

LIVING UP TO AN IDEAL

Rockefeller Tells of the Book that Shaped His Life

THE WORK OF LAWRENCE

By Following His Precepts the Oil King Amassed a Fortune—Similarity of Careers—Both were Observant Lads—Both Regarded Property as a Trust.

I remember one of the things my employers did for me in my boyhood. They directed my attention to the career of Amos A. Lawrence, and it made a deep and lasting impression upon me. Many of you may have read the biography of that successful Boston merchant who was such a useful man, who made such admirable use of his money. As a young man just starting, probably no other single thing played such an important part in shaping my life.—John D. Rockefeller.

Amos Adams Lawrence was born in Groton in 1814, twenty-five years prior to the advent of John D. Rockefeller near Richmond, Tloga County, N. Y. When the latter embarked in business shortly prior to the Civil War, the former was famous over the country for his success and benevolence. He it was who provided financial sinews for Capt. John Brown of Kansas-Harper's Ferry note, and it was after him that the capital of Kansas was named—Lawrence.

Among the many points of similarity between Rockefeller and his admitted model it may be noted that both were ambitious lads, and both formed an early desire to become wealthy. Both were regular Sunday school attendants, and both taught school in their early manhood and later. Both regarded property as a trust, and both were powerful agents in the promotion of higher education.

Upon entering Harvard in 1831, Amos Lawrence opened the diary of his college life with a text to the ef-



John D. Rockefeller.

fect that a man might be honest, active, brave, moral, and religious, and still never be a scholar. Graduated four years later, he migrated to Boston, and formed a partnership with Robert M. Mason, his brother-in-law, as general commission merchants whose specialty was cotton goods. He had accumulated perhaps the greatest fortune in New England when he died, in 1888.

So similar are they in many respects that the occasional homilies which the Standard Oil capitalist delivers at his own Sabbath school in Cleveland, or at that of his son in this city, might be verbatim extracts from the diary of the Boston merchant-philanthropist.

Amos A. Lawrence wrote: "My advantages for becoming rich are great; if I have mercantile tact enough to carry on the immense though safe machine which my father and uncle have put in operation it will turn out gold for me as fast I could wish; and to be rich would be my delight."

"A good man will willingly endure the labor of taking care of his property for the sake of others whom he can so much benefit by it, but his thoughts and fears will not be perpetually on the alert that he may not lose a dollar and may not make all he can. If one can be rich and yet for his private ease will not be, he is almost as loving of himself as he who heaps up only to count his dollars, and refuses the demands of charity."

Compare the foregoing with a recent statement of the great oil merchant.

"I always had a little money. I know that some people, especially some young men, find it very difficult to keep a little money in their pocketbook. I learned early to save money, and, as we have a way of saying, it did not burn a hole in my pocket."

"Before long I learned that I could get as much interest for \$50, loaned at 7 per cent.—the legal rate in New York State at that time—as I could earn by digging potatoes for ten days. The impression was gaining ground with me that it was a good thing to let the money be my slave and not make myself a slave of money."

Just to what extent he of Standard Oil has been influenced in his life by the philosophy and experience of Amos Lawrence is more or less conjectural, but in his frugal public—or rather semi-public—utterances there is a marked similarity.

CIGAR FACTORY READER.

Place He Fills an Important One for Benefit of Workmen.

The reader in a cigar factory is an important personage. Mounted on a dais near the center of the room, with a skylight directly overhead, he sits in a comfortable chair and reads to the workmen the news of the world, fiction, history, political economy, poetry and selections that may be requested.

He is not employed by the owner or manager of the cigar factory, but is selected by a committee of the workmen. He is paid usually about \$20 a week.

As soon as the workmen are seated at their benches or tables and start rolling the "smokers" the reader begins. He must have a clear voice, not too loud or harsh, which can be distinctly heard in all parts of the large room.

