AMERICAN SENTINEL.

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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SOME THINGS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY

One of the many important things done for the welfare of this country and for the convenience of its people was its reform of the currency. The business man of today, under sixty years old, can have but a faint conception of the "troubles, trials and tribulations" of his brother business man, prior to the Civil War, on account of the uncertainty and insecurity of the circulating medium of that day, other than specie or coin. This medium was, to a large extent, notes of State banks. The circulation of these notes was restricted principally to the States in which they were issued and to the territory of the States immediately adjoining. They had to be taken even in those localities upon faith, for the public had no certain knowledge that the doors of any bank of issue might not have been closed at any time and its paper money have become utterly worthless. That sometimes happened. Banks issued this so-called money in volume far in excess of their capital; the laws controlling them were loose and inefficient and little restriction was placed upon the actions of those institutions. Some of the banks even discounted their own notes—that is they redeemed them below par, with the notes of other banks no sounder than themselves. Then there was always some uncertainty about the genuineness of this currency. Counterfeiting flourished and a counterfeit detector was an absolute necessity in every bank, counting-room, store and other place of business. It was needed even in the small stores in country places. These detectors were issued in magazine form, at irregular intervals as occasion made it necessary, and long lists of counterfeits were printed and described in their pages. Travel to distant States was, to a considerable extent, restricted to business trips. Pleasure excursions were the exception, because, on such trips, it was either necessary to procure funds of banks along the routes traveled or carry a sufficient amount of gold coin. Only the latter was available on a trip to Canada.

All these objectionable conditions were obviated by the introduction of the National Banking system. To place this system on a sound basis and make it sufficiently extensive for the business needs of the country it was necessary to offer extraordinary inducements to engage in this method of banking, and the Republican party did not hesitate to extend such privileges to the new system and to place such restrictions upon the old, as soon led to the conversion of most of the latter into national banks and the establishment of additional institutions of that sort. These privileges have been, from time to time, curtailed and are no longer of an extraordinary character. But every bank note issued by any national bank is as good as gold and passes in any section of the country, in Canada, and even in Europe, for its face value. Only those who are old enough to remember the ante-bellum condition of things described can have a fair conception of the magnitude of the relief afforded by the introduction of this system.

Another act to the credit of the Republican party, in connection with the currency, is the demonetization of silver. Previous to sometime in the seventies—the exact date is not recalled—silver, in the ratio of 16 to 1, was more valuable than gold and Mexican and Spanish silver money circulated freely. Then the production of silver increased enormously. Notwithstanding this fact and its demonetization there were many leading statesmen who insisted upon its unlimited coinage at the old ratio. Democrats, almost to a man, favored this process. But the Republican party withstood the pressure and restricted coinage to an amount by which its circulating value has been maintained on a parity with gold. Most of this coined silver, to the amount of something like five hundred millions of dollars, is stacked up in government vaults and is represented by the silver certificates familiar to everybody in the country.

Twenty years later the controversy over the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, was renewed by the Democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Bryan, but the scheme was successfully resisted by the Republicans. That, however, is another story and will be further considered in a future article.

Now, it is due to Republican supremacy in the government of the country for so many long years that every dollar in circulation is equal to every other dollar, and that gold is the standard of value of them all; that the wage earner does not get his pay in depreciated money, but in the medium that gives it the full purchasing power of that standard.

These are facts which should make every Republican proud of his party and stimulate him to active efforts to promote its return to power, but they are not a tithe of what the party has done to promote the prosperity of the country. Other things will be referred to in future articles.

WANTS COLOR LINE DRAWN

President Wilson has aroused the ire of Mr. Vardaman and other Southern Senators by appointing Adam E. Patterson, an Oklahoma colored man, to the important office of Register of the Treasury. Patterson's appointment was recommended by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma. He is a Democrat and has done active and valuable service for the party among the colored people of that State, perhaps to the extent of making it surely Democratic politically. At least he has been a potent factor in increasing the party majority, and Senator Gore evidently desires that he shall be handsomely rewarded for his services. There would be nothing objectionable in that, on the part of Southern Senators, if Patterson were a white man. All parties practice politics of that character. But the color of the man's skin is an insuperable objection to Mr. Vardman and, according to his opinion,, to all his Southern associates in the Senate. The question of the man's fitness for the position is not to be considered by those opposed to his confirmation. He is said to be well educated and naturally gifted, an able speaker and forcible writer. Nothing is said about the shade of the color in his skin. It may be only a faint tint of yellow in its hue, but its there and that is enough for Mr. Vardman, who says:

