

VIRTUE IN HARMONY

HOW COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF A COMMUNITY WINS.

STICKING TOGETHER COUNTS

Illustration of Some of the Good Things in Clannishness as Found in Some Agricultural Districts.

Often is heard protest against what is called clannishness among foreigners who become citizens of the United States. It is claimed that they carry old-country ideas with them to the new land, and refuse to mingle with other than their own nationality. In defense of these foreigners who are thus charged, it is but fair to say that many of them labor under the misapprehension that they are not looked upon by the older American citizens as companionable. Often their lack of a knowledge of the English language makes their own class desirable associates. It will be observed that in one or two generations conditions change and the children of these foreigners become thoroughly Americanized.

It would be well if some of the traits of clannishness that are manifest in foreign colonies be generally practiced throughout the United States. In 1848 an effort was made to colonize land in Missouri with a progressive class of German citizens. The events immediately following this effort, the loss of one shipload of immigrants and the subsequent sufferings of the newcomers, is a matter of history. But undaunted hundreds of those who at that time sought homes in the new country, gained for themselves enviable places in the annals of American history, and they founded communities that may well be held up as models worthy to be copied. In Gasconade county, Missouri, a large colony of these people sought homes. There they tilled the soil and cultivated vineyards. They were of one tongue and of one religious belief, a highly moral, hard-working people, and their aim was to found homes for themselves and their progeny. To-day in Gasconade county there is more evidence of wealth, of culture and harmony among the people than can be found in any like area of the United States.

From the founding of the colony it was recognized that if progress be made that the wealth produced by members should be retained. Mills were gradually built for the conversion of the grain into flour, wine presses were found on almost every homestead, and towns were built. Among the first institutions established were schools and churches, and these to-day are prominent factors in the molding of the character of the people.

It was one of the rules of the colony to assist one another. Each one while working for himself and his family, realized that it was to his advantage to patronize his neighbor. Thus when the towns were started and stores opened, it was made a rule that these stores be patronized and that the store-keeper be allowed a fair profit for the goods he sold. Tailor shops, boot and shoe makers, soap makers, and even the brewers of beer found their customers solely among the members of the colony. Although St. Louis was within a few hours' ride, the members of the colony considered that the dollars kept in the little town instead of being spent in St. Louis meant much for the advancement of the place. As years passed by members of the colony became prosperous. Families were reared and children married, additional homesteads were secured and there was a thorough cooperation among all towards making life agreeable and giving each member of the community a means of acquiring a competency. One of the early undertakings was the building of macadamized roads. These roads to-day are kept in the best of condition and have proved a matter of economy to the county. Schools and churches, which at first were roughly built, have been replaced with magnificent edifices which are sources of pride to the residents of the community. Some of the small business places of 40 or 50 years ago have grown to be of almost national importance. In fact all residents of the community are independent, and a few of them possessors of great wealth. How successful they have been is shown by the absence of paupers in the county. There are no public charges, neither is there any great expense as to maintaining a county jail.

This community is but one of many in the Mississippi valley and throughout the west. Such communities have been built up solely by the simple adherence to cooperation among members and a following out of the homestead principle. Members realized that every dollar earned in the community and sent to some other place robbed the community of so much wealth, and that this dollar ceased to be a factor in increasing the importance and progress of the place. In these communities are generally located flouring mills. The output of these mills finds local sale and the surplus is sent to the markets to bring in money from the outside. It appears that if the simple economical methods of many classes of citizens of foreign birth were to be practiced more generally by people residing in various agricultural communities of the United States, it would be wholesome and that these communities would make greater progress. The practice that has grown up of patronizing other than home institutions

has elements of evil that are well worthy of careful study. In these years of progress the inclination to economize in small things and to save a penny by sending dollars to the large cities often results in heavy losses to the people. Yet there is an under-current at work, an awakening to the importance of the people of every community more closely cooperating for the advancement of the interests of all.

OPPORTUNITIES NEAR HOME.

Progressive Towns Offer Excellent Advantages for Young Men.

Students in sociology have recently expressed pessimistic views as to chances for the success of young men of country districts. There has been no denying of the fact that the farm affords a splendid opportunity for those inclined towards a pastoral life, but it is maintained that of recent years conditions preclude any great chances for the average young man to succeed in the average business vocation. That is that the channels for his development are being made more narrow year after year through the formation of corporations and trusts for the control of various industries. In other words, the centralization of business is considered detrimental to the pursuing of business in mercantile lines on a small scale.

