

The Democratic Advocate

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E. O. DIFFENDAL, Manager.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, 1911

The date on the label on your paper shows the time to which your subscription is paid.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Wm. A. Davidson, of Patapsco, sold his residence to Charles W. Spencer, of the same place, for \$1425.

B. F. Shriver Co. still has a large force employed packing string beans. The season will close the last of next week.

The Methodist Protestant Sunday school, of this city, will hold its annual picnic, next Thursday, July 27, at the pool.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Western Maryland Railroad will run its annual excursion to Towchester on July 27th.

On Thursday, July 27, a musical tea will be given at Ascension Rectory from 4 to 10 p. m. A silver offering is expected at the door: supper, twenty-five cents.

Mrs. Theodora Strevig, of Lineboro, Md., is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning, which originated from a scratch on her left hand. She is somewhat improved.

The 9:07 a. m. Sunday train from Hancock to Baltimore was delayed 1 hour and 30 minutes because a passenger coach on the fast mail jumped the track at Chewsville.

Rev. F. T. Little, D. D., a prominent minister of the Methodist Protestant Conference and well known in this city, is seriously ill at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.

The barn of Harvey Lippy, near Wesley Chapel, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Monday morning. His horse was killed and his barn was slightly damaged.

Charles N. Van Cleef and wife, of Wesley Chapel, made an assignment of their property to Geo. L. Stockdale as trustee on July 6. The property consists of a mill, dwelling and 18 acres of land.

Grace Lutheran Church Sunday school, of this city, held its picnic on Englar's Grove, near this city, on Wednesday. On Thursday the Methodist Episcopal Church held its picnic in the same grove.

Thomas Rickell has the excavation completed for the foundation of a brick dwelling house he will erect on the ground adjoining his residence, outside the limits of this city, on Liberty street.

The First Regiment Band will return home on Saturday afternoon, from the State encampment. Company H, of this city, will go direct to the State rifle range for target practice, for five days.

It pays to advertise lost articles in the Advocate. In our last issue we advertised the loss of a scarf and on Sunday morning the article was returned to the owner by a man who had read our advertisement.

The Abraham I. Geiman property, situated on the Littlestown turnpike at Stonersville, was sold on Saturday, for \$100.50 per acre. The farm contained 135 acres, and was bought by Wesley M. Geiman, acting executor.

Leander Gladhill is having a concrete porch, with concrete floor, erected at the front of the double residence of which he is the owner, opposite Pennsylvania avenue, this city. Andrew Eichorn is doing the work.

The Ladies of Pleasant Grove M. E. Church are preparing a fine program for the social and literary entertainment to be held at Mrs. Elias Read's, near Reese, July 27, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served.

One of the features of the 25th annual reunion of the Lutheran church, at Pen-Mar Thursday, July 27, will be the presence of direct descendants of Martin Luther in the eighth generation. They will take a part in the exercises.

Mount Pleasant M. E. Church, at Gamber, Md., will hold its annual picnic in the grove adjoining the church on Saturday, July 29th, beginning at 9 a. m. The Sunday school band will furnish music for the day.

The Board of Governors of Westminster Theological Seminary is having a handsome home erected on the grounds of the seminary, as a residence for Rev. Dr. C. E. Forlines, a member of the faculty of that institution. J. Webster Ebaugh is the builder.

Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador of Japan to this country, will spend part of this summer at the Woodward Cottage, Buena Vista. Part of his family are now there. A United States flag floats from a pole on the lawn of the Japanese ambassador's summer home.

Bethel Church of God Sunday school at Carrollton, Md., will hold its annual celebration in Oursler's Grove, near this city, on Saturday, July 29th, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. A program is being prepared and a band of music will be present. Everybody is invited to attend.

James Shriver, of Union Mills, Md., injured two of his fingers and was otherwise bruised by getting a bad fall on Main street, last week. His motor cycle slipped from under him because the street had just been drenched with water from the street sprinkler and was slippery.

Five chewing gum slot machines were broken open on Saturday night, in this city, and the money taken from them by some thieves unknown to our authorities. C. V. Wainst stated that very little money was gotten as he had that very day taken the money out of the machines himself.

