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THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A Query: What Other Business Entails Suffering, Sorrow and Disgrace on Its Patrons Like the Liquor Traffic?—There is But One Answer: None.

Once more the license mill has been set in motion, and the license court granted permission to 130 persons in Lycoming County to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage. One poor fellow who awfully wanted to sell some, too, was refused on the ground that another place was not necessary at the point he had selected as an ideal location. Two places notorious for violations of the regulating (?) law had to make a pretense of rebutting evidence produced against them and they with two other places were "held under advisement until the court can learn how the business is conducted."

Two questions naturally arise concerning these 130 liquor hells. First, What good will result from them? Second, What harm will result from them? As to the good that will result, any claim thereto must be far fetched. There is not another business in existence from which so little good arises; it is true that 130 families, the saloonkeepers' families, will be supported in comparative luxury, but in order to secure this support they are subjected to disgrace and defiling environments which renders them actually victims of the traffic and although they themselves may be total abstainers, as many of them are, they never can shake off, even after retirement from the debasing business, the awful and lasting disgrace and defiling effects of the blighting damning traffic. But, alas, while these 130 families live in luxury, think of the hundreds of families represented by the poor fellows on the other side of the bar. No diamonds and rich raiment for them. In many of their homes not even enough to satisfy the hungry cries of the poor wife and little ones. No shoes for the children to wear to Sunday-school, no dress for the overworked wife and mother to wear to church. What other business entails suffering, sorrow and disgrace on its patrons like the liquor traffic?

It may be claimed that further good will result in the employment that the business will give to brewery employes, drivers and bartenders. But will they not, like the 130 families, be dragged down to a lower level of respectability, useful citizenship and true enjoyment of life than would be the case in any other employment? Can you conceive any other good to result from these 130 licensed rum holes in our county?

Now, what harm will result from them? Alas, who can tell? "What will the harvest be?" There will be fights and brawls, assault and battery cases by the hundreds, suffering and sorrowing, broken hearts, starving children, freezing babies and frenzied mothers, profanity, perjury, cruel blows, incendiaries and murders, crowded jails and creaking gallows, crimes innumerable and unmentionable, funerals and perdition for many a poor soul who to-day walks our streets all oblivious of the doom which awaits him. The time-worn, bare-faced fraudulency of the claim that this accursed traffic is licensed, "for the good of the traveling public," is manifestly one of the most misleading influences toward commercial and political dishonesty, and there is little hope of a permanent return to honest methods in business and public affairs, while the essentially dishonest and disloyal system of accepting a license bribe for such a business is continued.—The Index, Williamsport, Pa.

Townships Under Local Option.

In the State of New York there are more than 600 townships in which, under the operation of the local option law, no liquor can be sold. Over half of the municipalities and three-fourths of the townships in Ohio are "dry." The territory of the State of Indiana is two-thirds of its size without a legalized liquor dealer. The State of Tennessee has only sixteen places where intoxicating liquors may be lawfully sold. The great State of Texas has 141 counties which are "dry" under local option. In all the Southern States, with a population of more than twenty-seven millions of people, more than nineteen millions are living in localities where no saloon is permitted.

Practical Restraints to Drink.

Slowly, practical ideas concerning temperance are working their way into the minds of business men. It is becoming evident to everybody that no one holding a position of trust and responsibility can afford to allow his natural faculties to be disturbed in their exercise by artificial stimulants of any kind. There may be wit in drink, because wit in its essence is a surprise. The more disjointed the logic of a witty man, the more effective are his sayings. But all business men must trust to logic, and an executive agent must in the proper sense, have all his wits about him, therefore he cannot allow his logical faculties to be disturbed and disjointed by drink.—Christian Register.

Science Dead Against It.

