery is sure to be so wry, awry, one sided, twisted and distorted, that they fail to realize the evil results that are inevitably connected with the traffic in beer.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also. Hab. 2: 15.



"A BUMPER."

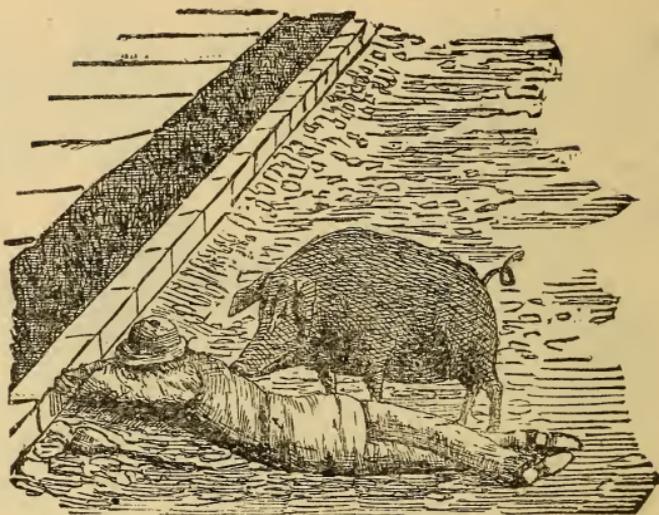
Bump-er.

In olden days it was customary after dinner with a full glass of wine, to drink the health of the Pope under the name of *Bon-pere* (good father). After a time the words *Bon-pere* were anglicized into bumper, and came to mean the cup itself.

If a cup is filled with liquor to the brim, or until it runs over, it is said to be a bumper. In other words, if a glass or a man is full of liquor, either may be described as a bumper.

A bump is a swelling, a protuberance, or a heavy blow, and a man who has had a bumper of liquor, is liable to have a heavy blow also; his head is pretty sure to feel like one large **bump**, and when in liquor he acts like an awkward **bumpkin**, and lies down in sin, to awake in shame and sorrow.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night till wine inflame them. Isa. 5: 11.



AROUSING A CAROUSER.

C-arouse.

It would be well if "C," and "A," and "B," would arouse from their carouse, shake off their chains and begin a better life. The word carouse is derived from the Gaelic word *cras*, a wide mouth, and its significance is apparent.

To carouse is to drink deeply with a wide open mouth, and if one drinks deeply he is sure to drink the dregs of sorrow.

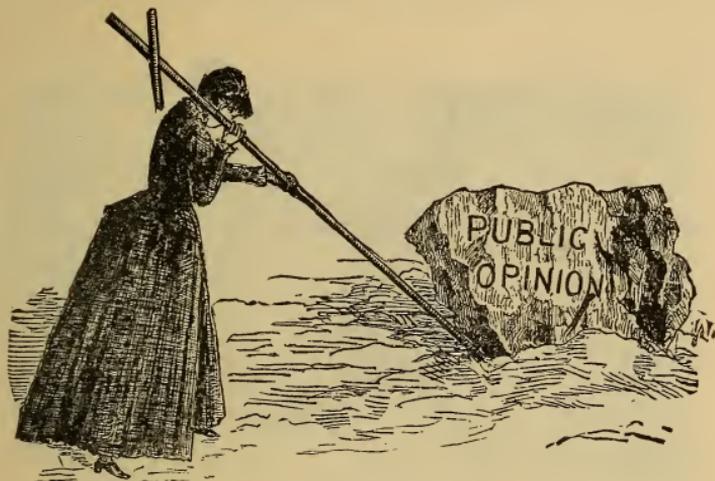
C stands for comrades. Comrades, arouse—again be men. Fight for your manhood once more.

C also stands for Christian.

O, Christian, arouse,
Be watchful and pray,
The end draweth near.
To-day is God's day.

"The Lord is our strength,"
And this is our song;
"Patient endurance"
Will conquer ere long.

Have faith and fear not—
Have faith in our Head;
Our cause is most ho'y,
And God is not dead.



A CROSS-AIDER.

Crew-sad-ers.

The word crusaders is derived from the Latin word *crux*, "cross" and "aid"—cross-aiders.

The crusaders sought to serve Christ and rescue the Holy land from the Saracens. Their later namesakes seek to rescue the holy land of home by redeeming it from the iniquity of drink.

A "crew" is a company of people, and "great is the company of women," that have "published" their desire and purpose to abolish the sale and the use of intoxicating beverages. Their zeal and devotion are as great as that of the original crusaders, and in this new campaign, as discretion and foresight are added to faith, victory is certain.

The initials of the organization, W. C. T. U., are in themselves suggestive. "We'll c to you," is their challenge to the "enemy."

There are many "sad" ones in the company, made so by the intemperance of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and a realization of the dreadful evils they contend against gives earnestness to their efforts.



A STOPPER WANTED.

D-Cant-err.

To decant is to pour from one vessel into another; and it is this process that makes trouble.

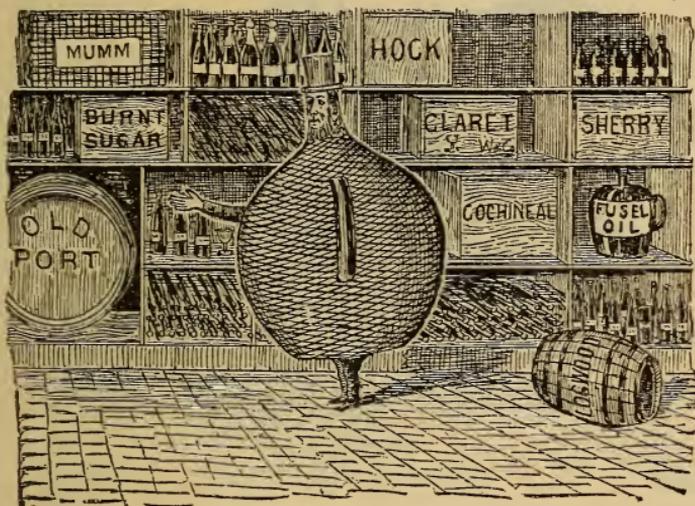
If the brandy was left in the decanter it would do little harm, but when it is poured from the glass-stoppered vessel into the human can't-stop vessel, it invariably does mischief.

A decanter is a vessel for holding liquors, and a person who decants liquors is properly styled a decanter.

Many drinkers are little else than decanters—receptacles for, and decanters of liquors, and a good emblem for many of them would be a glass decanter with a broken nose.

They “err” easily and are going down hill on a D-canter.

They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it. Isa. 24: 9.

A WINE SELLER.

Demi-John.

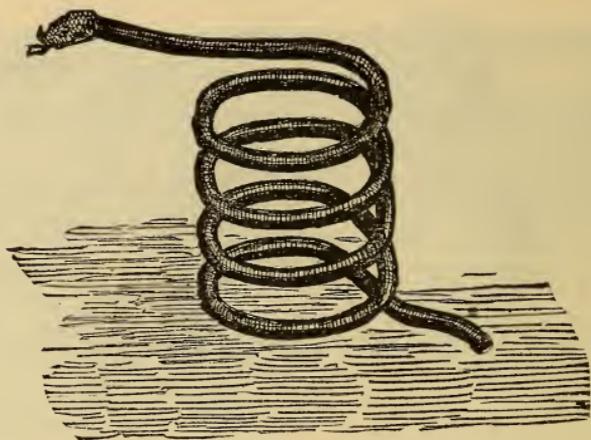
The town of Damaghan in Persia, was once famous for its glassware, and the French word *Dame-Jeanne*, from which Demi-John is derived, is said to be a corruption thereof.

A glass bottle with a large body and a small neck, enclosed in wicker work is called a demijohn.

Every person has noticed that many beer-sellers and dram-drinkers completely fill this definition. Let us repeat it again. Small neck and head, large body, and surrounded by *wicked* work. That's him! We've all seen him.

"Demi" means half, and a Half-John would be a strictly appropriate title for many keepers of saloons. Who in these days has heard of a whole John—a large-hearted, whole-souled lover of his race engaging in the sale of liquors, busy transforming his friends and neighbors and fellow-citizens into Half-Johns, half men, and very poor halves at that.

Such a character is rarer than a Jumbo among elephants, and would be a greater wonder.



“STILL LIFE.”

Die-Still.

To distill is to obtain any liquid drop by drop.

Quietly and slowly the process goes on and **still** on, and liquid death is **Die-stilled**. For centuries those who have used intoxicating liquors have been **dieing** one by one, and **still** they **die** and **still** the work goes on.

The force is a silent, a **still** one, but its effects are certain. The “worm that dieth not” is the “worm of the still,” and wrapped in its treacherous, insidious and slimy coils its victims are gradually crushed and destroyed.

Some people think that the accent of the work **Dist-ill** should be on the last syllable. They say it is all and altogether **ill**, and a breeder of **ills**.

Ill-health, ill-temper, ill-at-ease and all the illusions of a drunkard, as well as most of the ill-breeding, illiteracy, illegal and illicit actions, illegitimate children, and many ill-starred enterprises are born of or find their origin in **Dist-ill-ing**.



THOROUGHLY DISSIPATED.

Dis-sip-ation.

The prefix "Dis" denotes separation, or parting from.

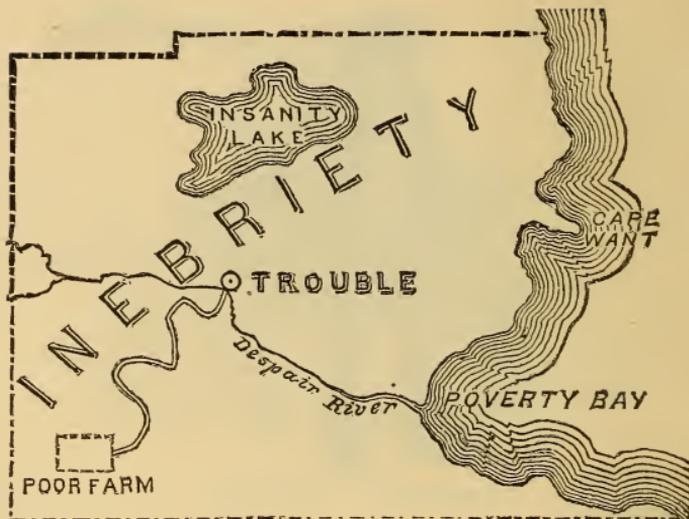
To dissipate is to cause to disappear, to drive asunder, to scatter. It is evident, therefore, that the word fits close to the real experiences of those whose dissipated habits have caused money and friends to disappear; houses, farms, sheep and oxen to be swallowed up, wives and children to be driven away, and the fondest and brightest hopes to be scattered and shattered.