First the daily papers are taken up and the telegraph news of the world is read. Where no paper printed in Spanish can be obtained containing press dispatches the reader translates the English text, after first reading it aloud for the benefit of the American workmen who may not understand Spanish. After the telegraphic report comes the local news and then the editorials. Thus the first half hour is spent. Never more than one-half an hour's reading is required of the reader at one time.

After his first rest the reader takes up some serial, usually a Spanish romance, and devotes the next half hour to this. Then comes another rest, in which the workmen discuss with their immediate working partners the merits of the story, the probable fate of the hero or the villain and also the author.

Light literature occupies the next half hour of the reader's time, short stories from magazines, jokes, conundrums, comments and fo-i-de-fo.

History is then taken up, Cuban history, Spanish history, the histories of various European countries, and especial attention is paid to the history of the United States.

In the afternoon reading half hours the reader presents selections from the writings of world famous men of letters. The course has been mapped out by the committee appointed for that purpose, and the reader must follow the committee's selections.

How the factories came to be provided with readers for the workmen is of interest. It is a well established fact that people of the Latin races will use their hands, arms, shoulders or heads when they talk to emphasize their remarks. The Cuban or the Spaniard cannot talk two minutes without waving his hands and shrugging his shoulders. It is second nature to him, and he can't help it.

Now, a cigarmaker has to use both hands in making a cigar, and, as a cigarmaker cannot talk and work at the same time, a rule prohibiting talking in the factory in working hours is an absolute necessity.

Tradition has it that shortly after the first cigar factory was established in Havana, the owner, seeking to get as much work as possible from the employees, and knowing their fondness for stories, hit upon the happy idea of having a good reader read to the men an interesting story in the working hours. Then the managers stopped employing readers. Strikes followed, and finally an agreement was reached that the managers would install reader's stands in convenient locations and the workmen would select the readers and pay them and have a committee to select the class of literature. This plan has been carried out for a century or more and works admirably.

The readers selected are all well educated, and their reading has, as a rule, good effect. It has encouraged many workmen to take up courses of study and thus become well informed upon all matters of interest.—New York Tribune.

Trees and Pyramids.

Tradition has it that Napoleon encouraged his soldiers before the battle of the pyramids with the picturesque phrase, "Forty centuries look down upon you," and yet the span of a single sequoia about equals that to the Biblical chronologies of Napoleon, seemed the limit of time. Many of those still vigorous and growing trees sprouted about the time that Christ was born at Bethlehem in Judea. Most of those still standing had commenced to grow at least before the fall of Rome. We can count the annual layers in the wood of those which have been cut down, and calculate with considerable accuracy their age and varying rapidity of growth.

For example, in our oak or chestnut the spring wood consists largely of pitted ducts of large size, which are prominent and in marked contrast with the much smaller-celled and more solid additions formed by the slower growth later in the season. In cone-bearing trees like the sequoia the differences are almost entirely of size the transition being abrupt from the very fine wood cells formed at the close of the season to the much larger cells of the vigorous vernal growth. It follows that under certain conditions a tree might add more than one ring in a year, but for our purpose, and generally speaking, it is proper to designate these rings as annual. Year after year the sequoias have been adding layer after layer to their girth in ever-widening circles. The thousands of tons of bark shed by each tree during its long career, the tens and hundreds of thousands of tons of sap that have coursed through their venerable trunks, and the innumerable progeny of a single tree in the older, more propitious days—a contemplation of these facts assist us in realizing the true proportions of these forest monarchs.—Popular Science Monthly.

Cool rooms—Cold storage.

ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Ex-President Cleveland Does Not Approve Women Voting.

A MENACING CONDITION

Votes of Thoughtful Would Be Outweighed by Those of Disreputable and Ignorant—Trials Have Shown No Uplifting of Politics.

"Thoughtful and right-minded men base their homage and consideration for woman upon an instinctive consciousness that her unmasculine qualities, whether called weaknesses, frailties or what we will, are the sources of her characteristic and especial strength within the area of her legitimate endeavor," says ex-President Cleveland.