A leading newspaper recently stated that people drink "because they like to." In the light of the remarks made by Sir Frederick Treves, who asserted that alcohol is a "virulent poison," this is really the only excuse the moderate drinker has for continuing to indulge in the use of stimulants. Sir Victor Horsley says that science is dead against the use of alcohol, and seeing that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the United Kingdom are traced to strong drink, and that thirty-two per cent. of the lunacy of this country is due to the same cause, one wonders why people still persist in their loyalty to King Bung.—Belfast Witness.

Temperance Notes.

There are in this country 400 prohibition counties and three prohibition States.

Two State institutions for the treatment of inebriates without means are being erected by the Government of New South Wales.

One of the lawyers who spoke at a recent meeting in London of the Royal Courts of the Justice Temperance Society said that if England were to turn sober the legal profession would be ruined

THOUGHTS FOR THE QUIET HOUR

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO-DAY?

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give to-day?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer;
But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after while,
But what have we been to-day?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought to-day?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth,
But whom have we fed to-day?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown to-day?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built to-day?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we do our task?
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
"What have we done to-day?"

—Nixon Waterman.

Three Difficult Questions.

Jesus saith unto him, I am the way the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me.—John xiv., 6.

These words of Christ to His perplexed disciple, Thomas, are an answer to doubters in every age. Jeremiah exclaims, "Where is the good way?" Pilate cries out, "What is truth?" James asks, "What is your life?" Three burning questions, therefore, in human experience are here presented to us, viz., whom to follow, what to believe, how to live.

Whom to follow. We are blinded by sin, weakened with inherited corruption, befogged with an evil environment and yet seeking and struggling for the right path. Something within us is ever crying out for the way of life. And the promises of God all point to the fulfilment of these desires But how can Christ be said to be the way back to right living and to God? Because He is the revelation of the great loving heart of God to us. The Fatherhood of God is made plain and real to us by Christ. As He lived in the Father and with the Father, so may we. Be a follower of Him, for a knowledge of Christ opens eyes, it never darkens them.

A second question facing us in daily experience is what to believe. This may not be an age of doubt greater than some previous ones, but it is a time when many things are being restated and differently stated. Under these circumstances many and many a one to-day is asking, and I believe with an honest heart, "After all, what is truth?" Back to the Christ must this generation go, as all others have had to do, if they would know what to believe in the face of all the new discoveries and improved opportunities of this century. Christ's golden rule of putting yourself in the other man's place and acting accordingly has never been set aside. Christ exemplified that rule perfectly. Do you ask, like Pilate in his bewilderment, "What is truth?" I point you with joy to the Christ and bid you accept and imitate Him, and thus find a solution for all your doubts and errors.

A final question in daily experience is how to live and act. The inspiration and power to live aright must come from the same source—the Christ. It is He who prompts to noblest duty and to the most philanthropic service. The nations of the earth can never express all they owe to Christ and His followers for what they are. The world of trade and commerce does not comprehend its debt to Him and His for the light of life thus brought to the regions beyond.

Christ is the life of all morality, too. Sometimes morality descends by inheritance unacknowledged. Sometimes it enters into the life of a man like contagion from his environment. Sometimes a man's own selfish heart convinces him that to be moral is to do the best thing for himself. Yet, in its final analysis, the great cause of uprightness, of purity, of self-sacrifice, of disinterested love is the Christ.

Christ is the life, the rock of truth, upon which His church was founded. His divinity, as well as His humanity, His infinite power as well as His most human love, must ever be acknowledged by the church bearing His name.

Christ is the life of the home. How often He sanctified the joys thereof while upon earth! And He has never since ceased in such ministrations of love.

But more intimate than all this is His nearness and power within the individual. To you and to me in our sweetest joys and in our most difficult tasks of life, in our moments of greatest hopefulness and in our seasons of deepest depression, in our days of largest ingathering and in our times of keenest loss Christ is our life.—Andrew Hageman, Assistant Minister [illegible] Reformed Church, in the Sunday Herald.

The Home Bible Class.