The beginnings of these evils were small and seemingly insignificant. They began with "treating" and ended in **entreat-ing**. It was only a "sip"—only a taste, "just for once," but the end was destitution and death.

Destroy not him with thy meat (drink) for whom Christ died.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak.

Rom 14: 15 and 21.



"A BAD STATE TO BE IN."

Ebriety.

A state of ebriety or inebriety, is a state of intoxication that all dram drinkers are liable sooner or later to live in.

It is not a desirable state in which to have a residence. All the people in it would be better off if they had never been there.

The longer one lives therein the less property, the fewer friends and the more misery he accumulates.

Notwithstanding these facts, there is a constant stream of emigrants, and agencies to induce people to enter this state are established all over the land.

The people who are in the state do not recommend it, their foolish and filthy talk, their ragged and torn clothing, the embroglios that they are frequently engaged in, and the miserable shifts by which they strive to eke out an existence, ought to cause emigration to cease, but still the stream flows on. Have you started? Turn back. Turn back or you are lost.

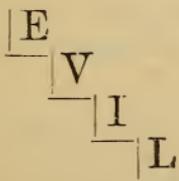


THE FATHER OF (D)EVILS.

Evil.

The word evil fitly defines the results of liquor drinking. All the results are "evil and only evil, and that continually." The words bad, corrupt, vicious and hurtful are **synonymous** with the word evil. If E, the first letter, was put at the other end of the word, it would only faintly suggest the kind of companionship, thoughts and doings that inevitably result from the use of liquors.

A habit of drinking leads downwards as surely as a pair of stairs.



Those who have formed the habit should retrace their steps and repent of their evil doings. To be converted is to turn from **EVIL**, to *walk the other way*. By doing so, by *going up* away from sin, you will **LIVE**.



TOO MANY HORNS.

F-lip.

Flip is a mixture of sweetened beer and spirits, warmed with an iron.

To fillip or flip, is to toss. Boys often "flip a copper," and possibly the idea of tossing off a glass of flip, gave the beverage its name.

If the word is divided, the initial "F" may stand for full of, and if there is any one thing that a man in liquor is full of, it is "lip." He is never **full of liquor** without being also "**full of lip.**"

Sometimes it is manifested in disgusting familiarity, sometimes in maudlin sentimentality, sometimes in blatant obscenity, and sometimes in fierce invective, but in whatever form it is exhibited the cause is always apparent. "Liquor has made him so."

So certain are these results that the word **flippant** might properly have originated from the **flip** that makes men talkative.



IN GIN.

Gin.

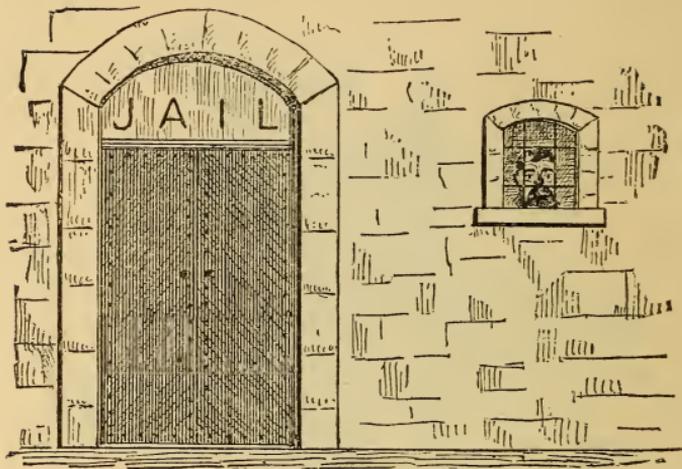
The word gin is a contraction of the word Geneva or *Genevre*, and signifies a beverage made from, or flavored with juniper berries.

As the liquor is made from ju-nip-er berries, and as one meaning of the word gin is a trap or snare, there seems a peculiar appropriateness in both the name and its derivation.

A trap or gin is set for the purpose of catching something, and is designed to nip those that get into it. It is universal testimony that no snare is so insidious and so certain to entrap and destroy, as the habit of using intoxicating drinks.

A trap is set on purpose to destroy, and all preparations of gin are designed to destroy the tissues of the stomach and brain, the manhood and self-respect of those who use them.

Keep me from the snares which they have laid for me, and the gins of the workers of iniquity. Ps. 141: 9.



A BAR-TENDER.

G-rogue-ery.

A place where grog is sold, and where **rogues** are apt to congregate may properly be called a g-rogue-ery.

Grog is a mixture of spirits and water, and the name is derived from the fact that it was introduced into the English navy by Admiral Vernon. In bad weather he wore a cloak made of grogram or gros-grain, and from this fact the sailors gave him the nickname of "Old Grog," the name grog being subsequently applied to the beverage which he first supplied.

In America, up to about the year 1850, the word grocery as commonly used was synonymous with the word grogery, nearly all groceries selling liquors, and finding their largest profits in so doing.

The word grocer was originally spelled grosser, and had reference to the custom of the merchant, in buying goods by the gross or quantity.

The original mode of spelling was certainly very appropriate at the time the sale of liquors was a chief source of revenue. It was certainly a *gross* business—coarse, rough, vulgar and low.



BOTH HALVES WORSE.

Half and Half.

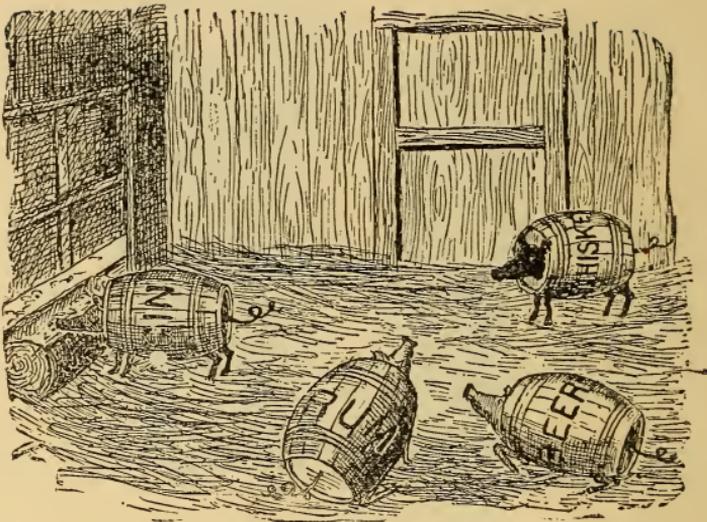
The title of "Half and Half" is given to a mixture composed of two sorts of liquors.

To the drunkard's wife it suggests that her "better half" has proved "for worse" instead of "for better."

It may also signify the many half dollars that have been transferred from the pocket of the drinker to the till of the dealer in spirits, or possibly it has reference to the half pay that is received because of drinking habits, or to the half-hearted manner in which a habitual drinker performs his work or treats his family.

In some cases it is also suggestive of half-witted children, born so because their father was a drunkard.

Half and half, the best half of the man gone, and the other going. Who or what shall stop him?



NOT ALLOWED AT LARGE.

In-high-bit.

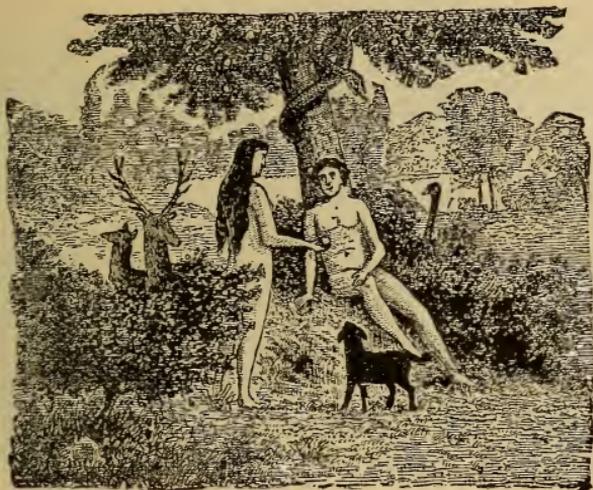
Many persons who favor the restraint of the liquor traffic do not like the term prohibition; possibly they would be better pleased with a new word.

To inhibit means to check, to hold back, to hinder, to repress.

The word contains all the elements that exist in the word prohibition, and therefore any one who favors the repression of the liquor traffic may be called an **inhibitionist**.

The first syllable of the word, although suggestive of an Inn, has no liquor in it, and the word "high" is not used in the sense of being elevated through liquor; it has reference rather to the fact which stands out in "**high relief**" that it is now "**high noon**" in the temperance cause, and the "**high constable**" of public opinion will soon seize all offenders against good morals, and pay particular attention to all persons having **high wines**, or **high colored noses** in their possession, and not one "bit" of leniency will be shown.

Awake ye drunkards and weep; and howl all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine for IT IS CUT OFF FROM YOUR MOUTH.
Joel, 1: 3.



THE FIRST INTEMPERANCE.

In-temper-ance.

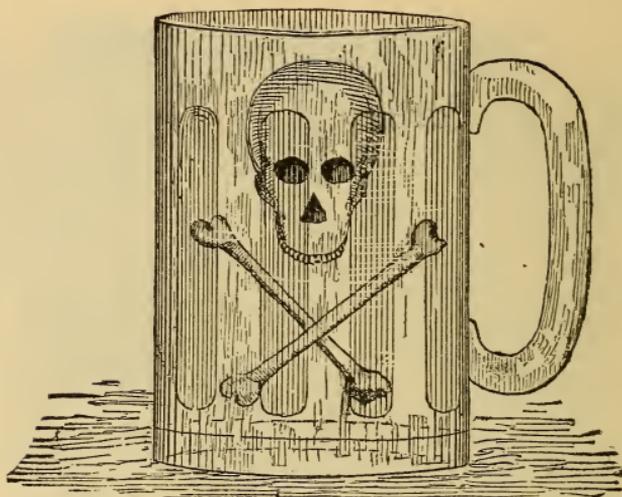
Any failure to keep the appetites within proper and reasonable bounds is an evidence of intemperance.

