C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P.M.

☞ Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past Nov. 29-tf.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,
having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.
☞ I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mr. Barton J. Wilkins Jr. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.
DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
Office on Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY,
will resume the active practice of law. Business promptly attended to.
Money for several clients to loan.
Office in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT.
a6-3m.

HENRY W. CATLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland
Office opposite Court House.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 506 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., will attend the regular terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.
All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

C. H. B. MASSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

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Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

NEWNAM & KIBLER,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
318 LIGHT STREET,
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CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Established 1877.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Live Stock
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & Market, Philadelphia.
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Jan. 16, 1896.

E. T. COMEGYS. W. M. VICKERS.
E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
Commission Merchants,
No. 7 E. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.
Consignments Solicited.
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FRANK WRIGHT & Co.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to No. 304 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 121 Callowhill Street,
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Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
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STEVENS BROS.,
Members Chamber of Commerce,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

Coal. Coal.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Best Lehigh Grades of Coal.
Carload lots at reduced rates delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Also at retail prices as reasonable as any dealer in the county.
2240 Lbs. Guaranteed to the Ton.
For further particulars, address
A. S. TURNER,
June25, 1896. WORTON, MD.

MRS. D. GRUBER'S BAKERY.
Nearly 30 Years at the Same Stand.
I respectfully call attention to my old-established Bakery business up town.
PIES AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS,
BOTH TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHOICE CONFECTIONERY!
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
Call solicited. Resp'y, etc.,
30-96. MRS. D. GRUBER.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1 00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, AUGUST 27, 1896. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 16.

Great Opportunities
Await those in need of
Men's, Boys' or Children's Suits,
HATS,
Neckwear, Underwear, Percale Shirts, Etc.,
—AT—
MOODY & LUSBY'S.
Our well-known reduction sales have begun. You know what this signifies.
Respectfully.
MOODY & LUSBY,
Directly Opposite Court House, Square-Dealing Clothiers.

MELITOTA
—HAS THE—
Cheapest Cash Store
—IN KENT.—

300 RED CEDAR & LOCUST POSTS
THAT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

PEACH GROWERS LOOK
—AT MY—
PEACH BASKETS
BEFORE YOU BUY.
I sell the C. S. Pennewill Basket, Dover, Del. Best in the market.

150 Test Water White Oil, at 12c. per gal.; the Best Brands of Salt at $1 per sack; the Blue Label Whitewash Lime, best on earth, $1.10 per barrel.
WE HAVE ON HAND
100 BARRELS OF THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR!
AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.
Come and see us. I will take in exchange Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Hogs, Calves, Sheep and Cows.
M. M. RASIN,
June 25, 1896. MELITOTA, MD.

$6,500.00 Worth of Spring and Summer Clothing,
to be sacrificed BELOW COST from now till the end of season.
THOMAS S. BORDLEY
has thrown upon the market $6,500.00 worth of the Finest and Nobbiest Suits
For Men, Youths and Boys,
ever seen in Chestertown, and offers the entire lot far BELOW COST in order that he may clear the store by the 15th day of August, at which time he must move what stock he has left for the period of three weeks. It is impossible to give you a clear idea of the Bargains to be had at this sale. For instance, we have piled all our $6.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 suits for Men, and will sell them all, or your choice of all of them, for
ONLY $4.75.
In this lot you will find ALL WOOL Suits in solid Black and Blue, Mixed Chevoit in nobby and subdued style, and neat Chassimere effect, the style, fit and quality of which will surprise you.
FOR $3.50
we will sell you your choice of as fine a line of Handsome Worsted as you desire to wear, including Clay Weaves, in Sacks and Regent cut; also wide wale effect, all of which will please the most fastidious. The fit and finish of these garments are simply perfection, having been purchased this season from some of the finest houses in the country.
All Our Children's Suits,
age 4 to 16, will be sold regardless of what they cost. For example, we will sell you some beautiful effects, including a full line of BLUE CLOTH Sailor Suit
FOR ONLY 95 CENTS.
Think of such a price—only 95c. for a Child's Handsome Suit. But the goods must go, the store must absolutely be cleared of all stock by August 15th. Remember, I have had an experience of nineteen years in buying and selling clothing, and I flatter myself that no man can buy them cheaper, and I positively declare that no one shall sell them as cheap. Such an opportunity seldom occurs, especially in Chestertown, and it will pay you far better than you imagine to look over this vast array of suits good before you purchase.
N. B.—All Our Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, etc., will be sold in the same way.
We have left about 12 or 15 Gents' Fine $5.00 MACKINTOSHES which we sell for only $3 65. Remember, that the Cash must accompany every purchase, as we cannot afford to sell these goods for nearly one-half their value and charge them. You will find our advertisement frequently changed from now on, and if you will watch it carefully you will find something very much to your advantage. Don't fail to find the proper store—it is the only CORNER Clothing Store in Chestertown, and you will see in front of the store a large canvas sign announcing our entire stock Below Cost. Resp't.,
Thomas S. Bordley.