A timid Christian wife of a roller in a steel mill who was an avowed skeptic gladly said "yes" when she was asked whether she would be willing to open her house to a home Bible class, says a writer in Association Men. About a dozen of her husband's shop associates came to the class. He listened attentively to the announcement of the topic for the next lesson, welcomed his neighbors when they came a week later and by his frequent answers showed that the class had gotten hold of him. Unless all signs failed that skeptic is by this time a believer in the Son of God, joining hands with his Christian wife in training his children for God, and by the simplest of all methods of evangelization.

Foundation of Graces.

Self-denial is the first lesson to be learned in Christ's school and poverty of spirit entitled to the first beatitude. The foundation of all other graces is laid in humility. Those who would build high must begin low.—Matthew Henry.

Sympathy For Others.

I stand by my kind; and I thank God for the temptations that have brought me into sympathy with them, as I do for the love that urges me to efforts for their good.—J. G. Holland.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

Condensed Late Dispatches Boiled Down to Rapid Reading.

The country residence of Register of Wills G. Smith Norris, of Harford County, was destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Norris had been spending the Winter in Belair and a fire was started to heat the house before the family moved in. It is thought that the stove became overheated, and set the building on fire. All the wearing apparel of the family as well as a large quantity of antique furniture were reduced to ashes.

Rev. Somerset Greenwell, of Belair, was elected moderator of the Presbytery of Baltimore, at the two hundred and eighty-fourth stated meeting of the Presbytery held in Roland Park Presbyterian Church. Rev. C. E. Ward, of Relay, was elected stated clerk.

Ten years in the Maryland penitentiary was the sentence imposed on Goldsborough Bailey, of Salisbury, found guilty of killing Mrs. William A. Ennis, during a family feud. Bailey was drunk at the time the murder was committed, he having gone to the Ennis house for his wife, when a fight took place between the two families.

The Phillips Hardware Company, of Cambridge, has purchased the large canning house, formerly operated by Johnson & Radcliff. The price paid was $15,000. The firm expects to run two canning houses in Cambridge and one at Thompson Station during the coming Summer.

Mrs. Mary Ann Minnich, widow of George A. Minnich, died of conipilcation of diseases at her home in Hagerstown, aged 66 years. She was born near Chambersburg, and before marriage was a Miss Wilson. Her husband died 19 years ago. She was a member of the Lutheran Church.

George C. Norris, a retired merchant of Hagerstown, died of consumption at his home, aged 39 years.

John B. Gray, attorney, sold at mortgagee's sale at Prince Fredericktown, the Rousby Hall farm, of 209 acres, situated on Mill Creek and the Patuxent River, near Drum Point and in full view of the harbor, just across from Solomon's Island. Alonzo D. Clawges purchased the farm for F. J. Wittenbern, of Trenton, N. J. for $10,000. With the development of Drum Point and Solomon's Island this farm will be greatly enhanced in value, as it is splendidly situated for building sites.

Michael Elmore is erecting at Pinesburg, Washington County, a big stone-crushing plant, to cost $40,000. Rocks as large as a flour barrel will be crushed in the machine. Mr. Elmore has secured the contract to furnish large quantities of ballast for the Western Maryland Railroad Company. The plant, when completed, will have an output of a train-load of curshed stone a day.

The crusade inaugurated by the police in Hagerstown recently against the cocaine evil among the colored people resulted in the conviction of "Noisy" Webster, a well-known young negro, who was found guilty of selling cocaine and sentenced by Justice Hoffman to one year in jail, in addition to a fine of $500 and costs. The maximum penalty was imposed. James Wilson, colored, who was also tried for the same offense, was paroled by the magistrate for the present becaused he turned State's evidence and made Webster's conviction possible. The cocaine evil has grown to alarming proportions among the negroes of Hagerstown. The officers believe that most of the cocaine is brought from other places and sold.

The Caroline County Commissioners have purchased from Mrs. Rachel Cooper a lot on Gay Street, near First, on which they will erect this year a sheriff's residence, jail and outbuildings. The present jail, which was built some time in the fifties, will be torn down and all the outbuildings and fences which have marred the beauty of the courthouse square, on which the unsightly structure stands, will be removed.

