

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

FAITH AND WORKS

International Bible Lesson for
May 30, '09—(James 2: 14-26)

It is a common remark that there are two sides to every question. There are often more than that. Truth is very much like the New Jerusalem, it lieth four square, with three gates of entrance toward every point of the compass. Bigotry and egotism would drive all mankind through one of those gates, denying or ignoring all the others, but clear-eyed charity sees every one of those pearly gates, and is interested in getting people through them.

Untenable Claims.

Some of the bitterest ecclesiastical controversies have been waged by men who have shut their eyes to this principle and who have insisted that their system of theology was an axiomatic as mathematics. Just as certainly as two and two are four in their estimation they have the only demonstrable theological dogma. A cursory perusal of the writings of the apostles reveals the fact that each of those men presented one side of the body of divinity. Thus Paul's theme was almost exclusively justification by faith; John, in gospel and epistle dwelt upon the value of love; Peter was the champion of hope, and James shows up the necessity of good works.

The idea is never intimated by any one of these writers that the subject is expounding is all there is to christianity, they each merely emphasize and develop one phase of truth.

And yet there have always been carping critics who have sought to set these writers over again each other, and make them appear to contradict and oppose each other. Especially has that been true in regard to Paul and James. They have been represented as fighting each other. Even so clear headed a man as Martin Luther called the epistle of James, "an epistle of straw."

Fighting Common Foe.

But such a view is altogether wide of the mark. Instead of attacking each other Paul and James stand back to back fighting the common foe, Paul's faith works by love and purifies the heart, and James' works are the fruit of the tree, of which the sap is faith. If there were no invisible sap in the tree there would be no visible fruit, the tree might claim to have sap but its falsity would be shown by lack of fruit. That sort of a profession could not save the tree from the axe. So the loudest profession of faith would avail nothing for the man who produced no fruit of right living. The world demands fruit, fixes its eyes upon fruit, and thinks not at all of the sap which produces it. So James says: "Don't talk to me about faith in your heart if it does not show itself in works in your life."

Faith and Work Harmonious.

Faith is necessary and works are necessary and they can no more be separated than thunder and lightning. As Frederick W. Robertson puts it: "Suppose I say, 'A tree cannot be struck without thunder'; that is true, for there is never destructive lightning without thunder. But again, if I say, 'The tree was struck by lightning without thunder,' that is true, too, if I mean that the lightning alone struck it without the thunder striking it." Yet read the two assertions together and they seem to be absolutely contradictory. So, in the same way, Paul says, "Faith alone is that which justifies us," and James completes the statement by adding, "But not a faith which is without works." There will be works with faith, as there is thunder with lightning; but just as it is not the thunder, but the lightning, that strikes the tree so it is not the works that justify, but the faith that alone justifies but not the faith that is alone.

Works are the proof that our faith is genuine. A thistle might claim to be a rose bush but it would never produce American Beauty roses.

Or, to change the figure, Archbishop Whately tells the following story: "Two gentlemen were one day crossing the river in a row-boat. A dispute arose about faith and works, one saying that good works were of small importance, and that faith was everything, the other taking just the opposite view. Not being able to agree, the boatman asked permission to give his opinion, and said: 'I hold in my hand two oars. This in my right hand I call 'faith,' this in my left hand I call 'work.' Now, gentlemen, please to observe, I pull the oar of faith and pull that alone, and the boat goes round and round and makes no progress. I do the same with the oar of works, and with precisely the same result—no advance. But now I pull both oars together, we rush ahead, and are soon at the landing.' So faith without works, or works without faith, will not suffice. We must use them both in order to reach the haven of rest. Or, as James puts it, "But says one, 'Thou hast faith and I have works. Show me that faith of thine by thy works, and I will show thee by my works that faith of mine.'"

"These are the two sides of the shield, the two wings of the bird, the two arms of a man, the two oars of the boat, the two hemispheres of the planet of truth. No contradiction, but perfect unity, between the apostle of faith and the apostle of works."

MONEY IN CUTTING OFF HEADS.

Bloody Guillotine Job Has Paid the Dieblers Richly.

Anatole Diebler, the executioner, or "Monsieur de Paris," of French romance, has expressed himself strongly in favor of capital punishment—not on account of the sums received from the Government for his work—he is rich—but for the good of society. Anatole is the son of the former executioner, who died a few years ago, and whose father was in the same business before him, the bloody job being handed down in the Diebler family from generation to generation.