BALTIMORE AWNING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sails, Awnings, Tents, Canopies,
CARPET, SPREAD, HORSE, WAGON, MACHINE COVERS, ETC.
FLAGS AND DECORATIONS.
CANVAS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. IRON FRAME WORK FOR AWNINGS A SPECIALTY.
Large Assortment of Patterns for Window and Veranda Awnings.
OLD CANVAS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CALL TELEPHONE 927.
☞ Give us a trial. One order will convince you of the superior quality of our work and reasonable prices.
118 EAST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
June 11, 1896—3m. (UPSTAIRS.)

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone
FERTILIZERS, FOR
All Crops AND Permanent Grass.
WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.
Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.
WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT.
PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR
JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE

R. BERGEN
Has Done It.
25 Per Cent. Off
on all Spring and Summer Goods.
NOW
is the time to buy goods
At R. BERGEN'S.
$1.00 Shirt Waists reduced to 50c.
Come for Bargains
—AT—
R. Bergen's.
The balance of
Our Millinery Goods
—WILL BE—
Sold 50c. on the dollar.

IT IS THE
Old
ReliabIE.
ALWAYS
Uniform,
ALWAYS
GOOD.
Lea's Flour

Wattie McKnett,
—THE—
Blacksmith, Wheelwright
—AND—
MACHINIST.
URIEVILLE, - MARYLAND.
Having a thoroughly equipped shop, I am prepared to do all work coming under above heads and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Prices as Low as the Lowest.
A call respectfully solicited.
WATTIE McKNETT.
☞ Horseshoeing a specialty.

Millington Roller Mills
HAVING PUT IN
New Turbine Water Wheel,
and with my Rolls Reground and Recorrugated, can now make
A Superior Article of Flour,
inferior to none on this Peninsula. My brands are Chester and Beauty. 35 lbs. of Chester in exchange for 60 lbs. of good, clean wheat.
FLOUR AND FEED FOR SALE,
both at the mill and at store in Galena.
Respectfully,
E. W. SPEAR.

Headquarters for Corn Cutters!
WE SELL
The McCORMICK CORN CUTTER AND HARVESTER, which has been tried and is a perfect success. And also the DAIN CORN CUTTER which will pay for itself in Harvesting from 40 to 50 acres of corn. So, farmers, it will pay you to buy one of these Cutters. Send in your orders at once. And we sell the
Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill!
which is considered the BEST and MOST DURABLE and RELIABLE DRILL on the market. And we REPAIR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN DRILLS. Farmers, look at your Drills and send them out soon to
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
BLACKSWITH & WHEELWRIGHT
AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE
OLIVER CHILLED Plows
AND CASTINGS
And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS.
Grass Seeders, Power Feed Cutters and Crushers, Power Grinding Mills, Root Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.
☞ Also Fire Insurance Agent.

For This Week Only
WE WILL SELL
Arbuckle's Coffee 19c. pound.
Granulated Sugar 5c. pound.
Lion Coffee 18c. pound.
New York State Fine Cream Cheese 9c.
Sunlight Soap 4c. Bar.
Sea Gull Yeast Powder 5c. Bottle.
Messick & Co.,
Millington, Md.
"The only place in town to buy Paper-Wrapped Cigarettes."

Kennedyville's Leading Blacksmith & Wheelwright,

JOHN MEDDERS.