"The appointment of Patterson is a most unfortunate thing," said Senator Vardaman. "Two races cannot mix; it is contrary to the laws of nature. I am not acquainted with Patterson. It is not his personality I am fighting; it is the principle involved. Such recognized political equality is bound to lead to race amalgamation, and race amalgamation means race deterioration.

"I do not think any Government office should be held by a negro, and I have Abraham Lincoln on my side in making this assertion. In a debate with Douglas in 1858 Lincoln said:

" 'I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with the white people. I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two living together on terms of social and political equality.'

Southern Senators Opposed

"That is the way I feel exactly. I think the defeat of this appointment of a negro is of more importance than the passage of a tariff bill and the enactment of the currency legislation. Every Senator from the South I have spoken to on the subject has expressed his intention of opposing the confirmation.

"I made a trip to the White House to oppose the nomination, and I also spoke with Secretary McAdoo concerning it. It seems the appointment was made in view of Patterson's campaign activities in the interest of Democracy. I don't think much of the policy that pays party obligations at the expense of the purity of the greatest race on the globe. I shall fight every negro appointment that is made. If a negro recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia is appointed, my protest will still be more vehement."

And so, President Wilson is up against another fight in the ranks of his own party. Whether he will be able to whip in the opponents of the appointment in the Senate, remains to be seen. But one thing is certain: Mr. Vardaman's prejudices blind him to the consequences of such an appointment. The present Register of the Treasury is a negro and he is not the first one who has filled the office and discharged its duties faithfully and efficiently. Mr. Cleveland appointed a negro to the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, which had previously been filled by a man of that race. These appointments did not bring the evils which look so alarming to the Mississippi Senator. The races are no nearer social equality now than when the first colored man was appointed Register of the Treasury about 40 years ago and one of them, who by the way was almost white, represented Mississippi in the United States Senate in the reconstruction period. There is an insurmountable racial difference between whites and blacks, which will, generally, keep them apart socially. They will not, cannot mix socially and for that reason cannot intermarry, as a rule. Exceptions there may be to this, but they are few and far between.

But the question arises is the colored race to be shut out of every laudable ambition? There is much prating about a desire to elevate the race. Doesn't the attitude of Mr. Vardaman throw an insuperable obstacle in the path of this effort, if it is to be adopted and made effective against Patterson's confirmation?

The office of Register of the Treasury is not one in which the general public is brought in contact with its incumbent. It differs in this from postoffices, custom houses and the like. President Taft recognized the difference and appointed only white men to such offices in the South, while recognizing the claim of the colored race to such offices as that to which Patterson has been appointed.

President Wilson is a Southern man. Oklahoma may almost be classed as a Southern State. But both he and Senator Gore have shown a larger, wider spirit of regard for competent men with colored skins, than might have been expected, though it is unfortunate that the appointment of Patterson was made in payment of a political debt. Perhaps this feature of it may lead Senators not hostile to the man on account of his color to vote with Southern Senators against him. Whether that shall be so remains to be seen.

THE PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Burleson has somewhat enlarged the scope of the parcel post service, by increasing the weight that may be carried from 11 to 20 pounds, reducing the charge and changing the zones. Congressman Lewis, the father of the system in this country, recommended an increase of weight to 100 pounds, but the P. M. General wisely, no doubt, considered that too radical a change at this early stage in the undertaking. That, however, is a future possibility, but only to be reached, if ever, by degrees. To undertake it now would be an experiment of doubtful result. The new rules are to go into effect on the 15th inst. Washington advices gives the following details of the change, but a fuller explanation may be expected from the Department before that date:

These changes, which are to become effective on August 15, include an increase from eleven pounds to twenty pounds in the maximum weight of parcels; a material reduction in the postage rates in the first and second zones, and the abandonment of the parcel post map as a means of computing rates, and the substitution for it of a rate chart, individualized to every postoffice in the United States. The plans contemplate the purchase of a large number of automobiles, to be used exclusively for the delivery of parcel post matter.

