

THE SCHOOLHOUSES

WHAT THEY MEAN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY.

AND HOW THEY ARE BUILT

It is the Money That Stays at Home Which Makes Good Ones Possible—A Simple System That Works.

Your schoolhouses. Those of the town and those of the country districts. You know what they mean to you and to your children.

They represent the difference between ignorance and enlightenment. They mean to your children the difference between signing their names with a mark or in writing. They represent the difference between the civilization of the twentieth century, as this country knows it, and the barbarism of benighted Asia or Africa.

You want the schoolhouse, do you not? You would willingly make sacrifices to keep it, would you not?

You glory in the free educational system of this country, do you not?

But, Mr. Citizen, did you ever sit down and consider carefully what it is that makes possible the schoolhouses of this country; the schoolhouses that stand as beacon lights on the tops of a thousand hills; the schoolhouses that carry cheer and enlightenment to the hearthstones of the homes of a thousand valleys?

It is the taxes that you and your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor pay into the school fund year after year, is it not?

And why do you pay it? Because you own property—real estate, bonds and mortgages—and because that property is valuable.

What makes your real estate valuable?

It is the prosperity of the community. As the community grows and prospers the value of your property increases. As your property increases in value and you write your wealth in thousands instead of hundreds, the amount you pay into the school fund increases. When the school fund increases the old building gives place to a new and more modern structure, in which your children and your neighbor's children secure their instruction. And, again, the erection of the new building but adds more to the value of your property.

It is an endless chain system that builds villages out of cross roads, and cities out of villages.

Who are you, Mr. Citizen, and who is your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor, whose contributions to the school fund make the schoolhouses possible? You, and your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor, are the farmers, the merchants, the doctors, the blacksmiths. You are each and every man who go to make up the community in which you live, and it is only when you work collectively that you accomplish results—that you build up new schoolhouses.

And how shall you work collectively?

By a simple system of boosting one another. You, we will say, have oats to sell—your neighbor buys them of you. He, you will say, has dry goods to sell—you buy them of him. It is this system of mutual help that makes the town grow into the city, that increases the price of real estate in the town and in the community surrounding it, that builds new schoolhouses.

The dollar that is unnecessarily sent away from home never bought so much as a nail for a schoolhouse, never put a shingle on its roof.

But the dollars that are unnecessarily sent away from home send back to the community which they left only ruin. It is these dollars that prevent the replacing of the leaking roof, the broken door hinge or the worn out desk.

It is the dollars that are unnecessarily sent away from home by you, and your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor that decrease the value of your, and your neighbor's, and your neighbor's neighbor's real estate. That makes the school fund grow less year after year. That forces the discharge of the competent teacher for a less competent one. That reduces the standing of your schools in the educational system of the country.

Work it backwards, send your money for the things you need away from home instead of spending it at home, and the system that builds villages out of cross roads, and cities out of villages, that increases the value of your real estate and permits you to write your wealth in four figures where previously three figures were enough, and you will make of the thriving little city but a village, and of the village but a cross roads.

Do you not believe, Mr. Citizen, and do you think your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor should believe, that it pays best to keep the dollars in the home community? Keep the system moving forwards, help to make a city of your village. Boost your town's interests and you boost your own.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

Buttermilk Cocktail.

Throat parched? Irrigate it with a buttermilk cocktail.

This is a new brand of dampness which was devised at the University of Chicago. The buttermilk cocktail is constructed according to the following recipe: Take a tall, thin glass, drop in a chunk of ice; insert a long slice of cucumber, then fill with buttermilk. That's all!

GAMES OF SHARPERS.

Some of the Methods Used for Securing Money Dishonestly.

Millions upon millions of dollars are fraudulently taken from the pockets of the people year after year through the operation of confidence men. The schemes used by these men are numerous. Nearly all are based upon the fact that the average person is always willing to take the best of a bargain.

During the past few months swindlers have been operating in different parts of the country, and their method, while a modification of an old swindling game, has some new features worthy of notice. Their usual procedure is to locate farmers who are not well known to local bankers and loan men. They approach the farmer and under pretext of seeking to purchase farming land, manage in some way to secure his signature. This is generally done by inducing him to write a letter, or to sign some statement. Once the signature is secured, a fictitious deed to the farmer's land is prepared and this is fixed up in such a manner as to show the seal of some notary or other officer. Then with this deed the swindler is in position to negotiate a loan upon the land. This game has been successfully worked in a number of western states.