T. W. Mather & Sons have sold their store located at Glen Rock.

Harry Reese, of Melrose, has purchased the farm of Nicholas Carus, of Pleasant Hill, Pa., for \$2,000.

Fifty-nine tickets were sold to Pen Mar on Thursday to citizens attending the Reformed Reunion held at that place.

Six members of the 1911 graduating class of Western Maryland College have taken positions in the public schools of this county.

J. Webster Ebaugh, this city, contractor and builder, is erecting a handsome residence for Mrs. Emily Norris, on Broadway, Union Bridge.

Charles Sullivan is acting as chief of police, in place of Captain Weigle, who is attending the encampment at Frederick and target practice at Glenburne, with Company H, of Maryland National Guards.

The Coronation scenes will be reproduced at Ford's in Baltimore, next week, by Howe's moving pictures. George R. Osborne, proprietor of the Star Theatre, this city, promises that he will also give some fine pictures of the festivities during the summer.

While Mrs. James S. Baer, Sr., of Tanney, was purchasing meat from a wagon at her home last Saturday, the horses hitched to the wagon became frightened at a passing bicycle and backed, knocking Mrs. Baer down. The wheel passed over her arm, fracturing it at the wrist.

The commission appointed by Governor Crothers to arrange the dates and places for meetings of farmers to select speakers for the Grange Assembly met on Friday last, in the Government office and selected a number of places for meeting. The date for the meeting at Westminster was not decided upon.

Mrs. Fannie Stover, of Hagerstown, Md., has been appointed assistant preceptor of Western Maryland College, her alma mater, which recently conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts. Mrs. Stover was formerly Mrs. Fannie Grove; for the last four years she has been preceptor of Kee Mar College.

Last Saturday was St. Swithin's Day and it rained during the early morning hours. According to tradition, if Jupiter Pluvius descends from the clouds it will rain for 40 days and if it is fair, the following 40 days will be fair. However, the weather conforms neither to old traditions nor to the prognostications of weather bureaus.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will meet in Baltimore next year. The decision was reached last week at a meeting of the executive committee, at Atlantic City. Dr. T. H. Lewis, president of the General Conference, presided over the meeting. An important question likely to be discussed at the conference will be the union of Methodism.

Melvin H. Mitchell, aged 21 years, a brakeman on the Western Maryland Railroad, was found dead Wednesday morning in a caboose in which he and several other railroad men had been sleeping at the Westport roundhouse. Mitchell arrived at the roundhouse at 1 o'clock in the morning on a train from Hagerstown. At 5:30 o'clock Conductor Smith awoke and found Mitchell's body cold and stiff. Dr. R. V. Glenn performed an autopsy on the body and gave the cause of death as acute indigestion due to drinking ice water. Mitchell lived in Hagerstown.

Queer Anatomy. Curious ideas about anatomy prevail in the press. It was stated the other day that a man was shot in the tucket office. Another paper says a man was "shot in the suburbs." "He kissed her passionately upon her re-appearing." "She whipped him upon her return." "He kissed her back." "Mr. Jones walked in upon her invitation." "She seated herself upon his entering." "We thought she sat down upon her being asked." "She fainted upon his departure."

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A LARGE FARM In Myers' District, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in No. 3941 Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will sell at public sale, upon the premises hereinafter described, situated near Union Mills and Pleasant Valley road, adjoining the lands of Wm. Brown, Noah Hollinger, Jonas Fickinger and others, now occupied by Mrs. Jonas F. Yingling, in Myers' District, Carroll County, Md., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m., that farm containing 185 3/4 ACRES of land, more or less. This farm is improved by a Large Brick Dwelling House, large farm barn, ten horse wagon shed, corn crib and other necessary outbuildings. There are about 45 acres in excellent timber, principally oak. This property is a most desirable one, being in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good orchard, and, desirably situated as to schools, churches and mills, two miles from Union Mills, three miles from Silver Run and one and one-half miles from Pleasant Valley, and are the same lands which Jonas F. Yingling, died, seized and possessed.

About 35 acres of the timber land thereon will be surveyed, and offered separately, and the farm will be offered as a whole and sold in a manner most advantageous.

Possession of the buildings will be given April 1st, 1912, but opportunity will be given the purchaser to put up the fall crops, if desired.

