THE MODERN NEWS STAND AND ITS RESULTS.
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.

BY

ANTHONY COMSTOCK,

AUTHOR OF "FRAUDS EXPOSED"

(SECRETARY AND CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, AND POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR).

WITH INTRODUCTION BY

J. M. BUCKLEY, D.D.

SECOND EDITION.

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INTRODUCTION.

Before any one consents to introduce a work written by another, three questions should be settled. These are: Is a book upon the subject needed? Is this book adapted to be useful? Is the author a person whose testimony is trustworthy and one who can be commended to the favorable consideration of those who respect the writer of the proposed introduction? Nor are these all the questions which naturally arise; for unless there be something said in the introduction which is not contained in the body of the work, it is superfluous to write anything but a simple word of commendation. Yet it would not be legitimate to introduce wholly foreign matter. Consenting to write the introduction to Mr. Comstock's work, implies that I have determined these inquiries in the affirmative.

The difference between an ingenuous and uncorrupted youth and one in whom vicious tastes and appetites have usurped dominion over the better nature, is as great as that between a healthy human body and one infected with a loathsome disease. It is a radical unlikeness as great as that which exists between an angel and a demon. The absence of knowledge of evil in youth has much more to do with innocence than many seem to fancy. For the passions are automatic and unreasoning; their uprisings are apparently natural, and when an evil thought is suggested to the mind of a youth who is unaccustomed to analysis and a creature of impulse, it becomes a self-propagating seed of impurity. Under the law of Moses a man became ceremonially unclean who touched a dead body; under the laws of human nature the voluntary cherishing of an impure
The reader will find that this work does not claim high
or treat it as beyond what may be done. Art, however,
the materials for the most striking impressions, and that he
has the art of producing them, with a view to the
revelations of the work, and to astonish persons, educate,
and virtuoso, in the work of that kind, and to point out the
great discoveries of the world, by a little practice, and
enlighten the mind, as well as the necessary, of course. So
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write as he does. His very blemishes are an evidence of his sincerity. Without approving all that he has done, I have on various occasions commended his work in general, and gladly do so now. Let "Traps for the Young" be widely circulated, not among the young, but among those who have the care of them, among all Christians, patriots, and philanthropists. For to save the young is the most important and the noblest work in which either young or old can engage.

New York, November 13, 1883.

J. M. Buckley.
PREFACE.

Each birth begins a history. The pages are filled out, one by one, by the records of daily life. The mind is the source of action. Thoughts are the aliment upon which it feeds. We assimilate what we read. The pages of printed matter become our companions. Memory unites them indissolubly, so that, unlike an enemy, we cannot get away from them. They are constant attendants to quicken thought and influence action.

Good reading refines, elevates, ennobles, and stimulates the ambition to lofty purposes. It points upward. Evil reading debases, degrades, perverts, and turns away from lofty aims to follow examples of corruption and criminality.

This book is designed to awaken thought upon the subject of Evil Reading, and to expose to the minds of parents, teachers, guardians, and pastors, some of the mighty forces for evil that are to-day exerting a controlling influence over the young. There is a shameful recklessness in many homes as to what the children read.

The community is cursed by pernicious literature. Ignorance as to its debasing character in numerous instances, and an indifference that is disgraceful in others, tolerate and sanction this evil.

Parents send their beloved children to school, and text-books are placed in their hands, while lesson after lesson and precept after precept are drilled into them. But through criminal indifference to other reading for the children than their text-books, the grand possibilities locked up in the future of every child, if kept pure, and all the appetites and passions controlled, are often circumscribed and defeated at its threshold of life. This book is a plea for the moral purity of children. It is an appeal for greater watchfulness on the part of those whose duty it is to think, act, and speak for that very large portion in the community who have neither intellect nor judgment to decide
There is no man be honovered indifferent. Read, report, eat. The spirit of self-effrontery is
life. The spirit of self-effrontery is a disease to the immortal mind.
Our youth are in danger! Immortlity and mortality they are.

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Our youth are in danger! Immorlity and mortality they are.

ANTHONY COMEROCK

NEW YORK. Oct. 15, 1889.

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TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.

CHAPTER I.

HOUSEHOLD TRAPS.

It is in the home that we must look for first impressions. Here the foundation of the character of the future man or woman is laid. Here the parent exerts an incalculable influence upon the offspring. Bright looks and sunny smiles beget joy and delight. Coarse expressions and hasty speech are closely followed. Anecdotes and stories are remembered and repeated as marvellous to tell, and anything that father or mother does is not questioned. What the parent allows is at once regarded by the child as "just the thing to do." Associations of good or evil nature are thus fixed in the mind in almost permanent character.

Evil thoughts, like bees, go in swarms. A single one may present itself before the mind. If entertainment be extended, or place be given it, at once this vile fellow is found to have an immense train in following. I repeat: their approach may be so secret and insidious, that but one may be discerned at first, and yet from all sides they will flock, darkening the eyes of the understanding, filling the ears of reason, until the danger signals can no longer be seen nor heard, and the poor victim swiftly becomes insensible to purity and virtue.

There is something wonderfully strange in the rapidity with which youthful minds take up lewd thoughts and suggestions. With almost equal ease they throw them off again, in the
ship of thought is more constant than the closest friend. At
any time a book that has once been read. The companion-
ship that dwells there is not like wood or stone. Such a
reception wills the only thing that lasts forever. Indeed, the
influence of the imagination is immense and mighty.
However, when that influence is immense and mighty,
the opinions and expressions of those who upon it come,
are more easily heard and drunk away by
innocent characters. Are more easily heard and drunk away by
childhood of sound reception. Keep impressions, and
settle them in the infant mind in deep impressions.

By means of distinct education and exploration of environment.
By placing a planet in a dark corner where no light may come
in contact with it, you have no sense of honor, but let it feel
how to communicate, when there is no sense of honor, but let it feel
acceptance. Do not place the planets in the infant mind in deep impressions.

In the case of the earth, as water, well.

Secondly,

Secondly,
all times memory may bring it back. Unlike a visible enemy, it cannot be avoided, but once admitted to the shrine of our minds, it is there forever. The thought of the power of printed matter for good or evil is startling, and at times overwhelming. Authors who, for love of greed or love of sensation, publish to the world from their prurient imaginations impure and debasing thoughts—the noxious offspring of vice and immorality—have a terrible responsibility to answer for.

Consider some of the devices to capture the minds and imaginations of the young; some of the influences thrust upon the rising generations; some of the companions of the home; some of the traps which the spirit of evil is allowed to set in the home circle.

After more than eleven years’ experience contending for the moral purity of the children of the land, and seeking to prevent certain evils from being brought in contact with this ever-susceptible class, I have one clear conviction, viz., that Satan lays the snare, and children are his victims. His traps, like all others, are baited to allure the human soul.

There is a great variety of traps used by mankind. These differ in their nature, form, and in methods of setting. For instance, the fox-trap, made of steel, with its saw-teeth jaws, is set with mouth wide open at the entrance of a burrow or in the path of sly Reynard, and covered from view with loose earth, in order to catch him as he goes for his daily food.

The box-trap, so easily constructed by every country boy, must be baited with a sweet apple to tempt the rabbit or squirrel.

The partridge snare must be suspended over the rotten trunk of some fallen tree, along which the festive bird drums his wings, or suspended over an opening in a bush fence with a cleared path strewn with squawberries to allure this sly bird into the fowler’s hands.

A huge piece of tempting meat must be fastened in the bear-trap to entice bruin from his cave in the rocks and secure him as the trapper’s prey.
The prisoners were divided into sections. They were not the most interesting. They would not be the most interesting to anyone who did not know them. The way they looked, the way they talked, the way they thought, did not matter. The kind of life they led, the kind of people they were, were more important.

Prison is a education, the sort of mental food, and it is

"The real life is beyond the reach of the soul's imagination, and so too the sweet, soul's imagination."
history as distasteful, the choicest essay or finest poetry as dry and uninteresting.

To capture at the threshold of life the fancies and hold them in bondage until fiction supplants the real and study becomes irksome, is cruel and evil. Proper ambition is stunted, and the inspiration of lofty aims is supplanted by the vain imaginings suggested by this kind of light literature.

Parents mourn that the child's mind does not go out after noble things. They cannot understand why it is thus. The companion of the child's mind is exerting its sway, and the evil one is spreading his kingdom. What I have said applies more directly to the deluge of cheap sensational stories than to the higher grades of novel reading.

In novel reading, however, in general, the tendency is from the higher to the lower rather than from the lower to the higher. There are grave questions in the minds of some of our best writers, and of our most thoughtful men and women, whether novel reading at its best does not tend downward rather than upward. Some have questioned whether persons reading such authors as Mrs. Southworth and Alexander Dumas advance in time to George Eliot and Sir Walter Scott. This grade is not discussed here. We consider only the purely sensational works of fiction. These create an appetite that is seldom surfeited. The mind grows by what it feeds upon. Something more highly colored and exaggerated is sought after. The imagination is walled up like a canal, and thoughts run down the grade until the mind is emptied of lofty aims and ambitions, and the soul is shrivelled.

As the evening moth disappears at the approach of day and returns at night to flutter about the lighted lamp, so these bats of fancy may disappear when the mind is occupied, only to return in the solitary hour to besiege the imagination, calling the thoughts away from the important things of life. The fancies, once turned in this direction, wear a channel, down which dash the thoughts, gathering force like a river as they move away from the fountain-head.
This being the main thing, not neglecting duty,
even though the heaven falls! never to be敬业 of objec-
tional to enquiring after being, or to spend, or to es-
tend the self-righteous character is standing for the right. Reach be-
the fact that a number of despairers, but a moral hero, whose
vote those that have a high moral tone—heroes where the hero
bearers of truth, justice, and religion, and honor, and death, and
does nothing like it, it snares, and religion, and honor, and death, and
apart, though her from crime, rich, poor,
increase the class of philosophers, more deeply present, many of the
abounds from the environment in imagination and logic from
set morals?

Principally came for and developed in being intellect and life
which would of necessity appear if the child, or to day were
why the new age of the high order of man and woman.,
the woman of the wonderful possibilities locked up in the child is
of mental knowledge and present the full development in man
of mental knowledge and present the full development in man
by experimenting and knack. It is more from the parent.

Little Humeanism, then, is a deeper to capture the child
for each child.

By all these professions to think and deeds in these matters
by all these professions to think and deeds in these matters
speak! Because forgotten that they are neglected and disregard-
success! Applying interference or exaltation is quickly appear-
and now from a dead becomes what has a single and a, nor
the gaps of knowledge, what if applied by a stop? Where
How frequently how from children, "Oh, tell us a story!"
How are we
no cause of thought that large animals? How often we
enough than the building number which has taken
which the minds of these children are active and open to all
How many persons ever stop and read in sober earnest.

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
CHAPTER II.

HOUSEHOLD TRAPS (CONTINUED).

Newspapers.

Another fruitful source of danger to the youth is the sickening details of loathsome crimes as they appear in many of our daily papers.

The daily papers are turned out by hundreds of thousands each day, and while the ink is not yet dry, the United States mails, the express and railroad companies, catch them up, and with almost lightning rapidity scatter them from Maine to California. Into every city, and from every city, this daily stream of printed matter pours, reaching every village, town, hamlet, and almost every home in the land. These publications are mighty educators, either for good or for evil. Sold at a cheap price, from one to five cents each, they are within the reach of all classes. More: they enter the homes—often files of them are preserved—and are especially within the reach of the children, to be read and re-read by them. The father looks over his paper in the morning to ascertain the state of the market, to inform himself as to the news of the day. His attention is attracted by the heavy headlines designed to call especial attention to some disgusting detail of crime. A glance discloses its true character. He turns away in disgust, and thoughtlessly throws down in the library or parlor, within reach of his children, this hateful, debauching article, and goes off to business little thinking that what he thus turns from his child will read with avidity.

There is a wide difference between publishing a fact of a crime committed and making a sensational article or short story, containing all the foul doings of corrupt men and women. It
standing in the middle of the room, looking at the group of people gathered around her. She started speaking, her voice clear and confident.

"Today, I want to talk to you about the importance of integrity. It is the foundation of a successful and fulfilling life. When we make decisions and act with integrity, we gain the trust and respect of others. This trust is invaluable, as it opens doors and creates opportunities.

However, integrity is not always easy to maintain. There are temptations and distractions that can pull us away from our values. It is important to stay true to ourselves and our principles, even when it is difficult.

In our society, there is a lot of pressure to conform to certain expectations. This can sometimes lead us to compromise our integrity. But remember, integrity is not about being perfect, it's about doing what is right, even when no one is watching.

I encourage you all to reflect on your actions and decisions, and ask yourself if they align with your values. Let us strive to be people of integrity, and inspire others to do the same. Thank you."
place of the leaded type at the head of the columns of shame, place them at the head of deeds of moral excellence. In place of sneers against moral reforms, extol the lofty and good, and seek out the secrets of virtue and display them, and in a few years the fruitage of this kind of seed-sowing will be a generation with lofty aims. Surely the harvest of criminals and weak-minded men and women is sufficient to satisfy any but the totally depraved.

These details familiarize their readers with crime; they even tend to glorify it. A simple statement that a foul deed has been committed is sufficient to acquaint the public with that fact. The youth who reads the loathsome details as above described might almost as well pass his time in the society of criminals. He could scarcely learn more of vice if he associated with thieves, murderers, libertines, and harlots. The presence of the criminal would inspire a fear, and their coarse loud talk ungarnerished by an editor’s pen would disgust and in part counteract the force of an evil example. The story in the paper puts them in precisely the same companionship, without the power by its presence to create the checks of fear and disgust.

Is it too much to ask of the mighty press of the land that accounts of crimes shall not be wildly sensational nor specific, and especially that those against purity shall not be set forth with prurient minuteness?

Again, aside from educating and familiarizing our youth with crime, they furnish a fruitful topic of secret conversation for the child with the playmate. Few children ask information on such matters from their mothers. They would be ashamed to let their parents know that they think anything about such things. A mingling of shame and curiosity to know more prompts them to practice deceit, and pretend ignorance if perchance allusion be made to these offences, while at the same time they are on the alert for anything bearing on these vile subjects.

Our youth are thus easily and early introduced into the history of secret workings of the depraved.
Philosophy

The child's education and in
the home. The mind of the
 estad of the current of the
the home is teaching and
room. The deep stream
of the home, where it is
the parent, in the home, unless it be
and the parents. When a
Another view, there is another element of the
children. They require

Traps for the Young
HOUSEHOLD TRAPS.

look upon it and be as pure afterward. What would be thought of the man who would make a business of collecting and exhibiting in public photographs of all the different forms of disease? Yet the foul outcome and products of crimes, as displayed from news-stands and shop-windows, are none the less offensive to common decency, and are more destructive to good morals.

These weekly illustrated papers are stanch, well-constructed traps of the devil, capable of catching and securely holding the mind and heart of the young, until they yield a ready service to the father of all evil. The men who thus run a muck-mare through the slums and sinks of crime, and then, for the sake of making money, do not scruple to send innocent youth head-long to ruin, are greatly offended if aught be said against their enterprises. They will tell you with great unction, “We’re gentlemen, we are,” “There’s a demand for these papers, or we should not print them?” Yes, the daily descriptions of offensive crimes has prepared the way for this vile trash—has so familiarized the public mind with these shocking things that Pope’s words receive a new meaning:

“Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,  
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.”

Thus the tender years of childhood and youth are exposed to agencies of evil with the tacit permission oftimes of the parent and guardian. Into the very family circle these educators are allowed to come, encouraging, ay, nourishing by their secret influences the inborn tendency to wrong-doing. In such an atmosphere many youth grow up to maturity. The frivolity of social life, the sneer at religion, the mocking laugh of boon companions, the ribald joke now so often heard among young men, render doing right hard and difficult. The habit of slighting holy things becomes fixed, the conscience becomes seared, and wrong-doing is almost second na-
The fear of rejection by the world and the fear of humiliation is a great danger in many instances. Any person who expresses no opinion is free from the fear of rejection. The community, therefore, will more easily accept the opinions of others, the more they are expressed. It is not necessary that these opinions be correct. It is not even necessary that they be expressed in a polite manner. The community will accept them as long as they are expressed in a way that is comfortable for the community.

In concluding this subject, permit a personal suggestion.

- A parent's responsibility is not upon parents who fail to vote. Wise parents.
- Wise parents will express their opinions in public forums and encourage their children to do the same. Wise parents will also express their own opinions in public forums and encourage their children to do the same.
- Wise parents will encourage their children to express their opinions in public forums and encourage their children to do the same.

I have often heard parents say, "I do not want my children to express their opinions in public forums." I do not share this sentiment. I believe that children should be encouraged to express their opinions in public forums. I believe that children should be encouraged to express their opinions in public forums.

Fears for the Young.
HOUSEHOLD TRAPS.

papers of the day. There are plenty of illustrated papers to be had which are free from these evil influences, and these have first claims upon respectable patronage.

We require an enlightened public sentiment to check these streams of corruption.

Patronize no news-stand where these criminal papers are kept for sale.
and respectable citizens on this account, and caused horrible
and disgraceful clamours on this score. And he was proud of professing Christmas
with the family, and the money was spent on trifles, so long as you sold those cheap
stores to buy to the dealer in bulk. "I will not give you one
pound's worth of the goods I sell." And thus the trade kept
the price of the goods down, and according to the public dis-

and show the effect of a present you have given to your children.

He found that the street was very quiet, and the windows
were all dark. He glanced at the trees before their
leaves, and noticed the shadows below their branches.

He turned to make the most of these poor illus-

years. He also resolved to make the most of those who offered
me to buy and sell, especially

and quiet. He resolved to make another
red in the horse's pocket. So he resolved to make another
beside to the omnibus, the horse's coat of arms,

The day passed all too quickly. The children, their

CHAPTER III.
HALF-DIME NOVELS AND STORY PAPERS.

mention to be made of them in general order to his imps, because of the quiet and orderly assistance thus rendered him.

Satan stirred up certain of his willing tools on earth by the promise of a few paltry dollars to improve greatly on the death-dealing quality of the weekly death-traps, and forthwith came a series of new snares of fascinating construction, small and tempting in price, and baited with high-sounding names. These sure-ruin traps comprise a large variety of half-dime novels, five and ten cent story papers, and low-priced pamphlets for boys and girls.

This class includes the silly, insipid tale, the coarse, slangy story in the dialect of the barroom, the blood-and-thunder romance of border life, and the exaggerated details of crimes, real and imaginary. Some have highly colored sensational reports of real crimes, while others, and by far the larger number, deal with most improbable creations of fiction. The unreal far outstrips the real. Crimes are gilded, and lawlessness is painted to resemble valor, making a bid for bandits, brigands, murderers, thieves, and criminals in general. Who would go to the State prison, the gambling saloon, or the brothel to find a suitable companion for the child? Yet a more insidious foe is selected when these stories are allowed to become associates for the child's mind and to shape and direct the thoughts.

The finest fruits of civilization are consumed by these vermin. Nay, these products of corrupt minds are the eggs from which all kinds of villainies are hatched. Put the entire hatch of these stories together, and I challenge the publishers and vendors to show a single instance where any boy or girl has been elevated in morals, or where any noble or refined instinct has been developed by them.

The leading character in many, if not in the vast majority of these stories, is some boy or girl who possesses usually extraordinary beauty of countenance, the most superb clothing, abundant wealth, the strength of a giant, the agility of a squirrel, the cunning of a fox, the brazen effrontery of the most
A woman much distressed by moral duties,  
An illegitimate child.  
A woman much distressed by moral duties,  
An illegitimate child.
One confidence operator at work to swindle a stranger.
An assault on the highway.
A hired assassin.
A massacre by Indians.
One babe stolen to substitute for another.
An attempt to murder a child.
Two women concealing their secretly-born babes.

A rich man is confronted in a castle by a woman he has ruined, who raises such an outcry that he becomes purple and rigid, while blood gushes from his mouth. The woman takes a vial from her pocket and instantly cures him.

One case of clandestine correspondence and meetings between a girl and her lover. This results in the girl running away at night and getting married to hide her shame. This is followed by a scene in their room, where the husband refuses to acknowledge his wife publicly; she being in a delicate condition pleads to have the marriage made public. The husband dares not do this for fear of arrest for other crimes.

In addition to the above horrors, as a catch-penny advertisement to “give tone” to this paper, on the fourth page appears a portion of a sermon by a celebrated Brooklyn divine.

As if it were an antidote to the sermon, and for fear some good might possibly be done by it, directly following the sermon is a story of a heartless wretch who had married a young lady of “princely beauty.” He soon deserts her and marries a haughty rich young woman. On the way from the wedding ceremony he passes his first bride, who falls dead listing his name. The story leads this heartless villain to his new and elegant home, and makes him say:

“Not within sight of my window could I hear the narrow mound; not within sound of the voice of my haughty tided bride should she lie. So I carried her away... still in her bridal gown of white, to rest forever.”

Was ever such sacrilege! such a mixture of the sublime and villainous! such a monstrous attempt to serve the devil in the livery of heaven!
The word bound books, a word bound books, a word bound books, a word bound books.

A word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books.

The word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books.

The word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books.

The word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books, A word bound books.
The great safeguard of human society—reverence to law—is broken down. Disobedience to parents is encouraged. The healthful restraint of parental authority is treated as a species of tyranny which the hero first chafes under, then resists, and lastly ignores.

The boy cheats himself by imagining he is doing a manly thing when he naturally follows a base example. To the child that chafes under home restraint, having taken the initiative step to ignore proper authority, a dangerous and lawless life comes easy.

Again, these stories breed vulgarity, profanity, loose ideas of life, impurity of thought and deed. They render the imagination unclean, destroy domestic peace, desolate homes, cheapen woman’s virtue, and make foul-mouthed bullies, cheats, vagabonds, thieves, desperadoes, and libertines. They disparage honest toil, and make real life a drudge and burden. What young man will serve an apprenticeship, working early and late, if his mind is filled with the idea that sudden wealth may be acquired by following the hero of the story? In real life, to begin at the foot of the ladder and work up, step by step, is the rule; but in these stories, inexperienced youth, with no moral character, take the foremost positions, and by trick and device, knife and revolver, bribery and corruption, carry everything before them, lifting themselves in a few short weeks to positions of ease and affluence. Moral courage with such is a thing to be sneered at and despised in many of these stories. If one is asked to drink and refuses, he is set up and twitted till he yields or is compelled to by force. The idea of doing anything from principle is ridiculous in the extreme. As well fill a kerosene-oil lamp with water and expect a brilliant light. And so, in addition to all else, there is early inculcated a distaste for the good, and the piercing blast of ridicule is turned upon the reader to destroy effectually all moral character.

Many critics seem to think it necessary to quote liberally from these authors, to show the dialect or to expose to public contempt the coarse language and worse morals. It is not the
youth. Boys read these stories almost incessantly after once a
lesson length in a couple of these stories.

bested and cocked, breeches and hoselessness, in the
than the above. This and ducker, sponge and dozen, etc.
can we, that the moral in a vast number is not one of these.
childmen. From examining a large number of these stories, I
distinguish the moral by pointing such dramas because,

Think of yielding the youthful mind an such caution, of

be seen by any one who want cooperation of the boy.

This book is in the possession of the present writer, and can

and they together.

Thereupon the son agencies here into this height of the other
instance, when he discovers that he is his father.
enough with the man on the floor behind catching a fellow-
are walked into a room and shut to, and the procession stops
impossible and bound to the bottom. Several prices.

There is a story of a man whose

on the beach of Knite Dnach, and show him dead. There

won from him a beautiful woman, whereas it drops to
since, where a point man with fries, what in line is

and this is his hazards. It gives an account of a garrulity

and a dozen or thirty which a form of other

an is a picture and a dozen or thirty which a form of other

It contains a number of stories which tell of砾

This book opens with an account of an assault on a woman,

ere in New York City.

ent. Pamphlets recently issued by a publisher of boys'

I proceed to give a truthful synopsis of one of the "-er-
meant, and others read not knowing that the stories

the boy and girl defenders are training hundreds of


TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
taste is acquired. The loftiest ambition inspired by many of these senseless exaggerations is to be a "tough." It is but a few weeks ago that three young men under twenty years of age burglariously entered a saloon at night for the purpose of robbery. They were all sons of respectable parents, but these "harrah-for-hades" publications had done their work. While robbing the saloon, the proprietor heard them and came down to protect his possessions. As he came down the stairs the eldest of the trio deliberately drew his revolver and shot him down. After arrest this young murderer said, when it was announced that the man was dead, "Well, I must be a tough if I have killed a man." Again he said, "A fellow is not considered a tough till he has downed his man." These murderers have all since been convicted and sentenced, and the publishers of this kind of murderous literature can boast of three more victims—another certificate to these cancer-planters that their productions are "death sure." This young man has since been hanged at the Tombs in New York City.

There is a good deal of monkey in a bad boy. He delights to imitate, and imagines himself capable of enjoying all the celebrity with which his mind surrounds the character he has read about.

Not long ago at the Tombs a boy twelve years of age was brought in for felonious assault, and held to await the results of shooting another boy of about his own age. It came out in evidence that four boys were gambling at cards. One of them told this boy, in a controversy they got into over a piece of pencil, he lied. This youthful gambler, acting out the story, arose with impressive dignity, no doubt, and said, "Johnny, that's got to be wiped out with blood," and drawing his revolver sent a bullet into the head of his little companion.

A lad sixteen years of age, after reading about train wrecking, tied a log across a railroad over a culvert, and then deliberately stationed himself upon the top of a rail fence in a field a short distance away to see a train wrecked. Providentially the engineer saw it in time to slow up, so that but slight dam-
been perfectly cool and still. When these were discovered, pil of these were frozen, solidified. In one corner, or back of the room, there was a large desk, and the main focus of the room was the desk. He stood by the desk, or desk, at the front of the room. He was in the back of the room, and was reading a book. A young man, in his early 20s, was standing next to a small table, in the back of the room.

Your child is in danger of having a heart attack. You are his or her parent, and you are the one who will have to be the one to take care of your child. If you see your child, or the child of someone else, you are responsible for what they do, and you are responsible for their well-being. You are the one who will have to be the one to take care of your child.

A young man, in his early 20s, was standing next to a small table, in the back of the room. A young man, in his early 20s, was standing next to a small table, in the back of the room. A young man, in his early 20s, was standing next to a small table, in the back of the room.
he started as though a nest of adders had been opened, and said with great feeling, "There! that's what has cursed me! That has brought me to this!"

A short time ago a lad about thirteen years of age ran away from home. He had played truant from school, and had been punished by his parent. This was too much for him. No boy in the ten-cent story would stand that! He joined a band of youthful roisters, who had a rendezvous in an old unoccupied house. He was initiated at night, with ceremonies and a solemn oath to secrecy, after which a banquet was served. A short while afterward he was arrested for picking pockets, tried, convicted, and sentenced. After sentence, with the bragging of a hardened criminal, he said he thought "a dime novel could be written about him; he had read lots of them."

For the benefit of boys who think the imitation of the careers portrayed in these vile stories such a smart thing to do, let me just here present the experience of one lad who ran away to become a hero.

He, like many others, was ensnared by these crime-breeding stories, upon which he had been feeding. He thought it would be a grand thing to pattern after the deeds of valor (?) he had read about, and so find fame and glory. He gathered a little money together, and ran away from home. This is commonly the first scene in the story. His money soon gave out, but no glory or fame came. He went to New Orleans, there had an attack of fever, and came very near dying among strangers. After that he went to Galveston, where he broke his arm. Then he stole a ride to Houston on a freight train, and there was pushed off the train, breaking two ribs. After recovering he was wounded by a pistol-shot, and then got into a fight and was beaten almost to death. After this, to get a living he had to sell papers, black boots, work in a livery-stable, theatre, restaurant, cut heavy timbers, and herd cattle on the plains in the far West.

Another illustration is the story as told by Mrs. Marie B. Williams, in the Congregationalist of September 28th, 1881.
thousands of others.] ‘My parents did not disapprove of these books, and never questioned me about them. They did not suspect how tired I was growing of my dull life, and how I longed to imitate some of my plucky young heroes. I thought as soon as I was free, adventures would pile in upon me. Then freedom was such a great thing.’

‘I interrupted him, ‘How is it possible that you, whose education had been so carefully carried on, who can even appreciate the beauties of classical literature, could be influenced by that trash?’

‘I don’t know, but I was. Perhaps I really didn’t what you call “appreciate” better things, but just learned them by rote because I liked the sound. They didn’t seem to belong to my real life, but these stories did. They were boys like myself who did these wonderful things, and who were so brave and reckless, and they lived in a world like ours. Well, I ran away; I always had plenty of money, and it didn’t give out till I got to Mexico.’

‘Did you write to your parents?’

‘I left a letter telling them I wanted to enjoy a free life and depend on myself. When I was tired I could always come home, I told them, and they must not fret about me.’

‘But why did you not return? It could not have taken you long to find out that you were deceived, and that running away did not turn you into a hero of adventure?’

‘He laughed a hard, bitter laugh. ‘Oh, I had adventure enough, but it wasn’t of the heroic kind. I got down so low, with drinking and gambling and low associates, that I didn’t even like to think of home. Can you understand it, for I can’t? I had been carefully raised. My associations were among refined, virtuous people, yet I went down into that hog’s wallow as if I had been born to it.’

‘Were you never disgusted, never repentant?’

‘Sometimes, for a minute or two, but then a drink or so brought me round again. Oh, if I could only blot out that wicked time.’
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG

...such are some of the real experiences of dream-worlds.

The time's over. Oh, if I could only forget!

How could I enter heaven with those polluting substances?

Don't you think that I will come to remember?

... if there is a thing more I can ever know, he said
came that well of past sin.

He was very humble and patient, looking the heat but

... stop on a bed rock, and the rest some quick and easy

... than mine, and they're nothing but beds and

... in the eyes, and they're not like the others.

... what will not trouble you. I could tell you

... when you know it and they will not trouble me.

... the sun, they will supplant me.

... He said one day, "They will supplant me."