The central portion of this word is particularly important; it is the spirit, the **temper**, of anything that determines its quality.

“Too much temper”—“too highly tempered,” not well tempered, or “ill-tempered,” is a cause of trouble both with tools and people.

Liquor is a prime cause of ill temper, and intoxicating drinks will always inflame an evil temper, and make an ordinarily good-natured person cross, fretful, peevish. To say that a man is in temper, or in liquor, would oftentimes be to express the same fact.

Liquor drinkers are also **tempted** to indulge in other sins. If the word intemperance was spelled in accordance with its origin it would be written in-**tempter**-ance. Certainly the chief **tempter** is always present where evil spirits gather.



“THERE'S DEATH IN THE POT”(ATION.)

In-toxicated.

The word *toxicol* means poison, and it originally signified the poison in which arrows had been prepared for battle, or the chase.

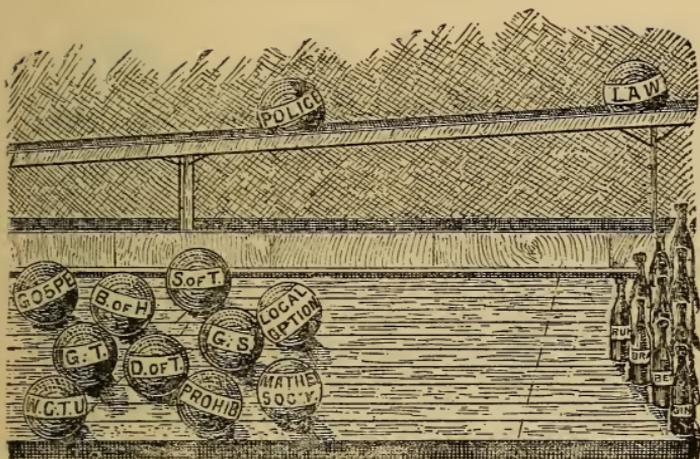
Toxicology is the science that treats of poisons.

To say that a person is intoxicated, is therefore to say literally and in fact, he is poisoned.

All intoxicated persons are the victims of poison. Deadly drugs, like arrows dipped in poison, have sped to their brain and vital organs, and they are as really poisoned as they would be if arsenic had been swallowed.

Poison in quantities is one of the invariable ingredients of all intoxicating liquors. The manifestation of its evil effects, is only a question of how much poison any particular person can endure.

The poisoned arrow was prepared to produce death; and death here and hereafter is the certain doom of the habitually intoxicated.



"A STRIKE PENDING."

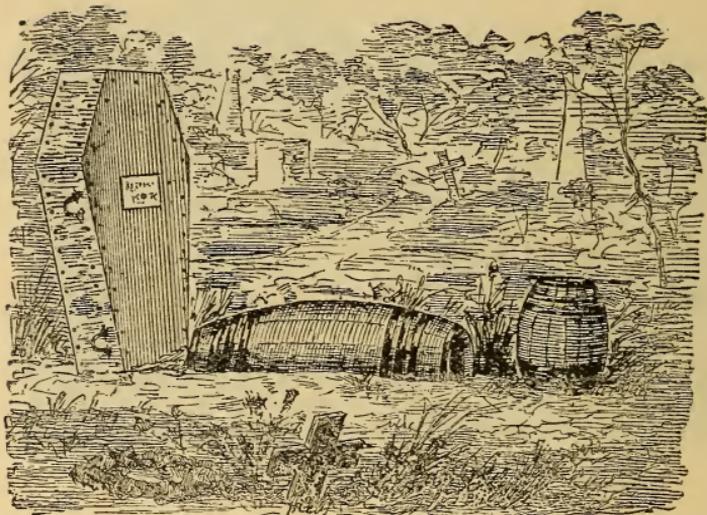
Jug.

In the language of the Bar Room a **Jug** is a place that a person is liable to **get into**, if he gets anything **out of** a Jug.

A jug is described as a vessel "with a swelling belly, and a small mouth."

The description is an apt one when applied to those "whose God is their belly." They have an enormous capacity for guzzling, are Falstaffian in their girth, and however small their mouth, it is always open. It would be of public as well as private advantage if the mouth of every drinker, as well as every drinker's Jug, could be "corked up."

There is generally but one handle to a jug, but the temperance question is by no means a "jug handled" or one-sided question. It touches all sides, the outside and the inside of every man, the outside and the inside of his home, and on all sides a decided gain would be secured, if everybody would totally abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages.



"DIED DRUNK."

K-ill-ed.

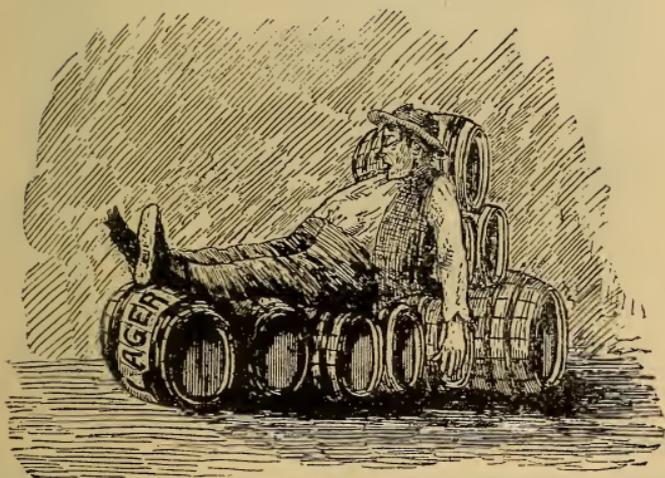
While under the influence of liquor one man frequently kills another, and the daily papers often contain notices of a murder in a saloon.

There is a complete chain of killing in the liquor traffic. The grain is killed, deprived of the living principle to make the liquor, the man who makes or sells it, kills or deadens his moral sensibilities, and while drunk men often kill each other and themselves.

The statement cannot be disproved, that hundreds of persons are killed every year as the direct result of the use of intoxicating drinks.

The finer feelings, the sense of propriety, of honor, of truthfulness, and all religious desires and moral purposes are first stupefied, and then killed by the use of intoxicants.

In the Danish language kil or kill means a stream (the word Catskill is synonymous with Cat's river). What a stream of evil! What a stream of killing flows from the great reservoir of drink! When, when will it cease!



"LAY-GER."

L-ager.

The word Lager means a couch or bed. In connection with the word Beer it signifies the frame on which the barrels of beer are laid, to grow old before being used. A bed is suggestive of sleep, and the term is therefore appropriate when applied to a beverage that makes one sleepy and sluggish.

The word Lager also means a lair, and certainly the places where lager is sold may be fitly described as "lairs." While under the influence of lager, men certainly act more like wild beasts than men, and the keeper of a lager or lair saloon may be said to "lie in wait" for his customers.

The word laggard is also clearly related in its origin to the word lager. A laggard means a slow person, a loiterer, and it is a fact that those who drink beer are the persons who "get left." The word should perhaps be pronounced L-ager—for the continued use of the liquor will make any one shake like a person with the "ager."



“NON-SENSE.

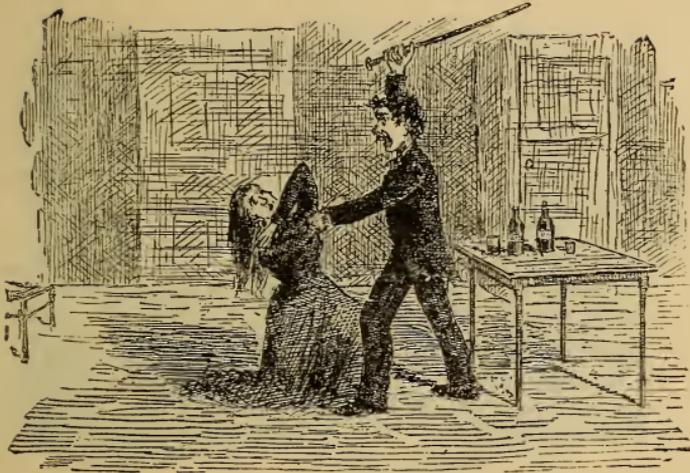
Lie-cents.

A license is an authorized permit, and many temperance people claim that an authorized permit, a purchased right to do evil, is a **lie-bel** on good government.

They insist that under “high license” people are still liable to “get high,” and that a low license fee simply gives an opportunity for every unfortunate drinker to get low and lower, until he lies in the gutter. They say that the very idea of a license to do evil, is founded on a **lie** for the sake of the few **cents** that may be gained.

It is a fact that **lie-ing** and **lie-centiousness**, are the almost inseparable and companion sins of drinking.

There is an antagonism even in the word license. **Lie-sense**. It is a lie against sense, and the possession of a license cannot give the holder a moral right to be engaged in the traffic.



LICK HERS FOR FAMILY USE.

Lick-her.

The name liquor as applied to all sorts of beverages, is especially appropriate, when appropriately spelled.

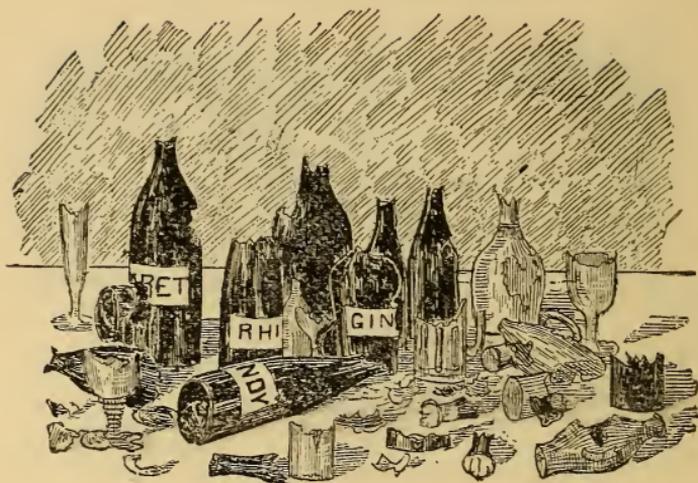
To lick is to flog, and the word lick-her is particularly suggestive, for wife-beating is the common amusement of drunken husbands, and is the direct result of the **lick-her** that he has imbibed.

