

THE CARROLL RECORD.
(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Entered as Second Class Matter, May 19th, 1906.

SATURDAY, MAY 19th., 1906.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd pages must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each week otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

The Baltimore County Union, last week, contained an article on "The Small Farm Coming," which appeared as an editorial in the RECORD several months ago; but the Union credited it to a prominent paper published in a Pennsylvania city, said paper having stolen it from the RECORD. Well, the article is all right, and so is the other fellow who tried to interview St. Peter on the subject, some day.

Carelessness.

In this age of hurry, when matters of the utmost importance are decided quickly with a few words, prompt attention to details and the careful observance of hastily made promises are matters of serious consequence. The careless man, the forgetful man, the man who lightly assumes obligations, is very apt to get himself, and others, into trouble. For there are so many things to be done, now, within a short time, that decision and accuracy are of such prime importance that their neglect, even in small matters, is almost a crime.

"I forgot," or "I made a mistake," or "I thought it did not make much difference," are apt to be connected with such serious results that the one who makes light of the expressions is likely to have cause for regret, if not to be actually answerable for serious trouble. Thoughtfulness, and care of details, therefore, are most valuable adjuncts to character, and are perhaps of more value than any others which enter into the make-up of the successful man of the present.

The lazy man, of course, forgets because it is too hard work to remember, and the light-head is simply not responsible; and, when such persons neglect duties the probability is that there is little real harm done, for the rule is that they are known and are not trusted with important affairs. Business and professional men, however, are in a different category, and naturally their mistakes are not too lightly passed over, nor are the consequences of their errors apt to be unimportant.

There is a tendency toward promising all things to all men, without due consideration, and perhaps without any serious intention of redeeming such promises, and this, it is superfluous to say, is a wonderfully bad and judicial practice. Lack of mental and judicial poise, even in small matters, leads to endless trouble and misunderstanding, and often places one in an unenviable, if not wholly improper, position, with the chances of ultimately producing a maze from which escape with untorn skirts is impossible.

A reputation for untrustworthiness, in the matter of words, is equally as bad as in the matter of credit or character, for the word of a man ought to be good, always, and never to be given except with the full intention of standing by it and redeeming it; therefore, forgetting it, naturally robs somebody of something, and makes the erring one a defaulter. Truly, carelessness and forgetfulness are responsible for much trouble.

The Rate Bill Puzzle.

The so-called Railroad rate bill has been so extensively used for the purpose of manufacturing campaign literature, that the ordinary reader and thinker is left in doubt as to how the real merits of the measure stand. The Democratic minority has been striving to show that it is entitled to the credit for the passing of it, while the Republican majority, though divided over the question, are nevertheless striving to prevent any of the credit for the law going to the Democrats.

The President and his action waxes the new law to represent an act of "administration," while those who oppose the President within and without his party, want the credit, and there are still others, on both sides, who are willing for the Railroad interests to win against Congress and the wishes of the country.

In addition to these various interests, certain Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination fear that Roosevelt is becoming entirely too popular as a "trust buster," and these are willing—in so far as they safely can—to help Democratic leaders, who, on general principles, desire to contribute to Republican disaffection, regardless of the construction of the rate bill.

As a matter of fact, the bill has represented a case of hair-splitting from the beginning. It has served to permit Senators, especially, to show off their wit and sarcasm, and to edge in political questions scarcely relevant to the question itself; and in some particulars it has represented a case of "doctors (of law) disagreeing" honestly, perhaps, over questions relative to the legal enforcement of the provisions of the bill.

Amid all the arguments of the long drawn out discussion, the ordinary mind can scarcely grasp the question at all, and there is possibly a very reasonable amount of doubt as to whether the principals know very much better "where they are at" than do the laity. It is a pretty clear case of one not knowing what he has when he has it; therefore, the country has refused to become excited, one way or the other, notwithstanding all the oratory and big headlines that has characterized the passage of the bill through Congress. The people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is time to stop talking and let the bill show for itself what it is.

Public General Laws.