This subject is open to wide discussion. Cities and towns of the United States are rapidly building up. The population of the country is increasing wonderfully. With this increase in population new opportunities present themselves for the exercise of intelligent endeavor. The towns, particularly of the west, are embryo cities, and the little village of to-day will be the large city a quarter century hence. Almost every town affords the progressive young man a chance for business success. Opportunities are plentiful for those who have the foresight to discover them. Towns are built up where are certain natural advantages and their growth is dependent upon the territory that they can draw support from, or upon some particular advantage that they may possess favorable to manufacturing along certain lines. The opportunities for young men are to some extent gauged by the life and progress of the towns. Heads of families look forward to the time when their sons may enter into business or professional life. Ties of kinship are strong and few parents care to have grown sons and daughters far away from them. In this is discovered a reason why residents of a rural district should take more than ordinary interest in the home town. The more important the local town the greater are the opportunities for the young men of the neighborhood engaging in business in it. In thousands of cities and towns of the United States the leading business men to-day are the boys who were farmers' sons a quarter or a half century ago. In modest ways they started in business in the home town, and with the progress of the town developed as business men. The opportunities that were opened to those youths are still open to the youths of to-day, but remember that many of these men would not have been the great business men they are to-day only for the fact the towns where they located were progressive places which gave the opportunity to succeed.

COMMON SENSE ECONOMICS.

Simple Principles for Application in Everyday Affairs.

He who aims to be fair toward his neighbor will not deny him the opportunity to make an honest living. The day laborer should be as well rewarded, according to his work, as is the merchant or the banker.

Merchants are shortsighted when they will order potatoes or other vegetables by the carload from another town when right in their neighborhood farmers have just as good potatoes to sell, and perhaps at a lower price. No use in paying the commission man a percentage in a case like this.

From fruit-growing sections year after year reports come as to the rotting of the crops on account of the poor transportation facilities, or refusal of buyers in the large cities to pay prices sufficient to pay for gathering. Here is an opportunity for the manifestation of local enterprise. Why not start small drying and canning establishments to use up the surplus fruit? Such establishments could be profitably conducted, and operated with benefit to all the people of the community.

There is little economy for the storekeepers to keep on their shelves goods that are likely to grow out of date, or deteriorate in value. Better sell all such goods at actual cost, and give the people of the neighborhood the benefit of lowest prices.

People are interested in prices of goods. The wise merchants fully appreciate the value of the home paper as a medium of intercourse with their customers. Well-written advertisements and the naming of prices attract attention, for the average person when his attention is called to an article always wants to know the cost.

One dollar circulated in a community is worth to it \$50 circulated in some other place. A district is made wealthy only by retaining in it the dollars that are earned within it, or which may be brought to it through commerce.

HIGH COURT

Of Guatemala Confirms Death Sentences.

ALLEGED PLOTTERS

Against the Life of President Cabrera are to be Executed, in Spite of Protests by Diplomats.

Guatemala City.—The supreme court of Guatemala has confirmed the death penalty on all those sentenced in connection with the recent attempt to assassinate President Cabrera and who had appealed their cases to the highest court.

On July 1 a dispatch from Guatemala stated that 160 citizens of that republic had been arrested on the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Cabrera. All were thrown into prison and subsequently many of the accused were sentenced to death. Among the men in prison were some of the most wealthy and prominent in Guatemala.

Immediately upon the arrests becoming known the diplomatic corps at Guatemala, with the exception of Philip M. Brown, the United States charge, protested. No attention being paid to these protests the British minister was charged with drawing up a note in which the trial of those arrested were characterized as a farce. This note was sent to the various governments having representatives at Guatemala.

On July 23 a dispatch from Guatemala stated that many of the minor political offenders recently sentenced by the courts had been pardoned and that those under sentence of death would also probably be released shortly. It was also stated that Germany, Italy, Spain and Mexico had sent notes to the Guatemalan government pointing out that prisoners under arrest for complicity in the attempted assassination were still held, and that neither the civil nor military courts had taken any action in the case, in spite of the fact that the time allowed by law had long since expired.

SPIES HIRED BY TURKS.

They Are Alleged to be Engaged in the Work of Discrediting Armenians in This Country.

New York.—Rev. Levont Martogossian, once treasurer of the Hunchakist, the Armenian society which outsiders say has fallen from its high estate of patriotism to the practice of blackmail, on Friday gave a new twist to the district attorney's investigation of the organization.

The priest had been subpoenaed to tell what he knew. This was to the effect that the present agitation, ostensibly directed by reputable Armenians against a band of assassins, was in fact inspired by the Turkish government, whose hired spies sought to discredit the patriotic Armenians in this country.

The pastor of the Armenian Apostles' church had, he admitted, formerly been a member and the treasurer of the Hunchakist, but some time ago withdrew. He knew nothing of the murder of the rug merchant Tavshanjian, who had refused to pay \$10,000 for his life, and if extortion had been practiced he knew nothing of it. On the contrary, he told the district attorney that he himself was the object of persecution on the part of the Turkish government. Pressed to throw light on the work of the conspirators the priest replied: "You are a rich and powerful nation and you can find out more than I can."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Dun's Review Says There is Little Complaint of Midsummer Dullness.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

It is noteworthy that there is practically none of the customary complaint of midsummer dullness in commercial or industrial channels. On the contrary, reports from many cities announce that all the backwardness of the early season in light weight fabrics has been made up, and the liberal distribution of merchandise is accompanied by steady improvement in mercantile collections. Preparations for fall and winter proceed with evident confidence and lines that usually report frequent cancellations at this season are holding their business nearly intact.