... those evil-day heads, and I can hear nothing else. They are so
thoroughly frightened, rushed to their cave, changed their clothes, and then, with reckless bravado, after the fashion of the stories, walked forth as interested spectators of what was going on. At last they were arrested, indicted, and the leader was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Three boys, aged nine, twelve, and thirteen, were arrested about two o'clock A.M. one night in New York City some months ago. Four loaded revolvers were found in their possession, and a quantity of these foolish stories. They had run away from respectable homes in Worcester, Mass., and were on their way to Leadville to seek their fortune. The younger one had stolen twelve dollars from his employer, and with this these babes had armed themselves at a junk-store and then set out. The act of these three boys starting in life, and going to Leadville on a capital of twelve dollars, is no more absurd than are the most of the adventures published for our boys and girls in the cheap papers and novels of the day.

A young lad fourteen years of age, of respectable parentage, was a short time ago apprehended by the writer for stealing twenty dollars from his brother. He had in his pocket one of these papers. He promised to reform, and that he would not read these papers any more. A short time afterward he was again overhauled for a like offence, and had two of these abominable papers of the five-cent series in one pocket, a package of cigarettes and a piece of plug tobacco in another, and his plunder in another.

A neighbor called upon me one day to assist him in discovering a thief who was systematically robbing him and his friends in his house. Suspicion pointed to a young lad about seventeen years of age, in his employ. I interviewed the lad. At first he was defiant, and dared me to arrest him; then he began to threaten that he would show me up for making him out a thief; then he tried the pathetic and wept copious tears, and talked about ruining a poor boy. Every move he made he furnished me proof of his guilt by acting out the different characters of the stories. At last he did what I have never yet
Page dimensions: 792.0x612.0

No one who has made a study of the summer and its surroundings, printed in the New York Times, can fail to appreciate the value of the New York Public Library's new library, which has been opened on the Park Avenue and Grand Central Station, and comprises an extensive collection of books by these authors. The library is not one of the large as the one

Page 34

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
search of something to read, can have failed to notice with pride
the splendid educational advantages which are offered to the
youth of our happy land. The dime novel is more plentiful
than the sands of a reasonably large sea. The old-fashioned
schools doubtless give a certain amount of instruction in worth-
less branches of knowledge, such as arithmetic, writing, and
spelling, but they no longer have any important share in
developing the character of boys, and of fitting them for
the active duties of criminal life. The dime novels, that
every boy buys or borrows, are the grand agency in developing
character, and one may well feel proud of the admirable and
thorough manner in which, for the most part, the work is
done.

"In the department of murder the instruction given by the
dime-novel writers is all that could be desired. There is not a
possible method of murder that is not fully described and illus-
trated by brilliant examples in these admirable educational
works. Our boys are taught where and how to deal effective
stabs, in what part of the body to plant pistol bullets to the best
advantage, and how to handle poison skilfully, and without too
great danger of detection. Not only are they taught how to
kill, but what is of far more consequence, they are deftly led
to look upon murder, not as a repulsive and dangerous task,
but as an elegant and desirable recreation."

What is so well and sarcastically said about educating our
youth to murder applies to all other felonies, and what he says
about dime novels as educators applies with equal force to the
sickening details of revolting crimes as published in the daily
papers.

Again, this kind of matter leads boys many times to believe
that recklessness and daring are signs of smartness and great-
ness, and that to act out the story or to imitate the hero makes
them heroes, and covers them with the same halo of glory which
they conceive as surrounding their favorite in the story.

In March of last year a boy eleven years of age committed
a burglary on a store at Red Bank, N. J. He entered the store
A girl eighteen years of age recently slept her father because she was unreasonably punished. In this case the boy impressed that the red line was high in his defense and considered. His victim was a boy of twelve years of age who was raped in a forest, and he placed his opponent very well off.

When passion is aroused the hand 마련하다. A woman's hint in some smoking in the form of some French insult reduces when the mind of the youth becomes excited from reading

Another reason is that these stories succeed in really mean at

York City.

spend a week of observation in the criminal courts in New York. One day when this place of crime, in the town at

Here is the second orator, and then, when stopping

In every fact a real situation of age was assisted for

December computer.

phrases with whom he hugged and talked in the month. You can take it all that was arranged.
he would not consent to her marrying a young man whom the father thought unworthy of her.

June 9th John Tibbetts, aged fourteen, was lynched by armed men in Perham, Minn. He had murdered two men. After being forcibly taken from the jail and led to the place of execution, this boy addressed the mob, and said he had been incited to the act for which he was about to die by reading sensational novels and an irresistible impulse to make a noise in the world by some bloody act, if necessary. While the preparations were going on about him, he remarked, without the slightest concern, "Hurry up; don't keep a fellow waiting." When asked at last if he had any further remarks to make, he said, in the same heartless and shameless manner, "I guess my mother'll cry when she hears this."

A St Louis lad stabbed a playmate who teased him for ignorance of English.

A Texas boy shot a girl last summer because she refused to put down a pail she was carrying when he commanded her to.

In Paris, Ky., October 24th, 1882, Professor Yerkes, who has charge of a private school for boys and young men, was shot by a boy fourteen years of age, named Oldron. The day previous the teacher had corrected him for tardiness, and told him he must bring an excuse. The boy brought an excuse, and as he handed it to the professor said, "Take that too!" and shot him with a thirty-two calibre pistol.

Are the foregoing isolated cases, or are there statistics to emphasize and sustain them?

In General Sessions Court, New York City, in May, 1882, the Grand Jury, after being in session twenty-three days, and passing upon two hundred and thirty-six separate complaints, made a final presentment to the court, saying, "Not far from three fourths of the complaints are against boys ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age."

On March 13th, 1882, in the same court, Judge Cowing, in passing sentence upon a batch of seven youthful burglars, said: "To see the number of bright, intelligent young men
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
Harry Jacobs, fourteen years, felonious assault and battery (the jury disagreed and he was discharged by the court); Leonard Drolfs, nineteen years, larceny, State Prison for eighteen months; Thomas Maloney, twenty years, petit larceny from the person, State Prison for four years. William Brown, thirteen years; Daniel Donovan, nine years, and Otto Baer, eleven years, were jointly tried for burglary in the third degree. They were found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. Richard Delaney, aged eighteen years, was convicted of two charges—larceny from the person and larceny. He was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. John McCabe, aged sixteen years; Thomas McDonald, eleven years, John Hayes, ten years, and Frank Smith, eighteen years, were jointly tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. Hayes was discharged, and the others sent to the House of Refuge. Charles Neiland, aged eighteen years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny; George Johnson, aged nineteen years, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for two and a half years; Joseph Henry, aged nineteen years, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to State Prison for two and a half years."

Meeting one of the officers of the Prison Association recently, I asked him, How many criminals of all those arraigned in our New York courts are under twenty-one years of age? He replied at once, without hesitation, "Fifty per cent." How many, I asked, are sixteen years of age or under? His reply came as unhesitatingly, "One third."

But figures do not lie. I have in my office a scrap-book containing the newspaper items of arrests made. This is gathered just from casual reading, and from the papers as they come to hand from day to day. This record shows that from February 1st to August 15th, 1882, there were four hundred and sixty-four arrests and suicides of youth. The following tabular statement gives their crimes and ages:
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<th>Age</th>
<th>0-6</th>
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**Total:** 100 50 100 35 99
Compare the following record, secured in the same manner, for the first half of the year 1883 with the above, and note the increase in the crime of murder, and attempted murder or felonious assault, and the higher crimes of felonies. The boy who arms himself with a deadly weapon and then attempts to take the life of another is none the less a murderer at heart because his efforts miscarry. Youths were arrested from January 1st to August 1st, 1883, as follows: Twenty-four for murder, eighty-seven for attempted murder, eighty for burglary, ninety-two for larceny, thirty-eight for highway robbery, fifty-seven girls for prostitution, four youths for arson, nine for forgery, eighteen attempted suicides, nine pickpockets, four mail-robbers, twelve gamblers, while twenty-one committed suicide.

Reader, has the language been too strong in condemnation of this evil?

What is the remedy for children's crimes?

Virtue and honesty must be instilled by the parent; they must be a part of the child's education. Parental authority must be exercised wisely, lovingly, but firmly. The child's mind must be protected from the virus of putrid imaginations. The passions of the child must be kept subdued, and wholesome restraint ever maintained over youthful desires and whims. Evil communications must be shunned.

Parents and teachers, you may look upon the dumb pages of these story-papers and think there is no harm in them. You may be indifferent, negligent, and careless. But I warn you against these leprous influences. They speak to many youthful minds like the piercings of a sword—a poisoned sword!

"There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword."—Proverbs 12:18.

This evil is on the increase. These publications, like the fishes of the sea, spawn millions of seed, and each year these seeds germinate and spring up to a harvest of death. There is at present no law by which this monstrous evil can be checked.
are considered in the following chapter.

In many cases to den of humility and merit of vice. These

of others into the home. The same selves are the inhabitants

There is another evil which accompanies the sickening deserts.

Though I

household lips, and whenever you discover one bit of

those that are ever present, mid the home of all of Satan's

the book of that which is visible, your interest in this

puzzle he should of that which is visible, your interest in the

drawn. Let your measure for that image just in proportion as he

by substituting for some good paper or magazine for your child-

are encouraged the sale and publication of good wholesome reading

and schools of moral conduct for the right, for you to make a

which above these dead-kings for ever. It may seem a sinner

The remedy lies in your hands, by not procrastinating any

THAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
CHAPTER IV.

ADVERTISEMENT TRAPS.

Newspaper advertisements are a factor in commercial life. Trade and commerce find here an essential means of communication. Immense fortunes are made through these powerful and widespread influences. Millions of copies of daily and weekly papers contain tens of thousands of advertisements. Along this great highway of communication the vendors of obscene and infidel publications, the lottery and policy gamblers, the quacks, the frauds, the pool sellers, the liquor-saloon keepers, and the managers of low theatres display their fingerboards. Here are thousands upon thousands of traps set to ruin youth and rob the unwary. They all are set with tempting morals. The baser the fraud the brighter the lure. The bogus banker and broker, the fraudulent devices to sell "gold watches," "jewelry," "city lots," and "patent rights;" the quack's sugar-coated pill or herb tonic—"a sure panacea for all the ills flesh is heir to;" the gold and silver mine whose only existence is on paper, and whose intrinsic value is not the worth of the paper upon which the certificate of incorporation is printed; vile books, papers, novels; and the headquarters of men and women engaging in most shaneful practices—all these and more are posted here with flaming colors.

In the pursuance of his duties the present writer broke up one concern where the net income of a wretch who was advertising in some three hundred papers amounted to $22,833.33 per month.* He was a bogus banker named Buckwalter.

* The history of this and of many other of the leading schemes to defraud has been thoroughly shown up by the present writer in a book entitled "Frauds Exposed." Copies can be had of the author, if desired.
of them for the benefit of the editor. Why not to make the paper sell? If it is done, the less an advertisement
in their, and save them up for a season named. Done without
those questions? Why ask them for the mere interest? Why ask
are not the sensational details of journalism crimes published
in decent and desirable
style.

After this, the next may be found the most economical habits read
department of the press all of which is seen to coincide
which all of the newspapers. In the advertising
considerable the interest induced in the industrial classes.
place in the days of the reception of the current class.
does for which when he gives a free advertisement in a prominent
because of being introduced to these minds by publishers or other.
if it be partially coming, the whole scheme is larger before
any a chapter or even a section of paper helps alone. How those
with and destroy.

Where books at all? Why create their acquaintance to the
because of their publications which are liked with which. Why not
enjoy if they are seen to coincide with current opinion.
are the least two publishers. Publishers who do it, to be
itself of itself with many others. But publishers. These
improve the paper which is read in the advertisements for their
others. To make a book so good that it will stand by
true. Others are many others who will some open intoxication
are to hereafter mean, in the way often helped to a large climate.
innocence, which have no claim, or at least very hindrance.
needless advertise. Works that came the home and destroy name
reader notice every work of a genuine character is more
again, the products of newspapers. Unfortunately advertise

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
The problems of "voluntary government" and "liberty of the press" are not yet solved, and will not be until future years disclose the harvest of this seed-sowing.

It may seem like presumption to speak thus of the great newspaper press of the day, but it is applying the very principles by which many of these papers have attempted to justify their severe criticisms of public men, viz., that whoever occupies a public position is properly a subject of criticism. Let thinking men reflect on this evil, and let some effort be made to check this torrent, for it is carrying down many of the pure, simple-minded, and wary. Without the aid and co-operation of respectable papers, very many schemes which to-day curse the land could not sustain an existence. These schemes are dependent for success upon the wide circulation of their advertisements among those remote from their locality. At home they are known, and known, despised.

With newspapers to introduce them to strangers, to cover their crookedness by a mantle of respectability, and to give a quasi-endorsement, the real evils in many of these schemes do not appear until the victim is ensnared. Why should a newspaper man bring foul matter into the home any more than any other business man? Is there any reason why a newspaper man, who prints his paper for a livelihood, should be permitted to wait upon the lowest criminals in the land, gather up the foulness from their lives, and then thrust it into our homes? We keep scavengers in their proper place. Editors of the land, is it fair? We want the news, and we want your papers, but we do not want this putrid matter left at our doors. It breeds a stench worse than decaying carrion, a contagion more destructive than yellow fever.

Many a child reads in the columns of the daily papers the advance chapter of some trashy story soon to appear in some other paper. These specimens of unwholesome literature are thus introduced to hundreds and thousands of readers that otherwise might never have seen them, and who in turn become purchasers and regular readers of that which neither elevates
If the advancement of these, the prey bred confinement
are still in the woods.

"Destruction and silence are in their path."

and hence from this, these current disorders.

The basis on which vices can be stopped is, they
the basis of the condition of the body, the body
influenced with the location of his circumstances, all the
eventual. He and all the newspaper, if the general course are made

who seek loud applause by the mere pitch of voices. Virtuosi

This is the story of the one with

which death-fields are hunted. Here youth are to be

I owe thanks to reason, and many philosophers and psychologists

because of the human, and the human, and the

He knows the power of the human, and the human, and the

He does not lose sight of these common duties. He

seed some before results can be discerned. The detail makes

But reading bears that duty all seasons. Second is the

Theatre and Town Play.

What kind of economy is it to allow these evils to continue
be charged much of the increase of crime, namely, the
are intended to much of the evil, in the main, as

not excuses for good, but the opposite. To the necessity

FARES FOR THE YOUNG.
ADVERTISEMENT TRAPS.

physical disease instead of moral death, they would not stand for a day.

They are the very sinks of hell. Stop a moment and reflect. Close this book, and contemplate the number of youth who are to-day perusing crime-breeding stories. Let me help you a little to get at the facts. The issues of three publishers in New York City already number six hundred and seventy different trashy story books and papers. These are advertised in newspapers scattered through the great arteries of trade—the news companies—and distributed on all the railroads and newsstands. It is said by those who have looked into this subject that about six hundred thousand of these publications are sold each week, probably not an overestimate. Now suppose but two boys read each copy, and we have one million two hundred thousand youths per week whose minds are being brought under the influence of these subtle poisons. Now turn again to the low theatres. How many of the plays to-day are fit for a pure child to behold? How many are there that a brother would take his sister to see? or that a maiden can witness without a blush? Startling as it may seem, youth in our large cities and towns can scarcely go from home to school without being forced to look upon invitations to witness representations of crime, lust, and bloodshed. If the newspaper stories of crime, real or unreal, have not altogether pauperized, degraded, and defiled the mind of the youth, here are scenes begging description which complete the work begun by bad reading.

Human life is here taught to be unworthy of regard. A light estimate is placed on the sanctity of home and the marriage tie. Profanity, gambling, a spirit of unhealthy speculation, drunkeness, and immoralities widespread, innumerable, and alarming are fostered. No wonder that defalcations, embezzlements, breaches of trust, break out, like blotsches on the face of society. This is not an east wind, but the breath from the shores of the infernal regions! It is a plague, worse a thousandfold than locusts, flies, or frogs. A large percentage of the fifty millions of free America are thus receiving an educa-
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
with waitresses in down-town restaurants. A younger brother of this same boy stole twenty dollars out of the seventy-five, in order that he too might visit these playhouses, buy these "five-cent" papers, and carouse with lewd companions. He was employed at three dollars a week, but was discharged for dishonesty. For two weeks he deceived his mother by leaving in the morning as though he was going to his place of business, while instead he spent his time in pool-rooms, low plays, or with dissolute companions. This lad was but a little more than thirteen years of age.

Another mother, since the above, came to my home and implored me to help save her daughter. She told the same story of waywardness and crime. I found the girl a bright-faced little miss of about thirteen summers, but she had become so fascinated with the scenes of vice as portrayed on the stage that she even stole wearing apparel from her parents in order to obtain the means to go to these places. When threatened by her mother, she replied that if she was only a little older she could earn all the money she wanted—intimating a life after the example of what she had seen in these theatres.

From personal observation, I should say that in the city of Brooklyn alone not less than one thousand boys under twenty years of age attend the theatres every night. In one of these criminal places, where seldom if ever a woman's face is seen in the audience, I have seen hundreds of boys of a single evening. The play was of the most beastly character. These theatres should be named "recruiting stations for hell," as these story papers, instead of being called, as one now suppressed formerly was, Boy's Own, should be entitled Devil's Own.

What are these recruiting stations? Well may you ask. They are often the very centre of brothels and drinking-saloons. The most popular plays are those in which the greatest number of brazen-faced, abandoned young women can be got together to make a public exposure of their shame. The fouler the language, the more scanty the apparel, the less of womanly
The spirit whose very will is willing to seal soul and body for a few, the person who is humble and ready to burst with simple earth meaning from his bosom to the air, who is eager name in which he takes the play and the garage seeks a darker path for the inner, the concealed work is given in which the hands of the creator to the point where remainder taking oral and mouth pointing out a sphere of action or hesitation, and speech creating, with the face chimneys on the chimney and murmur creating, the miniature cocking, the chiminey under the chimney under the window is backed by an imposing A specimen in ever more at hand. Its door are open, and

*TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG*
ADVERTISEMENT TRAPS.

cents. We have had eye-traps till we are surfeited, now we have ear-traps and mouth-traps. If the sight and hearing cannot accomplish the work of ruin, then down the mouth must be poured that which shall burn out all that's left of integrity and moral purity.

Intemperance strikes by means of the appetite, destroying nerve and tissue; natural affection and filial love are drowned; will-power is deadened till it almost fails to act; and it imparts a weakness that renders the victim more open to all other vices. Lust and intemperance are twins—twin devils. They are Satan's favorite agents sent to carry out his bidding. The needle of the compass is not truer to the pole than are these agents to that power that uses them to destroy human happiness and wreck human souls. These drinking haunts may well be likened to the packing department of a large manufactory, where the products of the institution are boxed up and sent to the home office. Here the soul's ruin receives its finishing touch; the work is completed; they are to be sent away to be disposed of; they are sent to destruction.

Statistics of bloodshed and carnage, the natural fruitage of this planting, are constantly spread before the public, and yet men are indifferent. Until the pestilence enters the home and strikes down some beloved form, many respectable men stand aloof and scoff and sneer at every work of reform in this line. But once let their own circle be invaded, then they are up in arms, but so unpractical in their methods that they hinder all true reform.

A short time ago, while going up the Hudson on one of the elegant Albany night boats, I saw four young lads go to the bar and drink all around. They came out of the barroom and stood talking a little while, and then started to go in again. Seeing that one of them was already somewhat under the influence of liquor, I spoke to him, saying, "For your own sake, don't go in there again to-night." He looked surprised, and said, "Oh, all fellows drink now; we always have it on the table at home." Here is a sad truth. Parents, you may keep
TAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
Thronging into them may be seen through the wide-open doors hundreds of bright, healthy, well-dressed and genteel-appearing young men. These are greeted by the persuasive creature in attendance whose business it is in the most enticing manner to secure patronage for the bar. At first the patron is greeted with smiles. So long as good clothes and money hold out, polite attention may be expected. Non-attention grows apace as the victim's purse decreases. As the face becomes bloated, the dress soiled, the money scarce, the rougher grows the usage, until at last, clothed in rags, the one welcomed so cordially at first is, by the hand that has wrought his ruin, led to the back door, and with oaths from the lips that once were so honeyed, he is kicked out, to fall at last into an unknown or drunkard's grave. A monument of skeletons should be erected at the door of every dramshop as the unseen reality. Though invisible, this death monument is silently increasing in size each year in the history of every one of these plague-spots.

Long ago this business became so odious that even those who unscrupulously carried it on for the sake of making money could find no fair-seeming ground on which to stand. A happy thought was supplied by the evil genius who presides over these hell-holes. The politician was appealed to. This business, which never made a good citizen nor a pure man, but instead has ever produced thieves, murderers, and criminals of blackest dye, this business, forsooth, is to be clothed with respectability by licensing it!

To get a correct idea we must take facts as they exist. The modern politician virtually bargains away the people's rights. "You manufacture," he says, "voters for me and my party, and I will secure the passage of an act that shall violate public policy and outrage every sentiment of humanity, make it legal for you to transform your fellow-men into brutes and criminals at a handsome profit to yourself; provided always you respond when called upon for political purposes, and that you support my nomination."
A lawyer, in a robust voice, addresses the jury: "I am here to defend you, my friends. The charges against you are serious, but I believe in justice. I will prove to you that the evidence presented against you is flawed."

The prosecutor, standing with arms crossed, replies: "Your defense is nothing but a charade. The evidence speaks for itself. The jury must consider the facts and render a verdict based on those facts."

The judge, seated in the center of the room, clears his throat: "The jury will now deliberate on the case. We will listen to each of you present your arguments and consider the evidence."

The jury members, seated in the back, nod in agreement. The trial continues with heated arguments and impassioned speeches from both sides.
Politician. "Well, then we will fix the jury. We'll see the Commissioner of Jurors, and have special parties drawn on the panel that is to try your case, and then the ones drawn will receive their orders not to convict, no matter what the evidence proves against you. The jury will not agree. But you must pay well for this. I work for money, I do."

Rumseller. "But between you and the police and the ward politicians, I cannot make a fortune in a year or two, if I have to pay out so much."

Politician. "Well, we'll fix that next election; we will go to merchants and others for funds to work with, and we will pay you a few thousand dollars to treat with, to buy up voters with drinks at your bar. Then, again, there is likely to be an uprising of respectable citizens to oppose our rule, and we shall have to locate a gang of repeaters, and you will have to take care of them for us."

And thus public interests are prostituted, free suffrage destroyed, and the public burdened with taxes to support a vast army of "bummers" and criminals, manufactured in these pest-holes of infamy! How long shall these things continue?
CHAPTER A

A MUTUAL TRUST
added the charm that invests money. To the one thus captivated by Fortune's smile the future is filled with visions of glory. He fancifully builds a castle, and furnishes it in latest and most elegant fashion. He will endow some charity which shall stand before the public as monument of his importance, and with a wild recklessness he will lavish his money until he is the envied of all the envious. So they dream.

Many a youth of inexperienced imagines that because he has money to clothe himself in fine apparel and deck himself with glittering ornament, he thus puts himself upon a level with those who, by years of industry and application, have acquired wealth, culture, and position. The passion for money and prominence has rendered such a one the caricature of a man; has blunted his finer sensibilities, and degraded the higher qualities of his nature.

The glitter of a fortune is the bait to all gambling schemes. Intemperance and lust have been called twin-devils. We must add another to their foul company. For the passion for gambling is as remorseless as either of the others. The laboring man will spend the week's wages in gambling, leaving his wife and children to starve. The last dollar will go for policy or lottery, even when the spender knows that the larder is empty at home. The poor woman will pawn her clothing in the vain hope of winning a prize. The young man will rob even his own parents, to say nothing of trusting employer, in order to follow this goddess.

Gambling lays itself a gnawing worm at the root of honest industry.

Swindling, forgery, theft—every crime that extreme necessity and outcast desperation can suggest to man lost to all the moral ties—follow in its train.

Says that eminent jurist Judge Catron, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, in a decision in the case of the State of Tennessee v. Smith and Lane:

"Gaming is a general evil, leads to vicious inclinations, destruction of morals, abandonment of industry and honest
and recovers the greater support from the masses.

The method of instruction I have used is one that has been successful in my hands. I have divided the material into distinct sections, each dealing with a specific aspect of the subject. To those who are new to the field, I recommend that they start with the fundamentals and gradually progress to the more advanced topics. I have included many illustrations and examples to aid in the understanding of the material. It is important to remember that practice makes perfect, and I encourage you to practice regularly.

The importance of retaining and applying the knowledge gained cannot be overstated. The information is not just for reference, but to be applied in real-world situations. The main goal of this material is to equip you with the skills necessary to succeed in your chosen field. You will find that the concepts and principles discussed here are applicable in various contexts.

I hope you find this material helpful and enjoyable. If you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to ask. Good luck with your studies!
GAMBLING TRAPS.

There are said to be but two States in the Union where lotteries are legal, and yet by the co-operation of many newspapers this unlawful and demoralizing practice is carried wherever the newspaper goes. Again, by the system of sending circulars by mail, already referred to, they are enabled to hunt out and prey upon the credulous in every community. By thus appropriating these two mighty agencies of communication, this evil to-day is one of the most prolific in injury to and destructive of good morals.

All classes are drawn into its meshes. The young and old, white and black, learned and ignorant, male and female, master and mistress, the servant in the kitchen and the hoster in the stable, the boarding-school miss and the blackleg, schoolboy and thief, apprentice-boy and renegade, clerk and burglar—all may here vie one with another in gambling in the same pool, and be deluded and robbed by the same sharper.

These offices, open to all classes, offer as baits to induce the purchase of tickets at from one dollar to ten dollars each, one hundred thousand dollars in prizes at a time. These golden prizes, drawing in the young, ignorant, credulous, unawary, struggling poor, and anxious ones, associate them with the idle, vicious, and unprincipled.

These tickets are placed on sale in some of the lowest dens in our large cities. In these places I have repeatedly seen women, young girls, and children standing, with trembling forms, waiting their turns, while the atmosphere about them was poisoned with the fumes of whiskey and tobacco, and filled with foulest language, flowing from the lips of the veriest scoundrels lounging in these places. Into such influences, after once the torch of gambling is lighted in the human breast, the bright boy or clerk is easily led. The excitement of winning a prize soon overcomes the fear which is naturally awakened on a first visit to these places.

Here it is again demonstrated that Satan takes advantage of human weaknesses. Mental and moral demoralization follow the victim, and in proportion to the amount invested. The pur-
"Prepare yourself to receive information on the future of our business. If you are aware of the current state of our industry and understand the trends that are shaping our market, you are ahead of the game. Don't be afraid to ask questions and seek out additional resources to stay informed.

The future of our business depends on our ability to adapt to changes in the market. By understanding the needs of our customers and staying ahead of the curve, we can continue to thrive in today's competitive environment. Don't be afraid to think outside the box and come up with creative solutions to tackle the challenges we face.

Remember, the key to success is a willingness to learn and adapt. By staying informed and staying ahead of the game, we can be leaders in our industry and achieve our goals.

Thank you for your time and attention. Let's work together to prepare ourselves for the future and achieve success.

Best regards,
[Your Name]
scheme good for investment where it is unlawful and fraudulent at the start? Add, then, the secret manipulations of unscrupulous managers to such a scheme, and where is there any possible chance for the deluded ticket-buyer to win a prize?

This prize money is an amount set apart, not for honest distribution, for the sake of benefiting the recipients, but after usually accomplishing its purpose in effecting the sale of numerous tickets, it is designed to afford the manipulators an opportunity to see how small a portion of it it is possible to distribute to the general public, and yet keep up a good showing.

An artist has well represented the subject, as follows: The motley throng outside the high inclosure represents the ticket-buyers. The poles and hooks represent the embezzlements, defalcations, thefts, and robberies which the many are led into to secure money to buy tickets with. Around the festive board in the centre sit the managers, with the officials whom they have corrupted, and who share with them their ill-gotten gains. At the feet of the principal manager is placed the large prizes. All prizes, it will be observed, fall beyond the reach of the ticket-holder; the managers control everything, and none can pass out except they will it; the ticket-buyer pulls the prizes off the tree while the police officials virtually stand by contemnancing and protecting this public nuisance. One manager suggests the propriety of advertising the next scheme by throwing over or paying out a few small prizes. Suppose there is a public drawing, where numbers are drawn from a wheel. In some lotteries there is no limit to the number of tickets issued. In others the number is 100,000 each month. Who of the ticket-buyers knows that all the numbers are in the wheel? Who knows whether any other than those of the unsold tickets are in there?

Again, the capital prizes are drawn first. Who knows whether the numbers announced, even in a public drawing by so-called respectable godfathers to these contemptible robbing schemes, are those actually drawn and handed to them? The breathless eagerness with which each ticket-holder listens to see if his
and poverty, and by inciting bad passions is the fruitful origin of vice and crime.

"It is the worst species of gaming, because it brings adroitness, cunning, experience, and skill to contend against ignorance, folly, distress, and desperation. It can be carried on to an indefinite extent without exposure, and by a mode of selling the chances by combination numbers, an invention of the modern school of gambling, the fate of thousands and hundreds of thousands may be determined by a single turn of the wheel. Lotteries, like other games of chance, are seductive and infatuating. Every new loss is an inducement to a new adventure; and filled with vain hope of recovering what is lost, the unthinking victim is led on from step to step, till he finds it impossible to regain his ground, and he gradually sinks into a miserable outcast, or by a bold and still more guilty effort, plunges at once into that gulf where he hopes protection from the stings of conscience, a refuge from the reproaches of the world, and oblivion from existence.

"If we consider the dealing in lottery tickets as a calling or employment, so far as the vendes are concerned it deserves to be treated in legislation as those acts are which are done to get money by making others suffer, to live upon society by making a portion of its members dishonest, idle, poor, vicious, and criminal.

"In its character and consequences, the dealing in lottery tickets is the worst species of gaming, and deserves a severer punishment than any fine would amount to. If it involves the moral and legal offences of fraud and cheating, does it not deserve an infamous punishment, if any fraudulent acquisition of mere property shall be punished with intamity?