The "Public General" laws, such as the "managers" have selected on which to base reward to the political press of the state, are now circulating. These laws are printed by two firms, from stereotyped forms, and are supplied as "supplements," at so much per hundred copies, to the "chosen" papers throughout the state which fold them in and mail them. The only work and cost each paper has in the transaction is the cost of the "ready made" sheets,

folding and mailing. The public would no doubt be edified, if not shocked, to know the difference between the actual cost, and the price received, for this service, for which the tax-payers ante up. No doubt, as a matter of news, this information will be cheerfully supplied by some of the so-called "publishers." It would also be interesting to know just how many out of each thousand subscribers, ever read a word of these laws which are presumably published for the information of the public. Does this work represent a mere gratuity to partisan newspapers, or is it really valuable to any considerable number of tax-payers? We ask for information.

Cheap Insurance Wisdom.

Following every big fire which causes great loss and shows to insurance companies the necessity for increasing rates, there is always talk of organizing local companies, which, according to the arguments advanced, would be economically managed and so operate at big losses could not be sustained, therefore, the cost of such insurance would be much less than in the large companies which insure everywhere. These ideas are as knowingly and positively advanced as if they contained new and profound wisdom, whereas, as a matter of fact, they are as "old as the hills" but not nearly so substantial.

Considering the great bulk of business done, the risks of all large fire insurance companies are as widely scattered as possible, consistent with the results of years of experience. It is true, the conflagrations of recent years have not been as carefully guarded against as they companies now realize must be done, but it takes many years to perfect safe policies, and it is just as likely to happen as not that about the time systems are perfected, new conditions arise which render old and tried systems partly valueless.

Those who own property in the country are apt to conclude that they pay too largely toward city fire losses, but it has been demonstrated, time and again, that companies doing exclusively a country business must require as large payments from their policy holders—taking the average long term of years—as do the companies which handle a miscellaneous and widespread business.

All farm property in one company, or all the property in a small town in one company, might seem like a good business scheme in a locality which for years has been fortunate enough to escape fires, but it would be in reality dependent on good fortune, and not on superior business judgment, as hundreds of localities and towns throughout the country can testify to.

The value of an insurance policy—the substantiality of a company—rests on the wide distribution of risk. Speculative insurance, which may, or may not, be valuable as well as cheap, is represented extensively by the local, or mutual, plan of insurance, and during the years of trial, the companies have not, as a class, demonstrated that they are either safer or cheaper than the general business, stock plan, company. The inventor of a better and cheaper plan of insurance, must first invent some plan for the prevention of fire losses.

The Wall of Pessimism.

Rev. D. Frank Garland, of Dayton, Ohio, recently preached a sermon against "pessimism," as connected with the California earthquake. It contains so many healthful thoughts that we reproduce as much of it as space permits:

"The serious disaster on the Western coast has given occasion to some strange appeals, and some very peculiar philosophizing. We hear in some quarters that it was a visitation of God upon a wicked people in punishment of their sins, and in hope of an awakening from the slumber of indifference to eternal things. It has been said that the earthquake is but the harbinger of other calamities to follow, which will soon end in a dissolution of this world and a final ending up this present order of things. Complied with this prophecy of the end of the world is a wall of pessimism that sees nothing hopeful anywhere.

I know the wickedness of the world is very great. The unrestrained passions of man leads to terrible destruction of body and soul, of home and society. I appreciate the fact that the devil is not dead, and that he has his emissaries all about us, and that they work the will of darkness and of death, and in as many possible ways. We cannot be blind to the many marks of evil in the social and business world of today.

More than this might be said. We might remark the terrible massacres of the Armenians by reputed followers of God, the inhuman treatment of the Jews by Christians, the persecution of the Messiahs of Jesus by false prophets such as Mrs. Eddy and Mr. Dowe and their kind; the strained and utterly selfish relations that obtain between labor and capital; the riots and the oppression that break forth as a result of strife between those who ought to live together in peace; the horrible lawless lynchings north and south; the appeal to all that is worst in humanity by obscene picture and shameless literature; the love that is shown by brutal as shown by the patronizing of pugilism by otherwise decent people; the desecration of the Lord's Day in the interests of pleasure-seekers and money-grabbers; the terrible development of quackery in everything and adulteration of food merely to get gold; the fraud and thievery in high life and in low life; the word, the raging ruin of humanity through passion, and hate, and greed, and only that I know and in low life; the sins, and so you on. But these are the tares that grow with the harvest, and the Master said, "Let both grow together till the harvest, and then we will separate them. But are we to allow this dark picture to drive us to pessimism? Has God forgotten us? Has He cast off His world? Has the blood of His own Son lost its efficacy to redeem? Must He say now as He has said this dark picture of woe, 'It is time to make an end, there is no hope of saving this race?'