While, for the present, the maximum weight limit of twenty pounds and the reduction in rates will apply only to the first and second zones from any given postoffice—a distance of about 150 miles—the changes directed today constitute the first long step toward a universal extension of the system and a general reduction in the rates of postage on parcel matter.

"It is my expectation and belief," said Postmaster General Burleson, "that eventually—and it may be fifteen or twenty years—the postal service will handle virtually all of the small package transportation business in the United States. The maximum weight limit, extended now from eleven to twenty pounds, I expect to see increased to 100 pounds, and experience may demonstrate the practicability of handling the parcel business at even lower rates than we now propose."

Changes In Zones

Mr. Burleson announced the changes as follows:

"The first zone shall include the territory within the local delivery of any office, and the first rate of postage will apply to all parcel post mail deposited at any office for local delivery or for delivery by city carrier or on rural routes emanating from that postoffice.

"The second zone shall include the remainder of what is now the first zone, together with the present second zone, and shall include all the units of area located, in whole or in part, within a radius of approximately 150 miles from any given postoffice.

"The rate of postage on parcels weighing in excess of four ounces in the proposed first zone will be reduced from 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds or fraction thereof.

"The rate for the second zone will be reduced from 5 cents for the first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound, or 6 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

"The maximum weight of parcel post packages will be increased from eleven pounds to twenty pounds, the increase of weight to apply only to the first and second zones. No change has been made in the size or form of the package."

Can Use Ordinary Stamps

Under regulations recently adopted, the use of distinctive stamps no longer is mandatory, and the public now is permitted to mail parcels with ordinary stamps affixed.

The insurance fee, which was originally 10 cents, was found to be excessive, and an order, effective July 1, reduced to 5 cents the fee on parcels insured to actual value up to $25, and a 10-cent fee is exacted only on parcels insured to actual value of more than $25 and not exceeding $50. Under this arrangement the business of insuring packages has more than doubled, particularly in the sending of valuable merchandise.

During the present month an immense business has been built up in the handling of parcels forwarded under the C. O. D. regulation inaugurated July 1, 1913, which is said to be proving popular, not only among merchants, but among the people generally.

Postal experts estimate that, with the proposed changes in the parcel post system in operation, the revenues of the postoffice department will be so increased as to show a substantial surplus at the end of the current fiscal year.

NOT IN ACCORD ON MEXICAN QUESTION

President Wilson does not agree with Ambassador Wilson on the Mexican question. The latter, summoned to Washington, to a conference with the President, recommends that the influence of the United States be exerted to give stability to the Huerta administration. The President is averse to lending the aid of this country to strengthen a government that came into power through a crime of the most reprehensible character, and in which the man who succeeded to the executive office was implicated. The Sentinel believes the public sentiment of this country will sustain President Wilson in this attitude. No man suspected of such a crime in this country would be tolerated in the Presidency by the American people. It is logical, therefore, that they should regard it with similar hostility in our neighboring republic.

For some reason Ambassador Wilson takes a different view and has, from the moment of Huerta's assumption of power, kept in close touch with him and recommended his recognition by this government. If he could produce reasonable evidence of Huerta's innocence of complicity in this crime it would put a different face upon the situation. But that is just what he has been unable to do, hence conditions must be radically changed in Mexico before this country will be justified in extending moral aid to give stability and permanence to its government.

MUST EXCUSE IT SOMEHOW

In the slump of stocks and bonds, just now causing immense losses to their owners, United States two per cents have depreciated from par to 95 and 95 1|2. This looks anything but flattering to the tariff and currency policies of the Wilson administration and the Democratic Congress, but secretary of the Treasury McAdoo finds an excuse for it in an alleged conspiracy of New York bankers to effect such a result. It matters not that evidences of such a conspiracy are insubstantial and shadowy and, in fact have no better foundation than suspicion; the secretary is perfectly confident that it exists. It provides an excuse that must do duty to relieve the administration of the country's finances of the imputation of being detrimental to the interests of the people.