"Considered in its complicated wrongs to society, it certainly deserves the severest punishment, because it makes infamous criminals out of innocent persons, and visits severe afflictions on parents, employers, family connections and others, who in this respect have done no wrong themselves; and thus the innocent are made to suffer for the guilty, an anomaly which is revolting to all our
He had spent in all $1,500, and had not a penny to show.

The same month in Denver a young man named "Glitzy"

in a young man named "Glitzy".

$3,500 from the employer with which to gamble.

The excuse was that he had inherited a large

an employer, spending from $400 to $500 per day in the

Another bank cashier also over $5,000, according to the

in New York, to see a Hall, and a Hall, and so on, until he reached 12.

One was at the Hotel Reeder, a hotel of.

of which he was reporter.

Diplomats employed in numerous miscellaneous houses, debtors, etc.

After the fall of this kind of stock exchanges in the middle of

"FRAWS FOR THE YOUNG."
GAMBLING TRAPS.

My long experience has convinced me that no language is strong enough to condemn these merciless devices to rob the unwary. It is too late in the history of the world to regard lotteries as respectable or honest. Their record and history are fraud on the part of the promoters, and ruin and desperation on the part of the victim. Thousands upon thousands have gone down into this whirlpool of villainies, sacrificing in its vortex character, honor, and position in society. Heavy burdens have been laid on the consciences of men seduced to dishonesty, while heavier burdens have fallen upon innocent women and children, whose support has been swallowed up by this heartless monster.

To attempt to shield the lottery system from public execration is a folly second only to that of the credulous simpleton who invests his money with calculations of a sure return.

We read that one of old built a monument to his military achievements with the skulls of his victims. When such barbarity secures a popular applause, lottery managers may then hope to be considered as engaged in a respectable business, and not until then.

Notwithstanding the State of Louisiana has sold itself to this bold and heartless privateer, yet there are men even there with moral courage enough to speak against it.

Congressman E. W. Robertson, at Baton Rouge, August 16th, 1881, said: "Poor as I am, the lottery company cannot buy me, and as this question has entered into our politics, I propose to make it an issue in every canvass from governor down to constable. It has been charged that this lottery company controls the Legislature, and even members of Congress. Is it not, then, our duty to fight this despotism that is worse than hell itself?"

The following, from the Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, will be read with interest in this connection:

"Opposition to the Louisiana Lottery.—A majority of the Louisiana delegation in Congress are enlisted in an effort to break up the Louisiana lottery. Mr. Robertson has intro-
The annual income of this company alone is $4,000,000, according to their own showing.

Nine lotteries, which the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice have had the honor of driving out of New York City, had a reputed annual income of ten million dollars.

Palatial residences, elegant equipages, flashing diamonds, and a long retinue of cringing followers are the monuments which mark the greed of the lottery managers on the one side. On the other are privation, squalor, and want among the poor, demoralization among the young, and corruption in legislative halls and courts of justice, while officials on every side are tainted with the odious smell of bribery.

I cannot better illustrate how the laws have not been enforced than by giving a little of the history of the headquarters of this company while in New York City. It first appeared at No. 319 Broadway, in 1877. The advertisements then, in a large number of newspapers, announced the prizes, date of drawing, and that tickets could be had at $2 each, of H. L. Plum, No. 319 Broadway.

After a little this place became thronged, until the ticket-buyers had to be placed in a line and wait their turns. For months it was not disturbed, and down to December 9th, 1882, conducted its business with open doors. On one occasion the police made a raid. The then incumbent of the District Attorney's office failed to properly prosecute. The money seized by the police was returned, and the office reopened for business. And it looks, viewed now in the light of history, as though this raid was designed to show this company what the police officials could do if they were only willing to live up to their oaths of office. But when viewed in the light of facts it appears as if it were really not done in good faith, for after that the police not only did not close this place, but obligingly permitted a police officer to keep the ticket-buyers in order while they openly violated the laws. To illustrate further, the following letter, addressed to the President of the Police Board of Commissioners, speaks for itself;
I am in receipt of your notice that tickets for the New York City drawing of the Young Men's Hebrew Association are available for subscription. I am therefore sending you this letter to express my interest in subscribing.

The tickets for the drawing are available at the New York City office of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The subscription fee is $1,000, and the drawing will take place on the last day of the month. I am enclosing a check for $1,000 with this letter in anticipation of the drawing.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with more information about the drawing, such as the names of the beneficiaries and the proceeds from the sale of the tickets. I am confident that my subscription will contribute to the worthy cause of this organization.

Thank you for your assistance and for considering my request.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
lottery law. I arrested him last week, and he was held for trial in $1000 bail.

"I inclose a copy of to-day's paper showing the published advertisement of this lottery, in order that the Superintendent may have minute facts to work upon.

"I beg to say that I am informed that the clerks on the third floor are busily engaged each day in sending out circulars, letters, and tickets through the mail, and I believe that nearly this entire floor is occupied by the clerks thus engaged in aiding and abetting a lottery in this State.

"I beg also to present that I have no personal feeling against Mr. Moore, but I speak on behalf of young men that are made thieves of, and the poor women and children that are beggared and starving because of this gambling scheme, and I am sure that when these facts come to your knowledge it will be your pleasure to at once suppress what the laws and Constitution of this State declare to be a nuisance.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

"Anthony Comstock, Secretary."

This letter received no response, and from the date named in it down to December 8th, when I raided this place, assisted by Mayor Grace, who sent one of the city marshals with me, it ran in full blast, as the records now in my possession abundantly prove.

I do not say nor imply that any police official was bribed; but this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. French or any of his associates could have as easily closed this place as I did. Any one of them had but to ascend to the head of one flight of stairs, and look into the office through an open door, to see the business conducted without any pretence to secrecy.

So with the other lottery schemes which the police have permitted to thrive in their midst during the past ten years, and also the six hundred gambling-saloons that openly did a thriving business. The police had but to say the word, and they had
For two years in succession an attempt has been made in
such unphilosophical means to produce what might be called by
philosophers the great wealth secret by

It is dangerous to confine the limits of a few means.

I appeal to every parent and philanthropist in the land in

against whom these evil ills

The instructions to the jail and the period after the letter to the

score the honors in the contest, the cook, the cook, the

same. To do this by destroy suffrage and and equality before the

To hold any position of trust to be filled with not only what are

and position of trust to be filled with not only what are

The man who shall hold that the evidence of crime is justified.

Good men have been

when men back the place of the father. Good men have been

The funds are not for political or other party reasons, but

court to second cases, civil cases, and book keeping.

To plead ignorance with such a state of facts is virtually to

which is printed daily.

York City at one time had over $500 worth of this advertising.

Clothier Hicks were being sold. Our paper published in New

a daily directory of the personal advertisements, giving price

possession! Besides which they were for many years standing

for years, and the police no less of all these places in their

It seemed to be a coloring to this board. Pool-room's green-

These gentlemen have been based that they were People

did not

meant to stamp out the moral pestilence, but they

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
the Legislature at Albany to legislate away the rights of citizens, to enforce these laws by a most specious and vicious bill, introduced by M. C. Murphy, of New York. This bill was designed, as it was claimed by the members of the gambling fraternity in New York, to do what the police had not been able to do on account of the activity of the agents of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice—to wit, give complete protection to these crimes. It was claimed that after protection had been guaranteed the contract would be broken by the agents of the above society arresting these gamblers; that the police could not secure them protection from these arrests. This bill, as originally drawn, was designed to condense the rights of every citizen to see that the laws are enforced under the will of one man; and it was thought that enough of political influence could be secured to control the prosecuting attorney, and cause him to withhold his appointment of any to enforce these laws, save as the fraternity of thieves should suggest. This bill was designed to be so cunningly worded that its friends would find little or no difficulty in securing its passage, as it was thought that by making the title misleading, as to "spies who induce," etc., that they could effectually legislate away the rights of every citizen in this respect.

To Mr. W. C. Beecher, the former Assistant District Attorney of New York City, is largely due the defeat of this obnoxious measure. The annexed protest was prepared, and signatures to the same were secured by him, and he and the writer presented the same to the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to whom the Murphy "Spy bill," as it is called, had been referred.

The bill did not pass.

"An Act entitled 'An act in respect to spies who assist, induce, or inveigle others to commit crimes for the purpose of informing against them,' as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever any person assists, induces or inveigles another to commit a crime or violate any penal statute of this
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG

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but remains silent as to those who really 'assist' as regular customers. It needlessly increases the duties of District Attorneys, already sufficiently onerous, by putting upon them the responsibility of ordering and directing every law officer and citizen who may thus seek to suppress crime.

"It tends to interfere with the efficiency and discipline of the police force, by making them subject to two heads, their own chief and the District Attorney; and to prevent promptitude and despatch.

"In large counties great practical difficulty would be experienced in many instances on the part of those who live at a distance from the District Attorney, in getting his order and direction.

"Its substantial effect will be rather to protect than restrain criminals, and to hinder the enforcement of the law.

"In many cases it will render the conviction of certain classes of criminals practically impossible.

"It is unnecessary, because the existing laws sufficiently provide for the punishment of accessories— and,

"There is no existing evil which calls for any such new remedy as this bill proposes.

"We are of the opinion that the bill should not be enacted. The growth of crime in this country, by the constant importation of criminals from foreign countries, demands that justice should be left free to meet the cunning of crime with similar weapons, which in many cases are the only adequate means for its detection. The proposed bill is obviously intended to give free scope to those classes of crimes which are carried on with such secrecy and cunning that the only chance of prevention or punishment is found in the shrewdness, energy, and courage of skilful detectives. Where abuses exist in the processes of such detectives, the courts and juries are certain to see that no unjust advantage grows out of their action.

"But this bill will be effectually used to shield crime by making criminal honest efforts to detect and prevent or punish it.
Thursdays, 2:00 P.M., in Court Room A, 2nd Floor of the Courthouse.

Judge David, from the Superior Court, presiding.

The case involves a dispute between two local businesses over the use of a public park.

The plaintiff, ABC Corporation, alleges that the defendant, DEF Company, has been using the park without proper permits or authorization, causing damage to the park and its surroundings.

The defendant, DEF Company, denies the allegations and claims that they have been using the park with implicit permission and that the plaintiff is attempting to prevent them from using it for their own profit.

Both parties have presented their arguments, and the judge has asked for additional documents and evidence before rendering a decision.

The case has garnered significant attention from the community, with many residents expressing their opinions on the matter.

As the case continues, the judge is expected to rule on the matter, possibly setting a precedent for similar disputes in the future.
"No. 120 Broadway, New York, September 25, 1882.

Honorable District Attorney:

Sir: The raid upon the policy shops, instigated by the District Attorney, has excited the utmost indignation among the thirty thousand or forty thousand voters who are in the habit of playing in these lotteries in this city alone, and cannot fail to have a disastrous effect on the Democratic cause at the next election. It has always been an understood thing that whoever takes an active part against these players will be voted against at the subsequent elections. This has been the case for many years, and it is a well-known fact that no one who has offended these electors in this way has ever been re-elected to any office. It was in consequence of Cornell’s hostile attitude and proclamation against lotteries that he was not renominated. They were afraid to renominate him again, because of the known determination of these 30,000 electors in New York to vote against him. He would have been certainly defeated had he been nominated. Neither Republicans nor Democrats can afford to nominate a man who has taken an active part against the lotteries. The players consider it a perfectly innocent amusement, as it is not condemned or forbidden in the Bible, although the Jews at the time the New Testament was written constantly used lotteries; and as almost all European nations use and encourage them, it is certain that there can be nothing hurtful or injurious to morality in them. No other District Attorney of either political party ever interfered with the business, because it was thought to be out of their line of duty and would be an imperinent interference with the duty of other officials, and show too great an ignorance of the etiquette which usually is observed among gentlemen. No wonder that some of the judges have remonstrated at this act when they consider the injury it will do to the Democratic party by alienating the vote of 30,000 voters and insuring the enmity of the owners of the lotteries, who wield such vast political power and influence over the constituencies in this and all other large towns and cities of the United States. It is conceded on all hands that
With the thrones I
should be seated to office with this faint upon him. Down
Parthia to the East! Our heroes are in danger! We may
there.”

otherwise we must help them, “Come!” by 8,000 and
both political parties are blocked out of existence the better,
close as is represented by the will of Philorus, then the dictator
issues and chills in the Lycaic sense, if this power and hate-
not of the magnates who wield such vast political power and
off the Prussian Jacob, no more, and which in turn and party to the
ever-increasing tide, no more, and which in turn and party to the
It shows the modern principle, the absolute monarchy of
leaders who bend their heads to the yoke of these magnates
the latter instance is the master works of the political
However John Robertson does not care.

“John Sullivan,”
Your obsession seems
political party can afford to have these names in this way.
they have power to control the elections in this city, and neither
Straps for the Young.
CHAPTER VI.

GAMBLING TRAPS (CONTINUED).

"Poke-a-moke," or Policy.

Following in the wake of lottery comes that quintessence of meanness—policy. This is a parasite that lives upon lotteries. Policy, or "poke-a-moke," is a bet or wager that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery or appear in a certain position or combination in the drawings, made twice a day from seventy-eight numbers. Twelve, thirteen, or fourteen numbers, as the scale may be, are supposed to be drawn out of the numbers from 1 to 78.

This is the most contemptible kind of mean gambling. It offers dazzling inducements to the pockets of the poor. It is robbery, merciless and high-handed. It is worse than the highwayman, who creeps up in the darkness of night, and striking his victim down from behind robs him of his valuables. It can torture the suffering poor—arousing high hopes only to crush them with bitter disappointment—destroy the integrity of youth, take the coat off the poor man's back, and the food out of the mouth of babes, without a quiver or blush.

It is surrounded by all the sense of mystery with which the gambler clothes his schemes. It is superstition's stronghold. The negro dreams a dream, the Irishman or woman has a "presiment," and the German a vision, and each rushes to the "dream-book," kept in every policy den, to see what number the dream or vision calls for.

The following are specimens. A dream about any of the following subjects calls for the numbers set opposite each, to wit:

- Fire, 6, 46, 69.
- Fox, 4, 7, 11.
- Funeral, 3, 5, 11, 29.
- Gold, 63, 74.
In its promises to pay, the dragon-teeth are most clearly displayed. A word of explanation will illustrate this point.

The "1st" point is the "first station," the "2d" the "second station," etc. A player playing a station number virtually wagers that the number he selects will come out in the next drawing in the particular station he names. For instance, suppose he plays No. "18 first," he means that "18" will come out "first." In this play the backers offer $50 to $1 odds against the player.

Then there are "capital-saddle stations," which pay $400 to $1. The first three numbers on the "slip" represent the first station, and a "capital saddle" is two numbers played to come out in the first three, if played for "1st station." There are four capital saddle stations, the first three drawn numbers comprising the first, the second three the second, and so on.

A "gig" is three numbers, and pays $200 to $1.

A "horses" is four numbers, and if played in both ballots pays $500 to $1. All these plays require, in order for the player to win, that all his numbers shall appear in the twelve drawn.

There are other plays, but the above will illustrate the principle. Now for the practice—the tricks and devices to rob.

But very little office furniture is required to fit up an office for this kind of swindling. The notaries are not usually as fastidious as the players of "roulette," "faro," or "rouge et noir." No extravagant lay-out is required. A simple room with a board partition to divide it into two apartments; in the front a counter with empty cigar-boxes, and in the window in front a sign, "Cigars," "Exchange," or "Coal office." Then a door leading into the inner apartment, with a spring-bolt having a cord attached running to the rear of the front counter, so that the lookout can easily open for the visitor. Then a rough counter with a small desk upon the top. A sheet of tin, a few sheets of carbonated paper, a manifold-book and pencil for keeping the record of the plays, and a few strips of blank paper to write the policies upon. These, with a blackboard
true, you're safe to make a hit. If, however, you judge the pitch as a strike, you may need to keep your head up, as it may be a good idea to avoid getting caught in a foul territory. When swinging at a strike, try to keep your bat up and your eyes focused on the ball. Once you've connected with the ball, you may need to duck to avoid the ball's impact on your bat.

Consider the offered inducements to the good and to your safety.
GAMBLING TRAPS.

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some time;" and so little by little he keeps on until position, honor, character, and self-respect are sacrificed in this vain attempt at almost an impossibility.

This scheme is much more readily manipulated by its managers than a lottery with 100,000 numbers. There are here but twelve numbers to be drawn.

Now what becomes of the record of plays kept by the writer on his manifòld-book? He, by means of his carbonated paper and sheet of tin, makes three impressions on different sheets at the same stroke of his pencil. One he keeps, one goes to his immediate employer who owns the shop, and the other to the manager of the scheme. The headquarters were formerly at 263 ½ Bowery, and afterward in Mercer Street, in the rear of 599 Broadway.

There have been, during the past five years, 600 or more of these and other gambling dens open in full blast in New York City, and yet 2500 of the "best police in the world," every one of whom is sworn to enforce these laws, backed by a payroll of upward of $3,000,000 annually, could not find these violators of the laws. They could find and oppose an organization (Society for the Suppression of Vice) which opened relentless war upon these dens. Between the police, during the years from 1877 to 1881, and these places there seemed a chasm, which was bridged by "protection," the foundations of which may have been bribery for aught I know. I do not say it was, but if the statements of some of these gamblers could be believed, the record of the police is blacker than that of these criminals. Why did not the police enforce these laws? Why do they complain that our brave District Attorney has stepped before them in battle array, and sent a quivering shaft into the very headquarters of these robbery devices? Had not they time enough to close them? Could they not have accomplished in five years what he has done in less than five months?

If they choose to violate their oaths, it is no reason why others should not esteem the oath of office binding upon them-
No matter how many times you try to solve the problem, you always end up with the same answer. The reason is that the problem is not well-defined. The question is not clear and the conditions are not specified. There are many possible solutions and the choice of which one to use is subjective.

To solve the problem, you need to define what you are trying to achieve. What is the goal? What are the constraints? Once you have a clear understanding of the problem, you can start looking for a solution. This might involve trial and error, but it is the only way to find a satisfactory answer.

If you are struggling with a problem, try to break it down into smaller parts. This can make it easier to understand and solve. You can also try to find similar problems and see how others have solved them. This might give you some new ideas.

In summary, the key to solving problems is to be clear and specific. Make sure you know what you are trying to achieve and what constraints you are working with. Once you have a clear understanding of the problem, you can start looking for a solution. It might take some time and effort, but it is worth it in the end.

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TEARS FOR THE YOUNG.
At this scheme all classes, and persons of all ages, can play from one cent upward. It is pitiful indeed to watch the poor starving creature, as he or she crawls into one of these places and deposits the last half-dime, which should be used to buy bread with, and stakes it for the sake of "trying their luck just once more." Again, I have seen the managers of these heartless schemes, with solitaire diamonds worth thousands of dollars on their bosoms, come into court and refuse to give bail or pay the paltry fine imposed on their employés, who will suffer and go to jail before they will betray their employer. Wife and child go for naught with these men. The employer before either of these. The complacency with which a policy-writer will take a sentence to imprisonment, and as he passes out of court to go to the Tombs, curse his weeping wife, is something astonishing. This I have seen more than once. These are caricatures of true men. They are forms hollowed out by this cursed traffic until there is nothing but form left.

A writer employed by a man named Luthey had two little children. He had been arrested, indicted, and by advice of Luthey's counsel pleaded "guilty." He wanted Luthey to provide for his children while he was in prison. Luthey refused, but told him to bring the "young ones" into court and stand them up there, and tell the judge they had no one to provide for them, and then if he was sent to prison, to leave them there. I was in court when this was done, and I heard this boss-gambler say that he had given direction to have this done. And he sat there while his clerk was sentenced, and refused to do a thing for the children, notwithstanding the fact that he was personally appealed to to take care of his employé's family. He replied, "Let the judge send them to some institution." Instead, I know that an amount was quietly made up, headed by large-hearted Judge Cowing, and these little ones were placed in charge of a kind lady to be cared for. Not a cent, however, was given by this man Luthey, who sat there with diamonds worth not far from $5,000 on his person. This is the man who formerly ran the "Jacksonville" and "Florida" lottery
The following tables are included in the report for 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expense, etc.</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

The copy I made myself from the book is the same as that published by the publishers, and it is a very fair copy, and I have not been able to find any errors.

The table above is a summary of the income from the book of one of the publishers.

The income of $15 per day is very low, and one dollar less than the previous year.

The total income for the year is $1,250,000, and the losses are the same as in previous years.

The report is a matter of the income from the book of one of the publishers.

No absolute numbers are given, and there are no such numbers.

The report is for the year 1872.
"Expenses" covers all office rents, clerk hire, lawyers' fees, fines, official blackmail "for protection," printing, advertising, and the few hits allowed to come out for the sake of keeping up excitement and appearances. To the amount of "sales" must be added twelve and a half per cent. of the amount each year, in order to secure the gross receipts. This amount is allowed in commissions to the writers, and is deducted by them.

It must not be supposed from my description of one of these places that there are none of greater pretensions. A policy shop fitted up in elegant style is a great rarity. But many are obliged to pay a high rent, and were maintained on Broadway and other prominent thoroughfares.

It is said that the managers of one lottery paid for two floors, over the store at 212 Broadway, $600 per month rent, and had a five years' lease.

This is a mere bagatelle for a concern that takes in $5176 per day, as this one office did.

In August, 1882, the Hon. John McKeon carried out, through his assistant, Mr. H. C. Allen, one of the most wonderful and successful raids on policy headquarters that has ever been known in this or any other country. It is a marvel that a raid involving so many ramifications, where so many detectives were employed for so long a time, could be carried to a successful culmination, and yet not a word leak out, nor anything be discovered by any of the "very best" in the world. It speaks volumes for the discipline and efficiency of Mr. Pinkerton's detective agency and the District Attorney and his assistant. The people of the State of New York are to be congratulated on having such a District Attorney. The Society for the Suppression of Vice year after year kept piling up indictments in the State courts against these gamblers. From March, 1877, to September, 1880, these cases remained untried in the District Attorney's office. Then Mr. Daniel G. Rollins coming into command commenced prosecutions, and in six months secured more convictions than had been made before in the six years previous.
The practice of responsible citizenry is the guiding star of the community. It is an unspoken quality that is esteemed by all. In a society where a few lead and the many follow, it is crucial to foster a culture of respect and understanding.

Many of the challenges we face today are rooted in our ability to work together. The police force, as a catalyst, plays a vital role in ensuring the safety and security of our community. Their efforts are commendable, and we must show our gratitude.

As citizens, we too have a responsibility to contribute to the betterment of our society. By being mindful of our actions, we can help create a safer and more harmonious environment.

In conclusion, the role of the police force is not just to enforce the law, but to guide us in understanding our responsibilities as citizens. Let us work together to make our community a better place for all.

The practice of responsible citizenry is essential to the well-being of our society.
escape with a light penalty, who, if they had their deserts, would get the full extent of the law. By this means crimes are encouraged, other criminals continue to violate the law, sustained by the fact that it is easy to get off if one only has influential friends to deceive the courts. We have good judges, and citizens ought to help them enforce these laws. In checking these crimes we are stifling some of the most prolific agencies for breeding criminals. Thousands of youth are ruined by these seductive schemes. The idea of "sure to make a hit some time" takes possession of the player, and it becomes chronic, until it blinds reason, stunts moral perceptibilities, deadens conscience, and finds an apology for dishonesty. The clerk steals, but argues to himself that he will just "borrow it" and return it out of his prize. The "borrowing" just to try one's luck, is rascally, whether applied in stock speculations, horse-racing, or policy and lottery gambling. Young men, take warning!

Merchants may find here a channel where goes many a small article of merchandise from their stock. The banker and broker can here find their postage-stamps, stolen by office boys; insurance companies, their envelopes. The writer has often seized envelopes in these places bearing the business cards of insurance companies and mercantile firms.

The following cases illustrate the fruitage.

In February last a young wife with a babe fourteen months old was arrested, brought into court, and pleaded "guilty" to several burglaries. She then added that "she had become infatuated with policy." According to her story, she had once made a hit of fifteen dollars; since then she had been crazed with a desire to gamble in this manner; had used all her husband's money, and then went out upon these burglaryous expeditions to get money to satisfy this passion for policy.

The same month a mother in Washington was discovered investing large sums in these devices, in the vain hope of securing several thousand dollars to pay off a mortgage which her son had upon his property in Chicago. Maternal love blinded
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
parents will mourn if in future years this child shall be brought to State Prison or the gallows. If he should, they will have no one but themselves to thank, for they have done all in their power to start him on the downward course at the threshold of life. They sowed the seed, and he will reap the harvest. I sent for the mother. She came, and when she discovered the presence of officers, tried to make her child say he received the plays and money from some other person, notwithstanding the fact that she at first confessed, before coming to the policy den, that she had sent him.

This scheme prospers because it is regarded partly as an innocent pastime for those who can afford to waste time and money, and because it is equally simple to bet a few pennies that a certain number will be drawn. The player is apt to think that his chance of making a hit is as good as any other person’s, and if he should win there’s nobody injured; especially since, as the pool is made up of small sums, this loss will not be felt by the players.

It is because the thing seems so very simple that it is so very seductive. This accounts for its being so widespread. It teaches young men to take the dollar of another without earning it. It breeds a spirit of feverish speculation, and it puts forth a bold front, by means of the printed slip sent out twice each day, concealing the secret manipulations of fraud.

Before leaving this species of gambling, let a moment’s consideration be given to

*Mercurial Gambling, or Merchant Lotteries.*

It seems as though every branch of trade had a lottery of its own, and that healthful competition in trade must now contend, not against honest and honorable rivals, but against some scheme of “prizes” or “gifts by chance.” In each and every instance the same principles are employed as in a regular lottery. It is gambling, and caters to the spirit of gaming. One firm deems it necessary, in order to sell their wares, which are often of inferior quality, to offer extra inducements. They
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
was not a single number of those printed on the list packed in
the tobacco. *The lowest number packed was 75,000, and the
highest number on the printed list was 75,000.*

Of another concern that advertised 'gold coin' as packed
in their tobacco, the writer purchased a box to ascertain the
amount of gold coin given out in a quarter gross of papers, and
found one five-cent silver coin, but no gold.

Another concern which had an inferior quality of tobacco has
endavored for months to force sales for their brand by offer-
ing these extra inducements in the shape of tickets for money,
and lastly tickets offering different amounts of tobacco to the
holder of prize tickets. But it is not the fraud and cheat for
which I repudiate these criminal practices in the tobacco trade.
Instead, it is the unusual inducements thus offered to young
men and boys to buy and use tobacco, without which many
would not think of purchasing the poisonous weed. To
poison the systems of thousands of youth throughout the land
in order that a few men may roll up fortunes for themselves,
presents a question of ethics that many men in the tobacco
trade most earnestly condemn. It not only kindles a spirit of
gambling, but leads to the filthy yet prevalent habit of tobacco-
chewing in the young. It's only another trap of Satan, set
to catch young men and drag them down to ruin and
shame—a device that leads to the defilement of the body; a
destruction of nerve and tissue that weakens the victim's powers
to resist evil, and renders easy the habit of intemperance. The
mouth and throat that are tanned by nicotine require something
stronger than water to tickle the palate. They crave something
sharp and keen, and are thus prepared to respond readily to the
sparkling allurements of decanter and goblet.

This practice is on a par with certain manufacturers of ciga-
rettes, who, in order to fix more forcibly a taste and habit upon
their patrons, to fasten upon the youthful smoker the uncontrol-
able practice of smoking, put opium in their cigarettes. More
than once have I been appealed to, to suppress this accursed
practice. It seems as if Satan hems in our youth in all direc-

THANKS FOR THE YOUNG
about him to breathe—he is not strongly induced to take up the very fashionable practice.

I am aware that many good men smoke and chew, and defend the practice; and yet to them as well as to all others I make an appeal to keep the children and youth clean, and not to poison their systems, nor defile their breath with tobacco in any form. It is a nasty habit at the best, and is injurious to mind and body.

Keep our youth clean.

An item appeared a few days ago of especial interest to the consequential strut, who on all occasions claims the right to puff cigarette smoke into the faces of defenceless women and refined men.

A little Italian girl was arrested in New York and taken to the Tombs Police Court for gathering up cigar-stumps from the gutters, ash-barrels, and spitoons at hotels and barrooms. She had about a thousand in her basket. She was greatly delighted at the quantity which she had been able to gather up. When asked what she did with them, she said she or her parents sold them to cigarette manufacturers to make cigarettes with. Ough!

Not only are our boys subject to the force of example from professional tobacco chewers and smokers, but they are also seduced by the gambling inducements of the manufacturers. It would almost seem as though the tobacco men and publishers of "half dime" literature were in league together. These stories, many of them, contain constant allusions to the use of tobacco, beer, and liquor. It would be a queer hero that could not chew, smoke, and drink, to excel any one else mentioned in the story. In stories about detectives, you will find at all conferences, and whenever the hero entertains his friends, choicest wines and liquors are brought out, while they lay back in their chairs, feet upon the mantel or table, while the blue smoke curls above their heads as it is puffed out of their mouths in fantastic forms. These are not imaginary evils,
that if they will use their particular care, they will stand a
easy chance of winning and the effort to make people believe
there is to be none, then the presence of an easy chance to
jet them in no doubt (and they now claim since they have
advocated them to do an easy chance) then if it is a certainty.
If there is a chance, and it the tickets represent the day.

etc.

brown stone house, frizado in gold, house and wagon.

If there is no doubt, and they now claim since they have
advocated them to do an easy chance then if it is a certainty.
Two of these conditions become being arrived, announced
interest in a distribution of prizes, some minute she's
ticket bearing a number, and this number represents a share of
the prize when it is returned. If the expense of printing the
again and again, and thus, the expense of printing the
writings a certain date, and these letters representing on a chance
to the horse business, there would be a regular dance,
through their answer, those would be a regular dance,
and in the absence of prizes, some of those who are
being arrived, announced interest in a distribution of prizes,
and thus, the expense of printing the
writings a certain date, and these letters representing
on a chance, and these letters representing on a chance.

In a word, the plan is in order to induce people to purchase
each bundle wrapper, and the tickets here in.

"One bundle wrapper, one ticket. Two bundle wrappers, two tickets.

the day," etc.

sope: don't.