For myself, I am hopeful of the future. The whole tenor and trend of God's Word gives me the reason for my hope. The text which I have just read, "We see not yet all things put under Him; but we see Jesus." Yes, we see Jesus, and so long as we see Him, we see the King of Heaven and Lord of Life, the victorious Son of God, against whom nothing can prevail, not hell itself.

But is not this true; that in these latter days of telegraphs and telephones the ends of the world with all their wickedness are brought into daily view? Is not the government of the world that men do being necessarily hidden and much of it secret, as Christ commanded, not boasted of, that the good is not gathered in daily photographs on the bulletin-boards of the world, as the evil is? What is news? What do the newspapers want but something startling, and good news is not startling. It must be murder, or riot, or fraud, or theft, or crime, or woe. It must be slum or slave market, intrigue of palace, fraud of official, brute crime that works in den and darkness, sensuality and avarice, some phase of the life in a wild beast's lair or the charnel house. This is news. And we who read the daily papers these days which tell the story of the good and the evil, and the pictures are little read. Newspapers whose pages picture the crime and woe of mankind have taken the whole field. The result is that we have a picture of pictures of death and darkness, of woe and wailing, because we see but the one side of a world's life.

Some people love to revel in the contemplation of all our victories and all our possessions, and seeing only these, shout, "All is well. All is well," and

the devil is dead, and sin is no more, and man is eternally triumphant over all that dare oppress, and to-morrow is radiant with hope and bright with promise, and in it there shall be neither groan, nor loss, nor bitterness, nor defeat.

Then there are others who gather up all the records of evil, catalogue all the failures of the race, pile up all the wars and hatreds and robberies and crimes of the past, all the injustice and selfishness, all that hurts in all the universe of God, and they cry, "See what an awful, wicked, wicked world this is; it is doomed to death."

Both are wrong—radically wrong. Let us take our place with neither the blind optimist, who sees only good, nor with the equally blind pessimist, who sees only evil; but let us take our place with the writer of the Hebrews, who "Sees not yet all things put under Him, but who sees Jesus Crowned with glory and honor."

Unto Him who tasted death for every man, unto Him shall we see the gathering of the nations. He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied. To Him every knee must bow. In his nail-pierced hand He yet will hold in loving grasp everything that of right belongs to God. It is coming, the day of redemption. It is drawing nigh. It may be that it yet is in the far-off future. But it cannot fail to come. We see Jesus, and seeing Him, we see the source of victory over all that opposes the kingdom of God. Let us be hopeful for to-morrow. Let us fully measure the forces of evil and fight them in the name of Christ. But let us know that there be infinitely more with us than there be with them. That the very heavens are filled with the invisible choirs of God to fight with us against the powers of hell. Through Christ man shall triumph eternally."

Fortunate Missourians.

"When I was a druggist, at Livonia, Mo.," writes T. J. Dwyer, now of Grayville, Mo., "three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's New Discovery, and are well and strong to day. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short time he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence." Sorest Cough and Cold cure and Throat and Lung healer. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

An Unfortunate Clash.

The unpleasant, not to say undignified controversy generated during the discussion of the rate bill in the Senate ought to take the shape of a warning, and repetition of events which led to the elaborate explanation contained in the letter of President Roosevelt to Senator Allison would be unnecessary if proper segregation of duties of different departments of the government were maintained. The Constitution prescribes the methods by which legislation is to be achieved. The Executive is to inform Congress from time to time of the state of the Union, not secretly or by batches or by faction or party, but in an official manner. When this is done the connection of the Executive with legislation ceases until the measure or measures have passed both branches of Congress and have been submitted to him for his signature. The Constitution lodges the function of legislation in Congress exclusively, though it gives the Executive the power of the veto. Congress is to be achieved. The time to inform Congress from the Executive is imposed on the Executive and the courts are the interpreters of the laws.

It is a beautiful system, perfectly simple and admirable when the three departments confine themselves strictly to their own functions. That there has been a departure from it in practice has been suspected for many years. Both Senators and representatives have at times been charged with being very close to the Executive, and even charged with doing their bidding, and even charged with occupying the independence of Congressmen, have been sometimes made, but until recently there have been no open attempts by the Executive to force Congress.

The change from gentle suasion to aggressive demand has resulted in ermination and recommitment between the Senate and the White House. The right and constitutional plan is the best plan. The duties of the Executive are clearly defined by the Constitution, and he should stick to them. The public can be best served and the dignity of the presidential office best sustained by the sober performance of its duties and non-interference with other branches of the government.

