THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

CAUSE OF POVERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN

It is Due More to Drink Than to Any Other Cause.

SOME VERY SUGGESTIVE FIGURES

Results of an Inquiry Into the Condition of the Working Classes in the Mother Country -- Pauperism Is Decreasing and Temperance Is Increasing but Still the Great Stumbling Block Is the Omnipresent Publie House.

Last summer while I was in Europe writes William E. Curtis in the Chico. go Hecord, I received a letter from Mr George B. Bryan, of Chicago, asking me to secure information that would enable a comparison to be made between the pauperism of free trade England and protected America, and I spent considerable time in securing statistics and obtaining the opinions of men whose knowledge and experience authorized them to speak upon this subject. I did not go to the politicians, but to the philanthropists, and to the leaders of the labor unions. The almost invariable answer to the question was that pauperism in Great Britain was due to drink rather than to low wages or any other cause. John Burns, Keir Hardie and other labor agitators were quite as positive as the officials of the temperance and benevalent so-cieties, and the universal testimony was that there was enough labor offered and sufficient wages paid by the industries of Great Britain to afford every member of the population a good living if they would expend their money for the necessaries of life instead of in its vices. Of course a great many people, infirm of mind and body, are a charge upon the public, but these are only a small percentage of the great total requiring relief from poverty and distress.

SOME COMPARISONS.

John Burns, who is, perhaps, the best authority upon such subjects among all the labor leaders of Europe, told me that while the average wages of all the working people in Great Britain was only about two-fifths of the average paid in the United States, and the difference in the cost of living was about the same, the amount of money spent for liquor was very much larger. Meats and some other forms of food are more expensive in Great Britain than in the United States, but rents are cheaper, and the working people are not accustomed to such a lavish dict us those of the same class in the United States. The same quality of wearing appaid sells for about the same price in both countries, except the finer fabrics, which are much higher on this side of the water because of the duties imposed by our tariff laws. Lut the American workman and his wife and daugliters would not be willing to wear the garments that are commonly worn by the labering classes of Great Britain, Nor will they live in the same way, porting them has been \$2,122,600 a year, The standard of living and the standard of morals, comforts, culture and intelligence are much higher here than in England. There is a higher degree of self-respect and ambition.

fifths live in either one or two rooms.

intelligent, less tidy and less ambitious than those of the United States?" "Drink," he again claculated. "What is the greatest incentive to erime and vice among the working cople's "Drink."

"Is there any hope for the eleva-tion of the working classes of your country to the same standard as those in the United States?" I asked. Not as long as there is a public house at every cross-roads in Great Britain," he replied.

"The liberal exise law is the parent of pauperism in Great Britain," said Dr. Joseph Parker. "Free trade and axes have nothing to do with it. Taxes are high, of course, and many people complain of them, but no man can justily object to paying 1 per cent, or 5 per cent, or 10 per cent, of his carnings to the support of the government so long as he spends 20 per cent, for liguor.

LIQUOR STATISTICS.

In 1870 the consumption of beer in England averaged 27,09 gallons per capita. In 1896 the average was 29,65 gallons. In 1870 the annual average onsumption of spirituous liquors wer? 1.01 gallons per capita. In 1896 it was little less than one gallon per capita. There are in Great Britain today 8.-785 breweries, 177 distilleries, 249 roctiflers and 12,660 "victualers" who are subject. licensed to sell all kinds of drinks, in addition to these there are 16,108 places licensed to sell mait liquors only, a total of 28,768 saloons for a population of 29,500,000. But that does not compare with the number in the United States. Last year the number of saloons licensed to sell liquors by retail in this country was 204,294, and to sell malt liquors 10,002 saloons to a population of about 3,500,000. In Chicago there are 14,490 persons licensed by the government to sell liquor. While our this country than in Great Britain.

PAUPERISM DECREASING.