The Sentinel does not undertake to condemn the currency legislation proposed by the Democratic administration. It is too large a subject even to be fully understood and much less concurred in, by expert financiers, but its fruits appear to be visible in a marked shrinkage of values all along the line of listed securities, an effect too extensive to have been manipulated by hostile bankers. Hence there is reason to suspect there is a weakness somewhere about it.

It will be recalled that threats were made to investigate manufacturers who might make the proposed new tariff the pretext for lessening production, the government claiming that reduction would be only made to discredit the pending measure. That sort of balderdash is no longer put forth about the effect of the proposed tariff The Democratic governor of Massachusetts has knocked a hole in it by showing that the effect of the pending legislation has been to prompt American manufacturers to get ready to remove their factories to Canada. The intimation that they were contemplating reduction merely to throw discredit upon the tariff bill concocted by the President and Mr. Underwood proved to be a very lame and ineffective excuse.

And so Mr. McAdoo must have an excuse for the slump in the value of government bonds, to say nothing of the marked depreciation in other directions. This will probably have the same fate as that for the effect of the proposed tariff; it will be heard of for a day, a week, or at most a month and then be conveniently forgotten or ignored.

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FOR COUGHS COLDS PRICE 50¢ & $1.00 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Unsigthly Face Spots

Are cured by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, which heals all skin eruptions. No matter how long you have been troubled by itching, burning, or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing antiseptic, Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, on the sores and suffering stops instantly. Healing begins that very minute. Doctors use it in their practice and recommend it. Mr. Alleman, of Littlestown, Pa., says: "Had eczema on forehead; Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment cured it in two weeks." Guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. All druggists, or by mail. Price 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Warning

Notice is hereby given that all persons trespassing on any property belonging to the undersigned in any manner whatever will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

B. F. SHRIVER CO. of Carroll County, Md.
5 23

Manufacturers' Relief Sale

500 Handkerchiefs to be sold at **1c**

25c Children's Drawers **9c**

MEET ME AT THE BUSY CORNER
Westminster Bargain House
MAIN & COURT STS. WESTMINSTER, MD.

Manufacturers' Relief Sale

$1.00 $1.50 and $2.00 Waists to be sold at **69c**

50c Ladies Pure Silk Hose, brown black, white, **23c**

A Great Price Smashing Sale

Here positively and absolutely the biggest values of the season. Thousands of dollars worth of Men's and Women's Up-to-date Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes which just arrived from all the surplus stock from the largest manufacturers' must be sold within 20 days. This Great Sale for which our patrons have always waited will be welcome news to them and those that never attended this great sale will be astonished at the low prices. Every article in this store will be sold 50c on a dollar. Come see what you can save.

Read it all. Come early. Save money.

25c Police Suspenders Reduced to	14c	50c Men's Belts reduced to	23c	50c Men's fine Work Shirts, Reduced to	39c
25c Men's Underwear Reduced to	19c	15c Ladies' gauze vests Reduced to	9c	1 lot of Men's fine Dress Shirts worth up to $1.00 Reduced to	39c
50c Men's Silk Hose Reduced to	23c	10c Men's Garters Reduced to	5c	50c and 75c Mens fine quality Underwear Reduced to	39c
50c Children's Dresses Reduced to	23c	75c Underskirts Reduced to	49c	25c Men's Rubber Collars Reduced to	5c
10c Pearl Buttons Reduced to a doz.	2c	$1.50 and $2.00 extra fine quality Underskirts Reduced to	98c	12½c Men's Hose Reduced to	7c
25c Straw Hats 25c Caps	9c	1 lot of sample fine Waists. Reduced to	25c	15c Boys Suspenders Reduced to	9c
5c red and blue Handkerchiefs, Reduced to	3c	1 lot of House Work Skirts, Reduced to	49c		

Sale Starts Saturday, July 19, and lasts 20 Days.