The letter of the President does not enter into a discussion of the personalities which have figured in the Rate Bill controversy in the last several days, and happily so. Too much has already been made public in that connection to please those who wish to retain esteem for the occupants of honorable positions in the public service. What the President intimates in his epistle to the veteran Iowan is a recital of his somewhat indefinite views regarding the details of legislation which have figured in the Rate Bill controversy in the last several days, and happily so. Too much has already been made public in that connection to please those who wish to retain esteem for the occupants of honorable positions in the public service. What the President intimates in his epistle to the veteran Iowan is a recital of his somewhat indefinite views regarding the details of legislation which have figured in the Rate Bill controversy in the last several days, and happily so. Too much has already been made public in that connection to please those who wish to retain esteem for the occupants of honorable positions in the public service.

It will set tires cold without taking out the tire bolts. There is no burning of rims or marbling of paint. It compresses or shortens a tire throughout its entire length evenly and not in bunches or spots. It does not crush the edges of tires or mar the felloes. It can be used for pulling old spokes and jumping in new ones.

It keeps the dish of a wheel just right.

J. THOMAS WANTZ,
Blacksmithing and General Repair
Work, 3 miles west of Taneytown,
5-12-1

Littlestown Carriage Works.

A torpid, inactive liver can produce more bodily ills than almost anything else. It is the cause of indigestion, and occasionally. Stir the liver up, and get into shape generally. The best results are derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Little Early Bitters. Reliable, effective, pleasant pills with a reputation. Never give. Sold by J. McKelip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

S. D. MEHRING,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
PHAEONS, TRAPS,
CARTS, CUTTERS, &c.

The June *Delineator* for June. The June *Delineator* is a most attractive number, containing the usual array of the latest styles, with the interesting fashion chronicles of Helen Berkeley-Loyd and Edward La Fontaine, and literary features of the greatest excellence. Burton E. Stevenson contributes the first part of "The Rose of Sharon," a mystery tale that will tax the ingenuity of its readers to solve, and there are short stories by Kathryn Jarboe, and Wolf Von Schierbrand, the former a story of the new Japan, and the latter a Russian narrative. Under the title, "The Revival of an Old Assembly," Felix Freneau describes the ball at the Astor House, New York, which called forth national comment at the time it was held, in April, 1857. Kobbé interestingly tells the story of "Home, Sweet Home," and there is a variety of excellent verses. For children, there are "Stories and Pastimes," among them one of Alice Brown's "Gradual Fairy Tales," and for the woman of the home, many articles of home-wisely interest, including a chapter on "Dirt and Danger in the Markets," in "The *Delineator's* Campaign for Safe Foods."

For myself, I am hopeful of the future. The whole tenor and trend of God's Word gives me the reason for my hope. The text which I have just read, "We see not yet all things put under Him; but we see Jesus." Yes, we see Jesus, and so long as we see Him, we see the King of Heaven and Lord of Life, the victorious Son of God, against whom nothing can prevail, not hell itself.

But is not this true; that in these latter days of telegraphs and telephones the ends of the world with all their wickedness are brought into daily view? Is not the government of the world that men do being necessarily hidden and much of it secret, as Christ commanded, not boasted of, that the good is not gathered in daily photographs on the bulletin-boards of the world, as the evil is? What is news? What do the newspapers want but something startling, and good news is not startling. It must be murder, or riot, or fraud, or theft, or crime, or woe. It must be slum or slave market, intrigue of palace, fraud of official, brute crime that works in den and darkness, sensuality and avarice, some phase of the life in a wild beast's lair or the charnel house. This is news. And we who read the daily papers these days which tell the story of the good and the evil, and the pictures are little read. Newspapers whose pages picture the crime and woe of mankind have taken the whole field. The result is that we have a picture of pictures of death and darkness, of woe and wailing, because we see but the one side of a world's life.

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My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Presidential Timber.