To lick is to lap, to take in, and a habitual drunkard will take in anything that has spirits with it, or do anything to get liquor. He will fawn and lick the dust, and play the lick-spittle to get a few pennies for drink.

The word liquor might also be spelled lie-queer. The continued use of any and all kinds of intoxicating drinks will make a man **lie** and look **queer**.

The flimsy excuses, the prevarications, evasions and falsehoods of a drunken man are proverbial.

That a drunken man looks queer, and acts both queer and silly no one will deny.



A BAD LOT.

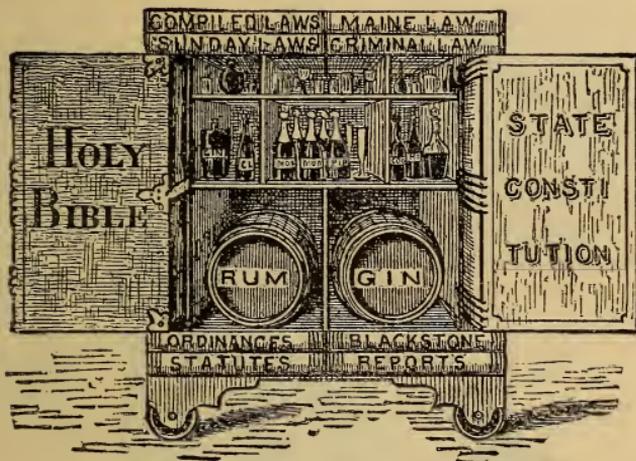
Mal-t.

When any grain has been artificially sprouted by steeping, and then dried, it is called malt. Whenever the prefix "mal," is applied to any word it indicates something evil, the prefix being derived from the Latin word *malus*, bad.

The word **mal-t** may therefore be defined as **bad-tea**; at all events it is made into a kind of tea, that produces bad effects on those who drink it.

A large proportion of all unpleasant words have the prefix mal.

The presence of a drinking man is like mal-aria; it brings bad air and mala-dies (sickness) of various kinds; his words are mal-apropos (unseasonable) and mal-apert (saucy). He himself is generally mal-contented, frequently guilty of mal-feasance (dishonesty); he often becomes a mal-efactor (a criminal), is usually mal-adroit (awkward), and then tries to cover up his faults by mal-edictions on others, becoming at last full of mal-ice, mal-evilence and mal-ignity.



"IN A TIGHT PLACE."

Main Law.

The State of Maine has achieved world-wide fame, as the first State to enact a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating or malt liquors.

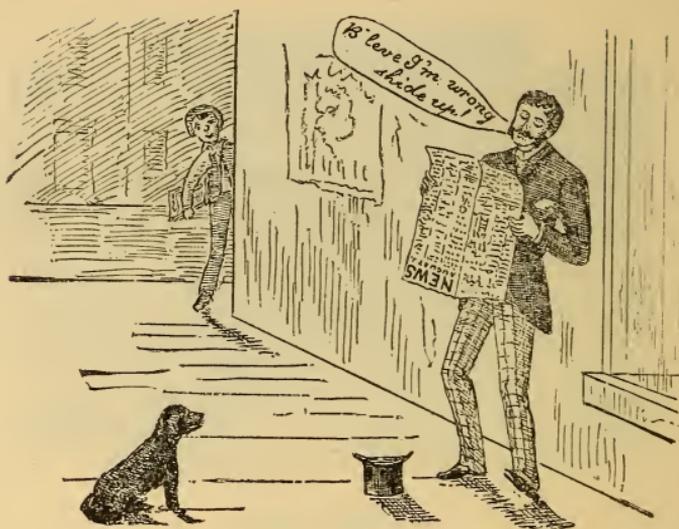
Becoming wearied of efforts at moral suasion, the people resolved to accomplish by **Maine** force, what they could not secure otherwise, and there is abundant evidence that all the people of the State of Maine have been greatly advantaged by the passage of the "Maine Law."

Many persons in other States hope that the old political saying will come true: "As goes Maine so goes the Union."

There are people, however, so "wondrous wise" that they never see or believe in progress.

To all such we commend this verse from the "revised version:"

There was a man in our town
 More foolish he than wise,
 He drank so much his nose was red,
 And reddened were his eyes.
 And when he saw his eyes were red,
 With all his might and main
 He signed the pledge and helped enforce
 The liquor law of Maine.



"KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF."

Maudlin.

The word maudlin is a contraction of, and derived from the word Magdalen, that character being usually represented with her eyes red with weeping.

The word has come to signify a condition of drunkenness in which the person snivels and weeps, acts stupid and silly, saying and doing absurd and ridiculous things, and behaving in a childish manner, inconsistent with good sense or propriety.

There are women who get drunk and act in this manner, and there are also male magdalens, men full of sin, and especially full of sin when full of liquor.

Mary Magdalen repented and was forgiven, and her namesakes, the maudlin drinkers both male and female, may also be restored if they will turn to God with full purpose of heart.

Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.
Rom. 10: 13.



TAKING A NIP.

Nip.

To nip is to pinch, to bite, to cut off, to vex. Yes! that will be the result if you continue to "take a nip."

Only persevere, and by and by your desires will pinch you harder and harder; you will be pinched in your finances, and pinched for food, and pinched for friends.

The liquor will bite the coats of your stomach, and remove the coat from your back. It will "cut off" your acquaintances, and cut off your credit, and vex you in many ways.

Perhaps it is "nip and tuck" with you even now, because of your drinking habits. Perhaps you have exhausted your means, and the patience of your friends, and mayhap you have reached the gate of despair. Wait! do not enter; seek God's help, cast yourself upon Him, and if you are in earnest He will help you to "nip the evil in the bud," by becoming a total abstainer, and a trustful believer.



"BEGINNING."

O, Oh.

The letters O, Oh, indicate an outcry, an expression of grief, of astonishment, of pain.

They represent the pitiful, heartbroken cry of wives and children, who have been robbed of their just comforts by the drinking habits of those who should provide for, and protect them.

They express the grief, anxiety, sorrow and unrest that are wearing out many lives. Poor patient, pleading souls, pray on. God will gather your tears, and they shall turn to hail on the heads of those who have offended you.

Many, many times astonishment is mingled with grief and pain, as the fact is first realized that a husband or son, or father, has come home drunk. **That is sorrow.**



OLD SINNERS.

Old Tom.

“Old Tom” is the name of a well-known brand of gin.

The word old indicates age, and age is supposed to add to the value of all sorts and kinds of alcoholic liquors—the older the better.

It is not so with articles that are to be used as food. Old oysters, stale vegetables, ancient meats, long-standing pies, antiquated fish and antediluvian beef, are not considered the most appetizing.

In the case of the gin known as Old Tom, the name is frequently transferred to the customer; from being Mr. Thomas Jones, through drinking habits he comes to be known as Tom Jones, and then as Jones, and finally as “old Tom,” a despised and degraded drunkard.

There is but one thing that can restore him, and that is the Gospel. Who shall tell him the good news?



“AN ORIGINAL PAUNCH BOWL.”

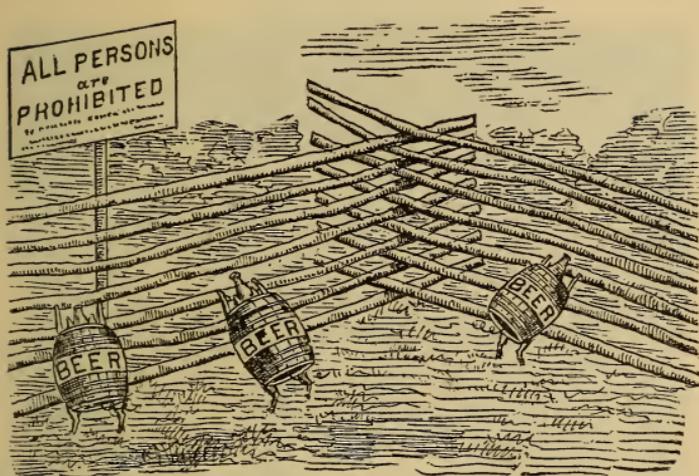
Paunch Bowl.

The punch bowl, is pre-eminently the fashionable receptacle for alcoholic beverages.

The contents are usually made to seem less harmful, by the addition of sugar and slices of lemon, but there are evil spirits in the bowl, and the heads of those who partake of its contents, are liable to feel as large as the vessel itself.

A drink of punch often develops a disposition to punch some one, and this is perhaps the reason why Punch in the Punch and Judy show, is always represented as beating his wife, and defying the police. He is invariably portrayed with a big nose, a red face, and a stomach as big as a punch bowl.

It would seem to be more than a mere coincidence that the Welsh word *bol*, to which the word bowl is closely allied, means the stomach, and it is quite probable that the real origin of the word punch bowl, would be indicated by spelling it paunch bowl.



“A BIT OF RAILLERY.”

Pro-high-bit-on.

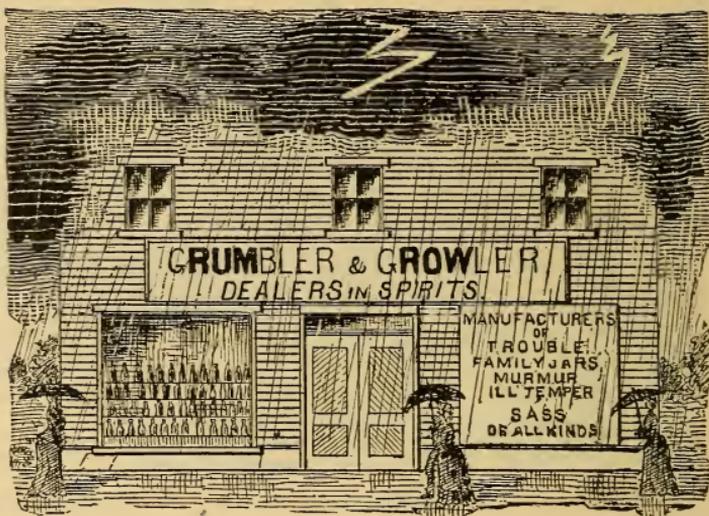
To prohibit is to interdict, to forbid, to debar, to prevent, to hinder.