Pauperism is door using in England This is due to education and benevol-ence, to free schools, free laundries, free baths, improved tenement houses and other enterprises for the betterment of the condition of the working Display

In 1849, when the census of Great Britain showed a population of 27.669, 574 souls, there were 954,419 paupersmore than one to every twenty-eight of the population. In 1863, the high tide of British poverty, there were L 142.624 paupens to a population of 29,-In 1880, when the population increased to 34,500,000, the paupers were reduced to 500,000, and ever since then population has been going up and sons in the united kingdom, 783,554

support In Lombon in 1875, with a population of 2,898,556, there were 108,829 puppers. In 1896, in a population of 4,549,160, there were 113,642 persons dependent upor the public for support. The average number of paupers in the city of London for the last twenty years has been 102.723, and the average cost of sun-TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

Robert Rea, secretary of the National Temperance league of Great Britain, those who are physically weak to the in answer to my questions said: recent census of England shows far as the general condition of Great that 870 families live in single rooms idritain is concerned, we are no doubt the use of stimulants. There is without windows, and that of a total making gradual improvement. As the great deal more drinking among wom without windows, and that of a total moral sentiment of the community ad-of \$74,000 families of two persons or vances and education teaches the peo-states. In our country women go about not, however, be taken to mean about not, however, be taken to mean about not, however, be taken to mean about not how the number of paupers. ple that they are better off without openly into the saloons as men do and an increase in the number of paupers. drink there is less intemperance. It is call for drinks over the bar. I under-386 live in three rooms, 65,759 in four very likely also that there is less exstand that is not customary in the rooms, 25,628 in five rooms, 25,673 in six ressive drinking than formerly: there United States, rooms, 15.152 in seven rooms, 13.073 in are fewer cases of alcoholism in the eight rooms, 9,569 in nine rooms, 7,363 hospitals. Drunken men are not so BRITAIN'S GROG BILL. in ten rooms, 14.395 in houses having frequently seen in the streets, and in "The average individual consumption in 1881 was 27.97 gallons of beer The same statistics show that nearly stops short of inclutation. It is not per capita, .45 gallons of wine and good form for a gentleman to get drank any more. Years ago it was not 1,06 gallons of spirits. In 1884, which was a bad year for trade, the con-

Sunday School Lesson for November 21.

THE CHRISTIAN ARMOR.

Eph. VI, 11-20.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.-The Christian life is one of perpetual conflict. Whatever may be the excellence of his character or the purity of his motives the disciple will see an error of the second be the excellence of his character or the purity of his motives the disciple will be constantly exposed to the temptation, To resist and overcome is the one condition of personal integrity and of final that he should be constantly prepared for any danger. Not the least of all the at-

tractive features of sacred Scriptures is this, that again and again, instruction is given in language that none can misunderstand, suited to every emergency of the religious life. Uttered by men of large experience in the world's affairs, who were also illumined and guided by the Holy Spirit, these advices merit the mest studious considerations of all who would live rightmarky. If any one wor would live righteously. If any one goes astray it will not be for lack of warning. Today we shall learn from Paul on this

STRENGTH-Webeginwith a command. (Verse 10). The apostle lays upon his hearers an obligation. It is not morely their privilege, but their daty to be strong, Weakness courts attack and prepares for defeat. But the strength is not that of resolution alone, such as the Philistines urged (I Sam. iv., 9), and David commanifed (I Kings if, 3), although that is not to be despised, but desired, (Isa, xxxv, 4). There is a strength greater than that of the most resolute will, which is derived from God. Paul urged Timdrink bill is smaller in proportion, the othy to seek it (II Tim, ii, i), and de-number of saloons is much larger in clared that he himself had been thus this country than in Great Britain. had been by this strength enabled to do di things. (Phil. iv, 13). He even affirms hat this imparted strength is obtained

when he realized his weakness. (II Cor, all, 9-10). What folly then for any folsii, 9-10). ower of Christ to remain in an enfectied ondition, unprepared for a struggle. ENEMY .- There are some who profes

o believe that there is no personal devil, dthough the Scriptures assume his exstence and describe his character and stends and describe his character and work. He is represented as a ferecious beast, moving among men for their de-struction (I Peter v. 8), as even attempt-ing to seduce the Lord Jeaus. (Matt. iv. b. 8t. Paul would have his heavers know that this enemy of human kind is cunaing (Gen. iii, b, and that they must be able to withstand his wiles. (Verse 1), furthermore, this arch fiend has many subordinates in league with him, con-cituting a kingdom of darkness (verse pauperism has been going down, until, in 1828, out of a total of 39,465,720 per-sons in the united kingdom, 783,554 with flesh and blocd, that is, embodied were dependent upon the public for and visible spirits, but with unseen forces that may without warning precipitate their destructive influence. This fact

markes Divine strength essential.