Say, Where Are You Going?
—TO—
A. J. HACKETT'S,
Still Pond,
Where I Can Get New Wheels, Tires and Axles
for $13.75.
You can also have your old wheels repaired cheaper than anywhere else—he will hoop your wheels for $1.50, and make no extra charge for bolts. He is still Painting Carriages from $5.00 up, and gives you a good job. If you want a top why look at his special for $9.50, full lined. It is a dandy. He has a few Dearborns on hand, and if you need one call and see him, his prices are right and way down. Prices reduced on all work.
Horse Shoeing 65 Cents Cash!
Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing Parlor, Still Pond.

Assortment!
The stock of goods we have just placed is complete and gratifying in variety. We have all the lines, and all these lines full to overflowing, so that a customer cannot leave the store without being able to find anything and everything that a progressive merchant should carry. We do not dust over and sort up old goods, and try to make them pass for new ones, when a season comes in. We carefully select and order the best and newest the market affords, secure enough to meet all requirements, and look to it that every class and grade is represented. You will find what you want here, if anywhere, in all its variations of mode, finish and price.
WE SELL ALL STYLES AND ALL GRADES OF
Fine, Medium and Heavy Shoes,
For Men, Boys, Youths, Ladies and Misses.
THOMAS G. WROTH,
The Shoe Man,
UNDER STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN, MD.
FINEST LINE OF RUSSET AND PATENT LEATHER GOODS EVER SHOWN.
ALL KINDS OF SHOE DRESSINGS.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."
AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR
SAPOLIO

THE CHEMISTRY OF CHARACTER.

John and Peter and Robert and Paul:
God in His wisdom created them all.
John was a statesman and Peter a slave,
Robert a preacher, and Paul was a knave.
Evil or good, as the case might be,
White or colored, or bond or free;
John and Peter and Robert and Paul;
God in His wisdom created them all.

Out of earth's elements mingled with flame,
Out of life's compounds of glory and shame,
Fashioned and shaped by no will of their own,
And helplessly into life's history thrown;
Born by the law that compels men to be,
Born to the conditions that they could not foresee,
John and Peter and Robert and Paul:
God in His wisdom created them all.

John was the head and the heart of his State,
Was trusted and honored, was noble and great;
Peter was made 'neath life's burdens to groan,
And never once dreamed that his soul was his own;
Robert great glory and honor received
For zealously preaching what no one believed;
While Paul of the pleasures of sin took his fill,
And gave up his life to the service of ill.

It chanced that these men in their passing away
From earth and its conflicts all died the same day.
John was mourned through the length and breadth of the land;
Peter fell 'neath the lash of a merciless hand;
Robert died with the praise of the Lord on his tongue,
While Paul was convicted of murder and hung.
John and Peter and Robert and Paul:
God in His wisdom created them all.

Men said of the statesman, "How noble and brave!"
But of Peter, alas! "He was only a slave;
Of Robert, "'Tis well with his soul, it is well;"
While Paul they consigned to the torments of hell.
Born by one law, through all nature the same,
What made them differ, and who was to blame?
John and Peter and Robert and Paul:
God in His wisdom created them all.

Out in that region of infinite light,
Where the soul of the black man is pure as the white;
Out where the spirit, through sorrows made wise,
No longer resorts to deception and lies;
Out where the flesh can no longer control
The freedom and faith of the God-given soul;
Who shall determind what change shall befall
John and Peter and Robert and Paul?

John may in wisdom and goodness increase;
Peter rejoice in infinite peace;
Robert may learn that the truths of the Lord
Are more in the spirit and less in the word,
And Paul may be blessed with a holier birth
Than the passions of men had allowed him on earth.
John and Peter and Robert and Paul:
God in His wisdom created them all.

LIZZIE DOTEN.

ITS EFFECT ON WAGES.

The Truth About a Contracted Currency.

ONLY REMEDY IS MORE MONEY.

How Wages Are Reduced—Points For the Workingman to Consider Carefully and Intelligently—The Case Stated In a Nutshell.

It would be very strange if it were true that the single gold standard, which cheapens everything but gold and debts, were to increase the wages of labor, and it would puzzle the ablest financier to find out the wherefore of such a change.

It is true that the protective tariff does increase the wages of labor by increasing the cost of living, and also temporarily by increasing the demand for labor. This is only a temporary increase of demand for labor, as under the Republican tariff laws the labor supply of Europe can be drawn on at pleasure, and immigration invariably increases to meet this increased demand.