Terms of Sale.—One third part of the purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the Trustee on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof, by the Court, and the residue shall be paid in two equal payments, the one to be paid in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

JOHN J. STEWART, Trustee. Wm. Warner, Auctioneer. At 21 1/2 St. Edward O. Weant, Solicitor

THE "WEALTHY AND WISE" GET RICH BY BUYING. July is the best month now to buy Coal in, for its the month of abundance of time, and the price too is very low. See Smith & Reifsnider for good Coal at lowest prices for July.

FALACIES OF PROTECTION.

A MANUFACTURER IN CONGRESS THROWS LIGHT UPON THEM.

Personal Experiences of W. C. Redfield of Brooklyn Told for Benefit of His Fellow Members—Labor Cost and Foreign Markets—Duties Compounded to Consumer.

Washington, June 19.—One of the best speeches that has been made in the House at this session was delivered by Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn. Mr. Redfield is serving his first term in the House. He is a manufacturer who does not believe in high protective duties. His tariff beliefs are based on personal experience and observation in the market places of the world. He showed the House that he had an intimate first-hand knowledge of the things he talked about. That alone would have made it an unusual speech. Most talks on the tariff in Congress are made by theorists who derive their information from government statistics of one sort or another. The average member talks abstractly about concrete problems. Mr. Redfield gave substance to his remarks by giving personal experiences and quoting actual instances.

He maintained that cheap labor was dear labor, and that goods could be manufactured as cheaply in the United States as they could in Europe or in the Orient, where wages are much lower. Moreover, he maintained that it was impossible for any tariff board or Congressional Committee to ascertain the actual American cost of production or foreign cost of production, and, therefore, impossible for the Republic to base tariff legislation on the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Mr. Redfield's speech in full is printed in the Congressional Record of Saturday, June 17. Because it is a transcript of actual experience, it should be read by every one interested in impending tariff legislation. The Brooklyn member began in this way:

Republican Protective Theory. "In the year 1908 there appeared certain sacred words, familiar to this House, which at the beginning of what I have to say I desire to read as the text of my remarks. These words are: "In all tariff legislation, the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

Being the tariff statement from the Republican platform of 1908. It is a great pity that these words were printed only in the English language. It is a great pity they were not translated into Japanese, that they might adorn the cabs of the 720 American locomotives on the Japanese railways for the benefit of the Japanese engine-drivers. It is a great pity they were not translated into Chinese, that those in Manchuria who are wearing American cottons might know how self-sacrificing the makers were in selling them to them. It is a great pity they were not translated into Japanese, that the machinery men own house has sent to the Dutch East Indies might tell to the Malays there how beneficent a factor we have been to them. It is a great pity they were not translated into Hindi, that the stokers of the Calcutta electric-light works might know how generous was the American firm that sold them their forced-draught plant.

"It is a great pity they were not published in Melbourne, that my acquaintance there, who bought half a million dollars' worth of American hardware between New York and San Francisco for sale in Australia, might know how kind those American manufacturers were to him. It is a great pity they are not printed in Dutch or German, that my former customers in Antwerp and in Berlin and Dusseldorf might know my generosity."

"How does it happen that in a quotation recently made for machinery to a mine in Japan the American price was \$125 less than the English price? How does it happen that those American locomotives are running upon the Japanese railways, upon those of Formosa, upon those of Manchuria? How does it happen that American engines are sold in Hongkong? How does it happen that I sent one day before yesterday to Rangoon? These are sold in open competition with the makers in Great Britain. I happen to know what those locomotives cost, relative to those made by German and English manufacturers, and I happen also to know this, which is one of several stories which will illustrate this particular contention, namely that last January I was in the city of Tokio, and a friend who was with me took a large contract, by the way, from the Japanese Imperial State Railways, in open competition with Germany and England, for several million dollars' worth of locomotives."

Labor Cost Higher in Japan. "That gentleman went to the head of the locomotive shops of the Imperial Railways, and the Japanese master mechanic said to him: 'We can make locomotives much cheaper than you can in America. We have cheaper equipment, and we can produce them for less than you can.' 'Can you?' I inquired my friend. 'If so, let us get the facts. If you will tell me from your cost sheets, what is the cost of locomotives cost, I will tell you what our cost. And, by the way, he said, 'What makes you think that your locomotives cost less than ours?' 'Why, he said, because we only pay one-fifth the wages to our men that you pay to yours.'"

