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ADVERTISE
YOUR BUSINESS
—in the—
Transcript.

The Chestertown Transcript.

SUPPLEMENT

MARCH 14, 1895.

The Supplement to the TRANSCRIPT this week contains a Sermon on "Temperance Reform," preached by Rev. W. P. Compton at the M. E. Church, Chestertown, on Sunday, March 3. A Joint Debate Controversy at Washington College, and a letter from Piney Neck.

Britton & Moffett,

MILLINGTON, MD.

UNDERTAKERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FurnitURE.

Embalming a Specialty.

Bodies Preserved for Any Length of Time.

Our Burial Equipments First-Class in every particular.

All orders promptly attended to. Telegraph and Telephone Messages paid by us. First-class service, Moderate Charges.
Address
BRITTON & MOFFETT,
Feb. 7, 1895—y. Millington, Md.

JESSE ASH,

GALENA, KENT COUNTY, MD.

OUR SPECIALTY:

CHINA & GLASSWARE,

from England, France, Germany, Austria and America. Also

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES,

Confectionery,

SATIONERY, TIN, WOODENWARE, ETC.

at prices that defy competition.

A call at my store will convince the people of my neighborhood, that for every dollar invested a full dollar's worth is received. A call solicited. Resp'ly, etc.,

JESSE ASH,
d6-3m. Galena, Md.

THE ROCK HALL
Land & Improvement Co.

HAVE BROUGHT THEIR IMPROVEMENTS UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEY

Are Ready to Sell Lots.

Come and See Them.

For further information and illustrated Pamphlets address

JAMES TAYLOR,
d14-tf Pier 7 Light street, Balto

KRUSEN'S OLD STAND
STILL POND, MD.
Undertaking and Embalming
A SPECIALTY.

At prices that will be very moderate.

WHEELWRIGHTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Also all kinds of Furniture Repaired and Upolstered. To the people of this county I would say that any business placed in our care will receive prompt and careful attention.
A call solicited,
"KRUSEN'S HEADQUARTERS."
Dec. 13, 1894. Still Pond, Md.

DANIEL HILL & SON,

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

1895 still finds us selling the old Schuylkill, known as

RAMBO LIME.

Farmers must admit that it is necessary for them to use Lime in order to keep up their lands, and there is none better than the above. It is the cheapest because it is the best; gives the best results and improves the land more permanently and lasts longer. All orders will be promptly delivered at any station on any of the Peninsula railroads. We are selling at prices to suit the depressed times; a substantial reduction from last year. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. Also for sale the

Keystone Dehorning Clippers.

Any one desiring to have their cattle dehorned should write to us, and we will give the order immediate attention.
DANIEL HILL & SON,
Jan. 31, 1895—y. Kennedyville, Md.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

Annual Notice!

THE County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, 5th day March, 1895,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

Every Tuesday

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

Until the 7th Day of May Next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

Persons making application for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of the Code, Article 81.

SEC. 19. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisition or investment made by him and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investment shall be added to the assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

After Tuesday, May 7th Next,

no ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

Trustees of the Poor for Kent County

will be appointed on the Second Monday—8th day—of April next.

A KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

will be appointed on

TUESDAY, 9th day of April next.

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, 28th Day of May next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the application and vouched for by three or more freeholders having knowledge of facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected, are hereby notified that no allowances for taxes paid in error, in consequence of such neglect, will be made.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, PRES'T,
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE A. WILLSON,
COMMISSIONERS.

ATTEST:—T. W. RUSSELL, CLERK.
Feb. 28, 1895.

Greater Bargains

—AND—

PRICES LOWER!

Muslins, Ginghams, Ticking, and our entire line of

Dry Goods

at prices as Low as can be found. We especially call the attention of the Ladies to call and inspect our beautiful stock of

HAMBURGH EDGES AND LACES,

which will be found to be of the very finest selections

Shoes, Shoes,

Well, we have them, and they cannot be excelled.

THE DOUGLAS SHOE

is the Shoe to try—for if once you do, you will always buy, for it's sure to wear and never tare.

Butter Milk Soap, Fine, for 5c.

Best Stock and Poultry Powders.

STOCK OF TOBACCO,

the equal of any. Come and see us.

Westcott & Dodd.