He has owned two guillotines, both built in the year of 1871, one of the previous machines being burned by the Communists. Each of these guillotines cost \$600. The knife, which weighs about fifteen pounds, is worth \$10. The total weight when it falls with its cast-iron back is ninety pounds, and it drops from a height of eight and a half feet. Anatole seemingly looks upon the business as a mere "surgical operation." He has, however, a deep sense of his usefulness to society.

Out of the hundred and twelve criminals whom Anatole Diebler has executed only one had reached his fortieth year. All the others were from eighteen to twenty-six years of age. And he asks: "How many more crimes would they have committed had I not put them out of the world?" Diebler is a mild little man, with light blue eyes. He has been in the execution business for more than twenty years, having acted as assistant to his father. His salary is \$1,200 per annum, plus \$1,500 for expenses.

Calling the Deaf.

"To waken a deaf person who wishes to be called at a certain time in the morning is about the hardest proposition a hotel clerk runs up against," said a member of that fraternity. "To ring the telephone is useless, because the man can't hear. Knocking, for the same reason, is futile. Now and then a guest who has lost his hearing suggests that he leave his door open so we can walk right in and shake him, but even if he does appear to be dead game there are so many chances of somebody less guileless than ourselves walking in ahead of us that we can't consent to that simple expedient."

"It seems to me the man who can patent a device for waking the deaf is sure of fame and fortune, not to mention the gratitude of the brotherhood of hotel clerks."

Nests of the Golden Eagle.

Every pair of eagles whose habits I have had an opportunity of watching over a period of a few years would seem to have invariably at least two alternative sites for their nests. Some have three, and I know of one with four sites. In fact, I only know of one pair out of many which habitually resort to but one place and only one. The reason for this is, however, apparent, for owing to its situation it has never been disturbed. The nest is in a small cavern on the face of an absolute wall of limestone rock some 800 feet high, at about 400 feet from the summit. Above the cliff is a talus of loose stone at an angle of forty-five degrees or so, above which again rise other precipices. To reach the nearest point above this nest would be a long day's work.—London Saturday Review.

The Date of Christ's Birth.

It is known that the Christian era, based on the birth of the Saviour, is older by several years than the time assigned in the calendar; but the precise year in which Christ was born has never been finally determined. Lieut.-Col. G. Mackinlay has recently investigated the question anew, and has stated his conclusions in a book, for which Sir W. M. Ramsay has written a preface. The date on which he fixes for the Nativity is 8 B. C., according to our present chronology. He bases his reasoning on the assumed association of John the Baptist with periodical "bright shinnings" of the planet Venus, the suggestion being that these special apparitions of Venus are the groundwork of the story of the "Star of Bethlehem."

Ball-Bearing Motors.

British engineers anticipate that one of the most interesting features in the manufacture of electrical machinery during the present year will be a great increase in the use of ball bearings. Several types of motors have already been placed on the market which have ball bearings. Among the advantages of such bearings is the relatively small amount of lubrication required for motors fitted with them. It is considered also that such motors should furnish a better output than those having ordinary bearings. Experiments have been made in Europe on the application of ball bearings to traction motors, but in this case the conditions are not so favorable as in that of motors for use in factories.

Not Afraid of a Ghost.

In a village in England, a month or so ago, a man came running into an inn at nine o'clock at night and cried out that there was a ghost in his back yard. There were 14 men in the inn, and not one of them dared to go home with the man and investigate. There was a person who dared, however, and that was the landlord's daughter, a girl of 14. Some of the men followed her at a distance, and she went into the yard and up to the ghost flapping its arms about, and discovered—what? That it was no more nor less than a man's white shirt flapping on the clothes line in a strong breeze. That's about the way, all ghosts turn out.

TEDDY GETS RHINOCEROS

Six Shots Required—Also Kills Hippopotamus Near Ju Ja Ranch.

Nairobi, May 24.—Theodore Roosevelt has begun his hunting expedition from the Ju Ja ranch of George McMillan, whose guest he is.

He went out last Sunday and bagged a female rhinoceros. The first shot wounded her in the shoulder, and the animal fled to the bushes. Mr. Roosevelt followed on horseback, and six more shots were required to bring her down. The head and skin weighed 532 pounds.

To-day Col. Roosevelt added a hippopotamus to his big-game bag. The animal was killed a short distance from the Ju Ja ranch.