Another device may be called Kitchen Josephs, or

the day.

They are easily detected by any thoughtful observer. Why

TIPS FOR THE YOUNG
fair chance of securing one of the "prizes," "rewards," or "presents" offered, is misleading, and is to be viewed with the same suspicions as any other gambling scheme.

Practically these schemes are sops thrown to servant-girls, to encourage extravagance and dishonesty. Every housekeeper knows by bitter experience, in many cases, that the ordinary servant of the present day requires no inducement to extravagance, nor incentive to dishonesty. There are waste and peculations enough in the kitchen without offering "presents," "rewards," or "prizes" for an increase in this line. There are enough supplies passed out to poor relations to satisfy every housekeeper, as it is, and there is no necessity of a chromo or prize in this department. These devices practically say to Biddy, "The more soap used, wasted, or otherwise disposed of, of this kind, the more tickets in the distribution."

Do thinking men and women want a lottery started in their kitchen?

Another device suppressed by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was being conducted in Brooklyn, where a baiter gave out tickets offering prizes to be drawn in a lottery to every customer who purchased to the amount of $2.50 at a time. Aside from the pernicious influences flowing from these schemes in spreading the spirit of gambling, they are in direct violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, where they existed until suppressed.

To allow the Constitution and laws of a State to be violated by any device, much less by a crime-breeding pestilence, is establishing a dangerous precedent. If these laws may be violated with impunity, why not the laws against murder, arson, highway robbery, and the like?

The people cannot afford to permit such an outrage. It is an entering wedge which will in time jeopard the highest interests of the commonwealth.

Let every patriot insist that these laws be respected and obeyed.
PRIZE CANDY TREATS

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
tice is unhealthful and injurious. Perhaps at first the baby cannot understand; but this practice kept up, its influence is soon felt until anything that has "prize" attached to it awakens a strong desire to fathom the hidden mystery. By such means as this, too, there is a rivalry awakened among school children as to who shall draw the largest prize. Some of these places sell five cents' worth of candy or a glass of root beer, and then have a box of envelopes with numbers in them, which the child is allowed to draw from, and if the number is lucky he gets a prize of some kind. In watching the eager look, the passing of the hand from one end of the box to the other, hesitating to draw, wondering which the one that shall draw the biggest prize is, etc., of groups of children in these places, one can see all the symptoms of gambling.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Many deplore that the Sabbath is desecrated, and yet few think that it is their business to check it.

During the recent September storm it is reported that the citizens of Newark and Jersey City were anxious and troubled because about a ton of arsenic had been swept by the flood from a factory into one of the tributaries of the Passaic River, from which the water supply of these cities came. Water was filtered and boiled and allowed to be cooled before being used in many families, for fear of poison.

Why is it that so many are aroused by physical danger, and yet are dead to the encroachments of moral evils?

The devil always has the best time when he can lull the conscience of Christian men and women to sleep. The fowler knows that if the parent bird is absent or asleep, the young chicks are more easily secured. So it is in the moral world. If parents will only be occupied with other business, so as to be indifferent to what the evil one is doing with the children, the easier the ruin and the larger the number bagged by this infernal sportsman.

Follow the example of our neighbors across the river, and filter and discard from patronage all places that keep open to
The morals of the children rise, the confectioner's pocket
on Sunday, and for principle, the "boyolool" them
and every earnest man and woman make the stores their open
enlarging our children on Sunday. Let all Sunday-school teachers

ERAL YOUT THE YOUNG
CHAPTER VII.

GAMBLING TRAPS (CONTINUED).

Pool.

There are two kinds of pool gambling—to wit, horse and billiard pool.

Each possesses all the unhealthful excitement of any other gambling. The former, like "policy" and lottery, offers fortunes for very small sums—sums varying from "fifty cents upward."

Pool-tickets are bets that a certain horse will win in a certain race with other horses, on some race-course.

Pool-rooms are substitutes for the race-course, and bring the betting and gambling which attend horse-racing from the race-track to the doors of mercantile houses, so that clerks who cannot get away from business may have the opportunity to gamble brought to them. They bring the demoralizations of the race-course into the circles of business, thus setting another devil-trap for young men in the walks of daily life.

All the false and glittering promises of other gambling devices appear in pool. It is subject to the same tricks to deceive, and capable of all the secret manipulations and frauds of other robbery schemes. It is conscienceless, heartless, and infamous. It makes embezzlers, defaulters, and thieves in every grade of society. It is more fatal to the morals of youth than faro, roulette, or other banking-games, because it seems to offer greater inducements for comparatively small sums, promising a prompt return to the venture. It gathers its players by hundreds. It does business with open doors, in defiance of law, as witness the four dens formerly run in Long Island City.
The group of the dock and other facilities for

the players. The group "G. W. M. A. S. E."

Gimnasium, by the speedy clearing out from their rooms

attitude, and with a smile, since put in operation their

Honors Recorder Shirley. They then struck a drum

Honor Mrs. Hamilton. After the instructions issued by the

session, the musicians, then organized, and the

Lieu. Club, which had continued in business for years without

The members of the club was called one day for above the

The fees are the same as those of other similar sports.

The club was organized, and the officers of the club is to

in the order of New York, and the officers of the club is to continue in

The financial peace of the course, and business is the city and

In this orderly document dated March 9th, 1889, they say:

Then and there a business letter to the

A few inches from the fence, the club characters of

They close to call a conclusion and by-laws.

concerns shall make these precesses. They each had their

Lieu. Club, I. D. J. D. J. T. J. H. B. J. B. J. T. J.

John’s Recorder Secretary. At the time these the

former piece, the Lieu. Club, had existed for years.

The physical room is in the lower part of New York City.

The group of buildings, if any, the numbers become rich room.

Follow these separate visitors they appear.

The odor of the body of officers—important for protection—

END OF PAGE.
GAMBLING TRAPS.

up-stairs to an unoccupied room, where they flattered themselves that no amount of "hunting" on the part of the writer, should he pay them a visit, would be able to discover them.

It is a good rule, and one any successful official will do well to follow, "always to secure your bait before going a-fishing." Suspecting that perhaps we had secured our bait and might come down there to take lessons in "fishing" for their unlawful apparatus, the secretary, Dougall McDougall, and his counsel, Franklin Bien, betook themselves to the "literary" part of the club's duty, and thought to frighten off the agents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice by getting an injunction order from Justice Haight of the Supreme Court, restraining the writer from entering their gambling hell at 43 Broadway.

To illustrate the elastic conscience of Mr. McDougall, and to show the "members'" how much his oath is worth, the following affidavit made by him in the injunction case is presented, to wit:

"NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

"TATTERSALLS TURF CLUB

ui.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

"CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

"Dougall McDougall, being duly sworn, says that at the times hereinafter mentioned the plaintiff was and still is a corporation created by and under the laws of the State of New York. That deponent is the secretary of the plaintiff, and that said club was organized as a convenience for its members. That a copy of the certificate of incorporation is hereto annexed, and marked exhibit "A." Deponent further says that the by-laws of the plaintiff provide that no one can become a member of the said corporation unless they are of the age of twenty-one years and upward, and also that any member of the said plaintiff may deposit with the secretary of the plaintiff a sum of money, to be sent to the agent of the plaintiff at any place where
TRAITS FOR THE YOUNG
remove the members of the plaintiff, therefrom, as well as the
property of the plaintiff, so as to suppress the plaintiff and
destroy its organization, and interfere with its lawful manner
and way of transacting its business. That in consequence of
such threat, made by the defendant as aforesaid, and which
deponent believes to be true, the plaintiff has been compelled
to stop its business; to the great detriment and annoyance of its
members, many of whom have threatened to resign unless they
were accorded the privileges to which they were entitled under
the by-laws. That such interference would be unlawful, and
would do irreparable injury to the plaintiff. That such inter-
ference by the [defendant] is malicious and in bad faith, as a
number of persons applying for membership have been rejected,
among which deponent is informed and verily believes it to be
true, was the defendant, or some of the friends of the defendant.

"Wherefore deponent prays that an injunction may issue
restraining the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff's
business, and for such other and further relief as may be just.
No previous application for this order has been made.

"D. McDougall.

"Sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1885.

"William R. Rose,
"Notary Public, New York County."

As soon as they recovered from their "literary" effort, these
athletic gymnasts sailed around to the office of the Society for
the Suppression of Vice, to discover the writer, to serve the
papers upon him. Failing to find me in my office, they
"cruised" around the City Hall Park, and at last "have to"
at the entrance of the District Attorney's office, and as I came
in sight struck another "dramatic" attitude, and in most aris-
tic style sought by one foul stroke to prevent my "fishing"
expedition.

But they counted without their host. I had secured the bait
before starting on this "fishing" enterprise, in the shape of good
legal evidence—where four different persons, none of them
The smoke, it seemed, was from the same source as that which had been seen in the hotel corridor. The smell was almost overpowering, and it seemed to be coming from the ceiling of the hotel. It was a smell of burning, and it was very strong. The people who were in the hotel were very concerned, and they were calling out for help. The fire alarm was going off, and the hotel staff were trying to put it out.

The man who had entered the hotel was a strange sight. He was wearing a full suit, and he was carrying a large bag. He looked very much like a security guard. He was speaking in a strange accent, and it was very difficult to understand what he was saying. The people in the hotel were very concerned, and they were calling out for help. The fire alarm was going off, and the hotel staff were trying to put it out.

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In face of this affidavit stands the fact that this place was constantly open for pool-gambling, and the blackboards were upon the walls for registering bets and wagers, and they were daily registered whenever there were horse-races to bet upon. The whole affidavit, following the above, might be copied as a tissue of falsehoods. But my object is to show enough of this to illustrate the unreliable character of the managers of these schemes to deceive and rob the people.

In about two hours after my interview with Mr. Bien, he came into my office with the following, which speaks for itself:

"At a special term of the New York Supreme Court, held at Chambers, New York City, this 28th day of July, 1882,
Present, Hon. Albert Haight, Justice.

TATTERSALLS TURF-CLUB

against

ANTHONY COMSTOCK

"On reading and filing annexed affidavit, and on motion of J. Bien, plaintiff's attorney,

"Ordered, That this action be and the same is hereby discontinued, without costs, and the injunction heretofore granted is hereby dissolved.

"A copy.

[L.S.]

"WILLIAM A. BUTLER, Clerk."

It has been often said, "The fool and his money are soon parted." Is it not especially true of pool-gamblers—those who put money into the hands of such unscrupulous men and expect to make a fortune from such investment?

But the Parole Club had a natural curiosity. They had a constitution and by-laws. They too only sold to "members," if their statements are to be believed.

Article I. of their constitution says:

"Admission to the club shall be by ballot, which may be conducted by voting papers, or in such other mode as the com-
The city. If any, for each and every such trespass I also recover
and retain any sum of $500, including the pay due, no form
of pay to said club, as incurred expenses for such funds
before the day appointed, and my number is held to be a
member of said club; and my entrance into the rooms I
opened and maintained, considered that, I forfeit all my rights
as io open such entrances, considered that, I forfeit all my rights
in the city of New York, or on any information or directions, and,
in case I hold any position in the police department of
and my entrance, or belch
a misdemeanor or felony,
and a misdemeanor, and call all persons, judges, and jurors,
where this presentment I declare myself a mercenary-maker, a
man, and in case I
think I see or do in the rooms of said club; and in case I
see, in case of my admission or a member of the
and then sign the, "carnot," keep in their order, etc.

John Hacker, Secretary

The above, I certify

PARADE T imm CLUB

To whom it may concern;

Order for a piece of blue or pink paper, containing the
letter, I have none, he would be obliged to pay a
calling would be stopped by a street-club. A calling card
should be made as a street-club, A calling card
Think again, were these express?

Before the day appointed, if any, for each and every such
shall be held to be a member of each and every
does not determine and approve the same, and place for the cabinet,
whose may be made to the, time appointed - The committee

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
GAMBLING TRAPS.

my office or position in the Police Department, and declare the same vacant whenever I violate my pledge.

John Hackett, Secretary.

"New York, January 27, 1881."

On the 24th of July, 1882, armed with search-warrants, with three of my assistants and ten policemen, I entered this place and cleared out the gambling apparatus.

We found the first floor and basement occupied for the sale of pool-tickets. The rooms were about twenty-five by sixty feet, and on three sides of each floor were desks, counters, and blackboards, for selling and registering bets and wagers on horse-races. There were about twelve regular employés in this place, that could be seen actively engaging in the business. At the door were two men, one to examine the tickets and the other to sell the pieces of pasteboard called tickets. If a stranger called, his ticket of membership, as they called it, would be asked for. If he had none he would be required to purchase one, and then to sign the "ironclad obligation." The board of members were not called together to vote according to the constitution, but the "almighty dollar" was all that was required. This was a good income of itself, as there were about 2300 names on the roll. The secretary's office was in the right-hand front corner on the first floor. Diagonally across the room at the rear was the cashier's office, and opposite that they had, boxed up in a private office, a Western Union Telegraph Company's wire and an operator. On this wire hangs a tale. Here we may look for trick and fraud. Suppose a large pool has been sold. The pool consists of all the tickets sold or bets made upon all the horses in the race. These amounts are distributed among the holders of tickets on the winning horse. In addition to the regular employés there are supposed to be a number of "dummies" or "heelers." These are expected to do the manager's bidding. If after the despatch comes the manager wants to make a sure profit, he has but to instruct one of these "dummies" to purchase a number of pools on the
was described to a Tribune reporter by the manager as follows:

"The company has bought a considerable portion of its apparatus from J. H. Longstreet, at No. 9 Barclay Street, and the wires of the company run into that office, and afterward up to and past Fifty fourth Street. One of the wires is what is known as a 'dead' line—that is, one that is not in active use. The schemers cut this wire near the Barclay Street office, and made a connection with it by means of a fine magnet wire, at Fifty-fourth Street. The wire was again cut, and another connection was made, this time with a 'dead' wire of the Rapid Telegraph Company which crossed the East River. On the Long Island side of the river a dead wire belonging to the Police Department completed the line to a point convenient to the pool-rooms. The work was completed on Wednesday, and it was discovered on Friday, consequently it is believed that the swindlers profited very slightly by their scheme."

The following, from the Telegram, may throw some light on the uses of this private wire. It says:

"'How Victims are Robbed. You say that the proprietors of the Barclay Street pool-hells rob their victims. Will you explain how this is done?'

"In this manner: Each of them has a telegraph wire and an operator at the back of his pool-room, out of sight. When the despatch saying that the horses are at the post arrives, this intelligence is held back until the name of the winner is received. A gang belonging to the house is immediately notified, and they quietly put money on the horse which has already won. Then the notification is made that the horses are at the post, and the pools are closed, so that no other persons can buy tickets. In a few minutes afterward the winner is announced.

"In what way can the house make money by this? Why, in pool-selling. The more tickets that are sold on the winning horse, the less money each ticket-holder receives. Suppose, for instance, there is $2500 to be divided in one pool after deduct-
The traps for the young
GAMBLING TRAPS.

manipulations on a race-track. He is said to pay a jockey $4000 a year so as to control him. Again, it is stated by these men themselves that they have paid $500 to a jockey to win a race for them. If they can pay that amount to win, why not to lose?

Again, it is charged that the owners of the horses are bribed to let their horses lose? The above are charges made against themselves. The house was divided for a while the past summer, and during the excitement these interesting points to pool-buyers came out.

Suppose the "dummies" receive instructions as to how they will act and what horse is to win. They go about among the genuine purchasers — and their rooms often are densely crowded; No. 3 Barclay Street had about 150 men and boys in when we raided it — and pretend to be horsewise, and induce simple-minded youths to buy heavily in order to swell the pools. These purchases are made, however, upon horses sure to lose, as per arrangement. The pool thus increased is divided among the "knowing ones," and the managers' profits are large. There are many other devices by which the unwary are caught and stripped of their money.

The whole thing is done with such a fair showing, and with such seemingly sure returns, that thousands are infatuated and lose their all; but still goaded on by "sure to make a hit" they steal, as in all other gambling schemes, to satisfy the passion thus aroused.

I have sought to show enough of the possibilities, probabilities, and facts concerning the character of the men and their base schemes, to warn the public and awaken public sentiment against their infamous devices.

Long Island City was a magnificent illustration of the effects of this damnable scheme to pluck the unwary and delude the credulous. The following account of the raid of October, 1883, will demonstrate this. Every department of the city government seemed permeated with this virus. A coroner had a gin-mill and beer-garden commanding the entrance to the pool.
Thaps for the Young
At last, in August, they appealed to the Society for the Suppression of Vice to know if we could not assist them out of their difficulty, and redeem the State from the infamous disgrace thus brought upon it. We cordially responded in the affirmative.

I detailed two trusty agents to secure the evidence. They did their work well, and in about ten days we had the evidence of guilt against twenty-two of these gamblers.

Then the question arose, To whom shall we go for warrants? To whom can we apply, and not be "given away"? The County Judge was reported as saying that it was the duty of the local justices to attend to the matter of apprehending these criminals and seizing their gambling apparatus. Again, he lived in Jamaica, and only at stated occasions came to Long Island City to hold the County Court.

Of the District Attorney it was reported that he was on friendly terms with the fraternity, and that certain interested parties were frequently in his office and company. Again, the political power seemed to be completely under the control of these gamblers, and no office-seeker dared to oppose them. Almost despairing, as a last resort we appealed to Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, and laid the whole matter before him. He was to hold the Oyer and Terminer court over there, commencing on the 9th of October.

As soon as the facts were laid before him, he at once decided to do what he had never done before, issue a search-warrant and warrant to apprehend these gamblers. A mighty load of anxiety was thus removed. A new hope sprang up in the fact that there was at least one official who had the authority to act, who was fearless and upright, who would not scare, and whom they could not bribe. The warrants were issued, and addressed to the sheriff.

Would the sheriff act? Yes. But had he a force that could be relied upon? Having to draft special men for this service, would we not be betrayed? Could we trust any of the local authorities? The last three questions we decided in the negative,

GAMBLING TRAPS.
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second was under the sheriff, the third under command of
J. A. Britton, and the last in charge of a regular deputy sheriff
of that county. Taking our carriages, we took up the line of
march to the ferry.

To those not familiar with this ferry, let me add that it is no
uncommon thing for several carriages to follow one another to
and from the ferry, as many funeral processions cross and
recross it.

So secretly had all been done that no one suspected that we
were not a return funeral procession until we turned the corner
next the ferry and drove in front of these dens.

Many reports have been published about this raid, but none
are exactly correct, therefore I propose to add a concise state-
ment, as a record of that important and eventful (to the gam-
bler) occasion.

Three of these dens were on Front Street, and one with an
entrance on Borden Avenue. All four were within a block of
each other. My carriage was first. I was assigned the worst
place to take, where it was thought there was the largest and
most dangerous crowd. We arranged our carriages in the order
of the places we were to take—mine first, the sheriff next,
Mr. Britton next, and the deputy sheriff last. We also planned
that we would strike the places simultaneously. This was
done.

As our carriage slowed up in front of Lovell's place, the one
assigned to me, the four men with me and myself sprang out
and made a dash through two liquor saloons to gain the
entrance door to this place. We were seen by the lookout, and
he ran to give the alarm and close the door. We reached the
door just as the gamblers within started to get out. There
were about seventy-five men and youth present. We stopped
their exit. Then they rushed for a back door. I started
across the room, to prevent their escape, when my eye caught
the flash of two or three revolvers. I quickly drew mine, and
with my warrants in one hand, revolver in the other, and my
shield on my left breast, I announced my authority and com-
Doors bearing our impression
were sunk into the stone. Standing by the doors, we crossed the granite
porch, and went into a room, where I found two windows, the
two corners of the room, and across the roof of
I was then in the midst of the room, when I crossed the doors.

I said, "I am very much obliged to you for opening the
doors: please step back and we will take charge." I then

a moment to get some valuable material.

somePortrait of My men, and proceeded to the next

I said, "Come, then, and we will open it."

the place is

I then opened the large and presumed. I then

the walls. Evidently. We seek everything. Is there a door and

The hall was about fifty square feet, and I stood in all

in the course of the large hall, and entered our presence. I then
crossed in the same manner. We then entered the crowd,

the place was

The place was

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
an immense amount of pool-tickets, blackboards, and other gambling apparatus down-stairs.

On my return down-stairs I found the deputy sheriff very complacently waiting for me.

I asked him, "What is the matter?"

He replied, "There's nobody there; the place is closed."

I took his warrant and taking three men went around the corner into a notorious gin-mill, kept by one James Robinson, coroner of Long Island City. Through this foul place all the hundreds of gamblers visiting Kelly & Bliss's pool-rooms had to pass to get in or out.

To the right, as you entered from the street, was a side door. This door led out into a sort of beer-garden, in the rear of which stood the largest pool or gambling saloon in the country.

Facing up and down like a caged wolf, was the coroner, in the beer-garden, with the door locked. I stopped at the door, saying, "I am a peace officer, with a search-warrant for the pool-rooms, and I call upon you to unlock the door."

Robinson said, "That door won't be opened."

Said I, "If you do not open it I shall force it, as I have a warrant to search the place, and am a peace officer charged with the execution of the warrant."

He said, "That door won't be opened. Don't you touch it."

Said I, "Then you open it."

The crowd in the mean time had thronged into the gin-mill, literally packing it.

Without further ado, having complied with all the requirements of the law, I put my best foot forward and made, with the second advance of my foot, a hole large enough for my body to go through. I jumped through, to be caught in the "loving" (?) arms of the coroner. It was but an instant before he discovered he had something other than a dead body in charge, and suddenly moved off with a sort of centrifugal motion, toward the east fence of his beer-garden. In other words, flinging him off, I made for the other door, and the
The crowd hung around for a while, and then all of a sudden the building and heard the door. I accosted him by the shoulder and put him out of the building. The corner was looking after a job, and I looked at him as if he had no importance to be noticed. I looked at him as if he had no importance to be noticed. He said, "I won't do it; I won't do it."

I replied, "Peace officer, you will be obliged to get out of here."

I received, "Peace officer, you will be obliged to get out of here."

For instance, "Peace officer, you will be obliged to get out of here."
enter. As I approached them I discovered "mine host," the coroner. The deathly pallor of his face reminded me of his subjects. It may have been the shadow from some of the glastly forms he has had to "sit upon." He belched out like a mad bull. "I want you to arrest that man," said he to his companion. Then turning to me he said, "This is a sergeant of the police."

The sergeant was about six feet two inches in height. They approached me. I hastened to greet them, not as long-lost brothers, but by taking them each by the arm, saying, "I am a peace officer for this county, and am in charge of this place with a search-warrant, and you will have to get out of here," and then I ejected them.

This was done calmly, but in a manner that comes from a consciousness of necessity and of duty. It was just that determination and promptness that was required to effectually check the mob.

It seemed to satisfy the crowd that at last, after long waiting, the laws were bound to be enforced at all hazards; that no trifling would be tolerated, nor interference brooked from any source. We were commissioned to execute the orders of the Supreme Court of the State, and in discharging that sacred trust we were bound to teach Long Island City officials how it should be done, and at the same time teach the gambling fraternity that the laws could be enforced, notwithstanding the infamous manner in which they had so long outraged them.

But the manner in which the blackboards fell from the walls, the gambling-tables, pool-tickets, marking-racks, desks, counters, and other gaming materials were being thrown together, argued ruin to their profitable business.

Their craft was in danger. Having failed to scare us or to check the enforcement of these warrants, the coroner was bound to adopt another ruse. So he went up to another gin-mill, close to where Justice Gilbert was holding court, and found a ready helper in Justice of the Peace (save the mark) Delahanty. Getting a sheet of foolscap paper, on one half of
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
officer to forthwith return me before him if the justice of the peace was not at the court.

We returned to find Delahanty still absent from his court and in the gin-mill.

I demanded to be taken before Justice Gilbert. We went down the stairs. At the bottom of the stairs the officer stopped and knocked on the shutters of the gin-mill, and Delahanty appeared. He ordered us up-stairs. After a delay of about fifteen minutes he came up. I showed my warrants and my appointment by the sheriff. This availed nothing.

Then one Richard Busteed appeared on behalf of the people. I asked if he was authorized to act for the District Attorney. This man, an ex-United States judge, replied in a most professional and high-toned police-court style, "None of your business." I protested to the court against his usurping the office or performing the functions of the District Attorney without authority. The court allowed it, of course. Then Busteed employed the extent of his powers to malign me, and argued that I be committed for the night. After detaining me till nearly 6:30 p.m.—they dared not commit me in face of my authority and warrants—I was told I could go till the morning, to appear at 10 o'clock.

In the mean time the arrangements had been made for the night, and the sheriff had placed his deputies in charge, relieving my men.

Just to show how the courts can be prostituted and laws overridden, let me give a little more concerning this justice.

When my case was called the next morning, my counsel and myself were present. We answered "Ready." Mr. Busteed, the bogus District Attorney, again answered for the people. We again protested, and demanded an examination. Mr. Busteed announced the people not ready, as none of the witnesses were present, and yet the complainant Robinson sat beside him. We demanded the right to cross-examine the complainant.

The justice refused this, notwithstanding the law and Code
The scene央川 extremely lively two of the good men....

The next day, I was back at the case, and was again a keen man.

After staring the defendant over, I could see him. He was the Defendant's lawyer, who was called to the stand, and was to answer the questions put to him by the judge. He was a tall man, with a pleasant face, and was dressed in a black suit. He was a good lawyer, and was known to be a good man.

The judge was a tall, thin man, with a stern face. He was a good judge, and was known to be a good man.

The case was a murder case, and was very important. The defendant was accused of murder, and was known to be a good man. He was a good man, and was known to be a good man.

The jury was a large one, and was known to be a good man. They were all men, and were known to be good men.

The defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to life in prison.
day "led us on" and screened us from danger and harm. To His great Name be all the glory. We succeeded because we trusted in Him.

"Blessed is the man who trusteth in the Lord."

To witness such prostitution of the laws of our State, in addition to the demoralization and widespread corruption of youth and others from these schemes, seems to call for action, prompt and decisive, by the people of this commonwealth. This evil is gaining great headway. Money thus easily gathered up paves the way to popularize this evil by costly apparatus and elegant appurtenances.

The following, from the New York Herald of November 10th, illustrates this, and should sound a note of alarm and warning. It says, speaking of the improvements of one race-course for next season:

"Underneath the stand many necessary improvements will be made. Among these is an attractive restaurant, with a fine kitchen, and substantial table d'hôte guaranteed on race days, which those who have heretofore been compelled to grow ragged beef and tough sandwiches at panic prices will appreciate. In addition to this a club office will form part of the suit of rooms, and, lastly, an elegantly appointed ladies' room, with private staircase connecting with the grand stand above. The arrangement of the betting ring will be completely revolutionized. The French pool stand will be located directly under the north end of the stand, attached to which will be built a telegraph office and a lunch-room for the accommodation of the small betters. The present location used by the bookmakers, which is forty by one hundred feet, will be enlarged to eighty by one hundred, and screened from the sun, and the floor boarded over. The auction-pool stand will be taken to a remote point, and a 'ring' fifty by fifty constructed, with seats for buyers. One hundred new stalls will be built, as it is thought that the number of horses which will gather at the grounds next season will be more than the present stabling can accommodate."
The dispatch of these products was partly from a source
obtained in New York and from a business

in connection with the importation of the goods, then later steps

required, and the goods were shipped to various places for

houses, etc., in the manner described in the adverti-

ments of the goods, and other matters of care, and so on. This mode best

known, and the numbers of the goods, and other matters of care, and so on.

This is a greater labor on the house and upon those used.

In order to keep in mind the importance of the facts.

"Transfer", "bookmaking", "and book-making", were altered.

I have read.offsetHeight again, and I notice that.

This scenario is submitted by those gamblers and Jockeys on

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
Brighton race-course, and that he won back the same during the same day on the last race.

This gentleman thinks it no harm to bet on horse-racing, and thinks it is essential to the maintaining of race-tracks and the improvement of horses.

With equal earnestness every thoughtful man must contend against this specious argument, and vehemently maintain that the improvement of the human race, the preserving of the integrity of our youth, and the crushing out of these demoralizing influences in the community, are each one of tenfold more importance than the improvement of any dumb animal.

Gamblers should be punished properly, whether horses race or not, and whether prosecuting officers win or lose. The morals of the community are not to be measured by the gambler's pocket nor the integrity of our young men sacrificed for the jockey's interests. The property of merchants should not be offered on this altar by their employés without their knowledge and consent.

These gamblers reap rich harvests! What of the community?

A few sad instances, taken from many others, will illustrate—

Christian Keifer, the Town Treasurer of Union, N. J., arrested in October, 1881, for the defalcation of about $3200, confessed to having taken and lost it in Barclay Street pool-rooms.

A former clerk in the New York Ferry Company stole $250 before being detected, which he also lost in horse-pool.

Yesterday a father came to my office with the sad tale that his son, at college, borrowed (stole) his mother's watch, valued at $250, and pawned it to raise $100 to gamble with in one of these schemes. 'He says, 'My son wants to break off this habit, but is so infatuated and crazed that he cannot. When he gets in with his youthful companions he seems to lose all control over himself.'"

There is a remedy required. The proper enforcement of the law can and will check this evil. If this be not soon done,
organized government. This evil, like intemperance, needs but to be let alone by law-abiding citizens to overthrow the highest interests in any community, and to defy and set aside all rights which a good government secures society.

There is but one remedy—extirpation! Enforce the laws in every instance; make no exception. To allow such forces to lay hold of or to become an element in politics, is to elevate the worst men into office and overthrow equity and justice. It is a subsidy to crime.

Bases trickery and most infamous treachery, backed by a mint of money corruptly obtained, are elements that no political party can countenance and long retain a hold upon respectable voters. These elements exist wherever the gambler’s claw appears in politics. Unscrupulous leaders are placed in the front ranks whenever any party trades “protection” for “blackmail” with such crimes.

These gamblers demand and pay “to be let alone.” Party leaders demand of subordinates in office that in return for the money thus paid by criminals they violate their oaths by granting them immunity from arrest. That this immunity has been granted by those sworn to enforce these laws witnesseth the history of lottery, policy, and pool gamblers, and keepers of disorderly houses and unlicensed gin-mills during past years.