If the Republicans are to find their presidential candidate west of the Alleghenies—and that at present seems to be the idea—they must find his running mate east of that line. The geographical question is an important one in the construction of a national ticket. For years the national conventions of both parties have wrestled with it; and more than once it has been settled very happily. Strong as Mr. Tilden was in 1876, the yoking of Mr. Hendricks with him went far to explain the large vote polled for the ticket; and it is much to be doubted if Mr. Cleveland could have carried Indiana in 1884 with any other running mate than Indiana's favorite son. The strongest man in the first place needs the assistance of a strong man in the second place; and in the distribution of honors sections should be considered. So far there has been no speculation as to the tail of the next Republican ticket. Both New York and New Jersey have claims. One thinks of them instantly after assigning first place to Indiana, Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin. The one is the great center of business interests and activities, extending throughout the country, and the other is a sort of sub-center of the same influence. Mr. Hobart proved a tower of strength in 1896 because of his large business connections in the two states, while Mr. Roosevelt, four years later, was of equal, if not greater, value to Mr. McKinley.

In New York there is Mr. Sherman, who has just about carrying the next House. If he succeeds—in that he will advance himself materially in party importance. Then there is Governor Higginson, who should be re-elected in November, will be very powerful in the New York organization. Nor should Charles E. Hughes be forgotten. He shows no desire to enter state politics, but in certain circumstances his would be a good name to conjure with in the national field.—Washington Star.

It is possible to obtain relief from chronic indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of KODOL FOR DYSPEPSIA. Some of the most hopeless cases of long standing have yielded to it. It enables you to digest the food you eat and exercises a corrective influence, building up the efficiency of the digestive organs. The stomach is the boiler wherein the steam is made that keeps up your vitality, health and strength. Kodol digests what you eat. Makes the stomach sweet—puts the boiler in condition to do the work nature demands of it—gives you relief from digestive disorders, and puts you in shape to do your best, and feel your best. Sold by J. McKelip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

That's what you ought to do. None better than
McKINNEY'S
Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites
50c a bottle.

Have you a Cough? Just over the Grippe? You need
McKINNEY'S
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Large Bottle, 50c.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEY TOWN, MD.

Come!

Everybody who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind, and get your tires reset on one of
HENDERSON'S
TIRE SETTING MACHINES

It will set tires cold without taking out the tire bolts. There is no burning of rims or marbling of paint. It compresses or shortens a tire throughout its entire length evenly and not in bunches or spots. It does not crush the edges of tires or mar the felloes. It can be used for pulling old spokes and jumping in new ones.

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YOUNT'S

When you see the name "Dolly Madison" on a shoe you can be sure of The Three essential points

Style-Fit-Quality

Dolly Madison Shoes

\$3.00 and \$3.50.

Dolly Madison Oxfords,

\$2.50 and \$3.00.

Extra Value in

Ladies' Sunbonnets.

15c.

Blue and brown checked Ginghams, Percale, assorted plain and fancy colors, made with 2 rows white stitching, fluted ruffle, bow at back.

Regular Prices, 20 and 25c.

Nickle Plated Crumb Tray.

16c.

Heavy tin, nickel plated, assorted engraved designs, fluted top. Brush has 3 rows bristles, painted red, curved handle.

Regular Price, 25c.

Grocery Specials.

1 lb. 10c Currants, 7c.

15c Can Baked Beans, 11c

10c Bottle Olives, 8c.

Package Quakers Puffed Rice, 9c.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,
TANEY TOWN, MD.

Half Sick People

Just sick enough to feel dull and listless; to have no appetite. Not sick enough to go to bed or call a doctor, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

Take a Tonic
McKINNEY'S
Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites
50c a bottle.

Have you a Cough? Just over the Grippe? You need
McKINNEY'S
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Large Bottle, 50c.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEY TOWN, MD.

Specials

at J. T. Koontz's
I have just received a fine lot of Toilet Sets, containing 10 pieces each, ranging in price from \$2.25 to \$5.00; over a dozen to select from.

Have you seen our assortment of Jordan sets from \$1.25 to \$1.98. Umbrella Stands, \$1.75 each. 14-qt Bread Raisers, 45c. 17-qt Bread Raisers, 90c. Glass Fish Bowls, 1 qt. to 24 gals., and listless; to have no appetite. Not sick enough to go to bed or call a doctor, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

Take a Tonic
McKINNEY'S
Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites
50c a bottle.

Have you a Cough? Just over the Grippe? You need
McKINNEY'S
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Large Bottle, 50c.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEY TOWN, MD.

Perfection in High Art Clothes

\$10 to Newest Suits of Black and Blacks, at the positive saving of \$2 to \$3. Great values in cheaper suits.

Don't forget our Boy's Knee Pants Suits—Durable, Stylish, Low Priced.