Mr. Charles F. Rich has purchased the John A. Shawn farm, containing 215 acres, near Roe, for $7,000. This farm adjoins the home of Mr. Rich and gives him 1,000 acres of land.

J. H. Smith, a merchant of Reliance was held up and robbed of $150, when three masked men entered his store with drawn revolvers and rifled the cash drawer of its contents. There were more than a dozen men in the store at the time, but the guns in the hands of the bold intruders and their appearance of utter desperation made it a matter of foolhardiness to do other than watch the robbery quietly. Those in the store took note of the appearance of the robbers, and an alarm has been sent out in the hope of capturing them.

The condition of Hon. William V. Bouic, formerly State Senator for Montgomery County who has been quite sick at his home, in Rockville, for the last two months, continues to improve slowly and he is now able to leave his home. Mr. Bouic is suffering from debility, resulting from an attack of the grip.

Mahlon C. Bolinger died of typhoid fever at the home of his father, Harry Bolinger, in Hagerstown, aged about 20 years. He was employed in Pittsburg, where he contracted the disease.

Owing to the decision that the recent election of officers for the Barnesville Canning and Farmers' Supply Company was not legal, a re-election was held by the stockholders, at which the following were chosen: President, Charles G. Griffith; secretary, David R. Hershey, treasurer, E. W. Jones; directors, Rufus Davis, McGill Belt, P. F. Mossberg, Charles King, H. L. Black, W. R. Getzendanner, William T. Griffith and J. Frank Lewis.

William Griffith, Jr., of Eckhart, who sued the George's Creek Coal Company for $1,500, was awarded $1,000 damages. The company mined coal under his residence at Eckhart, partly wrecking it.

Road Engineer Crosby has a corps of engineers in Wicomico County making the preliminary survey for the six miles of shell road to be built by the county under the Shoemaker Road law. The engineers will complete their work this week.

An attempt was made to rob both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio depots at Aberdeen.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Devastation on the Pacific coast and a widened breach between anthracite coal miners and operators were adverse trade factors of grave significance, but the nation as a whole was responsive to the favorable influence of good weather for spring business, agricultural undertakings and building operations. A special canvass of the Winter wheat situation shows little injury and large acreage, and structural work is not checked by the high prices of building materials. Manufacturing plants are fully occupied, except as to dependent upon hard coal, and the chief complaint in most industries pertains to the supply of labor.

Railway earnings as far available for April exceed by 7.4 per cent. Better reports received from leading iron and steel industry than at any previous time this year.

Further advances in prices of hides are noted, owing to a fair inquiry and limited available supplies of desirable hides.

Failures this week numbered 199 in the United States, against 200 last year, and 18 in Canada, compared with 21 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 1,844,708 bushels, against 2,362,347 last week, 1,242,267 this week last year, 1,645,428 in 1904, and 3,888,542 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 1,673,972 bushels, against 1,725,799 last week, 2,232,694 a year ago, 626,792 in 1904, and 1,499,906 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Md.—Wheat—Receipts, 9,882 bushels, including 250 bushels Southern and 6,572 bushels Western; shipments from elevators, 27,683 bushels; stock in elevators, 286,523 bushels. The receipts of Southern Wheat were small and the market was quiet. Bag lots by sample sold at 78c., 80c., and 82c., as to quality and condition. The market closed at 88¾c. for No. 2 red and 81¾c. for steamer No. 2 red.

Corn—Receipts, 34,547 bushels, including 1,900 bushels Southern white, 3,000 bushels Southern yellow and 29,647 bushels Western. Sales of a cargo of white were at 54c., to go to the export elevator, and of one small parcel of white on the wharf at 54c. The yellow sold on private terms.

Oats—Receipts, 9,841 bushels; withdrawn, 13,616 bushels; stock in elevators, 352,556 bushels. The market was firm. The quotations were as follows: White, No. 2, 38¾@39c.; white, No. 3, 37¾@38¼c.; white, No. 4, 36½@37c.; mixed, No. 2, 37½@38c.; mixed, No. 3, 36½@37c.; mixed, No. 4, 35½@36c.