FLOUR

At Rock Bottom Rates

TO CONSUMERS.

From this date, I propose to furnish to Consumers, the Finest Grade Flours at dealers prices, to be delivered at the door, in sixteenths, eighths, or one hundred pound sacks.

100 Pound Sacks	$1.50
8ths	.40
16ths	.20

or to correspond with the present prices of wheat. These are advantages which have never before been offered to the flour-consuming public. I have tried the dealers, but they insist upon such prices as will absolutely prevent its manufacture at a profit, and I now propose to sell direct to consumers at the lowest possible prices. Strictly for the cash.

W. W. McKNETT,
URIEVILLE MILLS.

COAL AND WOOD

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember, we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Office on Cannon street, near Princess.

J. T TWILLEY,

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

Shingles! Pickets!

CYPRESS FENCING!

White Pine Barn Boards.

White Pine Culling Boards,

Dressed White Pine Boards.

Va. Pine Boards.

FRAME STUFF.

Virginia Flooring, Georgia Flooring

GEORGIA PINE LUMBER.

—FOR SALE BY—

T. W. ELIASON.

JOHN MEDDERS

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

Wheelwrighting

—AND—

Blacksmithing

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The firm of Shafer & Medders having dissolved, I have opened business near the Presbyterian Church, where I shall be pleased to see my friends and the community at large. High prices will cut no figure at this establishment, and all kinds of work entrusted to me will receive my personal attention at hard time prices. Special attention given to HORSE-SHOEING.

I have on hand some fine

York Carriages and Daytons,

which must be sold. The price is no object, consequently the low figures put on them must close them out.

During the year of 1895 we propose to push our business to the front, and to those who favor us with their work we guarantee to save them money

JOHN MEDDERS.
1195. Kennedyville, Md.

M. A. Toulson, Druggist,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

A Thoroughly Equipped Drug Store.

A Complete line of Fancy Articles, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Choice Extracts. Our line of

Buist's Garden Seeds

will be ready for one and all at prices that will not paralize the pocket book. Give me a call.

M. A. TOULSON,
Jan. 31. Chestertown, Md.

No. 212 Main St.

IS THE PLACE TO GET

Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

and many other articles AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Now is the time we are running our

NOTED SOFT DRINKS.

Once a customer always a customer, because our prices are moderate, and we never misrepresent our goods.

WM. S. McDONNELL,
June 14, 1894. Chestertown Md.

WM. S. CULP

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Coal and Wood,

—ALSO—

Lime, Cement and Baled Hay.

Lee Free Burning and Lehigh Hard Coal always on hand, and other kinds to order at short notice, at the lowest price. Also, Bituminous Coal, 2240 lbs. to the ton.

Sawed and Split Pine and Oak Wood.

Wood Sawed any length to order.

Wrightsville and Baltimore Alum Lime for building and whitewashing. Plastering Hair. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Coal furnished at any station on the B. & D.B.R.R.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
Feb. 16, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, M

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One Dollar

R.K.PIPPIN. WM.R.PIPPIN. W.T.PIPPIN.

R. K. PIPPIN & SONS,

Contractors and Builders,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Plans and Specifications furnished.

Estimates cheerfully made on all kinds of work. Jobbing promptly attended to. Prices moderate. A call solicited.
Address,
R. K. PIPPIN & SONS,
Jan. 24, 1895—y. Chestertown, Md.

Remnant Week

—AT—

R. Bergen's

Remnants!

Remnants!

THIS WEEK!

George R. Rouse,

CHESTERTOWN, MD,

Immediately adjoining Kent County Savings Bank, Front Street, dealer in

Groceries,

Boots & Shoes

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Choice and Medium CONFECTIONERY,

Specially Fine Brands of CIGARS & TOBACCO at prices lower than ever. Produce taken in exchange for merchandise, and best market prices always allowed. Special Mention—About the middle of March our

Northern-Crown Seed Potatoes

will be here, and we will be prepared to offer the farmers and truckers generally, special quality for their money. On all classes of merchandise sold at this store we offer the public specially low prices, guaranteeing to every one full measure and full weight. A call solicited.

EXTRA.—At this season of the year Men's and Boys' Boots sold at cost: also Men's and Boys' Rubbers. Resp'y etc.,
GEO. R. ROUSE, Chestertown, Md.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!

Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING, call on or address

H. L. BOYD,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—AGENT FOR—

ÆTNA, of Harford, Conn.

Assets $11,000,000.

PHŒNIX, of Harford, Conn.,

Assets $6,000,000.

Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.

Don't wait until you are burned out.

H. L. BOYD,
April 6, 1893 Chestertown, Md

Seven Weeks

ago, when we announced to the people of Rock Hall and the public in general, that we had bought the stock of my brother at Rock Hall, we were then convinced that by square dealing and low prices we would do our share of the business. Now we want to say that our sales are exceeding our expectations. We think the reason for this is, that we are splitting profits with our customers, and selling goods at a small margin above cost. We can quote

SPECIAL PRICES ON SHOES.

Ladies' Shoes that were $1.50, now 90c. Men's Shoes that were $1.90, now $1.00. Children's Shoes at your own prices.

Downey's is the people's store.

Yours to treat you right,
JOHN W. DOWNEY,
March 7, 1895. ROCK HALL.

MRS. WM. H. BROWN'S

Boarding House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

HAVING rented the large and commodious residence lately remodeled by Mr. Wilbur Eliason, on Spring avenue, I am now prepared to take BOARDERS by the week or month. Travelling Salesmen can find all the comforts of home here, and every accommodation that any hotel can offer. Very respectfully,

MRS. WM. H. BROWN.

DO YOU EVER VISIT BETTERTON?

The "Hotel Wilmer"

is the place for you to stop. Elegant Suppers 35c. while you wait for the boat. A comfortable home for families as well as for single ladies and gentlemen. The Table is always supplied with fish, crabs, fruit in season, and the best of everything the market affords. Make no mistake, and inquire for "Hotel Wilmer." Boarders by the week at moderate prices. Send for circulars and terms. Resp'y, etc.,
MRS. SARAH W. WILMER.
Dec. 13, 1894. Betterton, Kent Co., Md.

Thompson, the Butcher,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Always keeps on hand a Choice line of Meats for the family Table.

Give me a call and get satisfaction.

WANTED—CALVES AND STOCK,

for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Resp'y, etc.,
THOMPSON, THE BUTCHER.

JOINT DEBATE CONTROVERSY.

To Debate or not to Debate, That is the Question.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, MARCH 12, '95.

EDITORS CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT:

Dear Sirs—Because of the unfavorable light in which we are likely to be placed by remaining silent, we would like briefly to explain to the public our attitude toward the Mount Vernon Literary Society in regard to the proposed joint debate between that body and us, the Philomathean Literary Society. They sent us a challenge to debate some months ago, and we promptly accepted it. Each society then appointed a committee of three to arrange all matters in regard to the debate. For some time, as there was no occasion for hurry, these committees failed to meet. However, after the examinations were over, as nothing had been said about the debate for some time, we sent a representative over to their society to see if the challenge still held good. They replied that it did, and appointed a new member to fill Mr. Baxter's place on the committee, he having been called home in the meantime; the committees arranged for a joint meeting, and it came off in due time. At this meeting the number of debaters was decided upon, and the time of the debate, together with a list of names agreeable to both parties, from which three judges were to be procured if possible. The Mt. Vernon at this meeting proposed two as the number of debaters, and our committee proposed six. After some controversy the difference was split, making four debaters for each side. This was certainly fair enough, but we understand that they considered it a great concession on their part. But this is immaterial. As the committees thought the debaters would be the persons chiefly concerned, although they had the power of selecting a subject, left it to the choice of the debaters. To make a long story short, the debaters chosen by the two societies to represent them, met, and after several subjects had been proposed and rejected, one of our committee (not the chairman) proposed one, which was promptly objected to by one of the Mount Vernon men, before any of our committee had expressed their opinions. Other subjects were then proposed, but after awhile the Mount Vernon man withdrew his objection to the question above mentioned, whereupon our chairman objected to it, as he would have done before had there been occasion. After some further parley the meeting broke with the quesion still undecided, and with the agreement that the committees should meet again the following afternoon. This they did, and as soon as the meeting had been called to order, Mount Vernon's chairman arose and said that their committee had now reached the conclusion that they would debate the disputed question or *none*. This was totally unexpected by us, and of course our representatives would hear to no such terms, whereupon Mount Vernon's chairman left the room, and was followed after some further discussion by the others. Now, what are we to conclude from this conduct? It surely looks as if they are anxious to get out of meeting us, though we wouldn't like to think so, but what else *can* we think? It is certainly not *our* place to look their committee up after what has passed. We are still willing to debate them, and will do so on reasonable terms, through this action of theirs is considered by us as a withdrawal of the challenge.