"So they got out the cost books, and they found that the fact was that the labor cost for locomotives in the extreme cases, four or five times. It cannot be prevented. So long as the original cost of the duty is there it must be compounded over and over and over again. You cannot escape it. 'But a few more illustrations may be interesting also. My agent in the city of Calcutta said to me: 'Do you see those shoes?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'I paid \$3.85 for those shoes.' 'Why, I said, that is an American shoe.' 'Yes,' he said, 'I bought it here. It is the regular American \$5 shoe.' I said, 'I saw you.' He said, 'Yes. I wore them to New York

and went into the store on Broadway where they are sold and asked what the price was there, and I was told it was their regular \$5 shoe."

"When a tariff bill was pending some years ago, a representative of a crucible-steel works in Pittsburgh came into my office and said, 'I have a petition I would like to have you sign.' I said, 'What is it?' He replied, 'It is a petition to have the duty upon our product advanced.' I asked him why. This man went on to say in answer to my question: 'We have got to keep the standard of American living; we have got to hold up the American rate of wages and see that our American working people live on a basis far better than the pauper labor of Europe.' I said, 'That is very interesting. How much of the proposed increase do you propose to add to your pay roll?' He said they had not yet given that serious consideration."

"I asked him if he would add any portion of this increased duty to the pay roll, and he replied that they had not got to that yet. I said to him, 'I have already signed a petition to have our duty reduced, but if you will enter into a contract with me here and there, such a thing as a year ago, the duty is increased you will add any percentage to your pay roll, then I will recall my petition and sign yours and publish the facts.' He said, 'You could not expect me to do that.' I said to him, 'Now, Mr. So-and-so—I knew him very well—Isaid, 'Now, Mr. So-and-so, you are paying ten per cent. are you not?' He said he was. I then asked him if his desire was not simply to pay a little better than 10 per cent. He said, 'Well, Mr. Redfield, you know how these things go.' 'There is no fixed difference in cost between foreign and domestic production. There is not, and there never can be, such a thing as a fixed percentage. To attain fifty per cent. of cost in factory is industrial tuberculosis, and means death.

"The difference between three domestic concerns in labor cost may be as great, or even greater, than the difference between foreign and domestic concerns in the same line. The attempt to adjust a tariff rate to cover such a difference is therefore absurd. If it provides for the difference in the cost of foreign goods and of American goods made in an American factory where those goods are expensively made, it would provide a bonus for an American manufacturer who made his goods economically. If it provides for the difference between foreign cost and American cost for goods made in the most efficient American mill, it will not protect at all the American maker whose cost is high. You may have an injustice done one American manufacturer to another, and you may have paid to another, and you cannot get it. It is in the nature of things. No law can get at it. And if your proposed duty provides for the average foreign cost—an impossible thing to learn—it does not provide, therefore, for the skillful and economical exceptions among foreign manufacturers."

Foreign Cost Hard to Learn. "How shall anybody ever learn the foreign cost of articles? Has any Ways and Means Committee in this House ever brought before me actual cost sheets of an American factory? They are the core and kernel of the manufacturer's business. He would not dare to produce them here, lest his competitor find them out, but were they produced this little theory and contention about the difference in cost between goods at home and abroad would oftentimes be found to be in favor of the United States manufacturer."

"There is no way known to me—and I may say it has been my duty to strive for years to find out—there is no way known to me to get at the real cost of production of a thing in Germany, France or any foreign country. When, if ever, was there a man who could suggest a method whereby you could inquire into the business of a foreign concern, or whereby the facts concerning the inner details of its operation could be brought to light in this country? It is a perfectly absurd thing on its face, and I say it cannot be done.