ASSAULT .- The apostle now passes over into figurative language, using mili-tary terms to convey his meaning. He speaks of an evil day (verse 13), a time

unosual prosperity in Great Britian during the last few years.

"It is also true that as more wom en enter the ranks of wage-earner inclination to fortify themselve against the strain of bodily labor by

ery person has experiences of this sort. Perhaps for many days nothing occurs to awaken any apprehensions of trouble. when, suddenly, without a moment's warning, tremendous forces for evil are reward (Rev. xxi., 7). Wisdom dictates hurled against the man. How many have gone down under such onsets of the ad-versary. Paul would have the Christian onstantly ready for these occasions. Although strong in the power of God, as previously advised, he should have an armor, that which placed upon the exterior of the person, will be a complete protec-tion. The strong man armed may stand in the fight, and at the end may win, (Rom. vili, 57).

DEFENSE-The armor is next described in its various parts, first those things used n defense. (Verses 14, 15, 16). An ancient oldier was before the apostle's mind as turned outward!

he wrote: The girdle about the loins-a support to the body, a fastcher for the garments, a pocket for useful articles-must be of truth. (I Peter 1, 13). Rightcourness, an habitual and conscientious obedience to the commands of God, should which the darts of the enemy, though dipped in fire, will strike in value. By this is meant a firm reliance on the power, truth, mercy and goodness of God. (Heb, xi, 53). Man's deferse against cvil powers is not in himself-it is in that which God supplies, with which he may be clothed as a soldier is clad in armor.

not enough to stand against enemies

is not enough to stand against enemies that attack him. He must assume the offensive. There are fores to be met and conquered for the Lord. to be put to flight or to death, even as David scattered the Philistines and slow Goliath. G Sam, will, 5). Fault reckoned himself a fighter of this sort. (I Tim. w. 7). But in this encounter the weapons must not be catrust but spiritual. (II Cor. x, 4). The sword of God (verse 17), which Christ wilderness. the conflict with Satan in the wilderness, (Matt. iv, 10. Whose keen edge will do splendid execution in the hand of a true disciple, (Hob. IV, 12). No other weapon is needed. But, he who bears this, must remember the vulnerable part in als own head, and that must be protected by the belmet of salvation. (I These v. 5). Not human learning, although that is not to be despliced, but the hope of deliverance from the dominion and consequences of

PRAYER .- Do personal prowess and thorough equipment make a Christian Cor. H, 10.

31		Pet
1	Population	:30
1-1	Value of property	200
8	Foreign trade	-69
	Exports	70
10	Money spent for liquor	:20
18	Expenses of pauperism	47
81	Insanity	114
a	Suicide	88
1-	"The expenditure for usur	herb

perism

His aid in the conflict. (Verse 18). That spiendid officer, General Havelock, went all through the Sepoy rebellion, trusting not in the discipline and bravery of Eng-lish troops, but in Jehovah, whom he sought in prayer before and after battle and "Havelock's saints," as they are called, were invincible. So General Wash ington kneeding at Valley Forge, appealed to the God of battles who gave him the victory. If great men felt the need of Divine assistance and sought it in their military movements how much more ought ordinary mortals to pray in times of spiritual distress, when strength avails less, and foes are mightier. (1 Tim, ii, 8). "Praying always with all prayer and sup-plication in the Spirit and watching thereunto." The heart uplifted, the eyes