W. C. BROWN, Pres. P. L. S.

FROM PINEY NECK.

Local Matters and Personal Mentions from Crosby.

Spring has come and brought some very fine weather, though the moon on Sunday night eclipsed itself and the good weather too.

The roads have been very muddy, but at this writing they have settled considerably, and our people are stirring around.

Mr. Burgess is building a very fine double-ender.

Capt. James Ashley was recently sailing around examining the ice which prevented his sailing straight through down the river, and was forced to return to his anchorage. One of his sons was on deck sawing wood and accidentally fell overboard. He at once gave the alarm, and the captain, who was in the cabin, responded just in time to save his son from a watery grave. The young man's position was indeed dangerous, as he had but one arm with which to keep himself afloat.

Mr. Nailor's child has been very sick but is now much better.

Mr. Darius Benton is very sick, but not ill.

Mr. William Crouch's little daughter, Daisy, was forced to leave school on account of sickness, but is rapidly improving.

Mr. James Wood has a child extremely sick with the whoopingcough.

Mr. Charles Crouch and wife, and his sister Daisy, are visiting friends in Queen Anne's.

Mrs. Goodman and Miss Dounen, are visiting their friend, Mrs. Bryden, who has a very sick child.

Mr. Romie Crouch has a very sick horse, but Doctor John Bosley is at work on him and expects to bring him through.

Capt. John Crouch and his friends, Lum and William Ashley, are trying all of their might to kill some wild geese, and go every night to Queen Anne's. We wish them success.

Mr. Wiliam Crouch, when starting for Queen Anne's last week on a fishing trip, saw 13 swan, but had to promise Mr. Fred Glenn one, to keep him from getting overboard. Capt. Crouch left his boat in Grove creek and succeeded in bagging two of the big birds, one with each barrel.

Mr. Harry Edwards, of Baltimore, is visiting his uncle, Mr. John Edwards.

Mrs. Harry Lake is the guest of Mrs. Dryden, in Baltimore.

A pleasant social was held last week at the home of Mrs. William Crouch, for the benefit of the church. A large number would have been present but for the miserable condition of the roads. Some of those present were: Rev. Mr. Pool, Messrs. William Coleman, Henry Brady, James Vansant, Alfred Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Adley. The occasion was a delightful one.

Mr. William Coleman, after a long stay with Easton friends, has returned to his home in Piney Neck and received a warm welcome. He walked from Easton, a distance of seventy-four miles. He was somewhat stiff from his long journey, but is now all right. JACK.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE SERMON.

Delivered by Rev. W. P. Compton, Sunday, March Third, in M. E. Church, Chestertown.

"The Gates of Hell Shall Not Prevail Against it." Mat. xvi, 18.

Only a few weeks ago, in connection with the Sabbath school lesson of the day, millions of minds, both young and old, were turned to the testimony of our Lord with regard to the all-conquering power of His militant church. Peter, under the influence of a spiritual illumination, had just declared, in answer to the great question, "But whom do ye say that I am? Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God." To which our Saviour replies, referring (as the preponderance of opinion on the part of learned commentators agree) to the great truth of the Messiahship of Jesus; "Upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

For almost nineteen centuries the world's history has demonstrated the the truth of this statement. Dying errors writhing in pain, have acknowledged with their last breath the triumphs of truth, whose white plume, though occasionally crushed to earth, in the fury of battle, has ultimately waved in triumph over every blood-stained field of contest.