Residents of agricultural districts should be continually on their guard against the signing of receipts or any kind of contract which may be presented to them by strangers. Within the past year some smooth swindlers have succeeded in securing thousands of dollars on fraudulent notes, securing from farmers, who were foolish enough to take for trial washing machines, refrigerators, etc., and to give their receipts for the same. These receipts turning up later as negotiable notes.

The writer of checks cannot be too careful in filling in the amounts. The favorite methods of the check receiver is to insert after the words "six," "seven," "eight" or "nine" the letter "y" or "ty" and change the ciphers in the check accordingly. Thus it can be seen that a check written for eight dollars, by the addition of the letter "y" can be made to read for eighty dollars and the changing of the amount, if it be in numerals, by the addition of cipher, makes the forgery, when well executed, hard to discover.

HELP THE TOWN.

Some of the Virtues in Friendly Rivalry Between Merchants.

Good, healthy competition and friendly rivalry, devoid of all spirit of hoggishness, is a good thing for any town. Each and every business man and property owner in a town, and the country immediately surrounding it should be intensely interested in every project, particularly should every merchant be active in matters that means general prosperity for the place, and which will increase trade for all the merchants of the town. People generally like to do their trading in towns where there are well kept stocks and plenty variety of goods, and where there is sufficient competition as to assure low prices consistent with good business judgment. There is little use for the merchants of a place to blow and brag about their business, unless they can demonstrate that they are "delivering the goods" and satisfying their customers. There is no good to be looked for by merchants decrying the goods and the methods of their brother merchants. There is no more effective way of killing the business of a town than by fostering a spirit of petty jealousy and of narrow selfishness. Wherever such a spirit is found it will be discovered that trade is being turned to some other town where merchants and business men work more in harmony with one another.

TOWN BOOSTING TIPS.

The visitor who trips over your broken sidewalk will not have a very high opinion of your town as a place of business.

The home town is the best place for the boys if you will make the home town prosperous. Keeping the money at home will do this. It means home opportunities for your children.

Don't drive around the hole in the road week after week. Get your neighbors together and fix it.

The home market for the farm products is the saving clause in our system of government. Take away the home market, and the farms will soon become unprofitable and valueless.

No city mail-order house will extend credit to you when times are hard, or crops fail. Could you consistently ask it of your home merchant when you send your money to the city during the days of prosperity?

Encourage small factories to locate by means of a bonus, but by keeping the children in the home town that they may become factory employes, and get a home opportunity to raise in the world.

Do not begrudge the money paid for taxes when it is used for road and town improvements. Such an expenditure is like bread cast upon the waters—it will return many fold.

Belgian Girls Learn Housework.
In Belgium girls are expected to give five weeks out of each school year to learning housework. The girl is required to know not only how to cook a dinner, but to clean up and care for a kitchen, do marketing, wash and iron.

MOB DROVE HINDUS OUT OF A TOWN

BELLINGHAM, WASH., IS THE SCENE OF RACE TROUBLE.

POLICE WERE POWERLESS.

Asiatic Laborers Who Were Not Driven Out of Town Were Jailed, While a Few Were Badly Beaten.

Bellingham, Wash. — Six badly beaten Hindus are in the hospital, 400 frightened and half naked Sikhs are in jail and the corridors of the city hall are guarded by policemen. Somewhere between Bellingham and British Columbia there are 750 natives of India, beaten, hungry and half clothed, making their way along the Great Northern railroad into Canadian territory and the protection of the British flag.

The long expected cry "Drive out the Hindus" was heard throughout the city and along the water front Wednesday night. The police were helpless. All authority was paralyzed and for five hours a mob of half a thousand white men raided the mills where the foreigners were working, battered down doors of lodging houses, and dragging the Asiatics from their beds, escorted them to the city limits with orders to keep going.

The trouble started at C and Holly streets, a lodging house district. The houses were cleared and the mob then swept down to the water front and mill after mill was visited, the white employes joining the mob. Every Hindu was hustled outside.