One thing is evident in the matter of wages. It is that the laborers cannot long continue to work for less than the cost of living. Another is that the wages of labor can only be kept above the cost of living by cutting off the unlimited supply of labor that the world affords, either through restrictions on immigration or through the action of trades unions.

Of course it is not true that the single gold standard has raised the wages of labor in this country. Wages have fallen since the repeal of the Sherman silver law in 1893 slightly more than the average fall in prices of commodities.

From 1878 until 1893, while the Bland law and the Sherman law were operating to expand the currency of the country by from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 per month, wages of labor did advance materially in the United States from the very low wages that the contraction of the currency between 1873 and 1878 had produced.

The Pittsburg riots occurred in 1877, and at that time the depression of wages was not only severe beyond bearing, but was aggravated by the fact that but few of the railroad companies of the country were able to pay their employees promptly, some being months behind, owing to the severe contraction in the currency and its disastrous effects.

A contraction of the currency always reduces the wages of labor, and by the paralyzing effect it has on industry also restricts the employment of labor. This was seen after the bank failures of 1837 and 1857, when the greater part of the currency went out of circulation on account of the bank failures.

The issue of greenbacks during the war raised wages to a higher point than they had ever been in this country, even when the wages of that time are computed in gold, and though taxes were extremely heavy on account of the fact that labor prospered as it never did before.

The laborer cannot expect, as a rule, to receive higher wages than the profit on the product of his labor will permit, and any general loss to the employers is reflected in the decreased wages of their employees. The payment of their debts in dollars that have doubled in value and the decrease in the price of their products, where they are not protected by trust organization, are losses to the employers that force them to pay lower wages.

If the interest the employers are forced to pay had decreased proportionately to other things, wages would not suffer, provided credits remained as good as in a time of money expansion.

But the interest rate has, if anything, increased against manufacturers and other employers of labor, although it has decreased in forms of loans and are supposed to be absolutely safe. And credits have decreased, these two circumstances telling against labor, one by reducing the profits of the employer and the other by restricting his ability to give employment.

It is true that there are trusts and monopolies that, in spite of the general decline in prices, have put up or kept up the price of their products or service with great profits to themselves, some of which have not thought it worth while to reduce the wages of their employees in the face of the opposition this would meet with from organized labor. But these are decidedly exceptional.

The free coinage of silver would put an end to the contraction of the currency that has been going on for the past three years and would tend to raise prices and the profits of industry. It must, therefore, benefit labor by increased not only wages, but opportunities for employment, which is in effect an addition to wages.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. If the working men find by experience that their wages are increasing or that their opportunities for obtaining employment have not fallen off, there is no good reason why they should not vote for the continuance of the present gold standard policy.

But, if they find that times are harder, wages lower, more shutting down of factories, opportunities for employment less, even in all lines of industry, whether subject to "protection" or not, and that these conditions always have been and must be produced by making the purchasing power of money greater, they will unquestionably vote for a free coinage of silver and the return of good times and better prices.—*Milwaukee News.*

WE CAN GO IT ALONE.

ENGLAND MUST FOLLOW SUIT FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

This is What a Former Governor of the Bank of England Says on Silver Coinage—The Electric Spark That Was Kindled in Chicago.

Now, then, here is the only question, the simple question, but it seems to me important: Is it possible for the United States, by its legislation, to realize what every one admits to be a national and an international necessity, the restoration of silver in the coinage systems of the world? And that is a pretty narrow question on which to base such language as is used by the Boston *Transcript*. It is, I say, a fair subject for difference of opinion. I do not deny that, but it is the only issue that there is before the people to-day.

International agreement is the answer we have from our Republican opponents—namely, that the great nations of Europe shall join us and legislate at the same time in the same direction.

Well, to show you that it is not so preposterous an idea that this government should undertake it alone, let me quote to you the words of Lord Lidderdale, who was a former governor of the Bank of England, one of the best posted men in financial matters known in the world, as to the results of such legislation in this country.