Pro, the first syllable of the word, means for, in favor of. In favor of what? Well, in favor of something “high.”

All liquor drinkers like to have a “high time,” and they certainly ought to be willing to extend the same privilege to temperance people.

“High” means elevated, raised above, lofty, eminent, exalted or sublime, and those who favor prohibition, claim that their standard of right occupies the “highest plane,” and that many persons of the “highest character” favor their ideas, that they strike the “high note” of opposition to the liquor traffic, and to the “high life” and “high living” that countenances and supports drinking customs. They insist that they represent the “high tide” of reform, and that it is “high time” to enact and enforce prohibitory laws.

The word “bit” suggests the important part of their plan. A bit is part of a bridle. An animal under bit and bridle is under control. To bridle is to govern, to check, to curb, to control, to master and subdue, and all these objects are embraced in the aim of those who favor prohibition.



“UNDER A CLOUD.”

Quarrel-some.

The word quarrelsome is derived from the word *queri*, to complain, and unfortunately the entire human family are too well acquainted with its meaning.

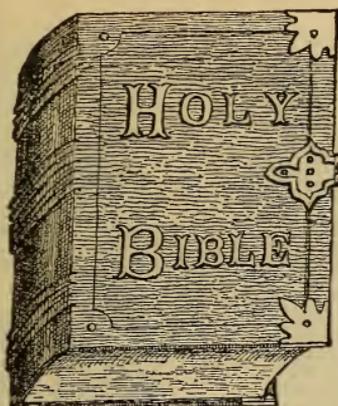
The outcome of the word is manifested in the brawls of the liquor saloon, in the drunken squabbles of the street, and in the disgraceful scenes so often enacted where a drunkard lives.

Drunk and disorderly, is a logical as well as an alliterative sentence. Angry altercations and awful affrays, form part of the history of all places where liquor is sold.

Quarrel-some, wanting to **quarrel with some one** is a good definition.

The word querulous has the same origin as the word quarrel, and more repining, murmuring and complaining have been caused by drink, than by all the dyspepsia the world has ever known.

When the word **MURMUR** is read backwards, the intimate relation that it sustains to **RUM** is suggestively indicated.



“ A GOOD RECTIFIER.”

Rectifier.

In the various definitions of certain words, there are strange inconsistencies.

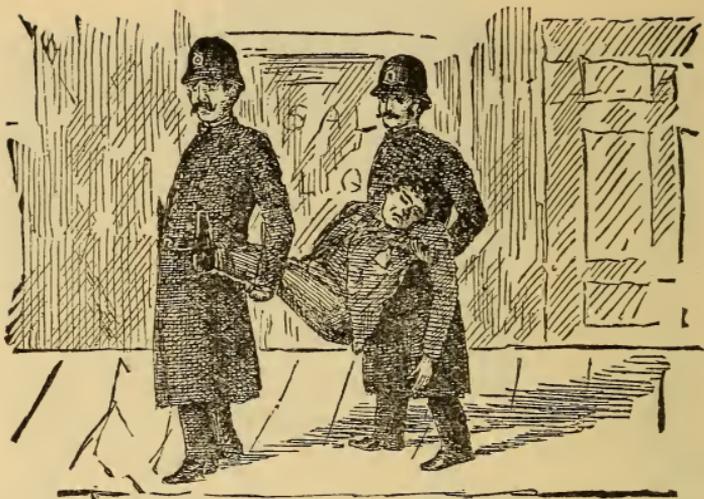
A rectifier is a person who **refines** by distillation, and a person who corrects, amends, or makes straight, or who removes or remedies disorders, errors or abuses, is called a rectifier.

How many and what gross absurdities are involved in these definitions, when applied to a rectifier of spirits, or to the effects produced by the spirits that result from his labor.

A **refiner**? Have we not all heard the refined, the exceedingly refined conversation of the bar room? Have we not observed the elegant manners of the drunkard?

Have we not known for years that a more abundant use of spirits would rectify and amend all the ills of the body politic? Would not all crookedness vanish, and all errors, indiscretions and disorders come to an end if there were more rectifiers? Yes, if they were of the right sort.

Wanted—More good rectifiers.



A PORTAGE OR CARRYING PLACE.

Rum.

There is but little difference between the words *rum* and *ruin*—simply the difference of a dot.

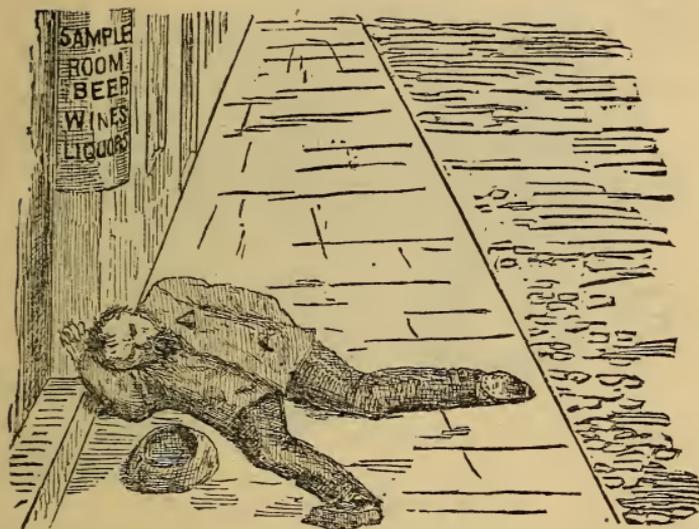
It only takes a little time for **rum** to make complete **ruin** of any one. Multitudes have proved this by personal experience.

A state of ruin is a state of decay. The decay of manhood, of fortune, of health, of standing, of character, of reputation are often the results of the use of rum.

Rum is made from the juice of the sugar cane, or from molasses. The word rum is said to be derived from the last syllable of the word *saccharum*, the latin word for sugar. Its beginnings are *sweet*, but the end—the final condition of those who use it—is *bitter*, and one of the complaints that drinkers are most subject to is that of **rum**-atism.

Those that drink rum are generally **ruminant**, at least they usually chew the cud.

If they would really **ruminant**, meditate, on the evils of their habits, they would perhaps reform.



A SAMPLE CASE.

Sample Room.

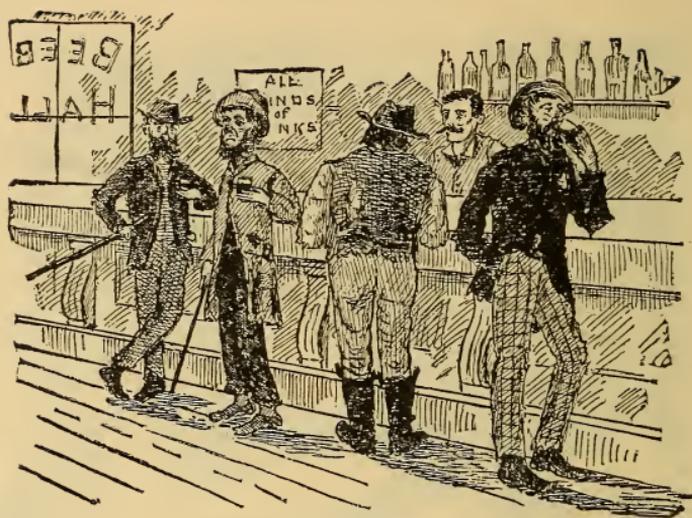
The term sample room, is frequently used as the sign of a drinking saloon.

There can be no objection to the name; a person has certainly the right to so designate his place of business.

Objection is however made to the kind of samples, that are sent out from the saloons.

It seems an act of injustice to himself that a saloon-keeper should so run down his own occupation, as to send out such specimens as can be seen almost any day leaving his doors, sometimes being *carted away*. To any one who considers the question it must be evident that every saloon-keeper is doing a losing business; his customers keep dropping off day by day—some go to the grave, and others to the poor-house.

A sample is a part of anything, presented as evidence of the quality of the whole. We often see a sample of what drink has done. What a sight would be afforded by an exhibition of all the work of drink. Only Dante's vision of hell could equal it, or be compared therewith.



“GAS OFFICE—DRY MEETERS.”

Say-loon.

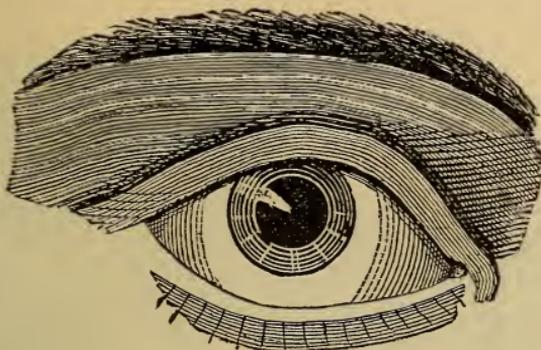
“Much talkee, talkee,” is the way a Chinaman described the noise of a saloon, and he was not far astray.

More cheap talk can be heard in a liquor saloon in a given length of time, than in any other place of meeting.

A great many “they says” originate over the froth in a beer mug. Bits of gossip and slander, lying and swearing are often heard between the clink of the beer glasses, and “shut your mouth” is one of the common and apparently necessary sayings in the polite (?) society of the “beer halle.”

The last half of the word is particularly significant. A “loon,” as defined by Webster, is a stupid man, a poor, needy, idle, lazy fellow, a rogue, a rascal.

It is a truth, “which nobody can deny,” that the definition aptly describes the character of the habitués of an ordinary drinking saloon, and more of the kind of persons named can be found in the saloons, than in “all other places out of jail.”



“GOD SEES BEHIND ALL SCREENS.”

Screen.

It would probably be a safe proposition to offer to pay the tax or license, of any saloon keeper, in any part of the country, who would do away with all curtains, shutters and screens, and allow the public to see all the patrons of and doings in his saloon.