"They know that if she is not gifted with the power of clear and logical reasoning she has a faculty of intuition which by a shorter route leads her to abstract moral truth; that if she deals mistakenly with practical problems it is because sympathy or sentiment clouds her perception of the relative value of the factors involved.

"They know she is loving, long suffering, self-sacrificing and tender because God has made her so, and with it all they realize that whatever she has or lacks the influence and ministrations of woman give firm rooting and sure growth to man's best efforts.

"None of us can deny that we have unhappily fallen upon a time when doctrines are taught by women and to women, which tend with more or less directness to the subversion of sane and wholesome ideas of the work and mission of womanhood, and lead to a fanciful insistence upon sharing in the stern, rugged and unwomanly duties and responsibilities allotted to man.

"As is usually the case when a radical and unnatural change is the object of effort, those most extreme and pronounced in opinion have forged to the front and assumed leadership.

"In outspoken discontent with the station and opportunity American women now enjoy, these clamorous leaders openly demand their equal participation with men in the right of suffrage and in every other political right and privilege.

"Many other women, more considerate and conservative, who refuse to endorse these demands, nevertheless, by amiably tolerating them or by advocating other less direct attempts to enlarge the character of women's endeavor, encourage and aid, perhaps unconsciously and unintentionally, female suffrage radicalism.

"I am willing to admit that it was only after a more thorough appreciation of what female suffrage really means that if I became fully convinced that its inauguration would vastly increase the unhappy imperfections and shortcomings of our present man-voting suffrage, and that it was only after a better knowledge of the spirit and disposition that stand behind it, gained from recent experience and observation, that I was entirely persuaded that its especial susceptibility to bad leadership and hurtful influences would constitute it another menacing condition to those which already vex and disturb the deliberate and intelligent expression of popular will.

"The most active in pushing the demand for woman suffrage point to its vindication to what they deem wholesome legislation accomplished in the few states where such suffrage has been granted. I am afraid, however, that in dealing with this feature of the question these advocates occasionally take a mistaken view of the relationship between cause and effect.

"I believe it will be found that if the wise and progressive legislation in these woman suffrage states is weighed against such legislation in states where woman suffrage is withheld, the balance will certainly not be found against the latter.

"As bearing upon the credit due to woman voters for legislation, where full female suffrage has been adopted it is worth nothing that the male voters exceptionally outnumber the female voters in all these localities.

"It is sometimes claimed that woman suffrage would have the effect of elevating and refining politics. Neither its short trial in four states, containing in the aggregate a population very slightly in excess of one-third the population of the city of New York, nor our political experience or observation, supports this claim.

"The states in which full female suffrage prevails are Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. In the first two of these states the proportion of female voters is considerably greater than in the others, and yet, the voters of Utah have lately elected through their legislature to the United States senate a man whose fitness is now the subject of a pending senatorial investigation, and not long ago they elected to congress another man whom that body rejected."—St. Louis Republican.

Tons of Silver in a Monument.

What probably is the costliest monument erected to the dead in recent times is placed above the grave of Mrs. Margarita Alvarado, wife of Pedro Alvarado, the peon mining king of Mexico. The monument is of Italian marble and solid gold.

Two tons of silver from Alvarado's famous Palmilla mine was used. A steel frame will be built around the grave to guard against the theft of silver.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

Total Output of Silver Was a Little More Than Eighty Millions.

The Output of Silver Was Fifty-Seven Million Ounces Valued at Thirty-Three Million Dollars.