$1.00 Boys' Indian Suits Reduced to	49c	$4.00 and $5.00 Pants extra fine quality all wool serges	$2.98	1 lot of Rain Coats Reduced to	$1.69
$1.50 and $2.00 Boys' Wash Suits Reduced to	98c	$10.00 Men's fine Suits all wool	$4.98	$10 Rain Coats Reduced to	$3.98
50c Bloomer Pants small sizes, Reduced	19c	$12.00 and $15.00 Men's fine Suits Reduced to	$7.95	1 lot of Baby Shoes Rduced to	9c
75c and $1.00 Knickerbocker Pants	49c	$18, $20 and $25 Suits, Reduced	$12.98	1 lot Ladies' high Shoes, Reduced	$1.19
$1. Men's Work Pants Reduced to	69c	1 lot Ladies' Suits worth $10, for	$3.98	$1.00 Men's Overalls and Jumpers for	69c
$1.50 fine quality Pants Reduced to	98c	1 lot Ladies' fine Serge Suits worth up to $18 Reduced to	$5.98	$1.50 Men's Straw Hats Reduced to	79c
$3.00 Men's Dress Pants, Reduced to	$1.98			$2. Men's Straw Hats Reduced to	$1.23

Milton A. Sullivan
REAL ESTATE AGENT
90 W. Main street,
Has for sale the following:

No. 2. Fine residence W. Main St. all modern conveniences, eight rooms, water and lighting.
No. 3. Eleven room, frame structure on W. Main St., all modern conveniences, fine location.
No. 4. Large new eight room house, three fine porches, slate roof, lot contains 1|4 acre. Price to quick buyer $2300.
No. 5. Building lot in West End of town. 40 ft. front, 140 ft. depth. to quick buyer—$100.
No. 6 Fine residence on East Green street.
No. 7. Building lot on Center St 55 ft. front, 198 ft. depth.
No. 8. 122 1|2 acre farm, in a high state of cultivation.
No. 9 22 acre farm within 1 mile of Westminster.
No. 10 Stock of Groceries, and store fixtures, for sale, about 5 miles from Westminster, good location.
No. 11 Fine residence on Carroll St., with building lot attached, front, 68 1-2 ft. depth 183 1-3 ft.
No. 12. 90 acre farm, in a high state of cultivation.
No. 13. 103 1-2 acre farm, more or less, between Pleasant Valley and Hughes' Blacksmith Shop.
No. 14, 192 acre farm in high state of cultivation near Bloom P. O.
No. 15. 13 acre farm near Stone Chapel.
No. 17—20 acre farm within a mile of Westminster.
No. 18—7-room house with 3 acres of land. All necessary outbuildings. Within 3-4 of a mile from Westminster.
No. 19.—7 acre farm on Gorsuch road.
No. 20—42 acre farm near Westminster.
No. 21—Fancy and Staple Grocery Store near center of Westminster.

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If you do not know what to do tonight or any week night phone to the Opera House, 32-F, and ask what is on.

Did you see the Operrette ?

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale of a

Dwelling House

on the East side of W. Main street, in Westminster, Md.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage from Emanuel Stoner to David Stoner dated March 9th, 1895, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber B. F. C. No. 37 folio 207 &c., the undersigned as assignee of said mortgage, will offer at public sale on the property, 168 W. Main street, now occupied by Mrs. Harry D. Stoner, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1913,

at 1 o'clock P. M. all that land described in and conveyed by said mortgage, fronting on West Main street 53 1|2 feet and running back 181 1|2 feet to an alley and known as lot No. 168.

The improvements thereon consist of a **TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE** containing 7 rooms and all necessary outbuildings. It adjoins the property of the late Mrs. Mary A. Nelson and Miss Hattie Bollinger. This property will be sold free and clear of all liens and perfect title given.

Terms of Sale:—$100.00 to be paid in cash on the day of sale, balance to be paid on the ratification of sale by the Court; or these terms may be changed to suit purchaser.

SAMUEL C. STONER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Ivan L. Hoff, Attorney.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CARROLL COUNTY:

June Term, 1913.

Estate of Leanna Englar, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 8th day of July, 1913, that the sale of Real Estate of

LEANNA ENGLAR,

late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd Monday, 18th day of August, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 2nd Monday, eleventh day of August, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $4,105.00.

ROBERT N. KOONTZ,
HARRY K. SHAEFFER,
SAMUEL MILLER,
Judges.

True Copy, Test:—
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.
6 11 4-t

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
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