Edmund Heller, the zoologist of the Roosevelt expedition, returned to camp this morning after bringing here about fifty specimens of animal and bird life to be cured and preserved.

MUST LABEL STORAGE EGGS

California Restaurants Cannot Serve Stale Poultry Either for Fresh.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 24.—The law compelling all restaurants in California to give notice when using cold storage poultry and eggs, went into effect yesterday, and no longer will ancient substitutes be sold for ranch eggs.

Mr. Conroy, secretary of the restaurant mens association, has sent a letter to each member directing that if a sign is to be used it must be posted on the wall in letters large enough to be read across the room.

WHEAT UP TO \$1.31 1-4

Foreign Market Influence Makes Record Price in Chicago.

Chicago, May 24.—Strong foreign wheat markets were influential in sending May wheat on the Board of Trade here to \$1.31 1-4.

This was 1-4 cents higher than the best previous price for the crop.

16 YEARS FOR LAWYER SYKES

He Pleaded Guilty to Looting the Brooks Estate—Collapse in Prison.

Trenton, N. J., May 24.—John Sykes, self-confessed forger and embezzler, although still a member of the New Jersey bar, was sentenced to sixteen years in the State prison by Judge John Hellstab. This was the last official act of Judge Hellstab before handing his resignation to Gov. Fort.

Sykes collapsed when taken to prison. He got away with nearly all of the Brooks estate and borrowed money from almost everybody in the city. His stealings are said to amount to nearly \$60,000.

ANOTHER GERMAN SCARE

Report That Arms and Ammunition Are Being Gathered in London.

London, May 24.—The "German scare" grows apace, and no sooner is one wild rumor laid at rest than another arises.

Sir John Barlow, M. P., startled the country with the sensational suggestion that the Germans have established a depot of arms containing 50,000 Mauser rifles in the centre of London, together with 7,500,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of 66,000 trained German soldiers now employed in various capacities in England.

CHARTER \$51,000,000 FIRM

United Drygoods Company, of New York, Incorporated in Delaware.

Dover, Del., May 24.—The United Dry Goods Company of New York, stated capital \$51,000,000, was incorporated here. This is the largest dry goods concern in existence.

Thomas F. Bayard, a Wilmington lawyer, is named as one of the incorporators. Papers for the incorporation were sent to Mr. Bayard today by Gould & Wilkie, attorneys, of 2 Wall Street, New York. Mr. Bayard is the resident Delaware Director.

Cause for Reflection.

"The editor of my paper," declared the newspaper business manager to a little coterie of friends, "is a peculiar genius. Why, would you believe it, when he draws his weekly salary he keeps out only one dollar for spending money and sends the rest to his wife in Indianapolis!"

His listeners—with one exception, who sat silent and reflective—gave vent to loud murmurs of wonder and admiration.

"Now, it may sound thin," added the speaker, "but it is true, nevertheless." "Oh, I don't doubt it at all!" quickly rejoined the quiet one. "I was only wondering what he does with the dollar!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Craze for Speed.

Those mighty ocean steamers, like the Lusitania, the Mauretania, and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which rush across the sea at the rate of thirty miles an hour, burn up a thousand tons of coal piece every day. It requires five thousand tons to drive one of them across the Atlantic at that high speed. At a moderate speed, less than half that amount would do, but our century is gone speed crazy. On steamships, on railroads, on automobiles, we must have speed, and sacrifice everything to it, even human lives. Everybody is mad to "get there," whether he has any business "there" or not.—Boy Life.

Short Sermons For a Sunday Half-Hour

Theme:

KNOWING ONE THING

By Rev. George Clarke Peck

Text: "One thing I know."—John ix., 25.

Not a very long curriculum, surely, even for a man born blind. Yet that single piece of knowledge was worth a ton of the things ordinarily known. Moreover, he did not say that "one thing" was all he knew. He merely seized upon the "one thing" which meant most to him just then, and the thing which he supremely knew, and thrust it in the faces of his tormentors—"One thing I know."

For men who can say that something the age is always waiting. Men who know one thing, and who know that one thing supremely well, are always in demand. Many a brilliant fellow has been spoiled by his versatility. Of such a one, prominent in professional circles, his friend said recently: "He failed by knowing too many things, and not knowing any one of them profoundly." Not our versatility, but our grip on one particular thing, is what really counts.