One interpretation of the meaning of this phrase, "The gates of hell" make it to mean the gates of death or the grave, shall not prevail against the power of a belief in Jesus Christ as the resurrection and the life. In this interpretation it must be applied in an accommodated sense to the subject we desire to consider in connection with it this morning. But on turning to a few authorities, we find that the learned Adam Clark comments thus upon this passage;" The gates of hell, i. e. the machinations and powers of the invisible world. Our Lord's expression means that neither the plots, stratagems nor strength of Satan and his angels should ever so far prevail as to destroy the sacred truths in the above confession. We may firmly believe that though hell should open her gates and vomet out her devil and all his angels to fight against Christ and His church, ruin and discomfiture must be the consequence on their part, as the arm of omnipotence must prevail."

The learned Matthew Henry, in his comment on the same passage says:" The gates of hell are the powers and policies of the devil's kingdom. The dragon's head and horns, by which he makes war with the Lamb. All that comes out of hell as hatched and contrived there, to fight against the church by opposing gospel truths, corrupting gospel ordinances, drawing or driving, persuading by craft or forcing by cruelty, to that which is inconsistent with the purity of religion." Upon these renditions of this passage may we not logically consider the contest in which the church is engaged with the dragon in the form of Intemperance, as the machinations and powers of hell personified therein. And surely, as we consider this demon, drawing and driving, persuading by craft, and forcing by cruelty its victims down to death, we may well say in the language of the wise man with regard to another vice: "For she hath cast down many wounded; yea, many strong men have been slain by her. Her home is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

Other epochs in the church's history have had their evils to oppose; their dragons to slay. But before the church of to-day the hydra-headed monster of strong drink arises in all its power. The cannons of Christianity must be trained against it.

In our country the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors takes its place as the sum of all villainies, and its prohibition is the demand of the moral forces of this nation in this period of its reformation and progress.

It is an object of interest to note how this question of reform is the special commission of this period of the church's history. Thousands of years ago Solomon declared "wine is a mocker and strong drink a curse, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." But only within the last century have men put forth strenuous efforts to enforce the observation of this warning by the manhood of our land. By noting the history of this movement, and observing that it is only in this century, and the latter half of it, that the reform has gained any material momentum, we can be encouraged to enter into, and continue in the warfare with unabated zeal. It is acknowledged to-day as the chief reform to be wrought by the moral forces of the land. In the contest the powers of heaven are being enlisted, and while the power of darkness is stupendous, it is indeed, encouraging to those bearing the standards against this hell-entrenched foe, that our Lord Jesus has said, in the contest in which His church is enlisted, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Ultimate triumph is promised, and therefore the advocates of the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic in our land can labor on in the blessed assurance that when the conclusion of the warfare is reached, righteousness shall be exalted and the monster vice be forever overthrown.

In personifying this evil as the "Gates of Hell," it behooves us first to examine its proportions, its sinfulness, the enormity of its offences, the track of blood, the cost in life, labor, happiness, material prosperity and domestic felicity that is paid to this voracious monster, and the youth and beauty that are every year offered as a sacrifice on the altars of this Baal—the drink traffic—in our land.

In the compilation of statistics we now present, we claim nothing original, but confess ourselves indebted to the encyclopædias of temperance literature. An important factor in the estimation of its injury done by the drink traffic, is its actual cost in dollars and cents. The amount it draws from the legitimate trades and the consequent loss to the people individually and collectively thereby.

These expenditures fall naturally under two heads, direct and indirect expenditures. Direct expenditures are the sums paid by the consumers for intoxicating liquors, and indirect expenditures are those paid by the people on account of crime, pauperism, drunkenness, disorder, idleness, sickness, poverty, taxes, etc., due to the traffic. Let us quote from the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1889. "Quantities of domestic liquors withdrawn for consumption during that year were: Distilled spirits, 77,164,640; proof gallon. Fermented liquors, 25,119,853 barrels. In computing the cost to the consumer of domestic distilled spirits used for beverage purposes, it is necessary, first to consider that the 77,-161,640 proof gallons withdrawn for consumption in 1889, included a certain unknown quantity of alcohol used in the arts, manufactures, etc. Although this quantity is unknown, it may be safely estimated at not more than 10 per cent. of the total distilled product, or, 7,716,464 gallons. Deducting this sum, there remains 69,448,-176 proof gallons of spirits drank by the people in 1889.

