

## OUR AMERICAN KINGS

FARMERS THE BACKBONE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

## FEEDING THE OTHER NATIONS

Greater Need of Study of Economic Principles by the Tillers of the Soil—Building Up the Towns.

American farmers are the wealth producers of the nation. In the United States annually the products of the farms exceed in value all the gold the country has produced in a score of years. If the term can be used in a free republic, the farmers are the American kings. The results of their labors feeds not alone a single nation, but assists in supplying sustenance for a large part of the people of nearly all lands of the earth. 'Tis the products of the farms that give the means of support to the great railroad systems, that keep the thousands of great steamers plying the oceans, that make possible the thousands of great enterprises. While the farmer is among the most independent classes of the land, too often he fails to reap full reward for the work he has accomplished. He must fight combine after combine, and pay taxes to support institutions from which he receives no benefit. This is because of the concentration of capital in the hands of a comparatively few in large financial centers. But is not the farmer to blame for this condition to a great extent? Does he not make it possible for the concentration of wealth in large cities? He certainly does lend his support to the building up of trusts, and to capital concentration, when he fails to patronize enterprises in his home town, and refuses to help build up its industries.

There is a "penny wise and pound foolish" attitude on the part of farmers in many communities that is destructive to their own interests. It is seeing a profit, quite often purely imaginary, and in striving to gain it lose sight of the truth that they are wielding the sword that will eventually inflict a serious wound to themselves. This is the practice of purchasing goods at trade centers distant from home. Towns and communities are made wealthy by retaining as great a part of the earnings of its people as possible. The larger the town can be made, the more valuable becomes the farm located near it, because the home market is made better and higher prices are secured for products.

Money earned by the farmers and the business men, if retained at home, generally finds investment in new enterprises that give employment to labor, and add to the wealth of the community and assists in lowering taxation. On the other hand, when the earnings of a community are sent away from it, the towns are deadened, and farm values lowered, taxation is made greater and the small imagined gains to those sending away the profits of their labor react against the sender, who assists in concentrating money in large financial centers in the hands of those who pay no local taxes. Generally the monied powers of those distant cities dictate to the farmers what prices shall be received for the products of their farms, and to the laborer the compensation he shall receive for his labor. Is not this proposition plain?

D. M. CARR.

## TRADE'S MAGNET.

Virtue in Right Kind of Advertising in the Home Papers.

There is no apparent reason why the merchant in the average town should not be able to sell goods, class and quality considered, as low as the large city stores. He is under less expense, and if he is enterprising and up-to-date, he can buy his goods at as low a figure as the retailers in the large cities. There is laxity observed in the management of business by some merchants in rural towns. They depend too much on trade drifting their way without making the right kind of effort to gain it. A merchant in a western state who took it in his head to use large advertising space in his town paper, found that within three months, by persistently following up a plan of using a half page in the local paper for the publishing of prices and describing goods, increased his trade more than a third. From the position of doing about the fourth amount of business of any store in the town, he rapidly raised to first place. He is on the road to prosperity, and has been a benefit to the town in general, drawing trade to it that was never enjoyed before. This was done within 20 miles of one of the large western cities, and with the department stores of the city advertising in the same paper.

## A Town Convenience.

Only for the farmers, the laborers and others that comprise the great part of the population, the merchants of the towns would have little excuse for being in business, and the merchant is a wonderful convenience to people of his neighborhood. One cannot well get along without the other. The merchant depends more upon the success of the farmer and the laborer than do either of the latter on the success of the former. Between them there should be greater harmony. In towns that are noted for activity and progress, particularly in agricultural sections, it will be found that it is the united efforts of all classes of workers that win.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

How They Are Built Up and What Gives Them Permanency.

Towns and cities are built where exist the greatest natural advantages. Growth and importance depends on environments and conditions. Requirements are that there be some manner of employment for their population. Thus the business of the place fixes its standing. It is then evident that the greater are the resources of a country and the more enterprising its people, the more important will be its cities and towns. Some locations have favorable conditions for certain lines of manufacture, and single industries support thousands, like the textile industry at Fall River, and the manufacture of jewelry at Providence, R. I. Others have shipping facilities that cause them to become great commercial centers. No city can exist within itself, free and independent of tributary territory, but must depend upon a large scope of country to supply it with the products necessary for the sustenance of its people, and for the marketing of its articles of commerce, and its manufactures.