New Gray Suits to order. You will pay other tailors \$5 more for same qualities—our prices \$15 to \$22. Every one comes here for the very latest and swell Shirts, Collars, Ties and White Vests. See our Novelty 3-in-one Belts. We sell Best Working Pants and Shirts.

J. H. WELTY,
Shop Cor. York St. & Fairview Ave.,
4-14-3m Taneytown, Md.

Hesson's Department Store.

Our Dress Goods Department

is full of all the leading fabrics, such as Cashmere, Mohair, Panama and Danish Cloth, and all kinds of Silks, Figured and Plain Lawns.

Clothing.

Newest styles in Men's Fine Clothing now displayed. We invite you to see our new Spring styles, just received from the makers, Schloss Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, and New York, Allen & Co., of Philadelphia. These garments can only be compared with the very finest custom work. A call of inspection will convince you that this is the place to buy your clothing.

Hats.

A full assortment of all kinds of Straw and Felt Hats, at lowest prices.

Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloth and Matting.

This department has again been replenished with best goods at right prices.

Shoes and Slippers.

We have the largest assortment, latest styles, best goods, at lowest prices.

Millinery Department on Second Floor. It will pay you to give us a look before buying your hat.

D. J. HESSON.

The Birnie Trust Co.,
TANEY TOWN, MD.

Has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after March 9th.

Total Assets, \$477,693.49

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.	TOT LO NS.
Feb. 9, 1902 \$285,592.20	Feb. 9, 1902 \$277,336.43
Feb. 9, 1903 321,304.03	Feb. 9, 1903 325,439.56
Feb. 9, 1904 352,944.58	Feb. 9, 1904 346,794.53
Feb. 9, 1905 356,296.52	Feb. 9, 1905 363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1906 431,179.68	Feb. 9



UMPIRE TIM HURST.

The Way He Has of Subduing Ball Players That Kick.

It is said that Tim Hurst, baseball umpire, boxing referee and champion story teller of the diamond, was intended by his parents for the undertaking business, but his inherent sense of humor made that out of the question.

Tim Hurst is a tall, thin, well-proportioned man, with a high forehead, a prominent nose, and a pair of eyes that seem to see through the disguise of a diamond.

He is a man of few words, but when he speaks, his words are full of meaning and humor. He has a way of making a serious expression so necessary in a successful director of referees, and he was compelled to refer to that branch of human endeavor.

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We thoroughly believe that every intelligent reader will not only take but actually want the COSMOPOLITAN, should he once see the magazine itself.

Running an incubator. Washing gingham. How dresses of the material may be successfully cleaned.

In washing gingham dresses or waists there are four things to be avoided—hard rubbing, strong soap, hot water and hot starch, says a writer in the Christian Work and Evangelist.

Ginghams shrink considerably, and therefore allowances should be made in making. If colored garments are taken singly and rubbed out quickly through a light suds and after wringing are plunged at once into cold water the fading process is arrested.

Then they must be washed in cold water slightly soiled with a little vinegar has been added. The former sets the colors, and the latter brightens them. If grass stains are on the garment they should be removed by using alcohol. If taken while fresh, but an old stain should first be rubbed with lard and then with alcohol. Delicate colored gingham should be washed through thin starch in lukewarm water, without any rinsing in a soft, cold water and hung to dry in a shady place, as few colors can stand being exposed to the sun while damp.

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Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 20. BY REV. S. H. DOYLE. Topic.—Lessons from the lives of Elijah and John the Baptist. (John 1:1-11; Kings xviii, 20-32. A temperance topic.) The doctrine of the reincarnation of the human soul either in another human body or any other form of earthly life is not taught in the Scriptures and is rejected by Christianity, but that men in different generations may possess the same characteristics and have essentially the same mission to perform is readily recognized. Elijah, the prophet of the Old Testament, and John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ in the New Testament, stand out as the most conspicuous illustration of this fact to be found in the Scriptures. In the prophetic of Micah (chapter 1: 5) we have the statement, "Behold, I will send you Elijah, the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." From that day on the Jews expected Elijah to return in person before Christ should appear. And Elijah did appear—not in actual person, but in the person of John the Baptist, in the sense that he "in spirit and power" resembled the Old Testament prophet and his mission was equally striking. Even in personal appearance, in manner of living and of dress, John, the forerunner of Christ, resembled the great prophet of Old Testament times as well as in the more important facts of their lives, which form the subject of our study.