But the alcoholic strength of a proof gallon in the ware-house is largely reduced by the time the article reaches the consumer, by adulteration and by dilution with water. The beverage retail strength is not in excess of 40 per cent; and therefore the aggregate volume of beverage spirits is increased fully one-fifth, that is, the 69,448,176 proof gallons of beverage spirits withdrawn for consumption in 1889 became 83,337,811 gallons when ready for sale over the bar. The average retail price of a gallon of spirits to the consumer is at a low estimate $6. Therefore the retail cost of distilled spirits consumed for beverage purposes in the United States in 1889, is found to have been $500,026,866 on the basis of a conservative reckoning.

During the same period, the people drank 25,119,853 barrels of domestic beer, as shown by the internal revenue returns. A barrel of beer contains 31 gallons or 496 half pints, a half-pint being approximately the capacity of an ordinary beer glass. Each glass or half-pint retails for five cents. The average retail price per barrel, accepting the figures just given is consequently $24.80. But it must be borne in mind that a considerable portion of the beer used, especially among the working classes, is sold by bucket or growler, and carried away to be consumed at home, or in the shop, and when so sold the price is much lower than bo the glass. On the other hand, each glass or bucket of beer contains a large percentage of froth. Taking all the elements into consideration $18 per barrell is a low estimate of the cost of beer to the public. Accepting this, the total retail cost is $452,157,354.

Besides distilled spirits and beer, the United States consumes annually about 30,000,000 gallons of domestic wine which may safely be reckoned at $2 per gallon, making a total cost of $60,000,000. During the year ending June 30th, 1889, according to the report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the imports of liquors and their stated values were in malt liquors stills, wines, brandy, etc., about 7,500,000 gallons, valued at $10,996,849. But the values here are their values before they left the Custom House. Allowing for import duties, dilution and adulteration, etc., we can safely estimate that they cost the consumers double this sum or $21,993,698. Collect these various items and you have the direct cost of the drink traffic to the people of the United States to be for the year ending June 30th, 1889 $1,034,177,918. In this estimate no account is taken of the illicit whiskeys of the moonshine stills, cider, home-made wines or smuggled liquors. Probably a juster estimate would be 1,100,000,000. Even this sum is smaller than the amount obtained by applying to the official returns for 1889, the method used by Hargreaves.

Pause for a moment and consider this colossal sum of eleven hundred millions of dollars in 1889, and then remember that statistics show an increase of 5,599,154 gallons that year over the previous year, and a like ratio of increase to the present time. An increase in the cost of the drink traffic of from $40,000,-000 to $50,000,000 per year.

In speaking of the direct cost, we have not made allowance for the sums paid by liquor makers and sellers for grain, hops, grapes, buildings, machinery, labor, etc. It is of course understood that the money paid by the people for drink is not all retained by the drink dealers, but is in part paid by them to persons engaged in various pursuits. But even if the aggregate sum paid back by the liquor traffic to the people, or special classes of the people, were large enough to balance precisely the sum paid by the people for liquors, the traffic would not, on that account be a contributor to the general welfare. Upon this subject Mr. E. J. Wheeler comments in a logical manner in his book "Prohibition. The principle, the policy and the Party." "Suppose" says he, "that $700,000,000 is the sum paid each year for drink in this country. Not a dollar of this sum, it may be, will be lost to the nation, but the labor and material used in making and marketing the liquor for which the sum was expended are lost to the nation. The value of that material and labor is represented by the $700,000,-000 after the taxes and license fees are deducted. Suppose, by way of illustration, this nation withdraws from other forms of industry 500,000 men and sends them to labor for one year in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Let $700,-000,000 be the sum paid them for their labor, their transportation, the cost of machinery and all their appliances. And suppose by one way or another every dollar of this sum is by the end of the year returned again to the nation, either in exchange for provisions purchased or in bank deposits, or in some other form. The nation would not have lost a single dollar of the $700,000,000 but it would have lost the equivalent of that sum in the necessaries, comforts and luxuries supplied to these men. If the work they have in the meantime performed has created a canal whose value is $700,000-000, the nation has lost nothing but interest. If the work has proved to be valueless, the loss has been 700,000,000 plus the interest. If the work has proved to be positiuely destructive, the amount of value destroyed must be added to the $700,000,000 to ascertain the full extent of the loss. By similar processes of calculation the account for and against the liquor traffic must be made up." And this leads us to a brief consideration of indirect cost of the traffic. Supposing that some may be incredulous with regards to statistics presented on crime and pauperism, we pause to say that a few years ago Chief Justice Colridge, of England, said from the bench, that although the story was an old one, he could not but pause to say that in his opinion after forty years of active connection with the courts of England, at the bar and on the bench, he had a firm conviction that could the dram shops of England be destroyed nine-tenths of her jails and poor houses might be closed. And this opinion is no doubt equally applicable to any country where similar circumstances exist.