In the leading industries there is little idle machinery, steel and cotton mills reporting orders further into the future than other branches, and the only menace to more new records of pig iron production is the interruption to ore movement by the strike that has reduced shipments about 2,000,000 tons in three weeks.

Engineer and Fireman Killed. St. Thomas, Ont.—A locomotive attached to a Wabash freight train blew up one mile east of Simcoe last night. Engineer Ben Patterson and fireman James Calvert were killed. A brakeman was scalded and a conductor badly injured.

Nine Men Drowned. Toronto, Ont.—During a heavy thunder storm Thursday night a gasoline launch with ten men on board capsized in Lake Ontario and only one succeeded in reaching the nearby shore.

MADE A NEW RECORD.

SONOMA GIRL WON THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' STAKE AT DETROIT.

Second Heat Was Trotted in 2:06 1/4, a World's Record for a Green Mare.

Detroit, Mich.—Thursday's sun set on the greatest renewal of the Merchants and Manufacturers' stake ever trotted. The most remarkable exhibition of speed ever known on the light harness turf was won by Sonoma Girl on her courage and speed and stamped herself the fleetest of her sex in parts of the journey, if not for a whole mile, when the supreme test comes later in the season.

The track was lightning fast, the water under the surface serving as a cushion to send the flying feet along in their journey.

Sonoma Girl had closed a favorite at \$50, Highball \$44 and the field \$26, and in some pooling she ranked \$50 to \$35 over the field. When they scored the first time Sonoma Girl was on the run, jumping as though mad. Time and again she acted badly and there was a wild scramble among the betters. Driver Springer changed sulks and she went level, then back-jumped and finally when the word was given on the ninth score she was ten lengths behind the rest, though on a trot. Highball, from the outside, shot to the pole and the quarter in 30 seconds, being ten lengths ahead at the half. Springer got Sonoma Girl going on the first turn and she rattled off a middle half in 59 1/2 seconds, landing in second place, but being unable to catch Highball, who went the mile in 2:07 1/2, a new record for the stake.

Next time they got away on the third score and rushed to the half in 1:00 1/4, where Highball had an open length on the mare. At the three-quarters Springer set her going and she marched up to and by Highball as though he was tied to a post. Such a flight of speed had never been seen and when Sonoma Girl got down the stretch Springer pulled her until she was jogging in 2:06 1/4, a second new record for the stake and the world's record for a green mare.

The third heat was a plain work mile for Sonoma Girl, as she won at every part of it.

The rest of the racing was clever and fast.

JEWISH WOMEN LED RIOTERS.

Butcher Shops in Philadelphia Were Sacked by Yiddish Mobs.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Jewish quarter in the southern section of the city was the scene of many disturbances and incipient riots Thursday following the efforts of Yiddish women to boycott kosher butchers who have increased the price of meats. All through the Ghetto there were fierce outbreaks in which persons who attempted to patronize the stores were roughly handled. In several instances the stores were sacked and the meat destroyed.

The women gathered in front of the stores and seized every person who entered. The meat the customers had purchased was taken away from them and tossed in the streets after coal oil or acid had been poured over it. In three shops oil was poured over every piece of meat, the chopping blocks and counters were overturned and the windows in the stores were demolished.

The police of three districts were kept on the run answering riot calls and reserve squads had to be sent to their assistance.

As a result of the outbreaks 28 men and women were either sent to prison or held in bail for court to answer charges of assault and inciting to riot and as many more were arrested and locked up for hearings on minor charges.

Because most of the disturbers were women the police at first hesitated to use force in trying to disperse the mobs in front of the stores, but the situation became serious and they were finally compelled to use severe measures and a number of men and women were sent to the hospitals suffering from injuries received in resisting the officers. None was seriously hurt, however, and the authorities believe the situation well in hand. The kosher butchers at a meeting last night decided to close their stores until the wholesalers shall reduce the price on meats to a scale that will enable the retailers to sell to their customers at prices within their means.

Is Accused of Cruelty.

San Francisco, Cal.—Third Officer Hawes, of the wrecked steamer Columbia, whose sworn report of the disaster charged Capt. Hansen, of the San Pedro, with refusing to aid in the rescue of the passengers, is now charged by survivors who occupied the same boat with him, with conduct more cruel than that specified by him in his report. The charges against Hawes are: Refusing to give his coat to an unconscious woman rescued from the water in a freezing condition. Ordering a sailor to strike a crippled man who he believed occupied too much space in the boat. Refusing to assist in dragging men and women from the water.

Sisters Guard Their Ancestors' Graves. Kansas City, Kan.—Helena, Ida and Lida Conley, Wyandot Indians, began an armed guard Thursday over the graves of their ancestors in Huron cemetery in Kansas City, Kan., recently ordered sold by the government.

Explosion Killed Three People. Otter Lake, Mich.—Three and possibly four persons lost their lives last evening when lightning struck the hardware store of W. E. Hemingway, exploding a quantity of dynamite.

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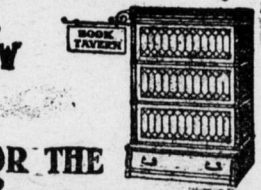
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