1. Elijah and John resembled each other in their characters. They were striking in appearance and austere in their lives. The alignments of the world had no attractions for either. They lived largely apart from the world and disdained its follies and sins. There is no question as to the absence of Elijah from participation in the mad and strong drink of any kind, and especially from the use of wine and especially from the use of strong drink. The same was true of John the Baptist. He spent his life apart from the world and by his vow of separation into God he pledged to abstain from wine and strong drink of any kind. And all who are indeed created into God must come out boldly and be separated from the sins and follies of the world. "Love not the world nor the things of the world" is enjoined upon every one who is a child of God. "God's herbs must be free from even the semblance of temptation. They must stamp their lives high from the beginning by the solemn vow of self denial and abstinence from the use of sin and the abstention from the use of any kind of strong drink. It is not out of Christian love that we are trying to follow Christ who will still clinging to the world? If so, remember Christ's own words, "No man can serve two masters," and pray for grace to come out from the world and its power to "avoid the very appearance of evil."

2. Elijah and John resembled each other in their missions. Elijah's great mission was to call an idolatrous people from the garments that were put on to the worship of the true and living God. John's mission was similar in character. He was to prepare the people of God for the coming of the Son of God by calling them to repentance of sin and the abstention from the use of sin and the abstention from the use of any kind of strong drink. Like Elijah, his great predecessor, he was a voice in the wilderness calling unto the people to repent and to be baptized, that the day of the Lord might come. His mission should be the mission of every child of God. So apart ourselves, we should call upon others to dedicate themselves to God. The world today as seldom ever before has seen a man who has been the manifestation of "the spirit of the power" of Elijah and John the Baptist. It demands and has a right to demand a sterling Christianity, one that rings true at any cost, and when it does not ring true, it is not Christianity. It exercises the right which also possesses to severely and mercilessly criticize those who profess to be what they are not. The world recognizes the man who lives up to his belief, though it may be unpopular, and it despises and condemns the man who professes to be a Christian, but fails to show it in his life. The way for Christians to overcome much of the criticism of the world is to be "Christians." Replace inconsistency with absolute and sincere consistency and the world will be disarmed of its great weapon of criticism and be won to the love and service of Christ.

3. Elijah and John resembled each other in their lives. The way for Christians to overcome much of the criticism of the world is to be "Christians." Replace inconsistency with absolute and sincere consistency and the world will be disarmed of its great weapon of criticism and be won to the love and service of Christ.

4. Elijah and John resembled each other in their lives. The way for Christians to overcome much of the criticism of the world is to be "Christians." Replace inconsistency with absolute and sincere consistency and the world will be disarmed of its great weapon of criticism and be won to the love and service of Christ.

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8. Elijah and John resembled each other in their lives. The way for Christians to overcome much of the criticism of the world is to be "Christians." Replace inconsistency with absolute and sincere consistency and the world will be disarmed of its great weapon of criticism and be won to the love and service of Christ.

9. Elijah and John resembled each other in their lives. The way for Christians to overcome much of the criticism of the world is to be "Christians." Replace inconsistency with absolute and sincere consistency and the world will be disarmed of its great weapon of criticism and be won to the love and service of Christ.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 20. Text of the Lesson, Mark vi, 14-23. Memory Verse, 20—Golden Text, Eph. v, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns. (Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association.) It seems to me that the sentence in parentheses in the first verse of our lesson—"For His name was spread abroad"—is worthy of much attention. Some one had talked to Herod or in his hearing, of the words and works of Jesus. It was because the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord that she came from her faraway home to see and hear for herself (1 Kings i, 6, 7). And we are redeemed by His precious blood, it is that His name as a Savior and Redeemer has been far and wide made known by us. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy" (Ps. cii, 2). Delivered that we might have Him (Luke i, 74). He brought that light out of Egypt, dividing the waters of the Red sea, leading them through the desert and drying up Jordan before them to make His glorious name known that the many might be saved (John i, 12; 1 John v, 12). Herod's knowledge did not profit him, but brought upon him the heavier condemnation because his evil doings would not suffer him to turn unto God (Hos. v, 4). Herod's love for sin was greater than his desire to do right, and he was really the slave of this sinful Herodias and chose rather to please her than holy John, the servant of the only living and true God. Eve chose the apple and the serpent was wiser rather than God and His word, and it is always with each of us a case of God or the devil. The cry is always