In indirect cost let us first refer to pauperism. Mr. Fred Wines, in the compendium of the 10th census 1880, reports 67,000 inmates in almshouses, average cost of support $100 per year or $6,700,000 In the State of New York the cost of out-door relief is estimated in 1888 at two-thirds of the cost of maintaining paupers in the almshouses. Estimating it at this rate for the whole country, we would have $4,466,666 for outside relief, making $11,166,666 expended in the nation on account of pauperism in 1880. On the reasonable assumption that three-fourths of this is due to intemperance, we have a total of $8,374,889 paid to maintain paupers created by the drink traffic. There can be no doubt that this estimate is much under the mark, because the expenditures of charitable organizations under the direction of churches, societies and private individuals are left out of the account.

Now with regard to crimes. Mr. Wines in his pamphlet, "Crime, the Convict and the Prison," says from the census of 1880; 70,000 were confined in prisons and reformatories maintained at an expense of $200 a year per inmate, making a total of $15,-000,000 to which must be added the cost of arrest and trial, making, according to Mr. Wines' estimate $50,000,000 raised annually by taxation to defend the community against the ravages of crime. Judge Noah Davis and other impartial judges, estimate that three-fourths of all crime is due to intemperance, which indicates a total of $37,500,000 per annum for crimes caused by drunkenness.

Insanity—168,982 insane and idiotic persons in the United States in 1880, at $200 per year, a low estimate, the cost of the insane to the country is $33,000,000. Charging only one-fourth of this to intemperance, making $8,250,000. To these must be added the number of deaf, dumb, blind and crippled, of whom, considering the universally recognized fact of hereditary influence of drink, a large number must be attributed to drink, making the sum total of cost an appalling amount.

Sickness—Dr. Hargreaves, by what seems reasonable computation, estimates that there are 150,000 persons simultaneously sick in the United States in consequence of intemperance. It is probable that an equal number of temperate persons are made sick through intemperance of others, especially women and children, who suffer terribly from want of fuel, clothing, food and all the comforts of life, because of intemperance of husbands and fathers, not to speak of suffering from absolute violence and abuse. We would ask you to contemplate this appalling spectacle, its cost in heartache and agony. See the innocence trembling, writhing, starving, crying, dying, to find only one phase of the terrible cost of this vice, and then estimate that the cost of medical attention and medicine, at an average of one dollar a day is $109,300,000.

Now, deducting from these fearful totals the boasted gain by revenue, which the defenders of the traffic argue, we have a revenue, less the cost of collection, of $135,000,000 yearly. Against this revenue is an expenditure of $2,000,000,000 annually, directly and indirectly resulting from the drink traffic. And in estimating indirect cost no account is taken of losses by fire due to intemperance, depreciation of property values, losses due to the stimulation of allied evils like gambling and prostitution; losses resulting from enforced illiteracy and ignorance of multitudes, whose ability to strive for better things is destroyed by the saloon, etc., etc. It is manifestly within the bounds of moderation to believe that the money equivalent of these unestimated losses approximates, if it does not exceed, the entire boasted revenue; making the total money lost from the channels of honest and legitimate trade the fabulous sum of $2,000,-000,000. What untold possibility of felicity is thus distilled to deepest agony and woe. In these we find no evidence of extravagant estimates, but the cold facts derived from carefully compiled statistics. Nor are the figures of crime overestimated. Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, England, says: "I have heard 15,000 prisoners declare that the enticements of the ale and beer houses had been their ruin." Sir Matthew Hale, chief justice of England, says: "The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me the opportunity to observe the cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years. And by due observation I have found that if all the murders, manslaughters, burglaries and robberies, riots and tumults, adulteries, fornications and other outrages that have been committed in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and products of excessive drinking." A report to the Dominion House of Commons of Quebec and Ontario many years afterward, confirms Sir Matthew Hale in these words: "Your committee further finds that out of 28,289 commitments in the last three years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness of for crimes perpetrated under the influence of strong drink.