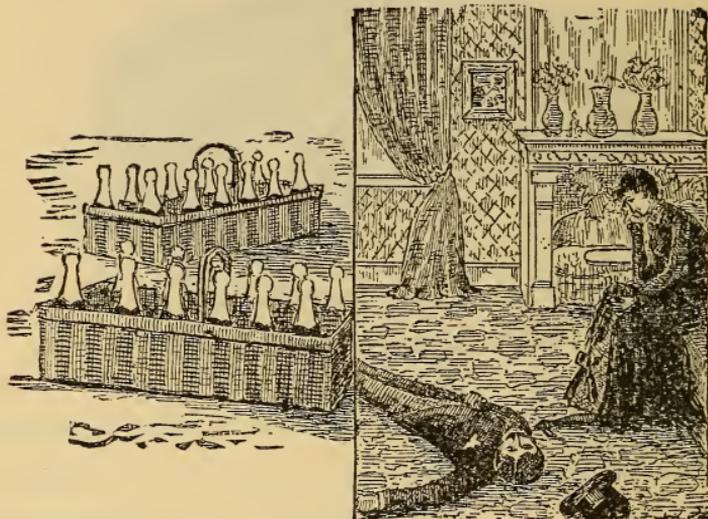
The reason for a screen is apparent. To screen is to conceal, to hide; a screen shelters or conceals from view. We often hear of “efforts to screen evil-doers.”

The screen in a liquor saloon not only conceals the inmates, but it hides the public from those that are within.

The inmates do not see, or at least do not appreciate, the virtue, honor and peace, the knowledge and favor of God, that are enjoyed by so many on the outside.

Those on the inside are really on the wrong side of the screen.

A screen is used to separate the coarse from the finer, and certainly much that is coarse and vulgar, and unrefined, is to be found behind the screen of a saloon.



CHAMPAGNE.

REAL PAIN.

Shame Pain.

The wine grown in the province of Champagne in France, bears the name of the province.

Our division of the word, indicates the natural results of the use of the beverage.

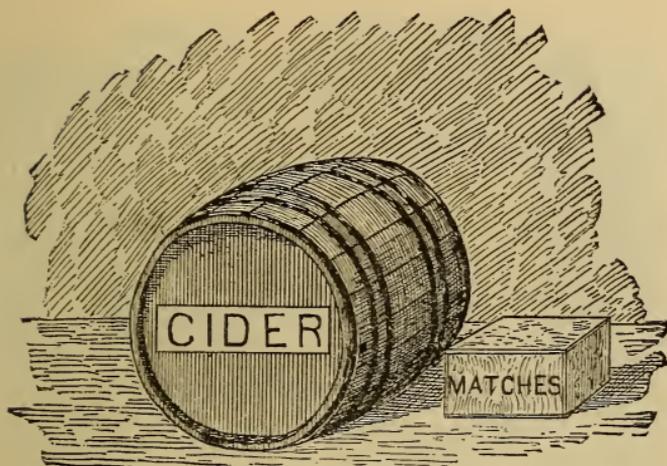
Liquor of some sort is the invariable accompaniment of a house of shame.

Shame is the result of guilt, or dishonor or disgrace. To shame a person is to mock at him.

Who has not heard a sneer, or seen the finger of scorn pointed at a man who had shamed his manhood through drink.

After shame comes "pain." The realization of their condition, the knowledge that, while under the influence of liquor, things have been done or words said, that were foolish or wicked, have caused many painful reflections.

The word pain has the same origin as the word penalty, and thus shame and pain are closely related to the words guilt and penalty, and all drinkers have one and must pay the other.



FIRE KINDLING.

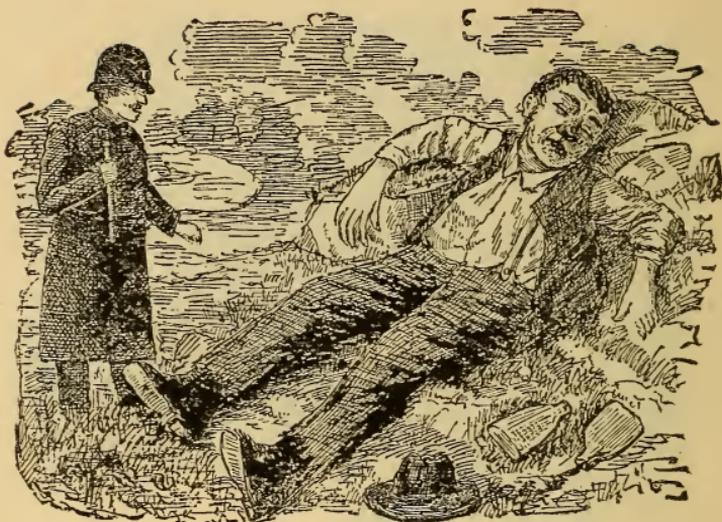
Sigh-der.

The drink made from the juice of apples is thought by many to bear the same relation to other drinks, that sighing does to weeping—the one, in their opinion, merely precedes the other.

Happy is the person whose sighing never reaches the stage of weeping, and fortunate the individual whose drinking of cider, does not lead to the use of stronger liquids.

To sigh is to grieve, to mourn, to lament. A sigh indicates fear, anxiety or unrest. The use of intoxicating liquors has doubtless been the occasion of more sighs and more weeping, than have originated in all other evil doings; the beginnings may be as gentle as a zephyr, but the ending will be like a cyclone or simoon. A habit of drinking will bring all good desires, and a man himself to **naught**.

For sigh-der (cider) he sighed
And a sigh-fer (cipher) he died.



“SLAIN WITH A SLING.”

Sling.

Among the various kinds of slings there are several for throwing stones. The difference between those kinds, and the kind made from water and spirits, consists in the fact that one throws what is placed in it, and the other whatever it is placed in.

A hanging bandage is also called a sling, and is often needed by those who have had an arm or leg broken in a drunken quarrel.

To sling is to hurl, to throw, to cast. Many a man has been hurled from a position of trust and influence because of the **slings** he has swallowed, and the **slang** he has uttered; and often and again an employee has lost a situation through his patronage of “beer slingers.”

Many a giant since the time of Goliath has been slain with a sling, and numbers of families have been slung out of home and thrown upon the charity of the world because the husband and father drank sling.



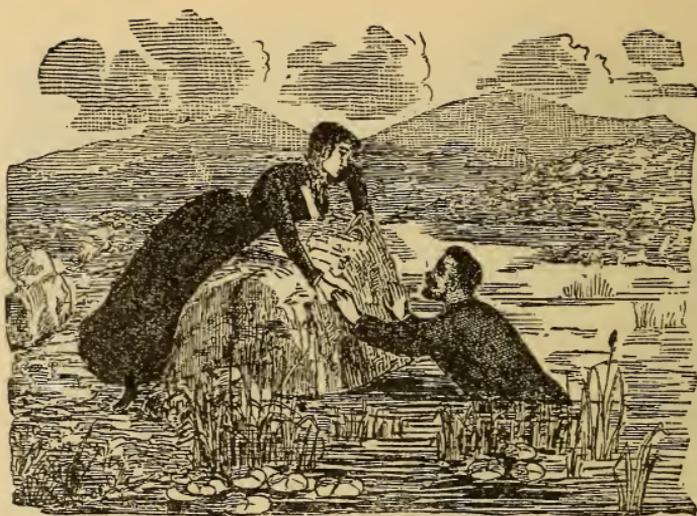
"A RE-FINE-ERY."

S-pirates.

A spirit is an apparition, a spectre, a ghost. To see such spirits in abundance, and especially those known as "blue devils," "snakes" and "demons," one only needs to be introduced to their progenitors, Mr. "Proof Spirits" and Mrs. "Spirits of Wine." Once in their company you will soon form the acquaintance of "their sisters, their cousins and their aunts," and instead of being "high spirited" you will become "low spirited," tremulous and insane.

Alcoholic spirits are always thievish, and the word might, with propriety, be spelled s-pirates. A pirate is a freebooter, a plunderer, a robber. He robs without remorse, and kills without compunction. He hoists the black flag and considers only himself. Who shall say that alcohol does not the same, or worse? It steals both brains and means, and what is more, it has robbed many a man of his "good name."

You can always tell when this pirate is near; an as-pirate indicates that a letter is to be pronounced with a **strong** emission of **breath**; when a strong breath is perceived then beware.



HELP THE STRUGGLING.

Stick.

A glass of soda with "a stick in it" is one of the ways in which liquor is imbibed. The "stick" in the glass is not as some pretend a "composing stick." It does not steady a man's nerves, nor give him anything to lean upon; on the contrary, it *inclines* him towards a lamp post.

The usefulness of liquor even in medicine, is only temporary, and in any case a glass of soda with "a stick in it," is only one "poor stick" in the hands of another, and eventually it will *beat* the user.

To "stick" is to pierce. The stick in the soda will pierce the drinker "with many sorrows." To "stick" is to fasten; and the use of liquor as a beverage will soon so fasten itself upon any person, that they will stick fast in the mire of intemperance, before they dream of danger.

Stick a pin here. Stop, sign the pledge and **stick** to it.



A DANGEROUS ANÆSTHETIC.

Still.

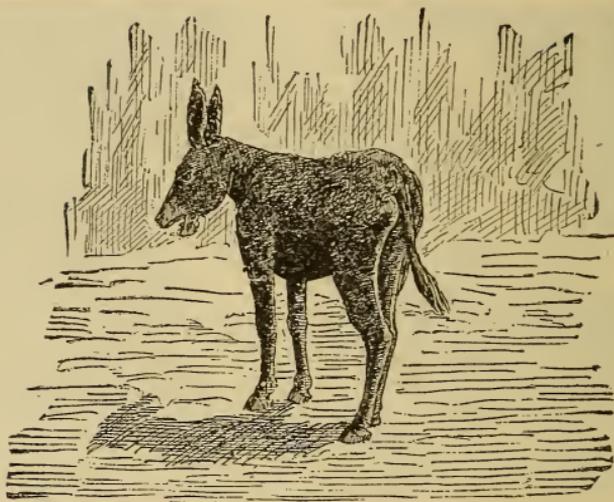
A still is an apparatus for distilling.

In distilling the grain is destroyed, or killed in order to obtain the spirits.

The idea of death seems to inhere in the word still, in whatever connection it appears; it is frequently used to express silence or quiet, and we often hear the expression "as still as death," and alcoholic and malt liquors have been fitly called "distilled death."