ALTRUISM-Let no one infer from what has thus far been written that he may be exclusively concerned for his personal safety and triumph. The Gospel comes to no man with a message of selfishness. obschience to the commands of God, should be the breassplate, defending against wounds in the day of conflict. (Isa, Iix, T). To stand the ground in slippery places the feet must be shod with the preparation (specially adapted to such needs) of the gospel. (Deut, xxxiii, 25). Borne upon the arm there must be that ample shield of failt (I John v, 4), against which the darts of the cremy. though Ingion restores man to man as well as to God. (James I, 27). Hence, while beset by enemies and contending against them and praying for himself, a Christian man must remember others who may also need assistance. (Verse 18). Faul therefore re-quests the prayers of the Epherians from the the maximum balts and (verse 19), that he may speak boldly and be successful in his ministry, and urges this on the ground that he is a prisoner at Rome (verse 29) and requires Divine grace for his support. As in the army the private guards, the officers, so the hum-blest Christian, however greatly troubled dould not forget to pray for his pastor OFFENSE.-But the Christian must not lit is not a personal but a general victory limit himself to defensive warfare. It that we ought to desire not for ourselves alone, but for the whole church.

> shield and drawn sword to meet him, Still, he relies not on strength, or armor, or weapon, but on the living God, whose a vast hest, battling for the right for whose success he carnestly prays. Not one of the Practorian guards, the flower of Roman army, deserved half the admir-ation that must be given to this man of God, enlisted in the holy war, Such an one shall overcome in the struggle with sin

and his triumph shall be glorious. (II

of the most favorable symptoms is the large decrease in the number of police tvials for drunkenness, which in 1875 were 196,544, and in 1896 179,723."

Perforations for Pain.

Tommy had been suffering from a lame back for a day or two and his mother ought a porous plaster for the same and propared to adjust it. As the eyes of little Mabel fell upon the punctured square she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, what are all the holes far?



Stricken to the Bed and upon the Verge of Insanity-She Finds a Remedy when Hope had Almost Fled-The Best Physicians Failed to do Anything for Her.

From the Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.

From the Ilhacan, Ilhaca, N. Y. Miss Hattie King, of 94 Humboldt Street, Ithaca, N. Y., who was recently so ill that little hope was entertained of her recovery, has entirely regained her health. Her case is one of unusual interest. Following is sub-stantially the language of her stepfather, the mother, in speaking to a reporter of the *Ithacan:* Miss Hattie King, of 94 Humboldt Street, "Another bad symptom was a cough, which was so unremitting that it was the general opinion of our friends that she was consump-tive. She lost flesh rapidly. Sometimes she would be confined to the bed for two or these weeks, then be around again, but only to suffer a relapse. "She was not only a physical wreck, but her mind was affected, and at times she bad or mealization of what she was doing. We its yeard, in fact, a complete mental overthrow

<image>



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An Instructive and Profitable Contest.

What you are to do is to supply letters of the siphabet in the places of stars in the list of words given so as to make words that are adapted to the description given at the right of each set of missing letters are to make words that are adapted to the description given at the right of each set of missing letters are to make words that are adapted to the description. So is not only equip a many letters at the right of the description of the stars are to make words that are adapted to the description given at the right of the description of the stars are to make a many words as the stars. For example, we will tell you that the full answer of No. 1 is PENNBY, VARIA, because at other than F, N, V, N, A, can be supplied to make the same of a fraction, and in this instance, fight you a fig. We will meliou that the ist wo letters in the list of a readdent, and in this instance, fight

If at First You Don't Succeed, Try Again.

Bear in mind, you are to receive \$100.00 in each and a \$50.00 Guarantee Wateh and Chain if you write full list of answers, or you will receive the \$50.00 Watch and Chain (without the each) if you send at least in correct words.

1. PANASALAAAIAState in the 9. alaaaaa aaaaaay V The name of a man noted for ;

in-this is the safety.

Of the remaining 338,441 families, 143,eleven from fiftcen rooms, and so en. 12 per cent, of the entire population of Great Britain is living with more than two persons in a room, the actual fig- considered disreputable for a guest at ures being 3.263,044. Of the population a dinner party to roll off his chair un-of London 820.152 are living with more der the table. Such a thing today than two persons in a room.