Billiard Pool.

This enticing game trenches so closely upon the innocent, that care will have to be taken not to misunderstand the writer’s views.

Fifteen-ball pool is a game played on a billiard-table, and while many play it without injury, others again are so infatuated that speedy ruin overtakes them. The writer knows nothing practically of this scheme, his knowledge having been acquired while seeking to find lost sons of respectable parents. It is no part of my official duty to take up these cases. From sympathy for bereaved parents, and to help reclaim bright young men, I have at different times at night sought the wayward in these
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
GAMBLING TRAPS.

pride are afraid to stop. Again, a drink or two often fuddles the brain, until the bewildered victim has not sense enough left to know when to stop. So money is squandered, and many steal to keep up with their associates.

Let me illustrate this business by its fruits.

A noble mother in New York came to my office one day, and bursting into tears besought me to find her lost boy.

She said, "H— ran away about a month ago. For two weeks we mourned him as dead. But that was not the worst of it. We have now discovered that he robbed his employer, and that an associate of his in the same department has been arrested and is in the Tombs. Then again," she said, "he stole $40 from a lady in my house, and last night my house was entered and robbed again, and I fear it is my poor boy. He was an only son, about seventeen years of age."

Night after night I went through the pool saloons where he had been in the habit of playing. I saw lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age standing around these tables playing, with their glasses of wine, beer, and liquors displayed about them, and with cigars or cigarettes in their mouths, while some of them were so intoxicated that they could scarcely hold their cue in play. They would make wretched plays, while full-grown lookers-on would laugh and applaud their drunken antics.

September 21, 1882, a prominent gentleman from Brooklyn came to our office for advice and help. His story was of his nephew, a bright lad of seventeen years, who had run away a week before, after robbing his own mother of a gold watch and silverware, and his uncle of $80 in cash. He had been crazed with this kind of pool.

At this writing the search for this deluded boy is being prosecuted, to reclaim him if possible.

A bright boy of fourteen years robbed his own brother of $20, and with an Irish boy of about his own age started for a pool-room, where pools for prizes of candy, cigarettes, or beer were played. Here he spent a good portion of his booty.

Another lad, about eighteen years of age, of bright, keen
Traps for the Young
CHAPTER VIII.
DEATH TRAPS BY MAIL.

As has been seen, Satan is permitted to place his traps where they will do him most good and the children most harm. The sickening details of crimes, infidel scoffings, cheap works of fiction, newspaper advertisements, "blood-and-thunder" story papers—all are freely admitted around the hearthstones and under the roof-trees of the land.

We now come to a class that is thrust upon the youth in secret. The favorite method is under the sanctity of the seal in the United States mail. By means of it the most infamous scoundrel may send the vilest matter to the purest boy or girl. And this is being done systematically. If the facts of the business of obscene publications and indecent articles could be published here, a shock would be given to the sensitive and decent in the community that would make their blood run cold, while a wave of indignation would roll over the country that would sweep away any person found engaging in the business. The evils we have been considering travel openly, and are seen on all sides. But here comes a more subtle and insidious snare. To one acquainted with the history, the variety, and extent of this evil, it does not seem possible that man could sink so low as to edit such foulness, while it appears impossible for the human mind to invent the variety of indecencies which formerly existed before the effectual efforts of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice had suppressed them.

Secrecy marks these operations. In the darkness of attic-room, of basement or cellar, is the favorite sale-room. The message of these evil things is death—socially, morally, physically, and spiritually.
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG
and the sole cure for his wretched condition. The turgid waters speak louder with the death stillness which they promise. than does hope, with its beckonings to a better life. Turn as he will, the chains of habit permit him to go but a short distance before they clank their hold upon him. The brightest sun over his head seems scarcely able to penetrate the gloom of despair that youthful indiscretions have often woven into his life. His one cry is, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

As the jackal follows in the wake of its equally ferocious yet stronger foe, so murder haunts the pathway of lust. There are in a neighboring city, at this writing, three youths on trial for murder. It is charged that after a most monstrous conspiracy, a young and beautiful maiden was ruined and then murdered to hide their shame. Lust has but to whistle, and red-handed murder quickly responds, obedient to his master.

I repeat, lust is the least companion of all other crimes. There is no evil so extensive, none doing more to destroy the institutions of free America. It sets aside the laws of God and morality; marriage bonds are broken, most sacred ties severed, State laws ignored, and dens of infamy plant themselves in almost every community, and then reaching out like immense cuttlefish, draw in, from all sides, our youth to destruction.

Obscene literature may be said to be the favorite agency of the evil one to recruit these dens. City houses of ill-fame, in many instances, are filled with the daughters of country homes. Often children are scarcely able to walk before a curse and blight has been attempted by some foul-minded nurse upon these buds of humanity. Scarcely have they become able to observe what is passing about them before the seeds of impurity meet their eyes in the licentious papers that line their pathway. Then when the critical period approaches when they emerge from youth to manhood or womanhood, when those mysterious changes in nature take place, and they become aware of new
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG

These are only a few examples of the many problems that may arise in establishing and maintaining a successful graduate program in the field of educational psychology. It is important to recognize that these problems cannot be easily solved by simply implementing a set of rules or procedures. They require careful planning, ongoing evaluation, and continuous improvement. The success of any program depends on the commitment and support of all stakeholders, including faculty, students, and administrators. It is essential to create a culture that values collaboration, open communication, and continuous improvement. By doing so, we can ensure that our graduate programs are not only successful but also contribute to the advancement of our field and society as a whole.
of the last term as well, as he has sent to the graduates of last
term, besides sending to those of the present.''

These catalogues then are directories for the vendors of
obscene matter, etc., which furnish them the names of our
boys and girls. *Children have thrust upon them, unsolicited, these
death-traps.* Their curiosity is piqued, and unconscious of
danger, they often send for the matter advertised, simply to
gratify inquisitiveness.

Let us suppose that a boy who has been brought up in a
Christian home is thus placed at school, and has one of these
vile circulars sent him by mail. He has never heard of this
matter before. His curiosity "to just see what it is," is the
first allurement of the devil. This is made to seem laudable to
the child's simple mind. He promises himself that he will not
show it to any one, he will just see what it is, and then destroy
it. He thus silences conscience. He sends the money as
requested or directed on the circular. In a few days the cursed
thing comes by mail. The recipient hies away to his room in
secret, to open it, to see what it is. Conscience tells him he
is doing wrong. A sense of guilt and shame, a feeling that he
is doing a mean thing, come over him before the seal is broken.
He knows his teacher would disapprove, and that it would
break his mother's heart if she knew of it. As he thinks of
her his first impulse is to throw the package unopened in the
fire. Blessed is the boy who acts thus wisely, for he shall
escape a lasting curse.

But the tempter is watching intently. This momentary delay
worries him. It will not do to loose his victim, when thus
almost in his trap, and all that is necessary is just a nibble at
his bait for a sure capture. He whispers, "Just look at it a
moment so as to see what it is, and then you can destroy it."
So urged, the boy breaks the seal and lets the monster loose.
The hideous appearance at first shocks the pure mind, and the
poor victim would fain put it out of existence. But the tempt-
er says, "It can't hurt you; you are strong. Look it over and
see what it is. Don't be afraid." Thus beguiled, a second look,
society, for the impression of vice, shows, to wit:

When does this end? Why are these facts set? I

Until we become to will and do achieve the force within

Why does a youth promise himself he will change it at a

These losses, and the result, to which a young person

The measure marks the victim of the blow; it passed the

Given before discoursed is explained.

The effect of this is cast out in gas, decayed, and

The force of God overcomes the mind, but it passes

There has been no deception, and the impression on

Are these facts set? I
**DEATH TRAPS BY MAIL.**

**TABULAR STATEMENT,** showing part of the work of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, from its organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons arrested in U. S. Courts</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged by committing magistrate</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted or plead guilty</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentenced</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners absolved</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parolees</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreement by jurors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted on second trial</td>
<td>150; 600 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball bonds forfeited</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of imprisonment imposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of fines imposed</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$1,350.07</td>
<td>$61,350.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicts pardoned</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STOCK CONFISCATED.**

| Books and sheet stock seized and destroyed.     | 27,184 lbs.             | 2 lbs. | 27,186 lbs. |
| Engravings                                      | 7,000                   |       | 7,000       |
| Manuscript pictures for charter, letter, etc.   | 350                     |       | 350         |
| Negative plates (or making obscene photographs) | 2,000                   |       | 2,000       |
| Engraved steel and copper plates                | 1,000                   |       | 1,000       |
| Woodcuts and electro-plates                     | 1,300                   |       | 1,300       |
| Stereotype plates for printing books, etc.     |                         | 3     | 3        |
| Number of different books                       | 165                     |       | 165        |
| Lithographic stones destroyed                   | 50                      |       | 50         |
| Articles for making books, etc., of rubber, etc.| 6,225                   |       | 6,225      |
| Lead molds for making obscene matter            | 500 lbs.                |       | 500 lbs.   |
| Establishments for making same closed           | 5                       |       | 5         |
| Indentor playing cards destroyed                | 500 lbs.                |       | 500 lbs.   |
| Beads of pills, powders, etc., used by addicts  | 1,250                   |       | 1,250      |
| Circulars, catalogues, songs, poems, etc.      | 2,376,060               | 50    | 2,376,110 |
| Newspapers containing unlawful advertise-      | 92,356                  |       | 92,356     |
| ment or obscene matter                          |                         | 18t   | 18t       |
| Names of dealers as revealed by accounts of    | 6,000                   |       | 6,000      |
| books of publishers                            |                         | 27    | 27        |
| Obscene pictures, framed, on walls of houses   | 159                     | 19    | 178      |
| Figures and images seized and destroyed.        | 159                     | 19    | 178      |
| Letters, packages, etc., seized in hands of    | 4                       |       | 4         |
| dealers ready for mailing at the time of arrest |                         | 3,424 | 3,424     |
| Names and P. O. addresses to whom circulars,     |                         | 976,325 | 976,325   |
| etc., may be sent, that are sold as matters of  |                         | 1,084 | 1,084     |
| manufactures, seized in hands of persons        |                         | 979,409| 979,409   |
| arrested                                        |                         |       |          |
| Obscene plays stopped, or places of amusement   | 175,000 miles           |       | 175,000  |
| Miles traveled by agent outside N. Y. City      | 1,010                   |       | 1,010    |

150,000 miles.
These were boys of most respectable parents. The first man

behaved himself in bed.

He was in the habit of visiting in the room at night. He

had the same experience with the others until the boy on

his mind for further dealings

under a doctor’s care, to whom this latter had been

Then the boy had been for weeks previous to my interests,

previous summer together.

I hadn’t had a boy in years, to whom I went over and a

He replied, “Yes, sir, he can.

I asked the book, “Have you read it?"

Then I asked him if I could read him to other boys.

He replied, “Yes, sir, he can.

I got the book, “Have you read the book?"

We read the boy and the book was shown him, and he

I had not any such thing about my boy! he wouldn’t look at each

ever. The book was very interesting, as you need not.

never the book as far as the parents may consider it well

which can be done for a boy to show just what he

then the book is to be finished. Who knew nothing of the book.

He handed it over to the pocket. After securing the book,

I gave him choice of buying anything or producing the book.

New York when I interviewed him as he desired all

possessions. He had just been out with his father in
dramatic of any such book, but I knew that he had none.

my experience during the past ten years. A boy should

can children and see! I have had many instances of this kind.

Tales For The Young

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DEATH TRAPS BY MAIL. 139

reports, had left his home and gone to New York to live, in order to be free from the restraints of home, leaving his mother almost heart-broken, anxiously praying for her lost boy.

On the same block lives another young man of equally reputable family, now under the charge of manslaughter as the result of his unholy living; he having ruined a bright girl, and then taken her to a murderess in New York, where she died a most awful death.

In another school I found over one third of a department of over fifty girls under fifteen years of age, who had, or confessed to having had, the grossest obscenity. One of these, a little girl thirteen years of age, I found in her home. She, in my presence, went to a bureau drawer and brought a sealed package, and after opening it we found a quantity of the most debasing and foul-worded matter. The last heard from this child she was in a dying condition, the result of habits induced by this foul reading.

In June, 1882, in the town of N——, on the Hudson, a principal of a select boys' school discovered in a pocketbook left in the desk of one of the boys, whom with some half dozen others he had expelled for disorderly conduct, an obscene picture. The professor having moral courage above the average of many in like positions, determined to have the matter probed to the bottom, and to discover, if possible, who of the boys, if any, had or had had this matter. He sent for me. I visited the school building and had an interview with several of the students. Little by little I drew out the facts that this picture came out of a well-known obscene book, and that nearly all of the boys had seen and read this book, while several of them had other matter of like infamous character then in their possession, which I seized. I found the owner of the book, and as he was the ringleader of the disorderly element, and was looked up to by all the boys as a leader, I caused his arrest. He was living with an uncle, who is the head of a large manufacturing establishment in the Walkill Valley. I went to this uncle's residence, and found that one of his expelled associates had driven out to
The town was a mixture of snow and ice, with the river flowing through it. Winter was in the air, and the people were bundled up against the cold.

From the school I found a boy who was in possession of a pocketbook, which was found in the street. From there, I went to New York, and in the street I found the same kind of pocketbook that I had in possession of before.

From the school, I found a boy who was in possession of a pocketbook, which was found in the street. From there, I went to New York, and in the street I found the same kind of pocketbook that I had in possession of before.

I asked one of the experienced boys to tell me the secret of the bank.

Evidently, I was in the bank, and so I asked myself:

"Why was I in the bank, and so I asked myself:"
of seven children who was not converted to God. He had never suspected the reason why, although the expression of the lad’s face spoke plainly of dissipation.

In another school of about 100 boys in New York, I found one afternoon sixteen lads with the vilest pictures and leaflets in their possession or where they had had them.

In a college which I visited in Pennsylvania, I discovered a number of boys in different departments with the most filthy matter in hand. The same day I learned from the principal of the girls’ high school that the same matter had been found in the possession of several girls, and that six had been expelled, others suspended, while others had been severely reprimanded.

Add to the above instances the long list of others of similar purport, covering a period of ten years, and you have some of the reasons why the work of suppressing these evils has been rigorously maintained, and weighty arguments why it must be continued, and the efforts sustained morally and financially.

To say that twenty-five tons weight of contraband matter has been seized by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, while it sums up the facts, does not present to the ordinary mind the fearful magnitude of this evil.

In 1872, when the work of extermination against this evil commenced, there were 165 different books published in New York and Brooklyn. Numerous establishments were in full blast, turning out obscene pictures and articles for indecent purposes, and of the vilest character. In all the so-called sporting papers, in many otherwise respectable weekly journals, in the daily, and sometimes covertly in the religious papers, these foul articles and things were advertised. According to the account-books of the publishers and manufacturers seized by the above society, there were about 4000 dealers scattered throughout the country. These supplied themselves from the headquarters for the production of these nefarious goods in New York and Brooklyn. All the known manufactories and publishing houses of these obscene articles have been closed. The plates for printing and illustrating 163 of the 165 books have been seized and
School is always observed.

Under C. the word 'child' in the next line is always underlined.

Let all persons who discovered this write on the line above the

show to some busy companion when he meets

always have it at hand to look up when opportunity offers to go

Picked here is a sentence, because to know where it is, and

The usual place where the youth keeps it is the button of the

The man seen in the mirror of a girl in the mirror looks

where the hand secreted some of this vile stuff. A logical boy

after a little girl gone from school to get her goodnight' 

child! They cannot bear the sight of day. In one instance, the

These and similar cases which for these lapses, Dr. H. 

business

hundreds of millions ready to think in the sound-speaking

of clowns, old chords will pass, and they are

of the hour to be known that the others will pass, and these are

the glory of this country to be ranked, let the glory of this country be ranked,

night and day the evil will have passed by the gegen of

Before in trying to understand the points which

Of every visible trace all but one or two were

ends by null a long sleep or the rest of the body.

and other deeply felt forms of necessity at the present time. Here

and there other forms of necessity at the present time. Here

a young man, was in the world, who, taking on a grander scale-

the word 'child' in the next line is always underlined.

traps for the young
Again, there is required a public sentiment that shall force officials to do their duty. The outrages perpetrated by some judges are of a character that encourage rather than discourage this cursed traffic. Here is a crime worse than highway robbery, burglary, or any felony known to the law. It is moral assassination and spiritual death to the young. Notwithstanding this, there are persons, occupying positions as judges and clothed with power to execute the laws, who virtually ignore the evil and condone these crimes. For instance, a short time ago, in Philadelphia, a man who pleaded "guilty" to stealing thirty-eight cents from a boy on the highway was sentenced to five years' solitary confinement, while a man who had been for the third time convicted of selling the most obscene books and pictures (and doing this in a store where school children came for books, paper, pencils, slates, and candies) was let off the same day by the same judge with three months' imprisonment. This outrage I witnessed. Which is of more importance, the spending money given the child, or its moral purity?

Another instance, recently reported by R. W. McAfee, agent of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice in St. Louis, was of a man indicted for selling obscene matter, and who it was in evidence had distributed about 18,000 circulars of a most indecent character, who was let off on his plea of "guilty" with a fine of $30, while a woman who had harbored a little dog for about two hours, which ran into her house, was imprisoned for five months.

The young desperado in the town of N——, who had for months polluted his associates, cursing many bright boys for life by loaning the vilest matter, after pleading "guilty" was let off with a suspended sentence by a recorder who knew all these facts.

Again, in Philadelphia, in the United States Court, Judge Butler directed a jury, who were sworn to decide the case according to the evidence, and after it had been clearly proven that a package containing sixty of the most obscene leaflets, or songs, had been sent by the prisoner to a student in a college, to return a
When we want is that those laws shall be strenuously enforced.

in the case of crime, we have the power of imposing a penalty on the person who commits the crime.

And when he is caught, the penalty is paid by the person who caused the crime.

I submit, with great respect and earnestness, that the proper thing to do in such cases is to enforce the law.
If the highwayman deserves five years, the corrupters of our youth merit double that sentence.

When parents, from the marks of dissipation or otherwise, have reason to suspect the vicious practice of the child, it is their duty to set aside all feelings of false modesty and win that child’s confidence, and help apply a remedy. Let a physician of known character and ability be consulted. By so doing the child may be saved, otherwise the meshes of the hunter’s snare shall be woven closer and the chains of habit forged more firmly on the victim, until there is no escape from the most loathsome and soul-destroying practices.

It is a painful and disgusting subject to consider. Many are liable to misinterpret and misjudge the writer’s meaning and motives. Be that as it may, parents and teachers, the note of warning is designed to be sounded by these pages. No uncertain sound is intended, but a clear, full, plain, practical chorus of warnings is designed to be rung over the land. Save the young! Save the young from these devil-traps.

A word to teachers.

No institution of learning ought to furnish these scoundrels a directory of the names of their students.

None should be printed while this danger exists.

Again, in boarding-schools all mail matter should be sent to the school building and delivered in presence of the principal or some wise and trusty assistant. All suspicious letters and packages—when there are a number evidently from the same source, or when the handwriting is unknown to the recipient—should be opened in the presence of the principal, and if unlawful, the matter should not be allowed to go before the child’s mind to pollute it, but destroyed or sent to the parent, with a request that it be sent to the writer of this book, that the insult offered the child and institution may be resented by bringing the offender to justice.

Parents should request this much of teachers. If the teacher is to be trusted at all, it ought to be in a matter involving the moral purity of the child.
Certain it is, a greater influence than has been before may.

Peter of Rothen.

Wills the power of the Holy Ghost to be present in the presence of the Pope in all places to be offered in the presence of the Pope. We acknowledge the words of the Pope and refer to them. We are almost ready to adopt the practice of the Pope and refer to them. We are almost ready to adopt the practice of the Pope and refer to them. We are almost ready to adopt the practice of the Pope and refer to them.

When we consider the policy of our country, we find the dangers and the perils of the times.

The following are the names of the counties of our country, which are the following:

- Wills the power of the Holy Ghost to be present in the presence of the Pope.
- Peter of Rothen.
- Wills the power of the Holy Ghost to be present in the presence of the Pope.
- Peter of Rothen.
- The following are the names of the counties of our country, which are the following:

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fested is required, in many instances, to stay this iniquitous traffic.

The morals of our youth first, conventionalities afterward. These foul publications, as has been seen, breed lust. Lust brings disease, weaknesses, and suffering.

Sailing in the wake of these, in a bark of false pretences, blackmail, and lies, comes the quack, whom we consider in his natural order next.
In one family, with the methods practiced there is agreement

there is nothing amount bears' bids, or tuples to which

QUACK TRAPS.

CHAPTER IX
system of lies that which aggravates disease and intensifies suffering.

To approach youth who by evil communications have been led into the vile practices which are so prevalent to-day, especially when their minds are unsettled and disturbed, and to misrepresent and lie as to their true condition, in order to extort from them a fee for services, is both dishonest and cruel. It is one of the great wrongs of the day. The State of Pennsylvania has a law prohibiting the advertising of any such nostrums, as follows:

"(7) Publication of nostrums.

"75. It shall not be lawful to print or publish advertisements of medicines, drugs, nostrums, or apparatus for the cure of secret or venereal diseases, or for the cure of those diseases peculiarly appertaining to females, and if any person shall print or publish, or procure to be printed or published, in any newspaper in this State, any advertisement of medicines, drugs, or nostrums, or apparatus for the cure of secret or venereal diseases, or for the cure of those diseases peculiarly appertaining to females, or shall, by printing or writing, or in any other way, publish an account or description of such medicines, drugs, nostrums, or apparatus, or shall procure the same to be published or written, or in any other way published, or shall circulate or distribute any such newspaper advertisement, writing or publication, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

This is well, but it would be better if it were not a dead letter in that State. No Legislature can pass a more wholesome act or do a kinder deed to those misguided youth who are to-day the victims of secret sins, than to copy this law, and after passing it see that it is rigorously enforced.

I am quite familiar with the methods of this horde of pretenders who are thus preying on the sick and suffering. From
necessary,” and “this kind costs about double the price of the first kind.”

In one instance brought to the writer’s attention, the head of one of these bogus institutes prescribed gentian root for all diseases. This harmless prescription would be sold at from $15 to $100 per week, just according to the quack’s ability to extort and the victim’s capacity to pay.

One institution of this character, suppressed by the writer, received an annual income of about $30,000.

Another case: A young man was about to be married, and imagined something wrong with himself. He applied to one of these men on Broadway, who frightened him into believing he had not long to live, but that he could be cured if he could pay the price. His “remedies were very expensive,” on account of their intrinsic value, and the “great difficulty in securing them,” the “demand was so great.” The young man was swindled out of over $200 cash, and gave his note for $150 more.

Another instance, which seems almost incredible, was that of a young man in New Jersey, who fell a victim to vicious practices while young. He went to one of these men, and was blackmailed, under the threat of exposure to his friends, out of over $50,000. He was wealthy, and paid rather than have his friends know of his shame. And here is the strong hold of these vampires. They get the name and confession of the victim, and then, after the contract to cure for so much a week falls, come terrorism and blackmail.

There are two parties advertising as “returned missionaries.” They proclaim themselves as nearly ruined, and their prescription and circular, together with the history which they print of themselves, are so alike that they must be “twins.” A few extracts from each circular, as issued by these “reverend” frauds, will be of interest. They at the same time illustrate the absolute fraud perpetrated by these vampires upon those who need most considerate and scientific treatment.

The following are taken from a four page circular issued by
traits for the young.
QUACK TRAPS.

Iaman says, speaking of his leaving college:
"My grief was more deep, as I had formed an attachment for an accomplished and amiable young lady, who returned my affections; but marriage was not to be thought of by me, as my state of health would make me but a miserable companion for a gentle and loving woman."

Fowler says, speaking of the same experience:
"My grief was more deep, as I had formed an attachment for an accomplished and amiable young lady, who returned my affections; but marriage was not to be thought of by me, as my state of health would make me but a miserable companion for a gentle and loving woman."

Then both "go to Europe" with a "view to consult the best medical men of London and Paris." Both reside exactly "two years in Europe," devoting nearly all the time "health would permit, to the study of medicine."

They both leave Europe on charity, as witnesseth their own words.

"Through the kindness of some Christian friends in London, I was offered the position of a missionary to Para, South America, where a station was established by the London Missionary Society, for the diffusion of the Gospel throughout the great valley of the Amazon and its tributaries."

Fowler says precisely the same.

Wonderful to state, both sailed "from Liverpool in the ship Reindeer, Captain R. I. Marsh, for Para."

These circulars I have quoted to show the absurdity, the preposterous impudence, of these creatures who prey upon the sick and suffering.

Those are deceived who oftentimes require but a simple treatment to relieve their trouble. The nostrums advertised under such lies as abound in these and similar circulars, deceive and defraud. The articles named do not exist. They are not known by the most celebrated pharmacists in the country. But high-sounding words take the best. The veil of mystery lends a charm and enhances the apparent value of any article.

These frauds are much like an anaconda, which covers its victim with slime and saliva before devouring it. It is such slimy circulars as those from which the above extracts are made,
The young and inexperienced, or those in need of rest or relief, are more likely to be affected by this disorder. This is known as the ‘youth syndrome’ and is often seen in young people who are not properly rested or who are under stress.

An effective measure is to ensure that the young people get plenty of rest and relaxation. This can be achieved by providing them with a comfortable environment and by ensuring that they have access to activities that will help them relax.

In addition, it is important to ensure that the young people are given appropriate medical care. This will help to prevent the condition from becoming worse and will also help to ensure that the young people are able to return to their normal activities as quickly as possible.

To combat the ‘youth syndrome’, it is important to provide young people with the opportunity to rest and relax. This can be achieved by ensuring that they have access to activities that will help them relax, and by providing them with a comfortable environment in which to do so.

In conclusion, the ‘youth syndrome’ is a real problem that needs to be addressed. By providing young people with the opportunity to rest and relax, and by ensuring that they have access to appropriate medical care, it is possible to prevent the condition from becoming worse and to help young people return to their normal activities as quickly as possible.
the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. The business now is carried on secretly.

The gilded palace built and embellished by the crime of women, on Fifth Avenue, New York, now stands as a monument to the hundreds of young lives offered up within its precincts, while the murderess, when she found herself arrested by an agency she could not bribe nor frighten, confessed judgment, and then passed sentence of death upon herself, and with her own hand executed the decree. Many a woman, unless lost to all self-respect, must shudder as she passes this monument of infamy.

The large number of so-called respectable women with their long line of carriages which formerly deposited their occupants at the side basement door of this murderous den have passed with their secrets into history, while the fortune to which they contributed is being spent by those who had little or nothing to do with its accumulation. For years this iniquitous business was winked at by the police, while hundreds of thousands of dollars were gathered together by an ignorant woman—the price of hidden shame. Maiden virtue was of no account, but nostrums were openly advertised as for sale at this place, by one or more newspapers, to help the rake and libertine destroy the fairest in the land.

In former days, and occasionally now, the dealer in obscene literature advertised, as part of his business, these death-dealing and shameful articles. While books and pictures defile the mind and excite the passions, these provide the means for most vile practices. Three factories, where abominations that would put to shame Sodom and Gomorrah were made, have been raided and closed, while moulds and stock have been seized and destroyed.

In this connection might be named another scheme to make easy the defilement of the young. It is a device by which they are ensnared, and where criminal suggestions are uttered by sign and signal. I refer to the "handkerchief" and "glove" flirtation cards, by which means the schoolgirl is taught how to
When a vessel of sea, there are trim masts, the vessel is under sail. The name of any vessel, the name of any vessel. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children.

These cards do not always lead to ruin, but they make the great question, and return in the same manner. These cards do not always lead to ruin, but they make the great question, and return in the same manner. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children. They are able to see the address of children.

The sheet and the edge only in part to reply to the question that is the sheet. These are handed to a friend at a public meeting. These are handed to a friend at a public meeting. These are handed to a friend at a public meeting. These are handed to a friend at a public meeting.

In many situations with space to be filled with the answer. In many situations with space to be filled with the answer. In many situations with space to be filled with the answer. In many situations with space to be filled with the answer.
behind these devices. The child may write and receive nothing of an objectionable character, but the child's letter may be sold the very next day to some vender of deadly poison, who will send his circulars secretly by mail, offering that which no child ought to see.
and made a prepared foundation for their argument, where
from the source. Science is divided down by those advo-
sets. I know of nothing more effective to decrease, or more
years collected, to find a striking resemblance to the line of
that has been recorded, where the accumulations of which have for
here, and contributing in their influence—we must go to a secret
reminiscences—men and women, young or old, speaking in their
an advantage by a few infections creating a lasting impression
what, so far as is results to.
I can liken it to nothing more striking than the life of
understood, as it is interpreted by so-called scientists,
and understands. It should be English 1-4-5-6 to be mighty
in the meaning until it is the measure for all kinds of license
more, and making their words and phrases so distinctly
, low, that becomes so much of earth, and things so clearly
and is disposition to youth and edifice alike. It takes the word
the open and more exposed forms of things. Here, it is a bid to the outer and most exposed forms of things
and holy line. Here and there, and everywhere, and in the
thing I mention now cross-sectional, mountain paths,
would spring the rapids be capable of death.
with a sweet apple, the rebuked or slighted mingling the apple
end of one direction, under the censure of the love, was baked
end and beginning is here: my meaning of those rounded forms,
sitting up on one side, at whose beauty, of course, to their
a short-lap. This was formed by making a judge the shows and
When a boy I used to construct in the woods, what was called

CHAPTER X
their foul utterances are sought to be palmed off upon the public as scientific efforts to elevate mankind. With them, marriage is bondage; love is lust; celibacy is suicide; while fidelity to marriage vows is a relic of barbarism. All restraints which keep boys and girls, young men and maidens pure and chaste, which prevent our homes from being turned into voluntary brothels, are not to be tolerated by them.

Nothing short of turning the whole human family loose to run wild like the beasts of the forest, will satisfy the demands of the leaders and publishers of this literature. The chief creature of this vile creed was sentenced to two years in Dedham Jail, Massachusetts, for sending his obscene books advocating his doctrine through the mails.