To still is to stop, to silence, to put to sleep, and drinking will silence and quiet conscience, and put all sense of honor and propriety to sleep.

It is noticeable that while other business men are asleep, and stores and shops and factories are still and quiet, many saloons are wide open and well lighted, with many patrons. This is because the keeper of the saloon **still** desires to fill his **till** with gains, and so he keeps open while other "factories" are **still**. **Why not, at least, make him keep the eight hour law?**



REMARKABLE EARS AND MOUTH.

Sw-ear-ing.

The habit of profanity, the irreverent use of the name of God, is specially prevalent in the region of a liquor shop.

It seems strange that men who would not permit such free use of the name of any friend, or allow the name of a sister, wife or mother to be dragged into all manner of conversation, will still inject the **Holy name of God** into conversation upon any and every theme.

It is a great annoyance and a sorrow to many "ears polite."

The poet Cowper said:

"It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme
Rudely appealed to, on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise,
To swear is neither brave, polite nor wise.
You would not swear upon a bed of death,
Reflect, your Maker now may stop your breath."

Because of swearing the land mourneth. Isa. 23:10.



“AS ONE GROWS FAT THE OTHER GROWS LEAN.”

Tap-Room.

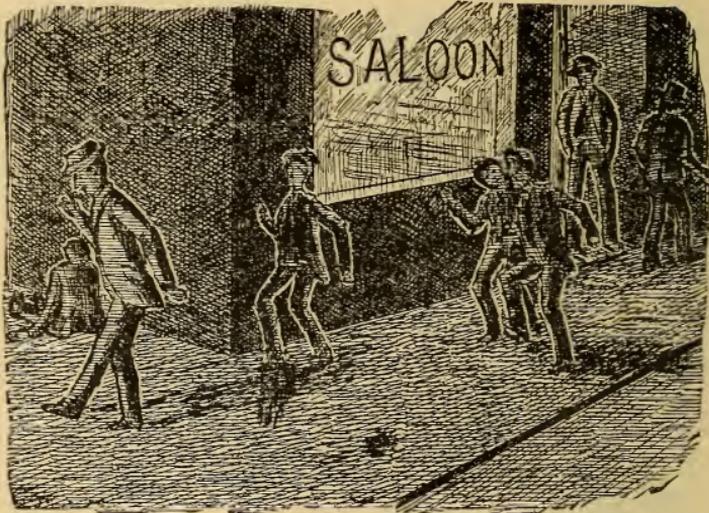
To tap is to draw off, or draw out, and it is the drawing of liquor from the casks that gives significance to the name of tap-room.

The frequenting of a tap-room is certain to tap a man's pocket, and also his moral character. Those who visit such places are drawn off, drawn away from the influences of home, drawn into evil associations, and in the way of, in danger of being drawn into other depths of sin.

A tap is a gentle blow. This is a method of warfare that all temperance workers should sometimes use. Words that are gentle and yet forceful will often attract attention when fierce invective fails.

“The heart is as a deep well, and if you drop a kind word into it, the water will often plash into the eyes.”

To draw is to attract; try and attract from the tap-room to the home and church.



SOWING TARES.

Tear.

“On a tear.” How frequently these words are heard, and how appropriate they are.

To tear is to lacerate, to separate by violence, to rend, to shatter and to rave.

When a man goes “on a tear” he lacerates the feelings of his family and friends, his actions become violent, and in spirit he separates from among men, is frequently separated from his wife, and becomes for the time a beast. He often shatters any confidence that has been placed in his honor, and in his delirium he rages and raves against his best and warmest friends.

Such cases are familiar to many persons, and while a man is on a tear, his family are sad and **tearful**, and all who think of him are constrained to drop a silent **tear**.



DELIVERED.

T-total-err.

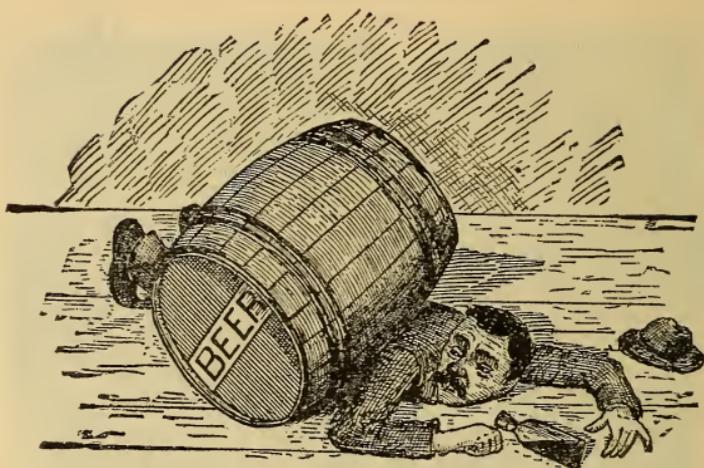
Many persons drink a kind of tea that certainly looks suspicious, but there is nothing suspicious in the kind of "T" which is here alluded to.

This kind is honest, reliable and safe, and it will do no one any possible harm, and has been the beginning of good to many thousands.

This "Tee" is simply a repetition of the first letter of the word "total," and the word "total" settles fully and completely, for those who adopt it, the **whole** question of the use of liquor.

Tee-total-errs are never in danger. They at least will never "err" through indulging in the use of liquors.

A tee-total-err is absolutely certain to make no mistake by getting on an accidental drunk. The sum **total** of their life will be without any **errors** of that kind. If a man has been **erratic** on the question of drinking, when he becomes a tee-total-err he will become "regular," and will cease to be either "irregular" or "defective."



“ A TIGHT SQUEEZE.”

Tight.

The word tight is one of those words that often indicate their opposite.

A man is said to be **tight**, when as a matter of fact he has become loose in his habits and loose in his principles, and the oftener he gets tight, the **looser** he becomes. A vessel is said to be “water tight” when no water can get into it, and in this sense many drinkers are “water tight;” they are liable, however, to get into a “tight place,” where they cannot get loose.

An article is said to be tight when it is firmly held, and many moderate drinkers are tightly held to their cups.

The money market is said to be “tight,” when money is not plenty and readily loaned. This kind of tightness is sure to be experienced by those who get **tight**.

Beware of the vice of drunkenness, if once in its grip it will hold you **tight**.

To some who read these lines it may even now be a “tight squeeze” to reform.

If so, try, struggle, strive and pray.



HEAVY BURDENS.

Tip-Sigh.

When a barrel of liquor is ^{so} nearly empty that it has to be tipped up to get the contents, a *tip-sigh* is given by the owner. The tip of anything is the *extremity*, and a tipsy man is exactly at ^{the} extremity. But as "man's *extremity* is God's opportunity," he may still be saved, if he can be led to realize his danger and his need.

He is at the extremity. Don't push but pull, perhaps he can be drawn back to safety ⁱⁿ to God, instead of going over into perdition.

Poor man, see him tip over, now on one side, now on the other, perhaps he has been tipping by drinking "Tipper," a kind of English ale made by and named after Thomas Tipper; at all events he is tipsy, and is liable to be gathered in by a "Tip-staff," and then there will be sighs and weeping.



A TOP-ER

Top-er.

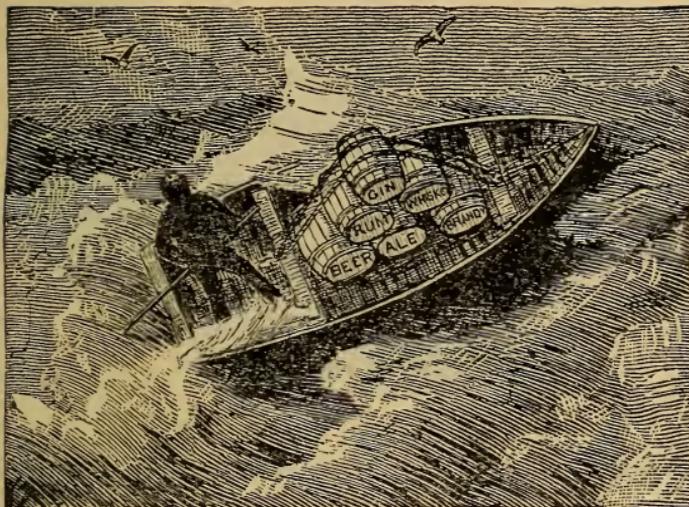
The word toper is derived from the word *tope*, to **top off**, signifying the emptying of a glass at a single draught.

It goes without saying that **top off** is a very appropriate designation for one who drinks to excess. Such a person is evidently "a little off," his "top" is certainly "off," and it may be truthfully said that he has "lost his head."

His "top-knot" is usually in disorder, and that he is "top heavy" is equally evident. In whatever way you look at it the word **top-er** is appropriate, for when there is liquor in a man, his head and legs seem to be spinning round and round, and he is as dizzy as a **top**.

By and by such a person will come to a full stop, and like a top will lie still and dead, but unlike a top he cannot be again wound up nor set agoing.

All **topers** are on the road **to-perdition**.



AN UNSTEADY LOAD.

Unsteady.

The prefix "un" indicates the absence of qualities represented by a word without the prefix.

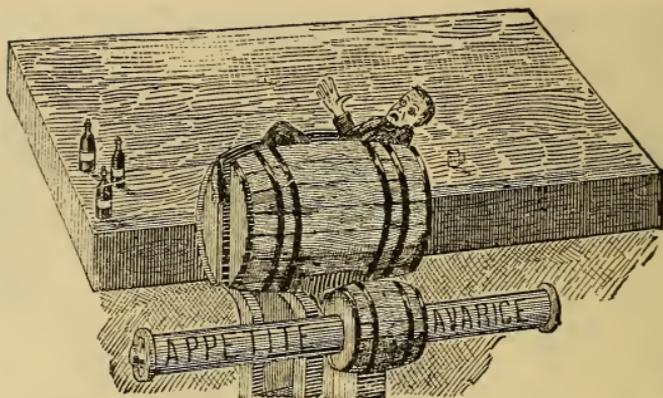
"Un" is therefore a negative prefix with a very positive meaning, whether prefixed to the word steady or to any other word.

An unsteady man is an accurate description of a drunken man. His head, legs, arms and body are unsteady.

Unless he reforms he is "fixed" and prefixed, both for this world and the next.