This extraordinary condition is due more to tradition and custom than to there has been a vast advance in the the tariff. It is an almost universal number of total absininers. It was rule in Great Britain for children not only to follow the trades of their parents, not to accept the same wages, live in the same rooms and in the same the united kingdom. way, Dr. Joseph Parker told me that he knew of members of his church- amount of beer and liquors consumed the famous City Temple-and they were Christian people, who live five in from excise and license. We consum-

a room. In London 1.16 per c+nt. of cd in 1893 31.594.359 barrels of beer, in the population lives four in a room.

DRINK THE CAUSE.

Trade unions, technical schools and of spirits. We consumed in 1893 14,164,benevolent societies have done much 209 gallons of wine, in 1895-14,635,5cs galto elevate the condition of the lubor. long of wine ing population, but it is still much lower than in the United States and norry 6 per cent, in the quantity in many places descends to degradaland.

"Drink." was his laconic reply.

classes?' "Drink," he said again.

gallons of wine and .97 gallons of spirits per capita. In 1885, which was prosperous, the consumption was 29.-65 gallons of beer, .37 gallons of wine would appall polite people. "Those who keep the statistics claim and 1.00 gallons of spirits per capita, which shows that there has been an 6,000,000 a few years ago and is now 7,000,000, and some sny 8,000,000, among increase in the consumption of beer and a decrease in that of stronger a population of 39,000,000 or 40,000,000 in liquors.

"In 1884 the liquor bill of Great Britain amounted to \$693, 689, 140 or \$17.-87 per capita. Of this \$428,563,735 was in Great Britain and in the revenue spent for beer. In 1895 there was an increase of \$15,000,000, which brought 1850 31,745,462 barrels of beer, in 1895 the total up to \$712,074,050, or an aver-32,225,743 barrels of beer. We consum- age of \$18,18 per capita.

sumption was 29,47 gallons of beer, .36

ed in the year 1893 39,082,763 gallons "There has been a decrease in the number of breweries in Great Britian from 15,774 in 1881 to 8,785 in 1886. but that is due to the consolidation "in 1886 there was an increase of of business in the control of large com-

panies. During the same time there consumed. At the same time it should has been an increase in the manufaction. I asked John Burns what was said that the consumption of liquor ture of beer from 27,141,466 barrels in the greatest cause of poverty in Eng- has not been more rapid that the in- 1881 to 33,826,354 barrels in 1896. There crease in population. While there is has also been a decrease in the numreason to believe that drunkenness is ber of licenses granted, which is due "What is the greatest obstacle to on the decline, and the number of to the tendency to shut up small shops the advancement of the working tectetalers is gradually growing, times and increase the trade of the larger

prosperity in trade and industry ones enable and induce people who are in "The temperance statisticians figure that since 1860 there has been the fol-"What is the reason that the works the babit of drinking to spend more ing classes of Great Britain are less a every in that way, and we have had lowing increase in Great Britian:

There has actually been a large "I know." Interlected Tommy, "They' crease, but there is more liberality than for lettin' the pain out."-Richmond Disthere used to be in their relief. One patch.



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Spruca stract.

2. ☆E☆☆E☆☆E☆ United States. 10. L + N + + L + dent. He was assadinated 3. CANAIANATI Aplace in the United States. 11. JAPAN Name of a distant Country. 4. BAATAN Another place'in the United 12. CHI & WName of another distant Country. 5. A + + + + A A well known Country, full of patriotism. A noted army 13. W☆☆☆I☆GT☆Ngeneral of about s century ago. 6. # # # # ON A large river in America. C ☆ ☆ ☆ AG ☆ ^A place thousands of Illinois people call their home. 14. Co F o EE A popular kind of drinh. 8. \$\phi \phi \phi \phi \phi \phi \phi \D A popular monthly publication invited in N.Y. City. 15. \$\phi A \phi ER Another popular drink

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