"But why do not the American manufacturers sell as cheaply as foreigners? Sometimes, they privately say, because the law permits high prices, and they, of course, sell in the highest available market. Did you ever think of what the hidden reserve in a factory is or may be? You never see it in the books or never know it by the statements. A statement may be made to your Ways and Means Committee that may be perfectly clear and yet not show the facts. I know of a concern that was profiting largely. If it were desirable that, for purposes of taxation, the profits should appear. So they discovered that their real estate was not as valuable as it had been before, and they marked \$100,000 off the valuation of it. At the end of another year, two, during which they had done well, they found that their real estate had depreciated further, and they marked another \$100,000 off the value of it. There was a hidden reserve of \$200,000 which no statement showed. And yet that statement would be filed as an accurate statement of fact. There are many cases of that kind; I do not say of that exact detail.

"Did you ever consider what compounded duties amount to when you buy something from a retailer? Some one comes to me for an estimate of cost. I, the original maker, take what the actual cost of the material in that thing is to me. That includes the amount by which the price is enhanced by the duty. I then forget the duty. I take the total cost to me and add my percentage of profit, and it goes to the wholesale dealer. You, a secondary manufacturer, perhaps, go to the wholesale dealer and buy from him and he takes the total cost, which includes the original duty compounded by my percentage of profit, and he adds to that total his percentage of profit and compounds it again. He so sells it to you, and you, in turn, sell it to your customer, another wholesale merchant, and again the duty is compounded.

"Your wholesaler sells it to a retailer, and again it is compounded, and by the time your retailer sells it that duty has been compounded, in extreme cases, four or five times. It cannot be prevented. So long as the original cost of the duty is there it must be compounded over and over and over again. You cannot escape it.

Depending on Government Aid. "Protection causes a manufacturer almost inevitably to depend on the government for help, instead of carefully and minutely studying the details of his own business. The manufacturer should be his own severest critic and should never be satisfied with his results. In every modern shop six months ago should be an-

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

MATHERS' JULY CLEARANCE SALE

The July Clearance Sale continues in interest. All odds and ends in summer goods must be closed out. Come early and often and take advantage of the money saving opportunities.

WASH GOODS 9c. Hundreds of yards of lawns, linen finishes, percales, gingham, and other attractive summer wash goods, worth 12 1/2 and 15c, to close out 9c.

Lawns 7 1/2c. Lot of figured lawns worth 10 and 12 1/2c, to close out 7 1/2c.

Mercerized Goods 19c. Large lot of mercerized and part silk goods in all shades, just the thing for one piece dresses for summer and fall, worth 25 to 35c, to close out 19c.

50c Foulards 35c. Lot of foulard silks and fine mercerized goods, every piece worth 50c, to close out 35c.

\$1.00 Waist Fronts 68c. Lot of Waist Fronts, beautiful embroidered patterns, worth from 85c to \$1.00, to close out 68c.

Trimmings 12 1/2c. Lot of embroidery in all widths, beautiful insertions and galleons, worth up to 25c, to close out 12 1/2c.

20c Laces 10c. Lot of laces and insertions, worth from 12 1/2 to 20c a yard, to close out the yard 10c.

Ladies, Hose 11c. Ladies' gauze hose, double heel and toe, a splendid value for only 11c.

Men's Hose 12 1/2c. Men's gauze hose, double heel and toe, all sizes in black and tan and colors, for this sale 12 1/2c.

Ladies' Vests 7 1/2c. Ladies' gauze vests, tape neck and arms, all perfect goods, for this sale 7 1/2c.

50c Silk Gloves 39c. Ladies' short white silk gloves 50c quality, for 39c.

Dresses. We have about 20 ladies dresses which must be closed out. This means 20 great bargains, the lot includes white lingerie dresses, linen finish and white pure linen, the prices run as follows: \$3.50 Dresses \$2.95, \$4.00 to \$5.00 Dresses \$2.95, \$3.00 to 3.50 Dresses \$1.95.

Men's 50c Underwear 39c. Balbrigan underwear of fine quality, both shirts and drawers in all sizes, for this sale 39c.

50c Blue Undershirts 29c. Lot of men's undershirts in fine quality, in blue only, to close out 29c.

Boys' 25c Undershirts 15c. Lot of Boy's 25c Undershirts in sizes 24 and 26 only, to close out 15c.

Tanglefoot Fly Paper 4 double Sheets for 5c. Good Jelly Glasses 18c the dozen.

4 large rolls Toilet Paper 25c. 1000 sheets to each roll. 10c Talcum Powder 7 1/2c. Genuine Cosmo Buttermilk Soap 6c.