He made a special effort to secure "boy and girl agent's" to scatter his indecencies. He was accorded a public reception by leading "Liberals" in Boston, on his release from jail.

This kind of literature is strictly to be classified as a liberal trap. It is the favorite of the repeal element of the National Liberal League. At their conventions these foul publications have a prominent place given them. Indeed, their altars—if it be not a perversion of this word to use it in connection with such gatherings—are covered with them as they are offered for sale. They have expended more zeal to defend and perpetuate these publications, lavished more liberal speeches, and wasted more printer's ink, than on almost any other of their schemes.

In their interest they have endeavored to repeal the laws of Congress against obscene literature going through the mails. Their former president, Wakeman, has championed these publications in his public addresses, as well as in his public defense in court of one of the worst of this class of obscenity-defenders. In a card which he recently published over his own name in a Milwaukee paper, he says:

"Mr. Anthony Comstock is made to say of me that he never saw me defend but one case in court, and that was an offender of obscenity, and his client was convicted.

"This is simply untrue. I never defended any such case in
especially. Yet in Russell Hall, Boston, August 14, 1878, he

The above card from Whewell is a fair sample of his
effectiveness. The above card from Whewell is a fine sample of his
effectiveness.

The names are those a man and woman know as "Mr. and Mrs."

no one would ever use again, and possess they are "not English,"

names such as one can be half and possess they are "not English,"

of these things, and forget their separate ideas will do.

The above card from Whewell is a fine sample of his
effectiveness.

The names are those a man and woman know as "Mr. and Mrs."

no one would ever use again, and possess they are "not English,"

of these things, and forget their separate ideas will do.

The above card from Whewell is a fine sample of his
effectiveness.
argued (so says The Index, September 26th): "That to prohibit the mailing of obscene publications, as such, or to exclude anything else from the mails for non-postal purposes and reasons, is a sheer usurpation on the part of Congress. ... On these grounds Mr. Wakeman demands the total repeal of the Comstock laws."

In a letter to the Third Liberal League of New York, dated August 8th, 1878, he says:

"We are told that if you dare to oppose these laws you will "fall into the trap" of allying yourselves and all liberalism with "obscenity." But suppose you do not oppose them? Do not you then ally liberalism with bigotry and fatal betrayal of liberty? Is not the latter "trap" the worse of the two?"

Mr. Francis E. Abbot, one of the former presidents of the National Liberal League, who resigned and seceded because he could not sink to the level of the repeal element in filth, in 1878, in his paper says, in speaking of the coming convention at Syracuse:

"And the danger is that from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in all of which cities, as I think, the free-love doctrine has obtained among Liberals a considerable foothold, the convention may be overborne and swamped. Then there is more or less of an infusion of this virus all through the country." Thus the better portion of the Liberal element sought to warn and save before that convention.

Again, Wakeman has used all his puny strength to oppose the efforts of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, going so far as to make speeches and to print and disseminate them against it. These speeches contain grossly false statements, all against the interests employed to crush out this their dear obscenity.

In speaking of the action of the Ottoman Turks in adhering to the traditions of their creed, the Saturday Review, in a recent article says: "No race has suffered so much from that license. The evil consequences are far-reaching and baleful in the extreme. ... One of the direct results of this sensuality
and how the advancement of the base doctrine in our own

in all grades of society."

Any means to the wealthy and aristocratic classes; it is found
that a demand of money is made upon them and upon creditors.
However, from the classes above, is not proceeds by

issues habits, improvements, and such in the economy, and the
Leopold Sénère l'Empire, which of inferior, and inferior.

also want of energy, as in many cases in a natural incapacity
that out of much is less education or a 2.-

This is owing not so much to lack of education or to a 2.-

The term is employed China. It is used for their

deep sense of the hollow sense. Some mental application is far.

Little! Their number amounts there are indubitably slight.

This is the mental inability of multitude of the Chinese

European women do it. A thousand immediate result of the proclaiming

The same may be said of our more influential of

The same may be said of our more influential of

European women! They are small in stature of a slighty case.

as is the case with the European women, without

Their appearance, but they are physically weak, without

some of the appearance, but they are physically weak, without

Everywhere is the influence of Chinese. But in Europe, very

The same may be said of our more influential of

in China. But in Europe, very

Cornwall's Chinese are all in the face of the appearance, but they are physically weak, without

speech of Chinese. But in Europe, very
FREE-LOVE TRAPS.

These agencies are active. They publish their false doctrines and theories, hold public meetings where foul-mouthed women address audiences of males—principally youth and old men—and the result of this seed-sowing is an enervated, lazy, shiftless, corrupt breed of human beings, devoid of common decency, not fit companions, in many cases, to run with swine.

My first experience with this crew was in Boston. Their leader had printed a most obscene and loathsome book. This book is too foul for description.

This foul book was advertised at a low price, and a special effort was made for "boy, girl, and women agents" to sell the same. This leader and his wife made it their business to hold free-love conventions, for the purpose of educating the youth in this line. He appropriated the mails of the United States, and made them his efficient agents in disseminating the book. Every volume had an advertisement for "boy and girl agents."

I secured the evidence, and procured a warrant in the United States Court at Boston for his arrest. I was especially deputed to execute this warrant. I went to his residence, and there learned that he was in Boston, holding a free-love convention. I returned there, reaching the hall where this convention was being held about 8:30 P.M. I was alone. I went up to the convention, bought a ticket, and as I entered the hall heard the speaker railing at "that Comstock." I took a seat without being recognized. The address was made up of abuse of myself and disgusting arguments for their cause.

I looked over the audience of about 250 men and boys. I could see lust in every face. After a little the wife of the president (the person I was after) took the stand, and delivered the foulest address I ever heard. She seemed lost to all shame. The audience cheered and applauded. It was too vile; I had to go out. I wanted to arrest the leader and end the base performance. There my man sat on the platform, puffed up with egotism. I looked at him and at the 250 eager faces, anxious to catch every word that fell from his wife's lips.
There is no occasion for altering him, and so I grant the name.

"I deeply regret," said, "I have a warrant for your arrest for sedition.

With much self-conceal, he responded in the affirmative.

The next appearance, the officer was apprehended.

I obeyed him at once, and said to him quickly, "Is your

admonition? The audience were assembled from all the

country. Just then the leader passed from the stage into the

room. This was the moment which was to be

commenced. The father entered, and I noticed that he was

exceedingly self-conscious. You would have thought he was

about to lose his composure. Her husband, present with

father, in her composure. Her manner was composed,

and her presence was most impressive. I noted the

expression on his face as he noticed the audience.

I returned to my place. The discussion was continued in

the door. The audience at the door watched in silence. I

had been brought over from the drugstore and there

of fear.

I resolved that, to my

company and my cowardly silence. My friends, and my

strength to do my duty, and that, in truth, has been

time. Then, I say, that the whole of

looked for a position. As usual, I was only forty

in the speech. The speech was more

what he had..." I went down the two flights of stairs to

mind: Is it reasonable that such a thing as this is possible in

I left the room with this one sentiment predominant in my

sufficient manliness to encounter a hope of help, in case

not one place in all that house of the spectators was there

Door said, "This is your man, this man. But I was alone in

permission and it is not wise to make yourself known.

TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
FREE-LOVE TRAPS.

ing obscene matter through the mail. You are my prisoner.

He gasped out, "Who are you?"
I replied, "I am a deputy United States marshal."
"Well," he said, "if you'll excuse me I'll just go in and
address the convention a moment."
I had been expecting this, and said at once, "You are now
in custody, and you cannot haire in that crowd any more to-
night."

Then he tried other devices to get into the hall; he wanted
his overcoat and hat.
I said, "No, you cannot go in there again to night. I then
turned to one of his doorkeepers, a man about six feet two
inches high, who was selling these obscene books as the people
passed in and out, and said, "Are you a friend of this man?"
"Waal, you bet I am," he replied.
"Then," said I, "you had better get his hat and coat, or
he'll go without them."
Then the prisoner wanted to go in and see his wife. I said,
"No; call her out." As the six-footer brought the hat and
cost, his wife-orator came out, having excused herself for a
moment, and, much to my surprise, the audience kept their
seats.
It began to be a little warm. Any moment an alarm might
be given and this mob break loose. I kept cool, but it required
an effort.
She wanted to know what was going to be done with her
husband. I quietly replied, "Taken to Charles Street Jail."
"Well," she said, "I'll just go in and adjourn the conven-
tion, and then will come out and go with you, if you will wait
a few moments."
I felt obliged, out of respect to my wife, sisters, and lady
friends, to decline the kind offer of her (select) company. It
was about all I wanted to do to have one of that slimy crowd
in charge.
I knew that as soon as he returned and announced the ar-
A TRAP FOR THE YOUNG
was very much outraged because he was exposed while offering an insult to a poor but in every way modest working-girl, on a ferry-boat recently.

Many ladies complain of insults from this creature. Well for him that husbands or brothers are not by when he treads on ladies' toes, or nudges them with his knee or elbow. These cowards always take good care to see that the lady is alone before advertising by their acts that they are unclean. They are devoured with vileness, and act out to the full their base natures.

To the young man or woman let me say, shun evil thoughts. They breed evil practices, and these soon will sink you so low that none are mean enough to do you reverence. These traps are numerous. They crush out common decency. They sap the physical well-being in the man or woman, and reduce humanity below the level of the brute. What license has done for the Turks, this free-love doctrine is doing for America.
CHAPTER XI

ARTISTIC AND CLASSICAL TASTE
results. You cannot handle fire and not be burned, neither can the black fiend Lust touch the moral nature without leaving traces of defilement.

Again, in "literature," authors whose pens seemed dipped in the sunlight of eloquence have vividly portrayed scenes of licentiousness; or satirically personated the life of the libertine and his conquests; or recorded the histories of ancient rakes; or gratified their own low-born or degraded natures by making pen pictures of their own lascivious imaginings; or again, have fallen into a common error, by seeking to suppress this loathsome monster by describing real or imagined scenes of impurity.

Many "classical" writers, as the word goes to-day, have gained fame by catering to the animal in man, expending high genius in their efforts to deify this "companion of every other crime."

Recognizing the principle "that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," there are many men who hunt out from the "fine arts" the most lascivious pictures and scenes, in order to cater to this low appetite of the public. The 165 obscene books, to say nothing of the thousands of pictures, poems, doggerels, and other foul matter disseminated for over thirty years in this country, these men reckon to show that there is to an alarming extent a most depraved demand for salacious reading. Accordingly Pompeii, the art galleries, and the museums of Europe are explored to find some new work of an obscene character or tendency which they can reproduce, which shall possess the quality to satisfy this low taste, and yet shall be labelled "art" for their protection.

"Lascivious pictures breed harmful thoughts." This axiom stands out above all argument.

Reckless of moral disease, unconscious of the harm these silent agencies of the evil one are working upon the minds open to such immoral influences, many book and picture merchants, for personal gain, are placing these things prominently in their stock to allure purchasers. That there is a demand for
This argument may be somewhat exaggerated, but certain it is, that

mentioned and the doctrine is founded on one

book by this misleading appeal to the mere

question, but in exact conformity and intimate the sake of the

answer given. As there is above was not to produce the means

were. Where can anything more clearly proving the

mention of guidance. Herein we have

Where can any such thing be asserted as

these words, derived from our own

true. The first two men were arrested in New Jersey.

which the real value of our foreigner, etc.

"Who said that you are," etc.

other parts, especially those subtended by the

words of Belling and others, etc. are

holding an prominent position in society, those popular ideas

enshrined, hence gaining the assent of the others, and

the greater number of imitations cannot be obtained. Clearly

pointed out and was conveyed to a miner. But why, what

those things, will remain, we are to understand their effect.

thoughts, must recur. These are restrictions that their

true, and exact. In the moral or religious sense of

are things, but not the things. The same is true of many

called guesses, is equally true. The same is true of many

works of art and deep and popular edification of obscure so-

expression about principles of deep edification of obscure so-

the decisions given can be no question. That there is in

"THAPS FOR THE YOUNG"

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this nation's highest hopes are endangered by the fearful inroads of immorality. The progress of immorality is alarming. The license of press, of books, pictures, and of plays is increasing, and revolting crimes are multiplying as a result. These influences are exerting a power which, if not checked, government will soon be powerless to check.

To educate the public mind by lust is to deaden the public conscience. To breathe a foul atmosphere is to imbibe the seeds of disease. To form a habit of using stimulants is to tacitly consent to the sale of intoxicating liquors, regardless of the skeleton monument that is being reared beside each one of these death-dealing agencies. To set our youth wild with passion by the lascivious products of ancient writers, or to fasten the picture of lust painted by some "old master" upon their imagination to defile it, is none the less a crime because these records of crime have outlived their day.

It is the monls of the youth of the present and of the future that should most interest every patriot, not of those of the past. These slimy records disclose nothing but that which appeals to our lower natures. They may be warnings. But if such, let them be warnings to parents and teachers. They are too obscene and seductive to be regarded as of value as educators of the young.

Is a photograph of an obscene figure or picture a work of art? My answer is emphatically, No. A work of art is made up of many elements that are wanting in a photograph of the same, precisely as there is a marked difference between a woman in her proper womanly apparel and modest appearance, and when shorn of all these and posed in a lewd posture. Because we are above savages, we clothe our nakedness. So with a work of art as compared to a copy; in the first there are things which call for a division of attention; the artist has expended much time to bring his picture to perfection. The lines of beauty, the mingling colors, tintings, and shadings, all seem to clothe the figures by diverting attention from that which, if taken alone, is objectionable, with a surrounding which protects its
character and edge of the class of heretoxe. How often now
increase in this vice, thinking where he does not improve the
. Within the past few years have been a very marked
increase of literature. The student of literature must be careful not to be misled,
and not be misled by the mere fact that some works should not be praised.
The collection of these
common errors matters. The value of the student The collection of
genuinely of the writers of value to the student. The collection
genuinely of the writers of value to the student. The collection
so far with the "hierarchies of looseness." The best and
public.
were in the library to be distinguished industriously before the
the elevation of art, and not permit the continuance of the
decay of art, their shocking to modernity, or their influence to
"worse of art" that are shocking to modernity, or otherwise to

Again, let the nature of art as perceived, if we mean here
figures be made from paintings or engravings?

Concerning is here its ability to direct to the character of the same or
possesses of this power in modernity or possessions possessed with
possesses of this power in modernity or possessions possessed with
human form? If the news of the kind through the same or
Aesthetic can an artist make anything more striking than the
of the skin

The time of day is deemed the subject, and directed from the whole
same, the eye of any color, hut of shade, to part any

the original picture which represents the skill and aim of the
and the same expression, taken from a place of change. It is
a photographic of a nude woman in a nude position, with a
a photographic of a nude woman in a nude position, with a

Wnere the difference in point of model or decoction between

and perfect


TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
is to be seen, in the advertisements of leading publishers, such announcements as follows:

"... published entire, all suppressed portions complete."

Why the stress upon the last clause?

Manifestly, by advertising the obscene or "suppressed" portions, to increase the sales, and as a sequence enlarge the profits.

Take, for instance, a well-known book, written by Boccaccio. This will illustrate the prevailing practice, and the obstacles met in the efforts not to suppress its sale to literary men and students, but to prevent this, like a wild beast, from breaking loose and destroying the youth of the land. The morals of the youth first. Virtuous men come from pure-minded boys, not from those whose thoughts are charged with filth.

I recognize the fact that the book here referred to (which I do not propose to advertise by naming) has become part of our literary inheritance from the fourteenth century, and was considered a text-book of pure Italian of that age. Secondly, that literary men regarded it in every age as obscene and indecent. Even Boccaccio himself, before he died, repented of his works, and solemnly warned the youth of Florence against his own loose and profane novels. Thirdly, I find Dean Milman, in his history of Latin Christianity, describing him "as the most irreligious writer of his age, by reason of his assaults upon the dominant religion of his day; and the most immoral writer of all ages, by reason of his gross immoralities." Speaking of this work in question, he says: "Tale follows tale, gradually sinking from indecency into obscenity, from mockery to utter profaneness." The Church of Rome in vain attempted to prohibit it, or cleanse it of its indecencies and license an edition of it. With mutilations and interpolations, it survived in its original shape, by reason of its historical interest as one of the earliest and most famous text-books of pure Italian, but at the same time as an exhibition of all the wit and all the indecencies of medieval novels. Not disputing these literary and historical claims, I claim it should be kept to its uses in the literary
The President, Mr. A. J. P. Taylor, opened the proceedings.

The President said:

"Before we proceed to the main business, I should like to express my appreciation of the efforts of the organizers in preparing the agenda for today's meeting. It has been a pleasure to work with you all in bringing this important topic to the attention of our community."

A member of the audience then addressed the meeting, expressing their gratitude for the opportunity to contribute to the discussion.

The President then called on the first speaker, Dr. B. C. S. Thompson, who outlined the key points of the research being presented.

Dr. Thompson said:

"In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the study of [specific field]. Our research has focused on [key findings or results]. I am confident that this work will contribute significantly to our understanding of [related issues]."

Following Dr. Thompson, several other members of the audience were invited to share their perspectives and ask questions. The meeting concluded with a round of applause for the contributions of all participants.
ARTISTIC AND CLASSICAL TRAPS.

morals of as much importance as the physical safety of mankind? Why judge a man a "fanatic" or declare that "he cannot discern between obscenity and classical literature," because he pleads for a proper restraint upon these evils?

Of this work, Mr. Gladstone, in the Contemporary Review, says: "Saturated from top to toe with the pagan spirit, as pagan and ultra-pagan is the entire strain, the atmosphere, nay the very basis of its work."

But apart from all the foregoing considerations, I maintain, and I earnestly submit to thoughtful persons, that this class of books, no matter by what author, are prostituted to an unlawful purpose when advertised or sold indiscriminately as "rich," "rare," and "racy," or "amorous books," and any person so outraging public decency and good morals ought to be punished. The intent is manifestly to sell an obscene book. I have discovered several scoundrels advertising these books as above, and sending their circular advertisements to youth in schools and seminaries.

The moment one of these miscreants is arrested there is a great cry about "attacking classics." This is false and misleading. The cheap English edition is not a classical work. The original, being preserved as a text-book of pure Italian, is a classic. But the translation, doctored up as was the one sold by the two "respectable" (?) men arrested at Asbury Park, N. J., is not an original nor a classic.

I submit again another point for thinking persons, to wit: it is not interfering with a classic to prevent a prostitution of it, or to punish those who sell it as an obscene book, any more than it is interfering with arsenic to punish a druggist who sells it in violation of law. Let all such works be brought within the meaning of the statutes, and restricted in the interest of good morals.

If the Jesuits of the fourteenth century thought it too obscene for publication, and sought to suppress it in the Italian language, and literary men of all ages regard it as obscene and indecent, and preserve it only because of its merits as a literary work,

"The publication of an obscene book is an offence at common law, as it tends to corrupt the morals of the king's subjects, and is against the peace of the king."

Says Court of Appeals, 8 Phila. Reports, p. 453, Commonwealth v. Landis:

"To justify publication, it must be made for a legitimate and useful purpose, and not from any motive of mere gain, or with a corrupt desire to debase society.

"A mistaken view of the prisoner as to the character and tendency of the publication, if the latter be itself obscene, will not excuse his violation of the law."

As illustrating further the last proposition—the intent of the seller—says the highest court in England, in the celebrated case of the Queen v. Hecklin, 3 Eng. Law Reports, Queen's Bench, p. 371 and 372:

"But then it is said for the appellant, 'Yes, but his purpose was not to deprave the public mind; his purpose was to expose the errors of the Roman Catholic religion, especially in the matter of the confessional.' Be it so. The question then presents itself in this simple form: May you commit an offence against the law, in order that thereby you may effect some ulterior object which you have in view, which may be an honest and even a laudable one? My answer is, emphatically, No! The law says you shall not publish an obscene work. An obscene work is here published, and a work the obscenity of which is so clear and decided that it is impossible to suppose that the man who published it must not have known and seen that the effect upon the minds of many of those into whose hands it would come, would be of a mischievous and demoralizing character. Is he justified in doing that which would clearly be wrong, legally as well as morally, because he thinks that some greater good may be accomplished?"

In the above case Hecklin was an anti-Romanist, and belonged to a society of earnest men, seeking to correct what they conceived to be base wrongs in the community. This society published this book to inform earnest citizens of the facts con-
There are books in the present day beyond the reach of education, and yet the people are still capable of understanding them. This is a fact which cannot be denied. The people of the present day are able to understand books which were written hundreds of years ago. This is a fact which cannot be denied.

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implied from the act; and that as soon as you have an illegal act thus established, 'quod the intention, and quod the act,' it does not lie in the mouth of the man who does it to say, 'Well, I was breaking the law, but I was breaking it for some wholesome and salutary purpose.' The law does not allow that; you must abide by the law, and if you would accomplish your object, you must do it in a legal manner, or let it alone; you must not do it in a manner which is illegal.'

There are numerous cases to sustain the above principles, in the United States as well as in Europe, and the above has become the settled law of these two countries.

Why should these laws be set aside?

Why should literary poison be sold any more freely than mineral or vegetable poisons? The latter, at the worst, can but kill the body. The former not only brings moral death, but suffers the victim to live on a wretched existence in the world, corrupt, and a corrupter of those about him.

Do not forget that lust breeds crime. Crime begets public burdens to society, and to the victim misery and suffering.

To the above evils may be added the reproductions of French and Italian novels, translated in popular and cheap forms.

Many of these stories are little better than histories of brothels and prostitutes, in these lust-cursed nations. How often are found, in these villainous stories, heroines, lovely, excellent, cultivated, wealthy, and charming in every way, who have for their lovers married men; or, after marriage, lovers flock about the charming young wife, enjoying privileges belonging only to the husband! How often does the young wife in these accursed stories have a lover more wealthy and accomplished than the one to whom she has plight her love! Clandestine meetings are described, and plots and conspiracies to put the husband out of the way are not infrequent.

What is the lesson to the young? A light estimate upon maiden virtue and marriage vows. A puting of vile thoughts and suggestions into the minds of the young. Sowing the seeds of lust,
ing relaxation of those rules of propriety which were once sufficient to exclude such representations from private houses; and do we not now find in the homes of the wealthy, and even those of professing Christians, specimens both of painting and sculpture whose tendency cannot be in the direction of a high order of purity or virtue?'

After referring to the loose and trashy publications of the day, it with much force adds:

"Rising in the social scale, we find on the counters of most bookstores, and in the bookcases of many professors of religion, the complete works of poets who have, in some of their writings, abandoned their exalted gifts to ministering to the lowest and most excitable passions of our weak human nature, in the most seductive language. The impure thoughts and images infused into the moral being by this unhallowed poetry, like certain poisons taken into the blood, may remain there for life, to be only rendered inert by continual resort to Divine grace. How can any doubt that He who 'is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity,' will 'sweep away as the refuge of lies' the plea of an accepted classical standing as a sanction for immorality; and that He will hold to an awful accountability the possession of exalted powers of mind and feeling deliberately employed in estranging from Him those for whom Christ died; and that He will not hold them clear who further their work by tolerating and excusing it?"

Will not decent men and women help drive back this torrent of filth which is coming up over the land?

Can it be that natures so charged with the beautiful that their every touch was a thing of beauty, have left nothing behind them of excellence except the few unsavory tracings of their work that are now paraded before the world? Can it be true that men whose high order of wit and genius the world admires are robbed of aught that would make the world better, or that would elevate mankind in the social scale, when that which is foul in their thoughts is eliminated before it is allowed to come in contact with the immature minds of the present
Trans for the Young
bad, and justify or apologize for their downfall with the remark that "All youth must sow their wild oats!"

The very science of these evils is to apologize for crimes which flow from them—lives of impurity. It is absurd to argue that because these scenes are beautifully transferred to canvas or clothed in flowery verse or elegant prose, that their power for evil is lessened! As well say the serpent in the casket will not bite.

They leave a poison that will not out, a stain that age does not decrease, a force that will not down.

Unpopular though this sentiment may be, yet these facts are forced upon my mind by the evidences of moral decay to be seen on every side. Elegant dress, lavish expenditure, proud position, and arrogant ways—none of them makes a pure mind, a noble character, nor prevents the evils of lust from exerting themselves upon the inner nature of mankind. Those who have money to gratify every wish and hide their crookedness are often the ones most susceptible to these influences.

For a time they keep their vile living from public notice, but at last the harvest of this sowing comes in the shape of ruined homes and divorce scandals in the court.
CHAPTER XI.
The National Liberal League through its officers has become the champion of obscenity. This league at its conventions has adopted resolutions to repeal laws, and along with these, resolutions of condolence and sympathy for and indorsement of men of basest character—men who have been convicted and who were at the time in State Prison, serving sentences for sending obscene matter by mail.

The Liberals, who have several times held conventions at Watkins, N. Y., have made themselves conspicuous, more than once, by selling books which the courts and prosecuting attorneys have declared to be obscene. The president and secretary of this league prior to 1882, and since the Syracuse convention in 1878, have been active in defending persons charged with selling obscene matter, and have organized a society called the National Defence Association, composed of ex-convicted smut-dealers and Liberals, to defend those so charged. Reception after reception has been accorded persons who have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for sending obscene matter by mail, upon their release from jail. Resolution after resolution has been passed to suppress the agency, active to crash out obscenity, until one reading the reports of the conventions of this league and its auxiliaries would suppose that the prime object of interest and importance was to see who could say the bitterest things against the present writer, or draw the cunningest worded resolution to repeal the laws of Congress above referred to.

Of the Liberal convention held at Watkins in August, 1882, the New York Herald says:

"If you might apply theological terms to the proceedings of such a convention, it might be said that Bob Ingersoll is their God and Anthony Comstock their devil. Allusions to the first point, and they are very frequent, are always received with delight, while the English language is hard put to it to furnish epithets of abhorrence for the latter."

Mr. Ingersoll is much like the white elephant in a menagerie, in a story told by Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, that broke loose and then
I am not familiar with the content of this document.
means used to enforce these laws; in considering the conduct of criminals whom they defend, as well as in presenting their own acts and schemes to deceive the people, by raising the hue and cry that "liberty" and "freedom" are invaded by the enforcement of these laws.

They are supremely Mr. Ingersoll's tactics when he goes about the country interjecting into his sneering, scoffing, and blasphemous lectures, his solemn declarations that he never favored the repeal of the laws against obscene literature. He says he "never signed such a petition."

Is he a trusty leader who willfully prevaricates or cunningly deceives by holding back a part of the truth, when he pretends to lay himself open to the public? What are the facts?

In February, 1878, there was presented in Congress, to the House of Representatives, a petition, a duplicate of which is printed below, headed by the name of Robert G. Ingersoll. This was heralded throughout the land the next day by an Associated Press despatch from Washington, announcing that, "Seventy thousand freemen, headed by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, had petitioned Congress to repeal the laws known as the 'Comstock laws,' on account of their unconstitutionality, and the outrages committed under them by Anthony Comstock."

Some of the papers at Washington made vigorous efforts to carry this "Liberal" movement to a success, and almost daily had editorials in favor of it. Mr. Ingersoll resided there, and the entire movement centred in him. His was the only name connected with it that received notice from the press or the committees of Congress. The Liberal press lauded him and extolled him in highest terms of praise for heading this movement. But he says he did not favor this movement. Did he not know that his name was at the head of the list? Did he not consent to have it put there, if he did not put it there himself? (The latter is believed to be true.) Did he, by any word, sign, or token, attempt to undeceive the House of Representatives, or denounce the fraud and forgery if he did
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of the citizens of the United States, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1873 (since incorporated into the U. S. Revised Statutes, as §§ 1785, 2878, 3893, 5389, 2491), for the ostensible purpose of suppressing 'obscene literature,' etc., which reversed the policy and practice of our government since its foundation;

"3. That in the belief of your petitioners, the government of the United States was established under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the more general purposes of government only, and for the protection, and not for the limitation, of the rights aforesaid. That to that end, i.e., 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' Congress was prohibited from making laws affecting religion or conscience, or 'abridging the freedom of the press, or of speech,' or the right of petition; and the people were 'to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects,' etc.; that the true construction and meaning of these great charters of liberty were declared by their authors, the founders of our government, to be, that all persons were, and of right ought to be, equal in their protection and privileges before the law, the courts, and all departments of the government, without discrimination or question as to their social, moral, political, or religious character. That the statutes aforesaid are, in the opinion of your petitioners, plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our government; and that they are capable of, and are, in fact, being used for the purposes of moral and religious persecution, whereby the dearest and most precious rights of the people are being grievously violated under the forms of legal inquisition, fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment;

"4. And your petitioners further show that they are convinced that all attempts of civil government, whether State or national, to enforce or to favor particular religious, social, moral, or medical opinions, or schools of thought or practice, are not only unconstitutional but ill-advised, contrary to the
While the Industrial depreciation, the particular paper will
lead you to consider the importance and the need of the
laws, and any seldom others attached to position 20. Let you,


Committee.

and your paper to the ever try, etc., etc.

And your paper to the ever try, etc., etc.,

lack without a sense

your moral, political, moral, or commercial grounds of pre-

and determinants of the Government, on account of any kind,

to destroy the liberty and equality of the people to, by, be

need to add to the freedom of the press of the consequence of

remedies

therein provided, of may be affected let to provide, whether

of political, public interest, the social, and national, and

discourse, or preferable are generally exposed to the public,

pictures, article, a career of political, directly bearing to go-

pictures of the people, the national, and the general, and the

These are the great danger to a repulsive the industrial expression

these may be speedy, the too, when which is, it to regard as

every remunerative, and of government are, of government suppression,

charges, and of government suppression, the national, and of government suppression,
in person either to this, or the Judiciary Committee, where this
was afterward sent, for a day to be fixed when he could be
heard on behalf of his petition? I was in Washington at the
time, and was so informed by the chairman and clerk of the
Judiciary Committee, and arranged to be telegraphed for when
he should appear.

"Letter on file with Petition."


"Hon. I. P. Christiansen, U. S. Senate, Chairman Senate Com-
mittee on Revision of Laws.

"Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to give the committee,
of which Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is chairman, a hearing
before your committee, upon the subject of repealing or materi-
ally modifying certain postal laws referred to in the petition of
fifty thousand citizens, presented to the Senate by Senator Teller
on the 12th inst., and referred to your committee.

"We will not occupy much of the time of your committee,
but we deem it necessary to explain briefly the nature and
scope of the laws we deem it wise and prudent to repeal or
modify upon constitutional grounds.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. Weed Corey,

"Sec. Com. of Seven for 50,000 petitioners,
"920 F. Street, Wash., D. C."

Finding that their liberal movement was not receiving the
prompt attention that they desired; not content with the false-
hoods in the original petition, they added to it by inserting still
more falsehoods, which for perspicuity’s sake are printed in italics
in the following letter:

"Washington, D. C., April 15, 1878.

"To the Committee on the Revision of the Laws in the Senate of
the United States.

"GENTLEMEN: The Committee of Seven, in behalf of more
than fifty thousand petitioners (petition over two thousand feet
salutary lesson to young men," when the matter sent was of the vilest character possible, and the man had been convicted for the third time, and sentenced accordingly. They then added to this circular the names of certain reputable firms, as certifying to their statements, while the fact is their names were *forgeries*.

Then these circulars to the number of 15,000, if the principal mover is to be believed, were sent out to the editors, publishers, etc., of the country to create a public sentiment against this cause by manufacturing, on this forged and false basis, newspaper editorials and attacks. Then they sent out copies of the above petition for signatures, accompanied by this circular, and by keeping prominent the fact that Ingersoll headed this movement, about 50,000 signatures were secured. Fraud was apparent on the face of these petitions, as scores, and I might almost say hundreds, of names appeared written by one and the same hand, as though a directory had been in part appropriated by some of the zealous of repeal.

Having prevented the Liberal demand for repeal, they then sought to make the writer so odious that he would not be believed. Says one of their papers: "With thousands of these petitions laid before Congress, backed by the efforts that will be made by persons of influence, with an exhibit of the most cowardly and villainous conduct of special agent and representative of the Y. M. C. A., Anthony Comstock."

After six weeks of plotting and scheming they at last secured a hearing before the House Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to which their petition had been sent. In the mean time the duplicate Ingersoll petition above printed had been sent to the Senate Committee, and the repeated demands of the "Committee of Seven" of which he was chairman, had been made, that an early day be fixed when he might be heard on behalf of the petitioners.

After the petition had been received in the House, the next "Liberal" move was to publish a long article entitled, "Life and Crimes of Anthony Comstock," charging all manner of
Verily, it is better to trust God than to put confidence in men. I cannot take time and space here to give the details of this very exciting and interesting part of the history of our work. It is given with great and thrilling minuteness in a book entitled "Frauds Exposed,"* by the author.

Did Congress recognize Ingersoll's efforts? Let the following report of the Committee of the House reply:

"Report.

"The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to whom was referred the petition of Robert G. Ingersoll and others, praying for the repeal or modification of §§ 1725, 3878, 3893, 5389, and 2491, of the Revised Statutes, have had the same under consideration, and have heard the petitioners at length.

"In the opinion of your committee, the Post-Office was not established to carry instruments of vice, or obscene writings, indecent pictures, or lewd books. Your committee believe that the statutes in question do not violate the Constitution of the United States, and ought not to be changed; they recommend, therefore, that the prayer of the said petition be denied."

To be thus defeated, by two men who appeared before this committee (Mr. Samuel Colgate and the writer being the only ones present to oppose them), was a very bitter disappointment to these Liberal obscenity defenders. Then, again, was it not an argument against the teachings of the head-petitioner about the Bibles' being false and unreliable?

"One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight."

Here two, who trusted in and prayed to God, put fifty thousand to defeat.

"The wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of wrath will He restrain."

*This book will be supplied to any friends of our cause, at special rates, upon application to the writer, at his office, 150 Nassau Street, New York.
Traps for the Young
The Liberal leaders publish their works against religion, Christianity, divine and human laws. They loudly blaspheme the holy name of God, and seem to take especial delight in printing God, Lord, or Jesus Christ, commencing each with small letters. There is such a strong argument in this! They ridicule the Saviour of mankind, and scoff at His teachings. They take away hope of heaven and the comforts of religion. The Bible they ridicule, and attempt to rob the soul of the peace of God. Sabbath laws, and all laws affecting the morals of the community, they seek to abrogate, while unbridled scope is given to appetite and passion. While they thus tear down the pure and holy, they naturally favor the impure and base. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." They can find nothing in religion but what is on the side of decency and morality, while what they contend for leads directly to sin and shame.

They destroy the strongest safeguards to morality, and uproot principles that insure peace and happiness. They destroy that faith which brings life and hope to the fainting soul. License to wrong-doing takes the place of self-denial for the right. Their crude and narrow views they parade above the wisdom and learning of scholars. They put their leader—the great American blasphemer—before God. The experiences and teachings of good men of all ages go for naught. They are inconsistent, arrogant, narrow-minded, and bigoted; fierce and violent against all who differ from them. Lying and deceit are their stronghold. To distort facts is their glory. To assault their enemies in an underhanded and base manner, and take every advantage over those they oppose, is their peculiar delight.

Ingersollism comes and says there is no help outside of man. In a recent lecture in Brooklyn, where it is reported the Academy of Music was crowded with the élite of Brooklyn, one of the papers friendly to Ingersoll reports him as saying: "I rely not upon churches, not upon sacred books, not upon outgrown and moss-covered creeds. I rely upon human endeavor—not upon God; I rely upon the human heart—not upon angels; I rely upon the human brain." In this lecture,
What do such persons know of freedom from the results of
their folly to deserve the public
scope to passions and their own.
By these should be all occasions
hereof of others' a license to set aside laws, and to give the
class? For nature's freedom to them means a right to make the
interest to whom is not the liberty of the nation the foibles
of the freedom which their crimes, and the errors of their conduct,
the freedom which, whether theirs, makes us free.
breaks the chain of sin & sinners, causing the soul to rejoice in
that which clings to man above the world things of earth and
eternal concerns of truth and purity in the contemplation of God's
form: Freedom to them, is not that which seems short in the
world, but even of "Heavens", and "Heaven".

...What helps to the soul?

...What sublime does the other in place of the sublime...

...Whereupon the power impressed them with the remark:
...This, the above had, the greater learning, and evidence
of the other, of the difference of the, of the truth.
...You don't know whether they apply to the other of the
two, and you don't know what they apply.
...And you forms of the old Testament, and you reason all
these propositions of his prediction, in the Scriptures: Read
again the book and make a decent sum, and then you must devise
a sympathy by such learned arguments, as follows: The deceiving
sympathy to devise means the chains of those who were
.196
wrong-doing? or of liberty to do good and encourage morality or cultivate purity? The freedom sought by our forefathers to worship God did not mean to serve the devil. Freedom to have a home does not mean or imply that the parent may not defend that home against the Liberal obscenity peddler who seeks to ruin the child. Freedom to speak or print does not imply the right to say or print that which shocks decency, corrupts the morals of the young, or destroys all faith in God. Freedom of the press does not make it lawful for a villain to secretly send by mail, unknown to parent and teacher, that which shall debauch the child’s mind and lead to licentious living. Neither of these words drags mankind downward, sanctions wrong-doing, or links man to the lowest elements of his nature, until the human sinks below the level of the brute creation.

Many children are early instructed in God’s word, and learn by heart many precious promises. These promises the Holy Spirit brings back in after years to warn, comfort, and help to a better life. Ingersollism seeks to overthrow this saving influence by derision.

“Repent and believe, and ye shall be saved,” still rings in the wanderer’s ears, beckoning him back to a new life. “Whosoever will, let him take of the waters of life freely,” invites a return to God, and gently woos the sinner away from sin. “The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin,” proclaims a new life possible. “It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners,” that He came “to seek and to save that which is lost.” These precious assurances awaken a new hope and almost persuade the sin-tortured soul to burst asunder the chains which bind him, and to go forth a free man in the Lord. “God is love.” “For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.” “For God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.”
\[\text{The doctrine is clear and harmless. Intemperance is the}\]
\[\text{vilest sin of all. Do you think? I do not. Unless the intemperance}\]
\[\text{is excessive, I do not think.} \]
\[\text{If a man is intemperate, and he is not a drunkard, and he does not}\]
\[\text{drink to excess, then he is not intemperate, I think.}\]
\[\text{Intemperance is a sin, and it is a sin of great moment.}\]

---

\[\text{The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. Corrupt}\]
\[\text{beheld youth.} \]
\[\text{comprehend and perfect man of the mind and body of our}\]
\[\text{head and body: the immortal body and soul of our}\]
\[\text{head and body: the immortal body and soul of our}\]
\[\text{head and body: the immortal body and soul of our}\]
\[\text{head and body: the immortal body and soul of our}\]
"Your husband's a drunkard, and you're a fanatic for prying for him. Help must come from man alone. There's no hope of divine help. The experience of tens of thousands of others who have saved their friends by faith in and prayer to God is all a delusion. There's no God for you to take comfort in; or from whom succor can come."

To the wife, hanging over the lifeless form of her husband, and who can see no ray of light for the future on earth, but all so black and gloomy without her beloved; when the thought of the glad reunion comes to dispel this darkness and gloom, Ingersollism stalks forcibly in and proclaims, in manner and form that beget from his hearers "laughter," "roars of laughter," and "applause": "Death is the end. There is nothing beyond. You have each of you lived earnest, faithful lives, in hope of an eternity in heaven together, but you are deluded; you are fanatics for being on the safe side, for there is no heaven."

To the dying saint this scoffers cries, "You're a fanatic, you're deluded;" and in effect says, "The peace which passeth all understanding, which I know nothing of, but which fortifies your soul, so that death is robbed of its terrors; which enables you to calmly contemplate the spirit's flight from this tenement of clay, is all a delusion! You're a fanatic. The testimony of dying saints in all ages, that there is a salvation and peace in Christ Jesus, is all a lie; they too were deluded or insane. I never saw them, nor can I understand their thoughts, feelings, and experiences; therefore, I say, they did not know how they felt."

Ingersollism approaches the martyr tied to a stake, and while faith in and prayer to God raise this trusting soul high above the wrath of man and the fiery elements, and as he turns his eyes heavenward with a look of triumph, rejoicing that he has been counted worthy to suffer for Him who suffered on the cross, these blaspheming creatures get as near the flames as their cowardly natures will permit, and with scoffings, sneers, and ridicule seek to disprove all that the martyr's death
...of escape he can off

...I must humiliate your name in our youth. The way

these Irish preferences and dispositions, and they are
not included; you're a French...

...death; and thank you. You are called... you're a French ...

...prejudice. "You're an Irishman." I... of another.

...and then fell asleep in Jaffe's Can Be Reluctantly Produce Such an

"Fearn can make a double point..."

...smiles, the look out into the compass. He's and said, with a
two, a final soldier named Joe. Just before he was killed the last
of the government volunteers, whom of every place, with the
man was away from a stone. He's a man of reality. He
偎 was good in the army. He was a bad... the old watch
clerk, the watch, and then sleep to this definition, that he might
screen and read in accordance with the position of commander
be read and ordered to the position of the commander...

He saw the approaching danger to which the commander in the
bridge was in charge of the commission had to be crossed.
Ambush is all a distraction! You're a French...

...establishes as fine, and which the matter seems with his book.
raised mighty barriers about the soul; where no ray of light or hope can come, except through the crevices of this inclosure—Infidelity and Liberalism stand guard, and as sweet-faced Hope appears, with the Saviour’s message, “Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest,” she is turned back with a rude slap in the face, and the horrible roar, “There is no God!”

Again, swift-winged memory flies back to the mother’s knees in the nursery, gathering up the golden promises from God’s word there taught in childhood, and returning lets them down over the casement of sin, a sure means of escape. The poor, tortured soul, looking up, sees a ray of hope, a chance of deliverance, and fain would avail himself of it.

Then comes the scoffing, fifty-cents-per-head blasphemer, and with supreme fiendishness shouts, “Don’t lay hold of the promises of God. There’s no hope because you don’t believe as I do.”

The poor soul has tried license to do wrong and freedom to serve Satan, and realizing the results cries out, “Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?”

The scoffing lecturer replies, “You cannot be delivered unless you do it yourself.”

But the victim, conscious of the power of sinful habit, and suffering from the sins of youth, replies, “In my youth my mind was poisoned by vile publications, and I was innocently led into practices which have cursed my very existence and weakened my will, so that ‘the things I would not do, I do.’”

The scoff, to be consistent with his public discourses, replies, “It matters not: there is no hope for such as you outside of the ‘human brain.’”

The Holy Spirit pleads the promises, and the dying soul is encouraged by them to renewed efforts, and replies, “The Saviour said, ‘My grace is sufficient.’”

This hope is sought to be banished by the lecturer by such mighty arguments as are born of egotism; “I tell you, it’s no
practising some of criminal life, and, like those of old, passed
the portion upon him, that figure is no more. It looks at the
after image standing under the pale moonlight, that formless
shadow, the relieved and serene
from the accursed bondman. It takes the shriven and seres
which have formed the victim, there is no sign of escape
seen in the unclouded things mind seems and reasons. It proceeds
the agony of death more terrible. He dies the criminal in me.

It raises living in the easer, the ruin of our youth, and
What is the effect of the teaching?

Christ, and claimed by them to possess superior knowledge
out hope, and this is a popular reflection of Jesus
of life which comes from above. It is the soul of the man
above the soul in the extremity of sin. The sun is not only
above it, it is the sun of sin. It is the sun of sin. They are the
for the man. They are the sun of sin. They are the
is only exalted by that brightness: they are completed by
and the world, the brightness, the path of their
and the path of their paths are the brightness, the

God is good.

To live the victor, not the fool, they are all champions. I
response of sins and merits all go to prove the fault of
Is there not some chance of your being mistaken? The
the only hope, and 200 as the form weaker and weaker.

But eternal salvation depends upon the truth of these

The traps for the young.
by on the other side shouting, "Liberty!" and "Freedom!"
"Free lust, free license to wrong-doing!"

Oh, Infidelity and Liberalism, ye great defenders of obscenity and crime! Ye are mighty in your own conceit, in attempting to defame the mighty God. Highly favored of hell are ye, for many souls led into sin in the thoughtless days of youth, you have sealed unto your master the devil, by your scoffings and blasphemies. The foul book and paper have fixed the brain of many a child, and led him into sinful practices, and these noisome habits have dragged him to the verge of despair, and if you had not destroyed faith and hope in God a new life would have been possible. But you have sent many souls to sure perdition by taking away the sinner's only hope. For fifty cents per head a night, "What must I do to be saved?" has been discussed amid "laughter," "louder laughter," "roars of laughter," and "applause," and criminal living has been encouraged.

To let down a pair of bars in a field is to encourage the flock of sheep to leave their pasture and roam abroad. So, to break down religion, license wrong doing, blaspheme God's name, and make light of sacred things, is to induce thoughtless ones to give freest scope to those vices which destroy the soul and degrade society.

Infidelity never saved a soul or smoothed a dying pillow. The mother trembles at the thought of her child being infused with this worse than the poison of asps. She watches its associates, and is ever on the alert that her offspring goes not in the way of the scornful.

Blessed be such mothers! But her children, in many cases, are not safe unless the door of the home is guarded against even the respectable morning paper, that will come bearing this worse than contagious disease into the very home circle. The child would not be permitted to go to hear him whose understanding is so darkened that he will not see the truth, while for two hours he rails against God and His word. Unless the parent shall stand the next morning, tongs in hand, ready to
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respectable papers will not make these false and pernicious teachings their stock in trade, comparatively very little harm would be done. The newspaper goes into places where Ingersol would not go to speak, because it would not pay; and thus is carried into communities, otherwise comparatively safe, this pestilence, which drags down but never builds up.

M. Renan is reported to have said, "We are living on the perfume of an empty vase. Our children will have to live on the shadow of a shadow. Their children, I fear, will have to live on something less." But this is not so, Christianity being true. The religion of Christ enlarges every comfort, increases our pleasures, and adds new charms to every condition of life. It intensifies all our joys. It beautifies every character. The closer a person follows Jesus Christ, the more value is he in the world, and the more does he command admiration.
In 1826, and now reads as follows:

This statute was amended by Congress in 1827. The pernicious effect of the newspapers, and the necessity for their suppression, was so great that Congress passed an act declaring it a misdemeanor for any person to publish a newspaper or any other periodical containing any matter calculated to excite passion or excite opposition to the government or to any part of it. The act was passed in 1827, and was in force until 1834.

The question of the constitutionality of this law answered.

CHAPTER XIV.

No other text was provided.
"Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the hereinbefore mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, and every letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which, indecent, lewd, obscene, or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms, or language may be written or printed, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post-office, nor by any letter-carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing and delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter . . . ."

Then follows a penalty for violation of the statute.

The above statute is the law that is so vigorously attacked by the repeal element of the National Liberal League.

To accomplish this repeal, in addition to the conspiracy referred to in a former chapter, speeches, arguments, and letters have been made and written against the present statute by leading Liberals, especially by such men as R. G. Ingersoll, Courtlandt Palmer, Parker Pillsbury, James Parton, Elizur Wright, and others. Some of their arguments have appeared in religious papers, and respectable periodicals and reviews. These demand attention. The persistency of these men must be regarded as an attempt to undermine the enforcement of these laws.

The attacks made upon the methods employed to enforce these laws are often born of ignorance; while many of the arguments made against "methods used in enforcing these laws" are without foundation in fact. No attack upon these laws is fair or honest that is made without at least some effort
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League. Mr. Palmer frankly admits that "The Christians of the country have, as a rule, sustained these laws, while the Liberals of the land have, as a body, been opposed to them." Just here I must except to his sweeping charge against "Liberals as a body." This is not true, and casts a stigma upon many honorable gentlemen who formerly were connected with this league, but who withdrew on this very question, and now utterly abhor the attempts made to repeal this righteous enactment. His remark is true if addressed to the repeal element of the National Liberal League.

I purpose to discuss the points which he lays before the public, as they are supposed to contain the very essence of all previous arguments made on behalf of the repeal of the above statute; and that I do Mr. Palmer no injustice, I present his argument in full, as printed in the New York Observer of April 26th, 1883:

"A Liberal on Postal Laws to prevent the Transmission of Indecent Literature in the Mails.

"The Christians of the country have, as a rule, sustained these laws, while the Liberals of the land have, as a body, been opposed to them. Hence the religious conservatives have, perhaps naturally enough, raised the cry, 'See how Infidelity loves dirt!'

"But these same religious conservatives have, I think, reasoned hastily and illogically. It does not follow because Liberals resist one means of preventing vice that they resist all means of preventing vice.

"Sometimes a mistaken method of preventing vice entails worse evils than the vice it would prevent. The Liberals oppose the methods of these postal laws because they regard them as an example of saving at the spigot and losing at the bung. They deem them a case of paying too dear for the whistle. They regard them as an instance of expending a dollar to save a dime. The question thus straightway narrows itself to one issue, viz., that of method. It is agreed on all hands that
words. Foil laws cannot prevent the circulation of op-
and punishment of all real offenders against decency and good
laws, as Henry Clay suggested, are sufficient for the detection
and correction of vice. The laws are unnecessary. The Story and the moral.

In search of a word or two,
and seen by the milliners when sent as a letter and
such express by railroads. By railroad. A railroad station.

[. . .] These laws are unnecessary. The legislature and the
laws of the nation can be

[The editor here gives Henry Clay an indignant look.]

The writer here gives Henry Clay an indignant look.

Of moral quality of the communications intended to
be heard or detained, it cannot be said in your case.

But where the government may be of service, it's necessary to
consider on the subject, excluding such inquiries as

the power (the) to establish post-offices and post-troads.

[Congress cannot use

[. . .] In this work on the constitution, then, Congress cannot use

supreme authority in support of this important goal. Judge Story

If we decline to receive those words, the power to establish post-offices and post-troads.

And it is necessary to ascertain to what extent representations to

the president, as we conceive it, is a necessary
in the affair. The power to establish post-offices and post-troads.

And no more. How can these words be

old and post-troads, and no more. How can these words

The president's answer, that this interpretation will in due course

contrary to history seems to have justified their conclusions.

States delivered in another, and we think it deserving of notice.

I mean, after all, the Supreme Court of the United

The only point is here. We regard these laws to be un

obscenity should be censored, and, if possible, eradicated.

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scenery, for it has a hundred means beyond them. Only the
State laws, that strike at its root and reach its printing, manu-
facture, and transmission in every other form, can be efficient.
For one hundred years we have done without the dangerous
United States law. Why resort to it now, fraught as it is with
so much danger to constitutional liberty?
"4. These laws are unrepbulican, and for two reasons: First,
because they tend to confine the administration of justice to
certain classes. The district attorneys of the several counties
are and can be the only democratic prosecutors of the cases
under consideration, but the Society for the Suppression of
Vice, and all similar institutions, are endeavors to supplement
and supplant the regular process of law by confining the
machinery of justice to special yet irresponsible associations,
upon whom is conferred the unrepbulican power not only of
prosecution but of arrest. If the matter were only carried far
enough, we should then have societies to prevent libel, societies
to prevent gaming, societies to prevent assault, and so on till
all the functions of republican administration of law were
farmed out to these organizations, amounting in the end to the
confession that government of, for, and by the people must
give way to a mongrel supervision by these amateur societies.
""Second, these laws are unrepbulican because in total anta-
gonism to one of the chief corner-stones of American liberty,
they tend toward the union of Church and State. The Society
for the Suppression of Vice is undeniably an association com-
pounded of and representing the Christian Church, and we have
the lamentable spectacle of Mr. Comstock as agent at once of
it and also special agent of the United States Post-Office, being
thus encouraged, under the cloak and with the sanction of
Christianity, to invade the mails. We cannot have a free
country where freedom of thought is denied, and as a condition
to freedom of thought, not only freedom of speech and of the
press, but also freedom of the mails is essential, and free mails
must be free of all censorship, whether orthodox or heterodox.
Some one condensed the whole subject in the curt inquiry,
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consistent, adopt Milton’s suggestion that error be left to go free if truth be left free to combat it.

‘Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light whereby the world is saved;
And though thou say us we will trust in thee.’

“In conclusion, as far as laws for the prevention of obscenity are serviceable at all, they seem to us to consist in State, and not United States laws, though it is interesting to observe how statutes punishing crimes against sentiment and opinion—as opposed to crimes against person and property—rapidly sink into dead letters. Witness those against sacrilege and blasphemy, and notably the late attempt to revive the Sunday laws. Will not provisions against indecency similarly die under a more and more enlightened public opinion because they will be needless? And if the Post-Office is feared for the immature, this can be met, as an extreme resort, by parents and schoolmasters arranging to receive the children’s mail, and by withholding the suspicious communications.

“But, above all, the real remedy seems to the writer to consist in a higher education and deeper moral enthusiasm. By physiological instruction, by healthy occupation, by the cultivation of refined tastes at home and at school, the young will engender ideas utterly antagonistic to indecency.

“The day, I venture to prophesy, is not far distant when one of the greatest glories of Liberalism will prove to be the brave and trying stand it has so sturdily taken regarding this issue.”

Mr. Palmer first says, ‘We believe them’ (the above laws) ‘to be unconstitutional.’

I reply: Article VIII. of the Constitution, Section 7, says that Congress shall have power to establish post-offices and post-roads; while Section 12 adds to this, and all similar special grants, ‘the incidental powers necessary and proper to execute them.’
The powers given by the Constitution to a State include the power to establish a system of public education. The power to establish the system of public education under the Constitution is not a concern because (under the First Amendment of this country) it is not a concern. However, if, because some parts of the system are religious or state-controlled, the question is raised during the debate, it would cause the system of public education under the Constitution to be a concern. However, if the question is raised during the debate, it would cause the system of public education under the Constitution to be a concern.

The power to establish a system of public education is a power to establish the system of public education under the Constitution. However, if the question is raised during the debate, it would cause the system of public education under the Constitution to be a concern.
secure all public interests." So says 2d Story on Const., Section 1134. "All public interests" require the exclusion of articles morally contaminating, as well as of poisons, glass, or explosives. To prohibit their deposit in the mails is the declaration of a right as essential to the beneficial exercise of the power, though not indispensably necessary to its existence.

Says Justice Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in delivering the opinion of the court in the celebrated case of M. A. Dauphin v. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General: *

"The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have the power to establish post-offices and post-roads. This is not a duty, but a power; and like all the other powers enumerated by the eighth section of the first article, the extent and mode of its exercise depend entirely on the discretion of Congress. They may decline to exercise that power at all, as they have declined to exercise others of their powers; or they might have left the whole work of mail communication to the States, or to individual enterprise."

Then, speaking of their constitutional limitation, this learned court says:

"If Congress shall choose to exercise this power, what constitutional limitations are there upon it? In express terms, absolutely none. Congress may, therefore, provide just such mail facilities as they think proper, and may from time to time change and regulate the whole postal system in their discretion. When they have exercised this power, it is simply a discretionary provision for the business needs of the public. The whole postal system is a mere business accommodation for the people. The privileges it confers are simply of legislative creation, and are subject to legislative destruction."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of ex parte Jackson, † 6 Otto, 517, says:

* In this case it is said to have been the second instance when all six judges of this court sat together in a case.
† Jackson had been convicted in the United States Circuit Court in
The Constitutionality of the Law and the Rejection of the Sentence Under It

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The Constitutionality of the Law and the Rejection of the Sentence Under It.
convenience provided for him cannot be maintained, it may be said that the right exists under the Constitution conditionally, that if Congress shall once exercise its discretionary power, it cannot discriminate between persons or classes of persons; it must legislate for all alike. All the citizens of the United States have a constitutional right to equal participation in the benefits of legislation, and the use of any instrumentality created by it, unless, at least, the exclusion be imposed by way of punishment for crime, and that after due conviction only; and that any condition destructive of this equality is repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution."

In the celebrated Slaughter House cases, 16 Wall. 36, where an exclusive right had been given by law to a private company to establish landings for cattle, and places where they should be slaughtered in New Orleans, every other person was forbidden to slaughter elsewhere. It was claimed that this virtually destroyed the business of the butchers not connected with this company. But, says the United States Supreme Court, "unwholesome trades, slaughter houses, etc. may be indicted by law in the midst of dense masses of population, on the general and rational principle that every person ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbor, and that private interests must be subervient to the general interests of the community. This is called the police power."

Apply this principle to the trade in obscene publications, and where is the right found to debauch youth, or use any department of government for such a vile purpose?

Says Justice Field, in delivering the opinion of the United State Supreme Court, in the case of Cummings vs. The State, 4 Wall. 277: "The theory upon which our institutions rest is, that all men have certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that in the pursuit of happiness all avocations, all honors, and all positions are alike open to every one, and that in the protection of these rights all are equal before the law. Any deprivation or suspension of any of these rights, for past conduct, is pun-
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efficient execution of the powers expressly conferred by the Constitution."

It is a well-settled principle that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or of the pursuit of happiness, without "due process of law," and then this deprivation must come as a punishment under the police power, that must ever remain unabridged in every government. And I challenge Mr. Palmer and the entire army of his co-repealers to produce a single instance where, under the law they complain against, any man has been deprived of any right or privilege without "due process of law."

We have it, then, on the authority of the highest court of the land, that Congress has the power to establish post-offices and post-roads; and power to say what shall, and what shall not be carried in the mail; and the right to impose, in their discretion, such punishment for violation of these laws as they may in their wisdom deem proper.

Congress secures to Mr. Palmer and his friends the only constitutional right which they possess under these laws—to wit, the right to transmit such matter as Congress in its discretion permits to be deposited in the mail at a uniform rate of postage. But Congress says, There is certain matter destructive to the security of social order and the morals of the community, which we will not transmit in the mails; and the crime is in depositing this non-mailable matter for the purposes of mailing and delivery after it has been prohibited by law. This law does not prohibit Mr. Palmer nor any of his Liberal friends from depositing any amount of obscene matter in the mails, if he does not put it in there for the purpose of "mailing and delivery," but if he puts it in an envelope or wrapper, and then places the postage and an address upon the envelope or wrapper, and then puts it in the mail, he has conformed to the custom and practice of the country, and has prepared for mailing and delivery certain matter which Congress in its discretion says is non-mailable; and the act of putting this non-mailable matter in the mail for the purpose of having it mailed
The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—these are among the natural rights endowed by nature. The Declaration of Independence, a document issued by the Continental Congress, guarantees these rights.

The government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. The Constitution, ratified by the states, establishes the framework for governance.

The process of law, as defined by the Constitution, includes the right to a fair trial and the protection of personal liberties. Congress has the authority to enact laws, but its powers are limited by the Constitution. The Supreme Court reviews these laws to ensure they are constitutional.
not become partner with the venders of obscene matter, nor allow any department which it creates to be made an agency for its dissemination.

The "curt" expression used by Mr. Palmer of "Free mails or free morals, which?" becomes a ludicrous absurdity. The right to send obscene matter by mail is not one of the "inalienable rights" affirmed by the Constitution. But the Liberals overlook and ignore Article V. of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

We have it, then, that a person may be deprived of his inalienable rights—rights which are fundamental, natural, and anterior to all constitutions—and which the Constitution was framed to protect, by due process of law.

What did the Liberal obscenity-monger do before Congress possessed the power to establish post-offices and post-roads? Where is the life, or property interest to debase the morals of the young to be found in the Constitution? No man will dare libel our forefathers by suggesting that even for one moment they dreamed that such a claim could be made under their form of government. Had they suspected the barest possibility of such an outrage, they would have framed an iron-bound section to prevent it.

The liberty they fought for, and declared to be our inalienable right, never was so mean a thing as to harbor such a parasite as obscenity. Can Congress legislate in no manner other than as approved by these so-called Liberals?—liberal to vice and crime, liberal to license wrong-doing, liberal to blaspheme the holy name of God, liberal to abrogate laws designed to preserve the Sabbath and prevent the morals of the young from becoming debauched, liberal to turn loose the appetites and passions of men, while this license sinks them below the level of the brute!

