THE ONLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CARROLL COUNTY.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

JOB WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. —o— ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29, 1904. VOL. 73--NO. 31.

NO. 4170 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Edward O. Weant, trustee and plaintiff, vs John I. Orendorff, defendant.

Ordered, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1904, that the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, take jurisdiction in the trust estate of the said John I. Orendorff, and that the said trustee settle said trust estate under the supervision and control of said Court. And it is further ordered that Edward O. Weant, trustee in the above cause named, give notice to all persons having claims against John I. Orendorff to file said claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, on or before the 12th day of September, A. D. 1904, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once a week for four successive weeks before the 15th day of August, A. D. 1904.

WM. H. THOMAS.

True Copy—Test:
jy 8 4t DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

LEWIS A. ALDRIDGE,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February, 1905, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1904.

SINGLETON A. ALDRIDGE,
jy 22 4t Executor.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1904,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., 14 ACRES OF LAND, on the Sullivan road, 3 miles from Westminster. The land adjoins the property of Caroline Reese and Abram Leister, and fronts on the county road on two sides.

At the same time and place will be sold 2 Jersey HEIFERS and 2500 prime Chestnut Shingles. For further information call on the owners.

ABBIE A. SHAFFER,
jy 22 3t* GEORGE L. SHAFFER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

SOLOMON STONER,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February, 1905; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1904.

JOHN D. F. STONER,
jy 15 4t Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

MARSHALL G. SHAW,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February, 1905; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1904.

LANIE E. SHAW,
jy 15 4t Executrix.

PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM.

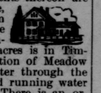
I will sell at Public Sale, on the premises at Mt. Pleasant, on the Littlestown turnpike, 5 miles north of Westminster, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1904,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., a Desirable Farm, containing

121½ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. The improvements thereon are a large Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs, Poultry House, &c. The land is of good quality and under good fencing. About 15 acres is in Timber and there is a due proportion of Meadow Land. There is running water through the farm, a pump at the barn and running water at the springhouse or dairy. There is an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the farm is a desirable one.



Terms will be made known at sale and will be modified to suit purchasers.

Possession of land at once and of the dwelling April 1st, 1905.

ju 15 4t MICHAEL YINGLING.

LIST OF ELECTION OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION OF CARROLL COUNTY, IN THE PLACE OF THOSE HERETOFORE APPOINTED WHO HAVE SINCE BEEN EXCUSED, OR FOUND DISQUALIFIED.

By virtue of and in accordance with Section 10 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 464 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll county has appointed the following named persons as Registrars, Judges and Clerks of Elections, for Carroll county, in the place of the parties heretofore appointed who have since been found disqualified or excused; those under the heading "Democrats" being intended to represent the Democratic party, and those under the heading "Republicans" being intended to represent the Republican party:

DEMOCRATS.

David S. Clousher, Clerk, in precinct No. 2, in Election district No. One, in the place of John V. Eyler, resigned.

James F. Humbert, Judge, in precinct No. 2, in Election district No. One, in the place of David S. Clousher, resigned.

Edgar H. Koons, Registrar, in Election district No. Ten, in place of Jesse W. Eyler, resigned.

Emory H. Harrison, Clerk, in Election district No. Thirteen, in the place of Alonzo B. Sellman, resigned.

REPUBLICANS.

Luther H. Fowble, Registrar, in precinct No. 1, in Election district No. Five, in place of Richard McCrone, resigned.

Nelson H. Bankard, gatekeeper, in precinct No. 4, in Election district No. Seven, in place of Upton E. Myers, resigned.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, President;
HENRY S. MUSSELMAN,
J. THOMAS ROOP,
Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County.
jy 22 3t Test:—SAMUEL J. STONE, Clerk.

John E. Eckenrode. Chas. E. Eckenrode.

JNO. E. ECKENRODE & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BUGGIES, SURREYS, STANHOPES, RUNABOUTS, DAYTONS, TRAPS, STICK WAGONS, DELIVERY WAGONS, DEPOT WAGONS and all kinds of Vehicles.