Here the police suggested that the mob victims be taken to jail. This was hailed with delight and the Hindus were hustled along. From this time on they were not beaten, the bloodthirstiness of the mob seemingly being satisfied during the attack on the lodging houses. The mob kept up its work along the water front until early Thursday morning, when Larson's mill at Whatcom Lake was visited and a hundred Hindus brought in from there.

Four women were found among the crowd in the city building. The city is quiet now, but there is a strong undercurrent of opinion which apparently approves the action of the mob and it may be found impossible to prosecute the leaders. Racial feeling has played no small part in the affair. Every day whites are being replaced in the mills by the Asiatics. Many instances of women being pushed into the gutter or insulted on street cars by the foreigners were also reported. General uneasiness of the whites is given as a reason for the outbreak.

IN MEMORY OF M'KINLEY.

A Monument to the Late President is Dedicated at Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y. — In a heavy downpour of rain and before a vast multitude, the McKinley monument on Niagara square was dedicated Thursday afternoon and formally turned over to the state of New York through Gov. Hughes. The ceremonies were brief, but impressive. Assembled on the stand near the monument with Gov. Hughes were men prominent in the state and nation, and also from Canada.

Another large body, consisting of Grand Army veterans, formed in a circle in front of the speakers' stand and on the steps of the monument.

Gov. Hughes, the members of the monument commission, their honorary guests and the speakers of the day were escorted to Niagara square by soldiers from the national guard, the regular army, the Canadian troops, and veterans of the G. A. R. and the Spanish war.

The sky out over Lake Erie had become overcast with clouds and with the first sounds of the approaching soldiery came a patter of rain. The skies grew darker and just as Gov. Hughes stepped upon the platform there came a roll of thunder, a booming salute from the heavens. The rain increased and the immense flag which enveloped the obelisk in its folds was rent in twain by the wind. The stay ropes broke from their fastenings and over the crowd.

Following a prayer by Rev. E. H. Dickinson, Edward H. Butler, chairman of the monument commission, introduced Mayor Adam, who said in part: "Buffalo was bowed down in grief at the death of William McKinley. To-day she lifts her head and pays tribute to his memory. No marble column can make his memory dearer to us. He was our president, our neighbor, our friend."

Mayor Adam was followed by Harlan J. Swift, state commander of the G. A. R., who delivered an eloquent tribute to McKinley, the soldier; Gen. Miller, past commander of the Spanish-American war veterans, who spoke of President McKinley's part in the Spanish-American war, and Mrs. Donald MacLean, president of the Daughters of the Revolution, who spoke of the martyr president's qualities as a lover, a husband and father. At the conclusion of Mrs. MacLean's address, Mrs. Truman C. Avery pulled the cord which released the flag, revealing the white sides of the shaft. Gov. Hughes then delivered the dedicatory address.

Brokers Failed.

New York City.—The failure of Watson & Co., members of the New York stock and produce exchanges and of the Chicago board of trade, was announced Thursday. No cause was assigned for the failure nor was any estimate of the liabilities and assets made public. The firm had extensive connections in the west, maintaining offices in large cities.

Thirteen Lives Lost in a Hotel Fire.
Tacoma, Wash. — Fire destroyed the Webb hotel at Shelton, 20 miles from Tacoma, Wednesday night. It is reported 13 persons perished.

A BATTLE NEAR CASABLANCA

SIX THOUSAND MOORS ATTACKED FRENCH CAMP.

A Fierce Charge was Met by a Storm of Shot and Shell and the Attacking Party Lost Hundreds of Men.

Casablanca. — About 6,000 Moors participated in Monday's fight. The Moors, who were repulsed on all sides, made a most impressive picture as, mounted on white horses and carrying their banners in the front line, they swept down from the hills in splendid formation and charged to within about 400 yards of the French camp, which for a moment seemed to be in danger of being overrun. As they advanced, the Moors chanted in unison verses from the Koran.

The irregular Algerian cavalry encountered the first shock of the Moors' assault, without yielding a foot from the position they occupied. Gen. Drude quickly deployed his forces to the greatest advantage and the Moors were submitted to a fire of shot and shell which soon left the ground strewn with corpses.

Maj. Prevost was slain while returning to camp after the engagement, which lasted seven hours.