Most of us begin life as "Eileen," in Chambers' recent novel, said she began—expecting to know "everything about everything." Soon, however, we reach the stage at which we are content to know "everything about something." And we probably end, as she did, by confessing that the most we can hope is to know "something about something." But to know that something supremely well, and to subordinate every other knowledge to it, is one part of greatness.

There were many things, doubtless, which General Grant did not know. As a wood seller he was worsted by all his neighbors in the business. He was so little fitted for commercial life that all the world knew of his failure. In a certain clerkship he was accounted a dreaming nobody. But he knew "one thing"—knew it so thoroughly that he left his whole country in debt to him; knew it so splendidly that his name has gone down in history as one of its greatest military strategists.

It was said of a certain professor that he "knew nothing but Greek." Socially he was hopeless—so absent minded that if his head had been detachable he would have left it in the hall. He lived Greek, dreamed Greek, and—if one might judge from his cadaverous cheeks—he might have subsisted on Greek roots. But he knew a thing which his pitying students had yet to learn—that all the world asks of any man is that he know one thing well. And, dying, he will leave the whole world in his debt.

Darwin once sadly confessed that he had lost his early love for poetry and music. But that confession registers also the value of such a man in the world. He had to live his own life on the principle of natural selection. To turn in at one gate meant the shutting of other gates behind him. And who shall say but that the cultivation of an early taste for music and Shakespeare might have lessened the peerless contribution he made to human knowledge. To know one thing and to know it thoroughly; to submit to be called narrow and perverse; to dig into a subject rather than to make the leaves fly over it, is the surest way to a large place in life.

But let it be remembered what this former blind man said he knew. It was very simple. It was not something, which he had done. Something had been done for him. He had been recipient, not actor. God had opened his eyes. His was that fundamental, irrefragable, final knowledge rest—experience. "Whereas I was blind, now I see." He was not so much loved as beloved. He had learned his greatest lesson by letting another do something for him. To know what that blind man knew, and to know it in the way he knew it, is the greatest thing in the world.

There was once in Boston, an old codfish dealer, a very earnest and sincere man, who lived prayerfully every day. One of the great joys of his life was the family worship hour. One year two other merchants persuaded him to go into a deal with them, by which they could control all the codfish in the market and greatly increase the price. The plan was succeeding well, when this good old man learned that many poor persons in Boston were suffering because of the great advance in the price of codfish. It troubled him so that he broke down in trying to pray at the family altar, and went straight to the men who had led him into the plot, and told them he could not go on with it. Said the old man: "I can't afford to do anything which interferes with my family prayers. And this morning when I got down on my knees and tried to pray, there was a mountain of codfish before me, high enough to shut out the throne of God, and I could not pray. I tried my best to get around it, or get over it, but every time I started to pray, that codfish loomed up between me and my God. I wouldn't have my family prayers spoiled for all the codfish in the Atlantic Ocean, and I shall have nothing more to do with it, or with any money made out of it."—Home Herald.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA.
at the close of business, Apr. 28, 1909.

RESOURCES	
Reserve fund.....	\$ 31,408 81
Cash, specie and notes.....	45,000 00
Legal securities.....	23,421 01
Due from approved reserve agents.....	219,829 85
Checks and cash items.....	3,692 73
Due from banks and Trust Co's, not reserve agents.....	272,851 54
Bills discounted not due.....	3,127 42
Bills discounted, time loans with collateral.....	28,465 00
Loans on call with collateral.....	38,000 00
Loans on call without collateral.....	57,710 00
Loans secured by bonds or mortgage.....	35,390 —
Investment securities owned exclusive of reserve bonds, viz: Stocks, bonds, etc.....	1,855,494 56
Mortgages and judgments of record.....	157,461 03
Real estate.....	33,000 00
Patents and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Overdrafts.....	12 00
Miscellaneous Assets.....	400 00
	\$2,767,737 52

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 100,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	300,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	67,488 74
Deposits subject to check \$101,281 71	
Deposits special.....	2,106,456 49
True certificates of deposit.....	1,708 78
Certified checks.....	20 00
Cashier's check outstanding.....	1,121 92
Due to Correspondents.....	25,000 00
Due to banks and bankers, not reserve agents.....	1,678 25
	\$2,767,737 52

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, H. S. SALMON, Cashier of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1909.

