

reply to it with a direct yes or no, so the person addressed remained silent, which was interpreted to give consent, and the official smoked. Some of the passengers in the car were not injured to the vitiated atmosphere, and as a result of ten minutes' ride with the tobacco user had headache a great portion of the day. His few minutes' comfort was to them hours of discomfort and pain. The car conductor seemed loath to speak to a prominent official, and the passengers remained quiet, their looks only betraying their feelings. This man who had been deemed, by the President of the United States, worthy to occupy one of the highest salaried offices in Utah, and who otherwise was most considerate and polite in his social and official intercourse, had been guilty of a rude and boorish act, the objectionable nature of which he did not seem to comprehend. His servitude to the tobacco habit had so far annihilated the gentleman that, as is common with smokers, he thought of himself alone, and ignored the possibility of offending others by constraining them to inhale the nauseous fumes.

This incident, which is typical of a countless train that might be brought up, is illustrative of an effect of the tobacco habit which is apparent almost everywhere. The smoker and chewer are rendered insensible in a degree to the better influences, the finer perceptions of manhood, and the amenities of good manners. Devotees of the weed, ignoring the fact that tobacco is disagreeable to many persons, and injurious to all, think only of the gratification of their selfish appetite. They smoke or chew in any company or place where such acts are not absolutely inhibited. They permit the fumes from cigarette, pipe or cigar to blow into the faces of people on the streets. They sit where the wind carries the smoke so that others must inhale it. They spit on the floors of cars, public halls and even private houses, or fill the air therein with noxious vapors. They hang around entrances to houses of worship while services are going on, the disagreeable fumes entering the hall or nauseating the worshippers emerging from the sacred edifice. They make no effort to remove the odor that lingers about their person and clothing. All that happens to be near are forced by them to inhale the offensive tobacco fumes. Everything must be sacrificed to an assumed primal necessity of such persons—a smoke. These facts, easily noted by any observer, compel the conclusion, humiliating though it may be from the standpoint of polite manhood, yet not to be avoided, that the tobacco smoker, in public at least, is not a gentleman. His disregard for the higher social amenities is evidence that cannot be disproved or explained away.

No man has a right to make himself a nuisance to others. He should not be unnecessarily repulsive to those with whom he comes in contact; he should devote a degree of attention to his personal condition, and be neat in appearance and clean in his person and clothing. Slovenliness is an offense against society; yet no habit followed by presumed respectable people is so conducive to slovenliness as is the use

of tobacco. In early times the smokers and chewers of France and England carried a neat spittoon in which to deposit the juice and ashes and stumps; but that is done away with today, and the sidewalk, the car, the hallway and the floor are made the receptacle for filth; while the users of the weed are unclean in body and in clothing, notwithstanding the gloss and polish that may be attempted.

Let those who are acquainted with young men of respected parentage who are tobacco users, and who knew them when they were little boys, recall their appearance then and contrast it with that of today. How quickly they note the change! As boys, many were bright-eyed, fair-cheeked, sweet-mannered, and almost angelic in their loveliness when ushered into the street on the way to Sabbath or day school, fresh from the bath and brush, and the loving mother's good morning kiss. How is it today? Observe the dull eye, the tawny skin, the discolored teeth, and the suggestive swagger of the smoker; note the tainted breath, the noisome effluvia, indicating uncleanness which neither soap nor perfume can conceal. A certain animal is endowed by nature with power to emit an offensive stench as a means of defense; but objectionable as that stench is to the sense of smell, it conveys to the mind no impression of moral pollution such as attends the other condition. Is there a mother in all the land who could press to her bosom the tobacco-tainted youth with that sense of his purity, of joyous love for him, and of bright hope for his future, that she did the beautiful child of six or eight years of age, concerning whose cleanliness, truth and innocence the Savior said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven?" It is not his growth to manhood that has wrought the change, for noble mother-love becomes stronger with lapse of years and days of progress. The cause is in his own degeneracy with the tobacco habit.

The steady and certain loss of that nice propriety which marks the true gentleman in all the relations of life may be discerned with ease in young tobacco users. Cautious at first not to offend in smoking or spitting, they gradually abandon restraint, until the loss referred to is complete. In some respects smoking may be regarded as worse than chewing, since the latter may be concealed to a great extent. It contaminates the body and soils the clothing; but the contamination of smoking extends to the atmosphere so that others are directly affected, inconvenienced, and injured. The non-user of tobacco has some chance of avoiding the chewing nuisance, but is compelled suffer annoyance from smoking in public conveyances, in the streets, and elsewhere, by having to breathe the vitiated air.

By the habit the internal organs receive the stamp of uncleanness, just as do articles steeped in the drug, and the mouth and lungs become vile as does the old pipe. Some people say that tobacco smoke is a cleansing agent; but in no sense is it purifying. In the mouth it absorbs putrid emanations which should be removed by other means and in privacy, and disseminates them in the atmosphere. There is not much social comfort in

the reflection that as one walks the crowded street he is compelled to take in the tobacco fumes which are a ready vehicle for the foul effluvia of decayed teeth, filthy mouths and diseased lungs, which the pure air would not transmit from one person to another. And what can be said of the sense of social propriety in the young man who would smoke in the presence of his sweetheart, his sisters, his mother, or of any woman for whom he entertained the slightest feeling of respect such as is demanded by good breeding!

It is quite common to have, in large business houses, signs requesting those who enter not to smoke on the premises; and it is just as common to behold well dressed men walk into such places and continue smoking, not having the decency to heed a request made as plainly and pointedly as though the manager of the institution had expressed it in spoken instead of printed words. Signs similar to the ones mentioned are also placed in public halls, and in street cars and other public vehicles, and would be a severe reproof to tobacco users if the sensitiveness of these were not largely overcome by the selfishness engendered through servility to the weed. Notwithstanding the notices in bold letters, boorishness and rudeness are abundantly in evidence in persons with the appearance of gentlemen who will stand on the platform of a street car filled with ladies and ply their cigarette or cigar, while the smoke is carried into the car as freely as if they were smoking on the inside.

An interesting incident in this connection occurred in Salt Lake City one afternoon a short time ago. A lady started for an electric car on which to return home from town. As she neared it she discovered a young man with a lighted cigarette on the front platform. She immediately turned, preferring to walk nearly a mile rather than bear the annoyance which the ride with that smoker sending the fumes into the car would have caused her. Inquiry and observation have revealed that there are very many ladies who prefer walking to riding under such circumstances; hence it is financial injury to Salt Lake street car companies to permit smoking on their cars. Possibly some young men would not esteem themselves so highly as now if they were to realize that it is known in society that women of culture and refinement will not ride on the same street car with them because they are nuisances.

It is not an unusual thing in social life for men who smoke to take a glass of liquor occasionally. They would not go into polite society under the influence of strong drink, but after a smoke and a glass they consider it all right. Yet bad as it is to carry a cloud of mephitic vapor entangled in the clothing, as the smoker does, it is much worse when, in addition, the breath is fetid with alcohol and tobacco. There are few objects more revolting to a refined sensibility than a human animal reeking with such stench—the stench of a bar-room. The road to such condition is through the baleful influence of tobacco in blunting the finer feelings of that manhood which should bless and exalt instead of being sunk in social degradation. Such