Maj. Prevost conducted a scouting expedition, which was the actual cause of the battle, the object being to locate the enemy and prepare the way for an extensive offensive movement later. The major advanced about eight miles in a southerly direction, meeting only with scattered bands of Moors, which were easily dispersed. He then gave the order to return and it was when nearing the camp that his force was assailed by hordes of Moors. Prevost formed his men in hollow squares, with the irregular Algerian cavalry in front. Gen. Drude quickly reinforced Prevost and the engagement immediately developed into a desperate conflict, from which the Moors retreated only after their ranks had been decimated by a deadly fire which it was impossible to withstand.

RECEIVER FOR STEEL COMPANY.

The Concern is One Managed by E. L. Harper, of Bank Wrecking Notoriety.

Bristol, Va.—Judge Skeen, of the United States court here on Wednesday appointed Col. L. O. Pettit, of Big Stone Gap, receiver of the Union Iron and Steel Corporation, of New York, owning furnaces in Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

The receiver was appointed on petition of the Norton Coal Co., of Norton, Va., and no statement of assets and liabilities is obtainable at this time, owing to the fact that efforts are being made to adjust the claim. For this reason other creditors have not joined in the petition.

The Union Iron and Steel Corporation is an offshoot of the Union Steel and Chain Corporation—the latter a \$60,000,000 concern organized several years ago by Edward L. Harper, formerly of Cincinnati.

It is reported that the receivership is a plan of the creditors of E. L. Harper to uncover his assets. Obligations aggregating several million dollars are held by Cincinnati and Chicago bankers against Harper, as a result of the failure of the Fidelity bank, of Cincinnati, about 20 years ago.

Harper, it was alleged, wrecked this institution in an attempt to corner the wheat market. For this he was sentenced to eight years in the Ohio penitentiary and shortly after his release he merged a number of furnaces and steel plants into the Union Steel and Chain Co., of which he has since been president and of which the Union Iron and Steel Co. is subsidiary.

About 18 months ago Harper filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here, but his right to release from the old obligations was successfully contested by his creditors, headed by the banking firm of Erwin Green & Co., of Chicago. In the hearing before the referee he contended that he was insolvent, though he failed to establish his insolvency and was not discharged. The hearing disclosed the fact that he was receiving a large salary as president of the steel and iron corporations.

POLITICIANS ARE INDICTED.

Prominent Citizens of Allegheny are Accused of Election Frauds.

Pittsburg, Pa. — A political sensation was caused here Wednesday when it became known that the grand jury had indicted four prominent politicians of Allegheny City in connection with alleged tax receipt frauds in that city.

The men indicted are Elliott Rodgers, member of the state senate, and former common pleas judge of the Allegheny courts; Samuel Grenet, director of the department of safety, of Allegheny; William Hogel, member of Allegheny council; William B. Lamb, a leading Allegheny politician.

There are separate indictments against each on the charge of misdemeanor, and a fifth indictment charges them jointly with conspiracy to aid and abet a misdemeanor. In the indictments are allegations of conspiracy to procure false registration and fraudulent voting; the procuring of false registration and fraudulent voting, and conspiracy to issue fraudulent tax receipts.

The charges, it is said, are based upon the November election of 1906, and are the outgrowth of a crusade waged by the Voters' Civic league, of Allegheny.

All of the accused went to the court house and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 each.

Glass is Sentenced for Bribery.

San Francisco, Cal.—Louis Glass, vice president of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co., convicted of having bribed Supervisor Lonergan to vote against granting a franchise to the Home Telephone Co., was on Wednesday sentenced by Judge Lawler to five years' imprisonment in the state prison at San Quentin.

A Dozen Firemen Injured.
Auburn, N. Y. — A dozen firemen were temporarily overcome by smoke in a fire at the Columbian cordage plant here Wednesday. The damage is \$100,000.

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Balcom & Lloyd.

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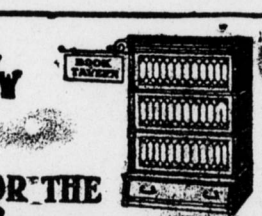
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A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

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\$28 Bedroom Suite, solid oak at..... \$21
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A large line of Dressers from \$8 up.



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Chiffoniers of all kinds and all prices.

The finest line of Sewing Machines on the market, the "DOMESTIC" and "ELDRIDGE." All drop-heads and warranted.

A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

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UNDERTAKING.