At a banquet held at the Mansion House in London, he spoke as follows: "If the American people had the courage of conviction and adopted the double standard of gold and silver, no matter what the ratio, they would inside of a year command the trade of the east—India, the Straits, China and Japan. Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard, she would inside of 18 months cease to be a commercial factor in the market of the world."

That bears out what our distinguished friend has already so ably pointed out to you, that this question not only involves our internal industries, but opens up the markets of the world to you toilers here in the city of Lowell, in competition with the whole world, under a righteous monetary system.

Now, listen to the words of the monetary commission of 1886. The greatest authority on exchanges known to the world perhaps, M. Hux Gibbs, now Lord Aldernam, said that "America could, with open mints, maintain the parity between the metals without help from any other nation." The great father of bimetallism, the man who has done more in this cause than any other man in the world, Genowski, said only a short time ago that "if America understood her interests, she would at once adopt the free coinage of silver." Only about four weeks ago the leader of the bimetallic cause in France, M. Meline, at a banquet in Paris, declared that bimetallism of itself depended upon the conversion of England, and, he added, I think, at the same dinner, that the general consensus of opinion among all the scientific students of this subject in Europe was so marked that it was evident that for the success of the movement nothing was now necessary but an electric spark, and Mr. Morton Frewen, another distinguished authority and a bimetallist, said, "It is possible that that spark may be kindled at Chicago by the adoption of a free silver platform."—From a speech by George Fred Williams in Lowell.

FORMER HOT SPELLS.

In July 1885, 1880, 1878 and 1866—They Were Long-Continued and Fatal.

By again climbing into the nineties the thermometer on the roof of the Johns Hopkins University last week established the recent hot spell as exceeded in duration by but one spell in the entire period since the establishment of a local weather station, twenty-six years ago. This one spell is that which lasted eleven days, from July 16 to July 26, 1885. One in July, 1880, and another in July, 1878, each covered a period of nine days, the same period as the present spell.

Many Baltimoreans recall a terribly fatal season of high temperatures, which occurred in July, 1866, thirty years ago.

From the 4th until the 20th, with the exception of one day on which there were rainstorms, the mercury rose daily into the nineties. It was prior to the establishment of the official weather services here, but private thermometers in the shade in various portions of the city recorded as high as 99 degrees.

The *Sun* of those dates records 48 deaths from sunstroke and heat exhaustion during the three days which were the crisis of the spell, the 17th, 18th and 19th. In the same period there were more than one hundred prostrations that did not result fatally.

During each of the ten days preceding these three days of large fatalities there were one or two deaths from heat reported, making the total fatalities more than sixty.

Another fatal hot spell occurred during the eight days of July 24 to July 31, 1892. During that week the mortality list of the city health department broke all its previous records by adding up to 487 deaths, or more than twice the usual average. Fifty-one of these were directly attributable to heat prostration or sunstroke, while scores of others were due to stomach and heart troubles aggravated by the heat. On the 26th instant a temperature of 99 degrees was recorded by the weather bureau.

THAT RAILROAD HORROR.

Rev. Mr. Poisal Preaches a Sermon on the Atlantic City Disaster.

The Rev. W. M. Poisol preached at Calvary M. P. Church Sunday evening on the Atlantic City railway horror. His text was from Luke XIII, 14:

"Think ye that these eighteen men upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew, were sinners above all that dwelt in Jerusalem?"

The minister said:

Many people now, as in Christ's day, think that a disaster is a judgment and that a calamity is a providential visitation. A high and heavy tower, Siloam fell and killed eighteen men, and the people said it was because of the wickedness of those who were crushed. Christ said, "I tell ye nay!" A man was born blind and some asked, "Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" Jesus said, "Neither did this man sin, nor his parents."

Last week there was a horrible railroad collision near Atlantic City. A Reading express crashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train, instantly killing nearly half a hundred and seriously or fatally maiming as many more. There may be people who would say, as in the Siloam disaster, "There is sin somewhere;" who may suppose the awful calamity is a rebuke and judgment of Providence upon a greedy railroad company seeking patronage by making faster time than a competing road, or that it was a judgment upon the Reading engineer for being reckless or, as some imagined, for being drunk. Jesus would say, "I tell ye nay!" God's judgments do not come that way.