His presence is unwelcome and uncongenial; his body unhealthy, unwholesome and unsightly; his appetites unbridled and uncontrolled; his habits unthrifty and unworthy; his temper unmanageable and unamiable; his conduct unseemly and unbearable; his actions unchaste and unaccountable; his manners uncivil, uncourteous and undignified; his words unjust, unkind and unclean; his character unruly and unreasonable; his spirit undevout, unbelieving and unconverted; his mind unbalanced, his life unhappy, the entire man undone, and his soul

UNSAVED.



“PINCHING TIMES.”

Vice.

A vice is an instrument used to gripe something, to hold it fast.

To gripe is to catch, to clutch, to seize, to pinch, to distress.

The vice of drunkenness has its gripe on many a man, and many a home. Over and over again some unfortunate who has been caught in the snare of drink, is alternately in the clutches of the saloon-keeper, or the gripe of the pawnbroker. He is pinched and distressed by their exactions, feels daily the pangs of poverty, and learns by bitter experience the evils of the vice of drunkenness. His own **appetite** and his neighbor's **avarice**, are always ready to give him another pinch.

A vice is a defect, a blemish, an immorality. If a person is given to drinking, his character and his clothes soon give evidence of defects and blemishes, and advertise the vices he is guilty of. A vice has jaws, and in these it can crush whatever comes between.

The vice of drunkenness has this same power, and in its awful jaws many hearts have been crushed and broken.

D

VILE VIL.

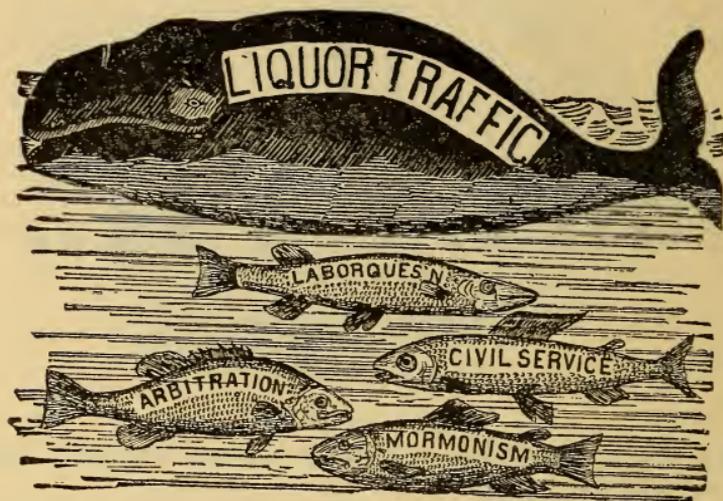
THE SALOON TRINITY.

Vile.

The word vile indicates something impure, depraved, low and vulgar, and the atmosphere of a saloon reeks with smells, words and actions that justify all of the definitions given.

The stale smell of a beer-drinker's breath is one of the most disgusting of all unpleasant odors. Much of the language of the saloon is equally impure, and the attitudes of a drunken man are usually uncouth, vulgar, disgusting.

Transpose "e," the last letter of the word, to the beginning and you have the word evil. Prefix the letter "d" and you have the name of the presiding deity—the chief evil spirit that presides over all the spirits, both liquid and human, that abide in the saloon. If you wish to flee from the evil one, flee from the saloon. Do not get caught in his wiles. "Resist the" vile, evil "Devil, and he will flee from you."



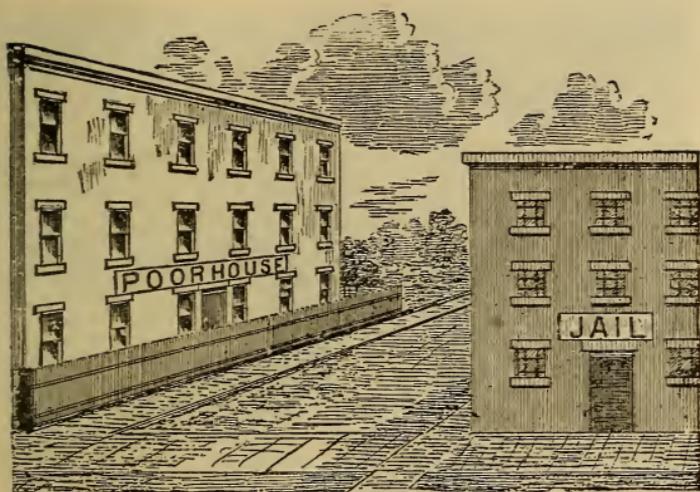
NOT YET CAUGHT.

Whis-key.

The word whiskey is a corruption of the Irish word *usquebaugh*, meaning (strange inconsistency) "water of life"; "fire of death" would be a much more appropriate term. Abundant medical evidence exists that whiskey burns the stomach and brain, and it is a well-established fact, that more deaths are caused by drunkenness than by the small-pox.

The name and the liquor both originated in **Ire-land**, and it is natural that the liquor should make the users cross and angry.

This key has fastened more and heavier chains on the Irish people, than all the "absenteeism" of which they complain. Boycott the whis-key and half of their troubles would cease, and the other half would be much more easily endured. Whis-**key** is the **key** that keeps most men in jail, and it unlocks fountains of tears in thousands of otherwise happy homes.



FILLED WITH THOSE WHO GET "FULL."

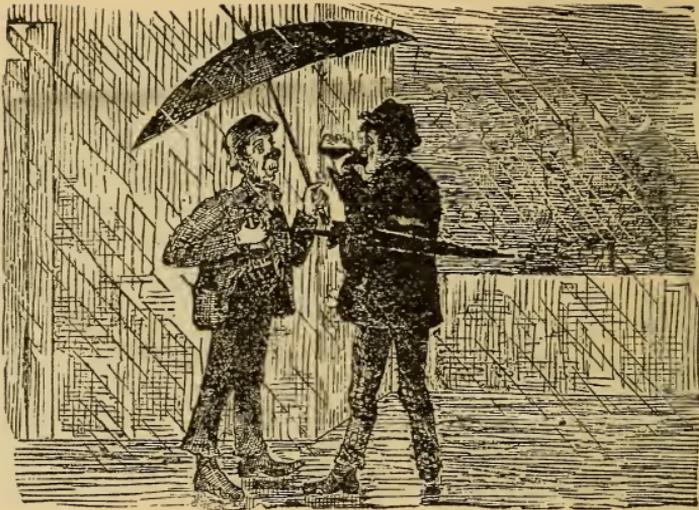
Uuine.

Wine is the juice of the vine or grape, and in some languages the words vine and wine are interchangeable.

"Wine is a mocker," an impostor, a scoffer. One who deceives or ridicules is also styled a mocker.

Many wines are described as sweet, but the effects produced by their use, and the companionships indulged in while under their influence, are oftentimes the opposite of sweet. If the word WINE had an initial "S" before it the appropriate companions of many drinkers would be partially indicated.

Wine is an impostor, palming itself off as a friend when it steals away one's brains. Wine promises pleasure, but deceives by concealing the headaches, the reproaches, the dishonors that follow its use. It ridicules sobriety and virtue, and makes those that use it ridiculous in speech and action.



WET WEATHER.

Xtra-Dry.

Some brands of champagne, that are particularly free from either sweetness or acidity, are designated as extra dry.

The Bible says that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven. That "other place," where drunkards go, is represented as so dry that Dives could not obtain a drop of water to cool his parched tongue.

The sign XX means that the ale, or beer, or whiskey is the best, that it is doubly strong, and will down the strongest and the bravest and the best that dare to use it.

One of the meanings that should attach to the XX (two crosses), is that the liquor will make those who drink it twice as cross and disagreeable as they are naturally. In the "good time coming," it is expected that the liquor traffic will be all **dried up**. O blessed *drought*, draw near.



A YEAST MANUFACTURER.

Yeast.

The froth or scum that rises to the top when beer is undergoing the process of fermentation or **decay** is called yeast.

It represents most fittingly the value of the thoughts that are uppermost in the minds of habitual and excessive users of beer.

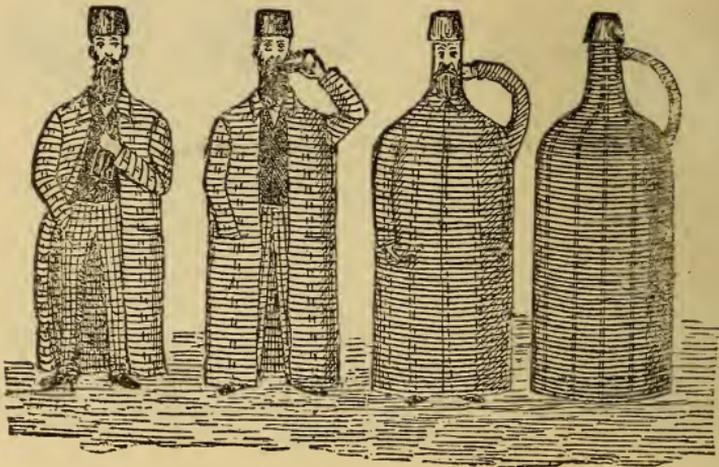
Empty wit, vamping eloquence, absurd reasonings and stale smells can be perceived in any saloon.

The scum of any liquid is usually vile and worthless, and the scum and offscouring among the population of all large cities are manufactured most largely by, and kept in their dreadful condition through, intoxicating drinks.

In view of these facts, to whom, and where shall we turn for deliverance?

Let us turn to the **east**, to Him whose star was seen in the **east**, and through repentance and faith we shall be able to say:

As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Ps. 103:12.



EVOLUTION.

Zany.

A zany is one who in gesture or posture, assumes or acts the part of a clown, a buffoon or a fool.

Any one who acts absurdly, or pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom, is said to be a zany.

Under these definitions, who so completely fills the position of a zany as a drunken man? He not only personates, but actually transforms himself into a buffoon, and his conduct is in every way consistent with the character, and opposed to reason, wisdom, judgment.

Of course he did not intend to become a drunkard; he thought he could always drink with moderation.

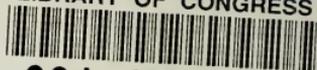
Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. 26: 12.

&c.

And so the tale runs on, and many volumes could not portray all the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks.



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