Rye—Receipts, 7,272 bushels; withdrawn, 21,386 bushels; stock in elevators, 138,037 bushels. The market was steady. The quotations were as follows: No. 2 Western Rye, export elevator, 65½c.

Hay—The market was firm at quotations as follows: Choice Timothy, $16 No. 1 Timothy, large bales, $15.50.

Cheese—The market was firm. Jobbing prices were: Flat, 14½c. per pound; picnic, 14¾c.

Eggs—Receipts were equal to the demand, with an easier market. Fancy Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 16½c.; Virgina, per dozen, 16½c.; Western, per dozen, 16½c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, old Hens, per pound, 12c.; old Roosters, each, 25@30c., as to size; Chickens, young, large, per pound, 15@16c.; do., small, per pound, 18@20c., spring Chickens, 1 to 1¼ pounds, per pound, 20@33c.

New Yrok.—Flour—Receipts, 22,943 barrels; exports, 9,188 barrels. Firm, but quiet. Minnesota Patent, $4.25@4.50.

Wheat—Receipts, 16,000 bushels; exports, 7,993 bushels. Spot unsettled; No. 2 red, 90c. nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 91c. nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 84,925 bushels; exports, 223,557 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2, 56c. nominal elevator and 54¼c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55½c. nominal; No. 2 white, 56c.

Oats—Receipts, 175,000 bushels; exports, 137,356 bushels. Spot market steady; mixed Oats, 26@32 pounds, 37@37½c.; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 38@39c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Beeves, $4@6.30; Cows and Heifers, $1.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.70.

Hogs—Market 5@7½c. higher; estimated receipts Monday, 36,000 head. Mixed and butchers', $6.45@6.70; good heavy, $6.60@6.72½; rough heavy, $6.25@6.40; light, $6.67½; Pigs, $5.00@6.45; bulk, $6.55@6.65.

Sheep—Market steady. Sheep, $3.25@6.25; Yearlings, $5.65@6.40; Lambs, $4.75@6.65.

New York.—Dressed Beef steady at 6½@8½c. per pound for native sides. Exports, 757 Beeves and 7,915 quarters of Beef. Calves—Receipts, 147 head. Feeling unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—A few choice unshorn Sheep sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds; unshorn Lambs, $7.25@7.50. Dressed Mutton slow at 8@9½c.

Hogs—Feeling firm to a fraction higher. Country-dressed Hogs steady at 7½@9½c.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The South Wales organization is the largest in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

International Association of Marble Workers will hold its annual convention in Chicago, Ill., June 4.

The open shop has been declared by the Boston (Mass.) Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' Association.

International Bricklayers and Masons' Union recently formed a union of the craft in Santa Rosa, Cala.

The Metal Trades Federation convention, recently held in Cincinnati, O., to place the federation on a better footing, was unsuccessful.

A plan is proposed in New York City to establish a labor union theatre. It is proposed by this means to extend the labor union propaganda.

St. Paul (Minn.) cigarmakers adopted a resolution which was signed by every member pledging himself to buy none but union label clothing.

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Condition, Not Theory.

M. J. Irons, who has been growing plants with wonderful success under an acetylene light at the Cornell department of agriculture, said recently:

"Plants are like men. They adapt themselves to the conditions confronting them. If a plant can't have ten hours of sunshine it contrives to get along somehow on five hours.

"It is like mankind. A man said to his friend one day:

"'Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?'

"'Before my marriage I thought they could,' the friend replied.

"'And afterward?'

"'Afterward I found they had to.'"

Harry Allen of Reading, Vt., found a bobcat in his henyard the other day. While he was in the house after a gun the animal made its escape. Allen took the trail with a dog. The trail of the original animal was lost, but another was taken up and Allen returned from the hunt with a bobcat.