NEW SHOPS, new tools and better facilities for quick and good work. Special attention given to repairing in all its branches.

We have a new Rubber Tire Machine, and can put on rubber tires at a very short notice at our factory. We put on the celebrated Kelly, Goodyear and Diamond, all high grade tires. All orders promptly filled and work of every kind warranted.

We have on hand a complete stock of HARNESS and WHIPS of all kinds, for light and heavy driving, at prices that defy competition. Come and see our stock of Vehicles and Harness before purchasing. We can save you money.

JNO. E. ECKENRODE & SON,
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that we guarantee will give you satisfaction or your money back. Full hollow ground set ready for use.

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Send us your Razor and 35 cents and we will show you how to make it a new one.

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WASH GOODS.

We place on sale TO-DAY what we have left of all Wash Goods, including Lawns, Dimities, Voiles and Suitings from 12 1-2c to 25c, at

5 Cents a Yard.

37½c Silk Mull 12½c.

Plain and Dotted Silk Mulls, in Lavender, Mais, Grey, Dark Blue, Nile Green and Cardinal. The quantity is very small, so come early.

18c and 20c Ladies' Handkerchiefs 11c.

30 Doz. Ladies' fine Embroideried and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very fine and good embroidery, worth 18c and 20c.

$5.00 Walking Skirts $3.75.

One dozen Walking Skirts, in Mohair, Cheviots, in plain Blue, Black and Brown, and Fancy Mixtures, beautiful styles and well made.

12½c to 18c Laces at 5c.

A lot of fine Lace Insertions, in serpentine and straight band effects, just the trimming for Wash Dresses.

10c Dress Ginghams 5c.

A lot of fine Dress Ginghams, taken from our regular stock in order to make room for Fall Goods.

Chas. E. Hering, Westminster, Md.

Semi-annual Clearance Sale.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS WE OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING GREAT REDUCTIONS:

12½c Organdies, all shades, 10c yard.
All Lawns that sold up to 15c now 9c yard.
Mercerized Chambreys that sold at 18c, 12½c.
White Goods—25c Mercerized Madras now 20c a yd. 20c Mercerized Organdie now 15c yd.
A lot of yard wide Unbleached Muslin, worth 7c, while it lasts at 5c a yard.
Cotton Toweling 4c yard.
Calico 4c yard.
Ladies' $1.25 Percale Wrappers now 98c.
Ladies' 25c Sun Bonnets now 19c.
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, that sold at 25c, 50c, $1.00 and $1.50, now 15c, 23c, 79c and $1.19.
Men's 50c Percal Shirts 39 cents.

Ladies' $2.00 Pat. Leather and Vici Kid Oxfords now $1.59.
10 per cent. off of all other Oxfords.
Will close out a $2.00 line of Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes at $1.39, (most all sizes.)
Also a line of Children's Kid Shoes, that sold at 85c, $1.00 and $1.25, now 69c, 79c and 99 cts.
10 per cent. off of Men's Dress Pants.
Men's 50c Underwear now 45 cents.
Men's 50c Working Shirts and Overalls now 45 cents.
Misses' 13c Black Lace Hose now 10c pair.
A lot of Boys' 25c Crash and Cloth Caps 19c.
Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton 4c a spool.

Drop in and look us over and you will find many special prices throughout our entire stock.

HOWARD D. ENSOR,
Successor to Stouffer & Ensor,
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Corner W. Main and John Sts. Westminster, Md.

KEEFER & SULLIVAN.

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New White Fish and Mackerel.

Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Jar Tops, Gums and Tin Cans.
Moth Balls 5c lb. Fly Paper 4 for 5c.
Full line of Larkins' Soaps, at reduced prices.
Flour 25, 33, 38, 41, 50, 65, 75 and 80c Sack.
Force, Malta Vita, Vigor, Cream of Wheat and Wheat Biscuits.
Ice Cold Soda Water and Pop 3c a glass.
Best Coffee in Westminster for 15c lb.
Leader Baking Powder 15c lb.
Three ozs. Pure Vanilla 25c.
Fresh Creamery Butter, twice a week, 25c lb.
Try our Tea; Dishes with every ½ lb., 15c.