(Signed) ROBERTA. SMITH, N. P. [Notarial Seal]

Correct—Attest: H. C. HAND, W. F. SEYDAM, C. J. SMITH, Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank

HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA.
at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES	
Reserve fund.....	\$ 8,428 88
Due from approved reserve agents.....	\$15,801 99
Checks and other cash items.....	97 38
Bills discounted not due.....	55,519 88
Bills discounted, time loans with collateral.....	21,000 00
Loans on call with collateral.....	8,825 00
Loans on call upon one or more names.....	16,651 50
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages.....	13,900 00
Investment securities owned exclusive of reserve bonds, viz: Stocks, bonds, etc.....	\$18,290 41
Mortgages and judgments of record.....	31,345 91
Real estate.....	18,800 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,804 41
Overdrafts.....	3 00
	\$241,530 41

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 60,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	3,750 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	2,264 51
Deposits, subject to check.....	1,804 41
Deposits, special.....	120,302 35
	\$188,120 27

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, C. A. EMERY, Cashier of the above named company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1909.

Correct—Attest: M. E. SIMONS, JOHN E. KRANTZ, JOHN W. SEEL, Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA.
At the close of business, Apr. 28, 1909.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 196,628 70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	8 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	65,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	2,800 00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,332,229 30
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures.....	40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents).....	3,375 20
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	550 60
Due from approved reserve agents.....	125,003 67
Checks and other cash items.....	1,672 70
Notes of other National Banks.....	555 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	280 50
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank.....	88,772 50
Legal tender notes.....	7,211 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	2,750 00
	\$1,849,722 77

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund.....	150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	76,296 21
National Bank notes outstanding.....	35,000 00
State Bank notes outstanding.....	900 00
Due to other National Banks.....	914 50
Deposits subject to check.....	\$1,891,165 54
Demand certificates of deposit.....	26,241 00
Certified checks.....	55 00
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	48 48
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed.....	None
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	None
	\$1,849,722 77

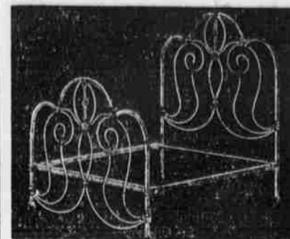
State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, H. Z. RUSSELL, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of April, 1909.

Correct—Attest: H. Z. RUSSELL, President, Andrew Thompson, H. T. Moyer, R. McBRAY, Directors

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARIA HUFTELN
Late of Preston, deceased.
The undersigned, an Auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.
O. L. ROWLAND, Auditor.
Honesdale, Pa., April 30, 1909.

"Stickley-Brandt" Furniture is unequalled in material, construction and finish.



Only \$6.20

For this attractive, Brass Trimmed Iron Bed with heavy continuous post, filed with graceful scrolls and fancy brass spindles. Heights of bed 56 inches, and in all regular widths. Beautifully enameled in every detail. A bed of similar style and quality sells for \$8.50 to \$10.00.

Carefully packed and shipped freight charges prepaid for \$6.20.

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STICKLEY-BRANDT FURNITURE BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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We want to sell—
Every business man in Wayne county a good sized life or endowment policy that he may use as collateral security for borrowed money—find you over tight places—when sales are slow and collections slow—possibly lead off insolvency.

We want to sell—
Every farmer a policy that will absolutely protect his family and home.

We want to sell—
Every laborer and mechanic a saving policy that will be impossible for him to lapse or lose.

If not Life Insurance—
Let us write some of your FIRE INSURANCE. Standard, reliable companies only.

IT IS BETTER TO DO IT NOW, THAN TO WAIT AND SAY "IF"
HITTINGER & HAM,
General Agents,
WHITE MILLS, PA.

For New Late Novelties JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, a registered student at law in the office of Henry Wilson, Esq., of the Wayne county bar, and a student in Dickinson Law School, will make application to the State Board of Law Examiners, to be examined on the 6th and 7th days of July, 1909, for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county.

CHESTER A. GARRATT,
Honesdale, Pa., May 27, 1909. 4064

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, a registered student at law in the office of A. T. Searle, Esq., of the Wayne county bar, will make application to the State Board of Law Examiners, to be examined on the 6th and 7th days of July, 1909, for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county.

CHARLES P. SEARLE,
Honesdale, Pa., May 17, 1909. 4064

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF HARVEY N. FARLEY, late of Buckingham township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

JOSEPH W. FARLEY, Adm.
Equinunk, Pa., April, 1909. 3566

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF SARAH A. GROMLICH, late of the township of Lake, Pa.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

J. H. GRANTLICH, Administrator.
Ariel, Pa., April 12, 1909. 39