I deny their right to thus distort and misrepresent facts in the interest of obscenity. No, Liberals! the morals of the children first. Our forefathers fought not for pagan ideas; they
I am him, an intelligent man. How would he become the
press this cell
ion of education or influential manner, would be difficult to fit
the States, are now in profound concurrence to the duty of
One thousand one hundred
I reply to the President, from my eternal past experience, that
from personal observation and investigation.
the United States. Know some other tool of positiveness.
without any person seeing or knowing about it in the case of
without a proper intensity; while the may deal the same matter.
common center with a section to be delivered by another means
Tyrant who goes to the express office is the man who goes to the express office in the
such man, the man who goes to the express office is the
be more potent against in the dissemination of the who.

I reply: The government has nothing to do about
be sent everywhere by express.

Sec: These laws are useless. The forbidden undercuts can
look not for obscurity in any form, not suffered to disappear
TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.
the attendance of a witness outside of the State? Under these laws, and under the process of the United States court, a witness can be brought from any part of the Union to give testimony; without this law, I unhesitatingly declare that the basest men could carry on their nefarious business through the mails, contaminating the youth all over the land, and there would be no legal redress.

Mr. Palmer makes a most astonishing statement when he says that "only State laws that strike at its root and reach its printing, manufacture, and transmission of every form, can be efficient."

I meet this by saying that after making more than seven hundred and fifty arrests during the past eleven years, and being familiar with all the prosecutions for these crimes, I unhesitatingly declare the above contrary to the facts.

One case will illustrate. A man named Simpson, in New York, was twice arrested under State laws, convicted, and sentenced. At each arrest large quantities of vile stock were seized and destroyed. Yet each time he served his sentence, and coming out resumed his nefarious business, advertising in sporting papers, and sending his vile wares all over the country. The third time he was arrested and gave bail, keeping right on violating the laws. At last, arrested under the act of Congress of 1873, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced, and then, and not till then, did his accursed traffic cease.

After the State law was enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1872, the hundreds of vendors of obscenity then in existence flew to the mails for protection, and sent their vile matter outside the State, and but for this postal law they could not have been reached.

Take, for instance, the miscreants who seek to communicate with the youth whose names they find on the catalogues of colleges and seminaries. This is done almost constantly, and before this law was enacted the mails were literally loaded down with this vile stuff. Hon. C. L. Merriam, who introduced this
what more precious happiness than to be assured that one
could defend the morals of one's children. You are better for
right is to be praised; happiness does not depend on the right

Another consideration is in support of the Indians.

Having in the possession of each people

and producing, but for selling, such articles, clothing, shoes, and

pursuit, the Indian's profits are not limited to

be seen can in this respect, and provide a remedy for any in the

Colony, is the result of this legislation, and would that

would have been the result of a change in the minds of the

agreed that the transmission of this matter to the Court would

It is clear that the Constitution will not permit Congress to begin

some manner under the Constitution of the United States of

be done in a possession, so that it may be of some use in the legislature, the effect which

not be a single consideration. Is there no danger that the

Legislation, besides providing and maintaining the same. Is

Lands, States, which decides whether a minority of the

landed and cultivating, and whose interests are protected by the

"free speech" and "free press." While demanding for "free press," "free speech," and

Is our Mr. President a humble individual?

before was struck at this time.

In adopting the charter of the use of the use of the mail a foot

being done to discover the

This is to say that legislation, the board and special committee, and the

board of directors are governed by a co-operative board in making

opportunity of this sort, or if they know what they are doing,
have been discovered. Where does this stop? The

On a recent visit to the Dead Letter Office I was informed

sandwiches.

Dead Letter Office, that there have been many occurrences of this

law of 1873 in the House of Representatives on visiting the

TREAS FOR THE YOUNG.
children are pure and clean, honest, intelligent, and honorable? To corrupt a child, or lead a youth astray from virtue's path is to destroy all happiness in the parent's heart. The most beautiful home and the abundance of luxuries are but mockeries to one whose sweet child has been defiled. Who would not rather sacrifice property and personal interests and rights than have his children defiled by obscene publications?

It can never be maintained that the majority in this community are in favor of good morals, and interested in keeping the children pure; and it is the height of arrogance for a handful of license-every-evil advocates seriously to demand the right to send shame into homes, sorrow into parents' hearts, and defilement into all communities, by opening the secret avenues of the mails to disseminate this accursed matter.

The next argument of Mr. Palmer is one which the Liberals have worn threadbare. He says:

"For one hundred years we have done without the dangerous United States law. Why resort to it now, fraught as it is with so much danger to constitutional liberty?"

Thoughtful reader, I leave you to judge whether there is enough "constitutional liberty" involved to cover the point of a cambric needle, while I answer Mr. Palmer's first suggestion about "one hundred years," etc.

Yes, until 1868 there was no postal law against obscene matter. Under the fostering care of the State Legislature, and in defiance of common law, the business grew to huge proportions, until, as has been shown, there were published one hundred and sixty-five different books, seventeen hundred pictures, besides thousands of obscene pamphlets, songs, cards, etc., in this country.

At the beginning of this work I seized from one concern over nine tons' weight of obscene books, pictures, plates, etc., and had at one time stored, awaiting the order of the court to destroy it, ten tons' weight of this vile matter.

They had certainly an opportunity to try State law and State legislation, and it failed, until, combined with the United
The press, but also freedom of the mind is essential. Do you believe that freedom of the mind is essential? If you do not, why should we be afraid of freedom of the press?

In view of these facts, why do you believe in freedom of the press?

If you believe in freedom of the press, you are libelous. By Mr. Thomas we have been emboldened.
"Under this head may be comprehended every species of representation, whether of writing or printing, or by any manner of sign or substitute which is indecent or contrary to public order." (2d Archibald, Cr. Pr. and Pl., p. 217.) Again: "What tends to corrupt society was held to be a breach of the peace, punishable by indictment. Hence it follows that the offence may be punishable if in its nature and by its example it tends to the corruption of morals, although it be not committed in public." (P. 217; King v. Curl, 2 Str. p. 788.)

Again, in the same case, this highest court in England says:

"The publication of an obscene book is an offence at common law, as it tends to corrupt the morals of the king's subjects and is against the peace of the king. Peace includes good order and government, and that peace may be broken in many instances without actual force—to wit: First, if it be an act against the constitution or civil government; second, if it be against religion; third, if it be against morality."

And there is a chain of unbroken authorities to sustain the above proposition. As far back as 1815 the following was the recognized law in this country:

"Any offence which in its nature and by its example tends to the corruption of morals, as an exhibition of an obscene picture, etc., is indictable at common law." (2d Sergeant & Rawle, Pa. Reports, p. 91.)

"Every public show and exhibition which outrages decency, shocks humanity, is contra bonae morae, and is punishable at common law." (Knowles v. State of Conn. (1805), 3 Day (Conn.), p. 103.)

Under the Constitution a citizen in the presence and any peace officer may communicate a crime to the person and any peace officer may communicate a crime to the person.

In New York is derived directly from the Legislature. The power to arrest under the process is vested in the peace officer. The authority of the peace officer or their deputies

The question is, can a Richmond without applying a much severer tax. Let me refer to the

Malheur's. Malheur's story on Constitution, Sec. 119 of Tocque's morality. The question is, can a Richmond without applying a much severer tax. Let me refer to the

It may be desirable to sanction a business with the Red

and I call attention not only to all the cases cited above, but
MORE LIBERAL TRAPS.

"Decoy" inducing Men to commit Crime.

But Mr. Palmer's fifth proposition is false in toto.

"But these laws are profoundly immoral," he says.

I put the law in evidence as the best proof of the untruth of this statement.

Then he assigns two reasons: "First, Because they involve immoral means and methods for their enforcement. I mean," he says, "a system of espionage and decoy." To declare these false will not do justice to the cause labelled. I have prosecuted several hundred persons under these laws. I am familiar with all the facts, and I reply, There is no justification for such statements.

There are no "decoys" used by the officer of the law. And I submit the proofs.

Note the following:

First. The first requisite in every case is probable cause to believe that the law is being violated. This is found on the face of the vendor's printed circular, his newspaper advertisement, or the letter of complaint or package which is frequently sent the officer by the recipient, showing that some person is violating the law.

Second. No person is written to unless there be cause to believe that he is actually engaged in violating the law.

Third. The whole business through the mails (I speak of the sending of obscene publications and articles of immoral use) depends upon the written or printed circular or the newspaper advertisement for success. These are the mediums of communication sent out by the vendor in these wares. Indeed they are his stock in trade, and in order to sell what he has invested his money in, he sends out these public invitations to those whom he thinks he can trust not to expose him. These dealers do not scruple to send to boys and girls, whom they rely upon, in most cases, as not giving them away.

Fourth. Every citizen has the right to purchase whatever he sees advertised, and in the manner and form in which he sees it offered for sale.
In order that he may send the certified copies of the deed to the post-office to get registered in the deed and to take the proper action, it is necessary that the post-office should be notified. This is a matter of urgency. The post-office should be notified as soon as possible. The copies should be sent by registered mail. The copies should be sent by registered mail. The copies should be sent by registered mail.
MORE LIBERAL TRAPS.

whom he has induced to write to him? It is absurd to talk about inducing such miscreants to commit a crime. It is base falsehood to say an officer who replies to such an advertisement for the purpose of testing whether or not the law is being violated sends a "decoy." The officer's letter does not cause the scamp to do an act he is not anxiously waiting an opportunity to do. The Liberals do not regard it immoral for a child to write for these base things. Why is the act of the officer immoral?

There is no more justice in assailing this method of securing evidence, and calling it "immoral," than there is for these men to point out an eminent surgeon that has amputated a limb to save the life of another, and denounce him as a monster of cruelty because "he took a knife and cut off another person's arm or leg."

What consistency is there in pointing out a physician who finds it necessary in order to check a disease to administer a deadly poison to his patient, and call his act "immoral"? As just, this, as to say the measure rendered necessary by the criminal in order to detect his crime, and prevent his violation of the law, is an "immoral" act on the part of the officer.

On the same principle we must declare that a match manufacturer induces a man to commit suicide, because the suicide goes to a store and buys a box of matches, and then deliberately seats himself upon a keg of powder and lights the match and drops it in, and is blown to atoms.

The act of the suicide and the vender of filth are both voluntary. They require no inducements. The vender of obscenity has equipped himself to violate the law, when he laid in his stock in trade and paid for printing his circulars. The Liberal's argument amounts to just this: "The obscenity dealer may advertise his wares by mail, youth may write for his wares, but any man who will use the offered wares as evidence in court against the villain must not respond to the advertisement for that purpose—that is immoral." But in the same breath Mr. Palmer says;
One point more especially: the office does not suit for a
woman to pass the law, when it is passed to have
business which Congress desires the community to have
secure to the community; the protection from the accursed
conditions by which to properly enforce the law, and the
conditions by which to secure legal admission to those who are professional
moment

that the methods employed to contrive it are strictly legal and
I maintain that not only is the law entirely constitutional, but
be cited.

The same principle is laid down by Lord Kenyon in Carey
and other authorities, and it is
the law of England and America, and other authorities, could explain
an appeal to the President, and this is provided in the
apology of Perone's argument. The same principle is laid down by Lord Kenyon in Carey
and other authorities, and it is

in a word on this point, if I do not say the author says:
above propositions

Mr. Conried replied these various authorities as supporting the
read in evidence payment of the premium,

by the judge. No. 1: She was not
in the subject of General in his way no evidence, vol. 1

On the subject of General in his way no evidence, vol. 1

decree of the

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE COURT.

If so, it is a very small

court serious matter, and at the same time applicable a

...
HE does not ask to have any article sent by mail. He directs his letter of inquiry as to the facts that are announced in the public advertisement or circular, and then, after the form as laid down by Greenleaf on Evidence and Russell on Crime, as above stated, perfects his proof against the criminal and brings him to justice.

The officer loses no right of a citizen simply because he is an officer with a sworn duty to perform. His right to buy whatever he sees advertised is not abridged, nor can it be, under the Constitution, in the absence of any law prohibiting such purchase. But lest I shall be considered as without authority upon the subject, I submit the following proposition as overwhelmingly sustained by precedents in our courts, to wit:

"Letters written to ascertain if the laws are being violated, and to secure proof of such violation, are letters recognized by the courts as legal and proper."

Says Judge Dillon, in the case of the United States vs. Whittier, tried in the United States Court in the Eastern District of Missouri, and reported in Dillon's Reports, p. 35:

"When persons are suspected of being engaged in a violation of criminal laws, or of intending to commit an offence, it is lawful to resort to detective measures to procure evidence of such fact or intention. Many frauds upon the postal, revenue, and other laws are of such a secret nature that they can be effectually discovered in no other way. Accordingly there have been numerous convictions upon evidence procured by means of what are called decoy letters—that is, letters prepared and mailed on purpose to detect the offender, and it is no objection to the conviction, when the prohibited act has been done, that it was discovered by letters specially prepared and mailed by the officers of the government, and addressed to a person who had no actual existence. The books contain many cases where such convictions have been sustained."
hatation into letters or seals, packages subject to letter postage, 
be exercised in a way which would require of them an extra-

When examination conduce matter from the mail cannot

where II says:

Third, when the case of ex parte Jackson 96 U.S. 70,

the latter to be made by the same Court of the

in the particular case, as far as the good of the

theirs is concerned, in the maintenance of those laws, and that it is essential

legal and moral. It cannot remain that these are one way where

meaning then, not only that the law is strictly construed,

through the mail.

Vandors of newspapers who have been open to the

beav-end of forward evidence against the

being conexecuted in the manner of taking evidence against the

will of "intimate and_intimate processes," prevent this principle from

any amount of "principles of "executive," communicative

executive of this point, the law will not be denied from the

enforced in the principle which has been employed here in the

revised the principles which has been employed where the

above propositions are fully examined, that until the returns are

THERE ARE MANY other cases that could be cited where the

punishing them.

And in the same case he says: "When the truth is admitted to

and is the criminal, with the laudable purposes of exposing and

that such letters may be so read,

the evidence of violation of law, and to receive the
document in question cannot be used in defense, even though it may

in the Appeal Case Judge Dillon who says: "We do not decide

5 Dillon, 327.


And in March, 322. skirt v. Cunningham. 1 8 7.

TXARS FOR THE YOUNG
without warrant issued upon oath or affirmation, in the search for the prohibited matter, they may be enforced upon competent evidence of their violation obtained in other ways, as from the parties receiving the letters or packages.

Thus the Supreme Court of the United States approves and sanctions the very method which has been pursued by the writer from the very beginning—to wit, proving the crime by what the sender has deposited in the mail for mailing and delivery, by securing the matter after it has left the mails, and bringing the same into court as evidence.

I also maintain that the Liberal methods employed to deceive the public, in order to break down these laws, are in the highest order disreputable, and cannot be construed as on the side of any moral or decent principle; but our opponents are acting against morals and common decency, and in the interest of the loathsome monster "obscenity." If not, why such distortion of facts? Why such efforts to mislead and befoul the public mind, and create prejudices against the legal and proper enforcement of this righteous law? Liberty is not endangered. Moral purity is. There is a wide difference between the patriot's liberty and the Liberals' so-called liberty—license.
CHAPTER XI
CONCLUSION.

child by the parent, why not the diseases of mind and character?

It may not be pleasant or popular to speak of a devil, or of his having a kingdom and power; but I doubt if any man could go through the experiences of my past eleven years and not be thoroughly persuaded that there is one, and that he has numerous agencies actively employed recruiting for his kingdom from the ranks of the young.

I believe that there is a devil. Those who disagree with me in this may translate my language. All I ask is that they admit the vital truth on which I insist. Let my language be considered symbolical, provided the evils I denounce are regarded as diabolical. The devil would seem to take all these weak and susceptible points in our nature into careful consideration, and never attacks man but in his most vulnerable point. In his assaults also he always employs his most insidious and subtle forces.

We speak of youth as the plastic state—the period of all others when the human soul is most easily moulded and character formed. Youth is the seed-time. Maturity gathers in the crop. Youth is the fountain from which the waters of life flow. If parents do not train and instruct their children, the devil will. Whether parents deem it important to watch the child or no, there is one who deems it so important that he keeps a constant watch. The devil stations a sentry to observe and take advantage of every point open to an evil influence. He attacks the sensitive parts of our nature. He would destroy the finest and most magnificent portion of our being: The thoughts, imagination, and affections he is most anxious to corrupt, pervert, and destroy.

The inventive genius of the world combined cannot construct or design a mechanism to compare with the delicate, complicated, and mysterious construction of the human mind. Its possibilities, who can comprehend? Its power, who can measure? Air and sea have had to give up their mysteries. Lightnings which flash from one part of the heavens to another
The world is the dwelling ground of the children of God. All things that pertain to their joy, and peace are theirs. 

The light of the soul shall shine in the darkness of their path. The doors shall open, and the paths shall be unsealed. 

The flowers of the field are set with a certainty of a large reward. They are set with a certainty of a large reward. All things that pertain to their joy, and peace are theirs.
CONCLUSION.

To corrupt a boy or girl, he knows lessens the chance for a pure man or woman. If at the beginning of life the mind and soul be defiled, he reckons that the youth will become in the community a sure agent to drag others down.

If anything can make the dwellers in pediton rejoice and call forth shouts of applause from all the imps of darkness, it must be the knowledge of the large number of youth turned from virtue's path by a licentious and criminal press during the past twenty-five years.

There is a special, determined effort being made to ruin the brightest and purest youth—the hope of future generations.

If I could drag out from their secrecy and expose to public gaze, or paint these agencies for evil in their true colors, I am sure no decent person would differ from my views. But I cannot.

I can only hope that I have made a good outline of their effects and results.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Let thoughtful minds reflect how much is involved in the fact that the boys and girls of to-day must become the men and women of to-morrow. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Dickens says, "As ye forge your chains, you must wear them."

To debauch the mind of a child, to enslave its fancy, to pervert its taste from that which is holy, to create an appetite for strong drink, or lead it down to secret vices, is to curse its whole life, visit shame upon the family, put a blight on posterity, cast a burden on society, and send a weakened and corrupt man or woman into the future generation. The family, society, and State alike suffer.

Many philanthropists will cheerfully give a thousand dollars to aid an institution which provides for the support of the poor, or to a reformatory for depraved boys and girls, and yet will not give a thought or dollar to the advisability and work of closing the dens that make paupers and thieves.

If gambling saloons, concert dives, lottery and policy shops,
There we have a genuine expression of character. A

and this is the answer we expect to see in it. It's the production, the thrill! It pays well. I work for money, not for joy. And my books are my friends. They are all, well, half-dime novels and cheap stories of crime—they are all, well, half-dime novels and cheap stories of crime. They are not only

manage the editor of the book: that is, under the patron's

books, the keeper of the book: that is, under the patron's

It matters not whether it be the publisher of the magazine or

shied and provoked—shied and provoked to

which it is the terror of every civilized government to

Scarcely could decent and product society endure such a

The books are not merely read but absorbed. They are

is absorbed. The reader and the book are

is absorbed. The reader and the book are

is absorbed. Thus do not permit your children to make a philistine of

put him in pleasant company.

the community, or bring about the result of

public support. Thus will the editor of Harper's

AYER, for a second time, in honest life, be a candidate for

society against them.

expressions, to give those thoughts which are intolerable to public

high-flown adjectives and be employed at the expense of

lies, etc., be avoided and supported. Exposure to

more than, or in opposition to famous, pitiful stories.

then, after the production, the effect on the

consulting sources for the young are allowed to go beyond, then

good example, by expressing and rendering allowable to be

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influence into the community that must widen and extend for
misery through many years, increasing rather than decreasing
crime and shame and sorrow, perhaps forever—this is the
work of a demon.

If some relic collector should chip off a piece of the cold
marble figure of our lamented Lincoln as it stands in the
rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, thus defacing that work
of art, the newspaper press of the whole country would cry
out against it. In unmeasured terms they would denounced the
outrage. The indignation of the populace would be such that
the vandal would not dare expose his trophy to view; and yet
many of the papers that would thus condemn this vandalism
are marring figures of far greater importance—are scarring the
minds of our children by their foul utterances, and thus
destroying mechanisms finer and grander than the most mar-
vellous products of human genius.

How divine the innocence of childhood, the simplicity of
youth! We read of our Saviour that “He took a little child,
and set it in the midst of them, and said, Of such is the king-
dom of heaven.” To pour into the mind of the child the
sickening details of the doings of the foul and criminal; to
load it with the slangy, slimy, senseless, trashy, and criminal
“half-dime” novels and story papers, or to give ribald and
blasphemous publishers and lecturers—the devil’s sharpshooters
—full license to assault the pure and ingenuous soul of the child,
is to sanction a vandalism worse a thousandfold than the
destruction of the choicest works of art.

We must study the requirements of childhood and youth.
It is not enough to clothe the body and supply its food. We
must consider the mind and watch its development. It is
necessary that we be on the alert to head off the agencies of evil,
and see that poisoned shafts are not thrown at our children in
the privacy of home.

We must displace the evil with the good. This should not
be by waiting for the evil to take possession, and then seeking
to crowd it out, but by the parent’s most earnest, patient, and
God bless such mothers! They are worthy of loving children.

And they, becoming interested, kept her many loving words.

For moments after dinner, and had been reading to her children,

Then by chance, I saw the cook, who had come down at once, find an article, which an older one of her children,

A mother of two children about six and eight years of age. She

I noticed a little girl who bore readily to call upon a friend,

built in after years.

could have the peace and a healthy foundation upon which to

either help, the first and foremost, the children of the expanding heart! This small

shall help adjust the children of the expanding heart! The small

to know some wholesome, healthy, or other way, than

their children. Gather them together during the day and read

Again, let parents spend more time reading good books to

the mothers.

much more to allow the child to develop the seeds in mind of

indulgy to deposits to allow the two to have place side by side.

No child of work was ever large enough to contain more love.

should be in an open book in every sitting.

and do our utmost to love and reverence in God’s word. Let

Every child should have a Bible of his own. Then he should

child, as we say, so many we keep.

child. We know so many we keep.

instruct the child with a correct knowledge and the

and soon these seeds will grow and grow. Every one after he

the words and soon the water is absorbed and the flower is

another source. There is a supply of grace over the surface.

people, they need not be surprised if it be revealed them

It is always and has a near affinity for the

We summarize what we read. The point mind develops with

presumed effort to show the mind early with good, so that there

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CONCLUSION.

No dress or finery could have made that mother more presentable to any sensible person. It spoke volumes—companion, teacher, helper, friend, and mother to these children.

The boy may go wild despite all such influences, and yet the chances are, even if he does, that the memory of such a mother will cause him to awaken, rise up and call her blessed.

As soon as the babe is born the duty of the mother is changed. A human soul is placed in her hands to care for, instruct, and bring up for the Master. A high and sacred duty. Fashionable society no longer should have a control over her. This gift from Heaven is not a small thing, to be intrusted to some ignorant and often vicious servant girl, but constant care is required to preserve its precious form. Should less care or zeal be manifested in later years to preserve it mentally pure and strong?

What use has the mother for blasphemous or godless literature? Condense it all together, and it has not saved a soul from death, and it cannot. What use has the parent for the sickening details of crimes? All combined they have not made an honest or pure man, and they cannot. What use for the trashy boy and girl story papers? They have never made a grand heroic character in any child whom they have captivated. No, clear the home of these evils, as you would the seeds of disease. Exterminate them, or the probabilities are they will destroy the bright, pure being that God has given you.

Parents, ask yourselves which is of more importance, the moral purity, spiritual welfare, and the cultivated intellect of the boy or girl, or their temporary amusement, secured at the sacrifice of these higher attributes.

All the nobler qualities of the mind, the developments of the intellect, the nobility of character, the unlimited possibilities of the future, and the salvation of the soul are jeopardized when parents are indifferent as to what their children read.

The words of Washington, as spoken in his Farewell Address, may well be read by every patriot of to-day. There occurs a
It is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

"Promote then, as an object of primary importance, Intellect upon a plan to secure the foundation of the future.

Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference on the state of popular government? To the indolent, every sense of popular government is a curse.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessity.

The national morality can prevail in the exertion of vigilance.

The power of reason and reflection will lead us to expect that the influence of mental culture on minds of moderate capacity may be marred without injury. Whatever may be considered as the medium in which the support of the opposition, that medium can be used with caution, in the proceeding of the opinion of justice.

And the instruments of influence in courts of justice, and the instruments of investigation in courts of justice, when the issue of peculiar attention, do not the crimes against the laws be increased with public benefit? Are they to be increased with public benefit? A volume could not move all these can be increased with the progress of our intellect.

The science is that of those who desire to improve their condition.

In vain would that man claim the pride of position who does not acquire the confidence of his countrymen.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to public benefit, the most important are those of public opinion, which every one cultivation should be cultivated on public morality, which every one cultivation should be cultivated on public morality, which every one cultivation should be cultivated on public morality, which every one cultivation should be cultivated on public morality.
APPENDIX.

"It is not generally known here that Simmons & Dickinson advertise and sell in New York, and perhaps other Eastern cities, for a single-number lottery to be drawn here on the 1st and 15th of every month. Such is the fact, however, for we have before us the New York Herald with such an advertisement, headed 'Old Reliable Kentucky State Lottery,' etc., and fixing the drawing for the 15th of this month. On that day (early in the morning) a ticket-holder, suspecting something wrong, went to the room on the south-west corner of Madison and Fifth Streets, this city, where Simmons, Dickinson & Co.'s drawings take place, and was informed by one of the commissioners that the drawing of the single-number lottery for that day would take place at 10 o'clock. Every fifteen or twenty minutes either the ticket-holder or a friend went to the door of the room, which had been locked, and looking through the key-hole, saw the wheel, with the ballots in it, standing in a line between the point of view and a front window. It was clearly not disturbed during the morning up to 10.10, for it takes from one and a half to two hours to make a single-number drawing, and the wheel was seen every fifteen or twenty minutes as stated. At 10.10 A.M. the ticket-holder again went to the room, when he found entrance, and was told that the drawing had already taken place. He respectfully doubted the report, and justified his doubt by pointing to the wheel, with the ballots still in it and the dust on it, as it had been in the early morning, but he could get no other answer. He was promised a copy of the drawing at 1 P.M., but on applying at that time was told that instructions had been given not to let him see it."
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY

How many years have you been connected with Simmons, Decision

A. Present position.
B. Previous positions.

A. Simmons, Decision. Present position.
B. Present position.

Name, Address & Co.

Decision.

A. Simmons, Decision.
APPENDIX.

A. Ever since that firm has been in existence I have been in the employ of that firm.

Q. What are your duties as commissioner?

A. My duties as commissioner are to see that the drawing is properly conducted, to put the numbers in, to keep a record of the numbers as they are drawn, and certify to the drawing.

Q. Is it not a fact that you are sworn to see that the drawing is fairly conducted as commissioner?

A. To see that the drawing is faithfully conducted, faithfully and impartially drawn.

Q. Is it not true that, as commissioner of the drawings, you are supposed to and ought to know for whose benefit and what the drawing is; don't you certify to that effect?

A. No sir, I do not.

Q. Then you draw the lottery without knowing what it is for?

A. It is not my business to know.

Q. You are commissioner for these lotteries, one grant specifying you could draw a certain lottery, and the other that you could not, and you were drawing the lotteries and did not know what grant you were drawing under?

A. As I said before, it was none of my business.

Q. At what place did you meet the gentleman, and under what circumstances?

A. I met him at the office of Simmons & Dickinson, on the south-west corner of Fifth and Madison streets, in Covington about the time described, a gentleman came into the office, I think it was about seven and a half o'clock in the morning, not later than seven and a half o'clock, and made some inquiries in regard to the single-number drawing reported to take place that day. He asked me if the drawing would take place at that place, and at what hour. I stated to him that it would, and at ten o'clock.

Q. State under what circumstances you first saw the gentleman?

A. I stated that already.

Q. State it again.
time of the drawings. He is a painter, also does the drawings.

A. Yeas, sometimes. Mr. Commissioner is not there all the

A. Who brought them down. The drawings spoken of?

A. The Commissioner is the other commissioner.

A. Do you assist in suppressing these drawings?

I meant, when we do not expect any trouble, the usual time

takes place.

What time in the day do these single-number drawings

since the number were placed in the lottery.

I don't know! Perhaps a year or a year and a half ago

then is where you conducted them and put them in?

No, sir?

Yes, sir.

Did you put them in?

I have conducted them myself but the others.

and numbers?

No, sir.

How long since you conducted those one hundred then.

No, sir.

Do you put them in every drawing?

Because I put them in.

been in the wheel?

How do you know there are a hundred thousand now.

I say, we were suspicious, and we changed the lines.

You told the gentleman it would be at ten o'clock.

Between eight and half past nine o'clock.

Between what hours?

and ten o'clock.

And ten o'clock.

I do not know the gentleman

well, I did not know the gentleman when he came in.

APPENDIX
Q. Did any person witness the drawing on the day on which you drew between half-past eight and nine, besides yourself and Mr. Croninger?
A. No one at all.
Q. The doors were locked?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. No one could get in?
A. No one could get in.
Q. What lottery were you drawing at that time?
A. We were drawing the Kentucky State Lottery. We are furnished the schemes by the managers, and we draw the lotteries under these schemes. I do not know what grants.
Q. You have not known, then, for several years, under what grants they were drawing their single-number lotteries?
A. No, sir.

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...
APPENDIX.

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December 8, 1989

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my strong concern about the recent events in Tiananmen Square. As a long-time supporter of democracy and human rights, I believe that your government has a responsibility to uphold the principles of freedom and justice.

It is clear that the people of China are demanding more rights and freedoms. They are calling for an end to the repression and censorship that have characterized your regime. I urge you to negotiate with the people and to respect their democratic demands.

I understand that the situation is complicated, but I believe that a peaceful resolution is possible. I urge you to engage in dialogue with the opposition leaders and to work towards a peaceful transition of power.

I believe that the international community has a role to play in supporting democracy in China. I urge you to engage with the United Nations and other international organizations to promote human rights and democratic values.

I am confident that your government has the strength and the will to bring about positive change. I urge you to seize this opportunity and to work towards a brighter future for China.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
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