Moralizing upon this awful calamity, let us say first of all that accidents are not judgments and therefore evidences of sin somewhere. Disaster, calamity, suffering cannot always be referred to God's interference in providential judgment. Admit that the Reading road, through greed, permitted racing, or that Engineer Farr was reckless or even drunk. God is not a monster who, to punish a greedy corporation or a reckless or guilty man, would send a judgment to crush and kill a carload of men, women and children who were innocent of any complicity with the sins of others.

A few years ago the boiler of the steamer Wakefield exploded on Sunday on the Potomac river, killing three men and wounding several others. Many said it was a judgment of God for running a steamer on Sunday, and perhaps some thought that those killed were greater sinners than those who escaped. Christ would say of this explosion, and of that collision, "I tell ye nay!" God's judgments do not come that way. Neither the collision nor the explosion, any more than the falling tower of Siloam, was a predestination or a providence.

Such accidents and calamities are misunderstood and wrongly referred when they are called judgments of God. Charles the Second said to John Milton, the blind poet, "Do you not perceive that your blindness is a judgment of God for taking part against my father, the late king?" "Nay," said Milton, "for if I have lost my sight through a judgment from God, what can you say of your father, who lost his head?"

A flimsily built and imperfectly protected steamer was burnt at sea, and the newspapers took up the story and called it a mysterious providence, when the fact was it was built by shoddy contractors, and was not a calamity by judgment of God, but by the greed of the builders. The Atlantic City calamity was not a judgment of God by predestination or providence, but by racing on competiting parallel roads or the recklessness of an engineer who was permitted to race or recklessly disregarded the danger signal at that death-crossing, or "lost his head" and failed to slow down or stop when he saw the red-light.

There are sins which bring their own punishments, and evils upon which God sits in judgment. God came in judgment upon Nadab and Abihu; upon Korah, Dathan and Abiram, upon Sodom and Gormorrah. But we must discriminate between the casual and the providential. Gluttony or drunkenness or licentiousness bloats and wrecks a man, because he has broken the law of his life and the law of his God. But we cannot say this when a man's house accidentally burns down, or his fortune slips away, or a child dies, or a steam boiler explodes, or a train is wrecked. These casualties may occur from natural causes or as the results of ignorance, indifference or recklessness; and are not to be charged up against providential decrees or the just judgments of God. Often in disaster those who suffer most are men more useful and virtuous than those who escape unharmed. Job was affected with boils and bereavement and bankruptcy, and tormented by false friends and a vixen wife and the devil himself, and yet was declared to be a man who "feared God and eschewed evil."

The Atlantic City calamity was another terrible illustration of the saying that it is the unexpected that happens. The engineer was making his last run on the road, having planned for merchandising, when in a moment his engine plows into the luckless passenger coach crossing his road, and Farr is dead. On the excursion train were men, women and children returning to their homes after a day's outing on the ocean beach, when the crash came like a lightning stroke from a cloudless sky, leaving death and an awful horror in its train. So came the tornado in St. Louis, the tidal wave in Japan, the accidents and calamities whose records burden the daily papers, bringing us every day to face the warning words of our Lord: "What I say unto one, I say unto all, Watch."

There is a thought here of comfort in the support religion affords in time of calamity. The crash may shock, the danger affright, the grave have its terror, but the Christian need not fear if he have time for thought, since his trust and hope are in God.

But with many who are spared in time of disaster the pleading prayer to God and the new born purpose to be good are soon forgotten. When the collision occurred a few years ago between the steamers Louise and Virginia in the Patapsco near Baltimore, a big, healthy man rushed for a life-preserver and prayed like a sinner. When he landed he said he prayed more in five minutes than in all his life before. Afterwards when twitted for being scared and praying like the publican, he apologized for himself by saying he was not afraid of drowning but did not want to get wet.

There is here a thought of final judgment and adjustment. The Atlantic City calamity came without premonition. "So," says Christ, "shall it be in the end of the world."

With judgment comes adjustment. As we sow we reap. Sowing right or wrong the harvest shall bring forth the sweet fruits of joy or the poisoned fruits of sorrow. No stronger argument can be advanced for another life than the sufferings of innocence here and the inadequacy of earth to compensate the sorrows of this life. There must be a realism of retribution for wrongdoers, as there is a rest remaining for the people of God.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and fully nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Buffum of Friendsville Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

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