FEEDS OF ALL KINDS—Shorts, Bran, Corn Chop, Hominy Chop, Oats, Ear, Shelled and Cracked Corn, Baled Hay and Straw. Fine and Coarse Salt by the Sack, (get our price.)
Wanted——Ear Corn $3.25 per barrel. Fresh Eggs at 16 a dozen.
Poth Phones.
jan 3 03 19 KEEFER & SULLIVAN, 88 and 92 E. Main St., Westminster.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WESTMINSTER, MD.
Office with Chas. E. Fink, Esq., Court St. Residence New Windsor. oct

A PARTY THAT NEVER LEARNS.

College Point, Long Island, N. Y., July 23.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal speaker at the Republican semi-centennial rally here to-night.

Secretary Shaw's address, which was practically the opening of the national campaign, was devoted to a history of the banking and financial problem in this country and the attitude of the two parties on the various phases as they arose. In his address he said:

No one has a right to claim for the Republican party that all of its adherents have intuitively and primarily been right on every proposition. Neither has it a right to claim that each and all of its political opponents have been intuitively and primarily wrong on all propositions. But the Republican party has the right to claim, and does claim, that the consensus of mature Republican judgment has been reasonably sound and measurably consistent. It also has a right to claim, that the consensus of opposing opinion has usually been wrong, and if not wrong primarily it has become wrong after mature deliberation, and that it has seldom been consistent with itself for any great number of consecutive years.

There is no question so essential to the prosperity and commercial advancement of a people as sound financial policies. Great Britain, Germany, France and most commercial countries of Europe, have great central government banks, such, as the "Bank of England," the "Imperial Bank of Germany," the "Bank of France," etc. These institutions, under appropriate legislative restrictions, issue currency (as distinguished from coin) for the use of the people, and therefore in aid of commerce.

What Jackson Did.

An act drawn by Hamilton, passed Congress in 1791, and signed by Washington, authorized the organization of the Bank of the United States, but when the charter was about to expire, in 1811, a bill to renew it was defeated. In 1816 another United States bank was chartered, and in 1832 a bill to renew its charter passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Jackson. Upon this one veto, more than upon any other single act of his administration, within the ranks of the Democratic party rests the fame of this patron saint of that party. Having killed what was designed to be something analogous to the Bank of France, it would not have seemed irregular had he recommended something in its place; but General Jackson recommended nothing. In the absence of a recommendation the then Democratic Congress might, with equal propriety, have evolved a financial scheme, but it did not.

National Banks.

When the Republican party came into power it evolved a plan. Instead of creating a great central government bank patterned after European institutions, it authorized a large number of national banks, placed them under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and gave them authority to issue redeemable currency under appropriate safeguards and restrictions. Without claiming that the national banking act is perfect, or that our currency system is free from objection, I think the world unites in the verdict that it is the best system known to man. For its existence the people are indebted to the Democratic party for an aggregate of only three votes in the two houses of Congress. I cite the fact as an illustration that the consensus of mature Republican judgment on banking and currency is reasonably sound, and that the consensus of mature judgment of the opposition party on the same great question is both unsound and inconsistent, and also indefinite.

There being no authorized government bank during the Democratic supremacy in which the revenues of the government could be appropriately kept, it became necessary to establish subtreasuries, which was done in 1846. Such credit as is due anyone for the original creation of subtreasuries for the segregation of whatever revenues the government may collect is due the Democratic party, but in criticism of that party I cite the fact that no provision was ever made by a Democratic Congress, and, so far as I can discover, no recommendation was ever submitted by a Democratic president to authorize the deposit of public moneys in any class or kind of banks.

Still Wrong.