These statistics have no doubt been lengthy and to some wearisome, but my hearers they are given for one purpose. The gates of hell are to be personified in this traffic. Matthew Henry has said: "They are the powers and policies of the devil's kingdom. The dragon's head and horns, by which he makes war with the Lamb. All that comes out of hell as hatched and contrived there, to fight against the church by opposing gospel truths, corrupting gospel ordinances, drawing or driving, persuading by craft and forcing by cruelty." We have led you unto these shadows to find this analogy and to recognize the demon. Stand by the river of financial waste and see the twenty hundred millions of dollars with their happifying power prostituted to the production of sorrow and woe, rather than felicity and joy. Look into the insane eyes and hear the idiotic cries of the thousands of occupants of insane asylums as they press their unhappy faces against the bars. Look into the cells of the 70,000 convicts and hear their mournful confession of their crimes, and the first steps in their fall. Stand beneath the gallows and hold up the heart-broken wife or mother while her husband or son is swung into eternity, confessing that drink led to his present awful doom. Look at the sixty thousand paupers in their misery and woe. Visit the drunkard's home; look at the trembling rags, behind which are concealed the children of misery, who have fled from the anticipated cruelty of a besotted father. Scan the face of the forlorn mother, who holds a half-nourished infant to her bosom to save it from its father's blows; the father who had led her a trusting bride to the altar a few years before and promised to love, honor and keep until death should part. From these scenes of woe return and answer my question. What is to-day the sum of all infamy? Where to-day is the gate of hell that is swung with greatest force against the throne of grace and truth? and you will answer that the one that hath sorrow, the one that hath woe, is he that fills the bowl and places the bottle to his brother's lips. The saloon is the place where the plots and stratagems, machinations and power referred to by Clark in his comment on the text are hatched and executed.

This being decided, the question now is the one that wrong has so often hurled from its fortress of entrenched power in the face of the cohorts of right. What are you going to do about it? This question to-day is being carried to the council chambers of God's church, and to that more sacred dwelling place of God, the breast of His disciples, and is provoking an interest and exciting an anxiety never felt before. The Christian is realizing as never before that he is indeed, his brother's keeper, and that more than this he is the vicegerent of Almighty God on the earth, to fulfill His laws and work His righteous will. For many years the church was thoughtless in this matter. Even indulging the vice without the idea of sin. Then, when aroused it was inclined to look upon the crime of intemperance as an unavoidable evil. There for years it was and is in some cases now apathetic, fearful, inclined to endure, pity, embrace rather than destroy the national vice. But in many places the church is aroused as never before, and the individual conscience is no longer able to be listless and indifferent to the voice of God thundering from Sinai His new law, or rather a reiteration of the old law in this matter.

We believe to-day in the omnipotence of right. We know that "Right is more than might, and justice more than mail." We know that one can chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to route in the contest of God against Satan. And that when the words of the Lord have spoken it, dictate a campaign, victory must purchase upon its banners; if the children of God go forward to the battle. It is useless to stamp this question as a moral issue and relegate it to the church exclusively for its solution. The church is composed of men who compose also a very important part of the nation. The church in many periods of the world's history has led the State and dictated to the State, and it is well that it should. The State must echo the laws of the church if the State is to stand. God thunders from Sinai through the law book of the church, the Bible, "Thou shalt not murder." The statute book of the State echoes His voice and says, "Thou shalt not murder." The church cries out, "Thou shalt not steal." The State echoes the same. And now the church must cry out: "Though shalt not indirectly through the licensed liquor traffic murder, steal and violate all God's law, and must force the State, reluctant though it may be, to re-echo this edict, and, say in the language of the Litany, as years of sinful omission on this line stand before them, "Lord have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law."

It must appear plainly that the influence of Christianity in any country must make itself felt in the laws of that country, and that country is most worthy of the name of a Christian country which has incorporated most of the law of God in the law of the State. It is useless, as we have said, to endeavor to divorce a man's responsibility in church from his responsibilities in the State. A Christian citizen is a factor in both, and must make his influence felt in both. Yet men will sometimes endeavor to excuse their politi-

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