Tub Skirts 98c. 5 dozen White Tub Skirts, about 6 different styles in the lot, worth up to \$1.50, to close out 98c.

Cloth Dress Skirts \$1.98. Lot of good Cloth Dress Skirts of brilliantine and panama Cloth, worth up to \$3, to close out \$1.98.

\$7.00 Voile skirts, \$4.95, \$5.00 Panama Skirts, \$3.95.

Children's Dresses. Children's dresses are reduced too, notice these low prices, \$3.00 Dresses \$1.95, \$2.00 Dresses \$1.45, \$1.50 Dresses \$1.19.

Ladies' Waists. All summer waists must be sold. Note these big reductions: \$3.00 Waists \$1.95, \$2.00 Waists \$1.45, \$1.50 Waists 98c, \$1.00 Tailored waists 49c.

50c Muslin Gowns 39c. Lot of fine muslin gowns full size and nicely trimmed, worth 50c, for this sale 39c. Lot of regular 50c corset covers, regular 50c values, for this sale 39c.

Boys' Wash Suits 98c. Lot of boys wash suits in sizes 2 to 7 years, colors white and tan and blue, special values at 98c.

Boys' Wash Suits 49c. Suits of good chambray and white linen finish in sizes 2 to 7 years, only 49c.

Boys' Blouses 25c. These are actually cheaper than you can make them, made of good seersucker gingham and white goods, sizes 7 to 14 years, only 25c.

SHOE BARGAINS.

LA FRANCE OXFORDS \$1.95. Lot of La France oxfords and strap pumps, in patent leather, gun metal calf and tans, regular price \$3.00 and \$3.50, to close out only \$1.95.

\$1.25 Oxfords 98c. Lot of ladies' oxfords in black and tan, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 to close out only 98c.

Infants' Slippers 58c. Lot of infant's slippers in patent leather and tan, worth up to \$1.00, to close out 58c.

Children's Pumps 98c. Lot of children's strap pumps in sizes 8 1/2 to 2. Patent leather, dull leather and tans, worth \$1.25, to close out only 98c.

\$4.00 Men's "Ralston" Oxfords \$2.95. About 30 pairs of new Ralston Oxfords, every pair worth \$4.00, Gun metal and rusia calf, in blucher and button. At this price it will pay you to buy a pair for next year. To close out only \$2.95.

Men's \$3.00 Oxfords \$1.95.

T. W. MATHER & SONS, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

enabled history. Protection, however, has enabled the American manufacturers to prosper by selling to their fellow countrymen at prices so high that they have not thought it necessary to study their own business closely, because they depend upon government backing.

"Two men went out of a meeting of one of the committees of this House at the time a tariff bill was pending some years ago; they went out yonder, and one put his hand on the other's back. 'And now,' he said, 'if we cannot make money we never can.' Such stories as these that I have told you, gentlemen, are the commonplace of manufacturers' offices."—The Evening Post, N. Y.

MT. OLIVE. We are having fine corn showers, and the crop is looking fine, but we have not had enough rain yet to do much good for plowing as the ground is very hard and dry.

Mrs. Robert Ebaugh, of Westminster, and sister, of Mexico, are spending this week with their cousin, O. B. Buckingham.

Rev. A. B. Wood was a very welcome visitor in our community on Saturday and Sunday last. Brother Wood preached a temperance sermon at this place Sunday afternoon, which was largely attended.

The picnic held by Mt. Olive Sunday school on Saturday last was well attended and proved quite a success. Sunday school next Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; Class 10:30.

SANDYVILLE. Miss Vera Oursler, of Gambrell, Anne Arundel county, spent several days with Miss Grace Yingling.

Messrs. Berlin Caple and Ray Taylor went to Frederick on Sunday to see the soldier boys, and were very much pleased with their trip. The picnic held on Saturday by the Sandyville Grange was largely attended.

It Would Answer. Rose—I painted this picture to keep the wolf from the door. Fleming—if the wolf is anything of an art critic it will do it.—Smart Set.

BUSINESS IS GOING TO BE GOOD THIS FALL. We can feel it a comin'. Better have your Coal put in this month and be ready for it, for it will be a busy time with Smith & Reifsnider.