It is due President Jackson, however, to say that, following his veto of the bill to renew the charter of the [redacted] posit public money in state banks, but he did so without any act of Congress authorizing it, and he did it without taking security of any kind. But this was in 1834, before the creation of the subtreasuries.

The first and only provision for the return to the channels of trade of the money collected by the government and not immediately needed was passed by a Republican Congress, and 53 Democrats voted against the measure and only 3 in its favor. The consensus of Democratic opinion after 50 years of experience was manifestly wrong.

Having no financial policy except a strong box in which the revenues of the government, when it had any, were to be kept out of reach of the people, the country was allowed to take care of itself. I suppose the reason for this and for the repeated demands for the repeal of parts or all of the national banking act is the Democratic fiction against paternalism. The absence of paternalism, as represented in government supervision of banks, means, "wildcat money" of the wildest and fiercest species.

The act of Congress under which national banks are chartered, and which authorizes the issuance of national bank notes secured by a deposit of government bonds, received the negative vote of 90 per cent. of the Democrats in both houses.

Wildcat Money.

The national banking act taxes out of existence all state and private bank currency. It levies a 10 per cent. tax upon everything, except national bank notes, designed to circulate as money. The opposition, in its platform of 1892, demanded the repeal of this 10 per cent. tax, and the consequent return to the nonpaternal policy of letting anybody and everybody issue anything and everything that the people can be induced to accept. In harmony with this platform, in 1900, pending the bill to establish the gold standard, the Democrats in the Senate proposed an amendment removing this tax upon "wildcat currency," and supported it 19 to 1.

This was the position of the Democratic party in 1892. Four years later it denounced the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as "in derogation of the Constitution," and in 1900 it demanded "the retirement of national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them." These are the last official utterances of the party on the subject, and represent the attitude of the opposition on the great question of banking and currency.

Republicans in Power.

The Republican party, when it came into power, found the Treasury depleted, government credit practically exhausted, and no banks under government supervision, and therefore no authorized and stable currency, as distinguished from coin, in the hands of the people. During the Civil War, which immediately followed Republican accession, the government, in addition to the issuance of bonds, made a forced loan of $400,000,000 in United States notes, commonly called greenbacks. These notes, though not expressly redeemable in gold, were always recognized by the party responsible for their issuance, and by the business community generally as a debt, for the ultimate redemption of which in that metal the government stood morally bound.

Not being redeemable on demand, these notes fluctuated in current value as the prospect of actual redemption appeared more or less remote. Gold, being nominally at a premium, was out of circulation, and the country did its business on a fluctuating currency. After protracted discussion, the Republican party recognized the necessity of resuming specie payment, and in 1875 passed the well-known resumption act. By this act the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell bonds to replenish the Treasury, and he was directed, from and after January 1, 1879, to redeem these United States notes in coin on demand.

Specie-Payment Resumption.

The vote by which this resumption act was passed was strictly partisan. Every Republican voted for it and every Democrat against it. To show how even a good and perhaps a great man may reach wrong conclusions on questions of the greatest moment, through unfortunate association, I cite the fact that the present Democratic nominee for vice president actually voted against the resumption of specie payment.

The Democratic national platform the next year demanded the repeal of the resumption act, and in harmony with the platform, the Democratic House, in 1877, actually passed a bill repealing it. The Republican Senate passed a substitute, which was sent to the House, and laid on the Speaker's table until after the resumption act actually went into effect. Shortly after resumption had become an accomplished fact, General Ewing, a leading opposition Congressman from Ohio, sought to amend the bill by inserting a provision denying the Secretary of the Treasury the power to borrow money to sustain resumption. General Garfield moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and the motion prevailed against 107 Democratic votes. It thus appears that the intuitive judgment of the opposition on the subject of resumption of specie payment was wrong at the time the resumption act was passed, and that the consensus of mature Democratic judgment became confirmed in its error after the act went into effect and as soon as greenbacks were worth their face in gold.

Free Silver.

Agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of Silver begins as early as 1877, and since that date the sentiment of Congress, in one way or another, has been expressed on no less than 10 occasions. Neither party can claim to have been originally united either for or against the proposition, though every vote taken shows a larger proportion of Democrats than Republicans favoring free and unlimited coinage. The bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act, for instance, though passed by an opposition Congress and on the recommendation of a Democratic president, nevertheless received the support of 78 per cent. of the Republicans who voted on the question and only 61 per cent. of the Democrats who voted. The bill establishing the gold standard in 1900 had an aggregate vote in its favor of 235, only 12 of whom were Democrats, and an aggregate of 179 votes against it, only one of whom was a Republican; while a free-silver amendment to the bill was supported 23 to 2 by the Democrats of the Senate.

Thus gradually the sentiment in favor of the single gold standard within the Republican party increased, and the sentiment in the opposition party correspondingly diminished. When the issue was fairly presented in 1896 a new alignment occurred. Those who intuitively recognized the logical impossibility of the maintenance of parity between coins of different metals when both are coined free of expense to the owner of the bullion, and in unlimited quantity, whatever the ratio, together with those who by study and research reached the same conclusion, and those who profited by the historic fact that no country ever succeeded in maintaining for a period of six months at a time the parity in metallic value of coin of different material, coined freely and unlimitedly, gradually allied themselves with the Republican party, while those whose intuitions were wrong and whose research confirmed them in their error allied themselves with the opposite party.

The New Alignment.

This new alignment may or may not prove permanent, but it tends to establish the proposition that the consensus of mature judgment of the Republican party is usually right, and that the consensus of mature judgment of the Democrrtic party is usually wrong. On this subject the Republican party wabbled for a time, and stumbled once or twice, but as in other instances, ultimately regained its equilibrium. The Democratic party, on the contrary, after wabbling for a time, and stumbling frequently, finally expressed its mature judgment in its Chicago platform of 1896, which it reaffirmed in 1900, and neither retracted nor apologized for in 1904.

Mrs. Bittersweet's Proposal.

BY HARRIET WHITNEY DURBIN.

"Peppers and pumpkins! A widow moved in right next door, and this leap year!"

Mr. Alonzo Larkins stared apprehensively out of his window as if he expected to see his newly arrived neighbor flitting up his porch steps in search of him with a lasso. Instead he really did see a small, inoffensive looking woman walking serenely from her doorway toward her own front lawn bearing a pot of pansies and a trowel.

"Oh, of course," he continued caustically, "wants to make a good impression first before she lets out at me! Well, ma'am, my heart is tongh, but you are a neat little bundle," he added, with a slight change of tone; "trim as a sassafras whistle. That's righ't right—let that ruffledly up pink contraption slide off your head. Gum, what shiny brown hair! And look at the curl bobbing over her off ear!"

Little Mrs. Bittersweet did not seem at all troubled by the orb Mr. Larkins deemed it expedient to keep focused upon her. She trotted around about her own business paying little heed to the doing of her bachelor neighbor. The first time she met him plump and square she gave him a sweet, indifferent little neighborly "Good morning," which somehow excited his discontent and ire.

"Took about as much notice of me as she would of a brindle dog," he complained to himself; "in fact, not as much. She pets up all the old stray dogs and gives 'em bones. What's the matter with me, I'd like to know."

He looked anxiously into the mirror as he brushed his hair. He saw therein a good looking and fairly good natured face, the chief defect of which was an expression tending toward self conceit.

"Now ma'am," he observed decisively, addressing the absent widow, "you've got to see me and appreciate me. Then if you choose to take advantage of leap year privileges I don't really know as I'll run away."

Meantime Mrs. Bittersweet's attention had been directed to Mr. Larkins by her friend, Miss Podderly.

"He's the smartest man in Bibbville," said she, "and got everything in his house a woman's heart could wish, from gas ranges to teaspoons, not to mention scuds of blue and white ware saucepans. But seems like he's afraid some woman'll marry him in spite of himself. I guess he's too bashful to ask any one. But I believe in my heart you could overcome the difficulty, Polly, if you'd set your cap good and strong."