The estimates of gold and silver production in 1904, just issued by the Director of the Mint, show that the United States is more than holding its own in the production of the precious metals. Our gold output last year was valued at \$80,723,200, a gain over 1903 of \$7,131,500. Silver production increased in amount from 54,300,000 to 57,786,100 ounces, and in commercial value from \$29,322,000 to \$33,513,938. The closing of the mints to silver has not, in fact, materially checked the actual mining of that metal. The silver total for 1904 is greater than that for any other year since 1896, and falls only 6,000,000 ounces below the high record output of 1892. In commercial value there has been, of course, a sharp decline. The silver mined last year, worth \$33,513,938, would have brought about \$56,000,000 in 1890 or 1891. Production continues active chiefly because the metal is handled as a by-product, three fourths of last year's output being smelted out of lead and copper ores. Montana, Colorado and Utah are the chief silver states. Montana yielding 14,608,100 ounces, Colorado 14,331,600 and Utah 12,484,300—in all a little more than two-thirds of the total product. In gold mining Colorado leads, her gold product having three times the value of her silver product. Colorado's yield was valued at \$24,395,800. California came second with \$19,109,600, a gain compared with 1903 of more than \$3,000,000. This is the largest gold yield the state has had since the 60's, and the increase is attributed to dredge operations, which are expected to yield \$7,000,000 a year for some thirty years to come. Alaska was the third largest gold producer, with \$9,304,200. Next in order came South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. The yield for 1904 makes a new record, exceeding that of the best previous year—1902—by a narrow margin. Compared with a decade ago, our gold product has more than doubled in value. The United States is therefore doing its share—and more than its share—in replenishing and widening the stock out of which the nations of the world now coin their money of absolute redemption.

Superintendent Mounthey, of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watson-town Passenger Railway company, who has spent the greater portion of the past year in trying to secure the right of way for the extension of the trolley line from East Lewisburg to Northumberland, and the passage of an ordinance granting them the right of way through the streets of Northumberland, to the bridge, took the ordinance passed by the Northumberland Council to New York with him and submitted it to the officers of the company. The attitude of a number of property owners along the proposed line was also discussed. The officers decided that it would not be expedient to pursue the enterprise further, and passed a resolution to abandon the proposed extension altogether.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from \$1.50 per 1000 printed, up to \$5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of W. H. Purman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Purman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Wardie Keller Purman, resident of said town of Bloomsburg, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WARDIE KELLER PURMAN, Executrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated on the southwesterly side of Cemetery street in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of said Cemetery street seventy one and one-half feet distant from Mulbury street; thence easterly along Cemetery street a distance of fifty-two feet to a sixteen foot alley; thence southwesterly along the same a distance of fifty feet to lot number forty-seven; thence southwesterly along same a distance of fifty-two feet to a corner thence northwesterly and parallel with Mulbury street a distance of fifty feet to Cemetery street the place of beginning, containing two thousand six hundred square feet of land, whereon is erected a

LARGE, NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and out-buildings, with all modern improvements.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of land situated on the southwesterly side of Spring Garden Avenue, in the Borough of West Berwick in the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 44, on the south by a fifteen foot alley, on the west by lot No. 42, and on the north by Spring Garden Avenue, being forty-five feet in width by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, containing seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 43 of Woodin, Eaton & Dickson's addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. The same being a vacant lot.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Berwick National Bank vs. O. C. Hess and to be sold as the property of O. C. Hess.

C. C. EVANS, AUCTIONEER. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Townsend's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 4d floor BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Cross House.

Mitchell Expects No Strike.

Miners' President Says Everything Will Work Out Harmoniously.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, regarding the probability of a strike next spring, recently said:

"As far as I can judge, after being in the anthracite field for some time, everything will work out harmoniously in the end. I can see no reason why there should be a general coal strike next spring.

"I have been on a most successful organizing tour through the two great anthracite coal fields. In three months, as a result of this tour, we have added more than 50,000 anthracite coal miners to our organization."

Will Be So Extension.

Superintendent Mounthey, of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watson-town Passenger Railway company, who has spent the greater portion of the past year in trying to secure the right of way for the extension of the trolley line from East Lewisburg to Northumberland, and the passage of an ordinance granting them the right of way through the streets of Northumberland, to the bridge, took the ordinance passed by the Northumberland Council to New York with him and submitted it to the officers of the company. The attitude of a number of property owners along the proposed line was also discussed. The officers decided that it would not be expedient to pursue the enterprise further, and passed a resolution to abandon the proposed extension altogether.

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FRED IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Over First National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Ent's Building.

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CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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