"Set a fiddlestick!" retorted Polly Bittersweet scornfully. "I'll never set my cap for any man."

"Well," said Miss Podderly, with a shrug, "I wish I had the opportunities you turn up your nose at so recklessly."

Mr. Larkins finally grew decidedly discontended and a little puzzled.

"I don't understand you, ma'am," he admitted in one of his mental apostrophes to the widow. I have so far modified my views as to give you every opportunity to signify your wish to become Mrs. Larkins, and yet you're as cool and calm as a bale of snow. I'm not used to it ma'am, and I won't stand it. I'll give you three weeks more to get interested in me, and then I'll take and propose to you. That's about what I'll do."

When the allotted three weeks of grace had expired Mr. Larkins in desperation executed his threat and received a plump "No!" the result of Miss Podderly's championship and a streak of contrariness in the widow's disposition.

He accepted the sentence with visible disappointment, but bore it with manly fortitude.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," he said frankly, "tearing sorry. I've taken more of a shine to you, somehow, than I ever did to any one, and I'd be good to you, you can bank on that. But if you can't like me you can't. There, now, ma'am; don't you go and cry—don't. I wouldn't hurt your feelings for forty farms." For the widow's heart all at once had smitten her sharply, and some subtle pathos in Mr. Larkins' simple acceptance of defeat had caused her eyes to fill with misty tears.

"I'm so-oo-o sorry," she faltered, blushing and sobbing, "I"

"Don't mention it." implored Mr. Larkins. "Don't you be miserable or blue about it. But if you should—kind of change your mind, you know, ma'am, just let me know; won't you?"

Mr. Larkins dived headlong into his garden patch and hoed vigorously to distract his thoughts, and the widow sat down on the edge of her porch and swung her neat little foot dejectedly.

"I do believe I'm half witted," said she under her breath. "I dare say I've lost as good a man as I'll ever meet, and all because Henrietta Podderly told me to run after him. I needn't have run after him, and I ain't half as smart as I thought I was. I'm lonely and miserably, woo-oo-oo." Mrs. Bittersweet ran into her sitting room and cried as heartily as Mr. Larkins hoed.

After that she smiled sunnily whenever she met him. He smiled genially. The widow daily became more lonesome and more convinced that she had discarded a congenial spirit.

"He won't propose again in a hundred years," she bemoaned herself, "and no wonder, he don't want to risk another snub. He did tell me to let him know if I changed my mind. I hate to like fun, but—"

One golden afternoon when both were sitting in an unusually pensive mood upon Mrs. Bittersweet's porch the widow's heart suddenly prompted her to a little prospecting.

"Mr. Larkins," she said softly, "do you ever change your mind?"

"No," returned Mr. Larkins plumply. Not without solid reason."

"We-ll," she continued, holding her breath at her own boldness, "would you still like me to—er—er—be—be—"

Her meaning rushed through Mr. Larkins like a streak of electricity. He sprang out of his lolling attitude at a bounce.

"Polly, if you're asking me if I'd like you to be my wife, I say yes—yes—yes. I didn't dare to ask you again, but you've a perfect right to ask me, even if I hadn't told you to, for it's leap—why, Polly, love, what's the matter? You're pale as ashes. What is it, darling?"

"Why I've actyally as good as asked you to marry me," gasped Polly, "just what I've always declared I'd die rather than do! Oh, well," as Alonzo's arm stole protectingly around her waist, "I guess I was excusable this time. But, Alonzo, listen. Don't you ever, the longest day you live, let Henrietta Podderly know I did it—will you?"

"Never!" vowed Alonzo, kissing her."

It is not well for a man to take as his hero one who has more money than industry.

Experience is a keen knife that hurts while it extracts the cataract that blinds.

Some women accept attention from men and then laugh at their folly.

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