Towns and cities decay when their business interests are destroyed. In the west, particularly in the mining sections, can be found hundreds of examples illustrative of this fact. The discovery of a mine is sufficient to gather people to compose a city. With the exhaustion of its mineral resources business is destroyed and the town becomes deserted. In agricultural sections exist commercial towns, made necessary by the development of the surrounding country. Such towns are supported by the trade that can be attracted from a certain scope of territory, and industries that can be established to employ labor. With development of tributary country, and expansion of industries, and the exercise of enterprise many of these towns attain the magnitude of cities and become important commercial and financial centers. With their growth farms adjacent increase in value. The truth of this is in evidence in nearly every state of the union. While within the boundaries of the United States proper there are more than 85,000,000 of people there is room for millions and millions more. There will be hundreds and thousands more cities pulsating with business come into existence. Reader, is not your home town one that may become a great city if you only do your part to assist it toward greatness?

## HOME ENTERPRISES.

Trusts Cannot Well Compete with the Products of Local Mills.

Never in the past has there been such opportunity for the establishment of small enterprises in the cities and towns of the United States as is now presented. There is barely a locality which does not possess some advantages for certain lines of manufacture or commerce. There is little prospect for over-production as the population of the country is increasing at an enormous rate, and new markets are being opened continually in foreign countries for American products. Imports are decreasing excepting of raw materials, and each year shows an increase of imports. Many lines are supposed to be in the hands of combines, but these so-called trusts can never prevent the success of local enterprises in similar lines if the masses of the people will closely follow the home trade principle, and as far as possible give preference to local products. The great agricultural sections produce the wheat, corn, barley, and other cereals which find their way to large mills in far-off cities, are converted into flour, starch and innumerable kinds of foods, and in their manufactured state are returned to the sections where the grains were grown and sold at prices that leave a large margin of profit. How much more economical would it be to convert cereals into flour and other foodstuffs in mills located in the districts where the grains are grown. Would not the farmer receive a benefit in increased prices, the saving of freight rates, two or more profits that result from marketing, and would there not be a great benefit derived from the keeping at home wages paid to laborers and the retention in general of profits that go elsewhere?

## Beware of Peddlers.

It will always be found best to avoid dealing with wanderers through the country who have something to dispose of particularly those who are not known to you as thoroughly honest. For years stoves, furniture, books, and hundreds of articles have been hawked about the country by itinerant agents. Some have more or less merit, but all are sold at enormous profits, far greater than would be required by some home dealer. When money is paid to the come-ago traveler, just so much money is taken away from circulation in a community, and it is gone to remain.

## The Telephone.

Rural telephones are a boon to the farmers. They can keep in close touch with the markets, and all the doings of the outside world. One uses that the 'phone can be well put to, is the getting of late market news from the home town. There are very few farmers who cannot use the telephone with profit during the marketing season.

## The Home Market.

Good agricultural towns afford a steady market for eggs and other produce, thus keeping prices even. There is a poor market in a poor town, and prices are uneven.

## CUBS OUTPLAYED THE DETROITS

IN SECOND GAME OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

WON BY A SCORE OF 3 TO 1.

Mullin and Pfeister Were the Pitchers —The Base Running of the Chicago and Rossman's Batting Were the Features.

Chicago, Ill. — The Chicago National league team defeated the Detroit pennant winners of the American league in the second game of the series for the world's championship Wednesday. Score was 3 to 1. Slow pitching and several slight accidents caused the contest to drag out over two hours.

The local team discarded the new gray uniforms in which they appeared Tuesday, appearing in their soiled and worn white home uniforms. The change seemed to put them more at ease and also apparently benefited the Detroit players, for both teams played more steadily than on the opening day. After the first four and a half innings had dragged through an hour and 35 minutes some sparkling fielding and sharp hitting and base running hastened the game to an end.

Mullin and Pfeister were the pitchers and Payne went behind the bat in place of Schmidt. Otherwise the teams lined up as on the preceding day. Schmidt's retirement was due to his inaccurate throwing, but in this respect the change brought small improvement, as the five stolen bases credited to the local team testify.

Playing conditions were improved for the second game, the crowd numbering 21,901 as against over 24,000 Tuesday, while warm sunshine and the absence of the chill breeze of the first day kept spectators and players in more comfort.

Rossman, whose hitting was the real feature of the contest, scored the first run of the game in the second inning. Chicago tied the score in its half of the inning, Kling, Evers and Schulte singled in succession, filling the bases with none out. Then Tinker drew a base on balls, forcing Kling home. Right there Mullin suddenly regained control of his curves, striking out Pfeister and Slagle, while the best Sheppard could do was a puny grounder to Schaefer.

In each of the next three innings Detroit batsmen reached first base with none out, but poor base running and the inactivity of the following batsmen to find openings in the Chicago defense stopped the embryonic tallies. The winning runs came in the fourth. Tinker's hit, bounced off Mullin's glove. He went to second on a sacrifice and stole third. O'Leary fumbled Slagle's grounder, Tinker scoring, Slagle stole second and came the rest of the way on Sheppard's two base hit past first base. After Chance had popped out Sheppard was caught trying to steal third.

After that fast fielding prevented further scoring. O'Leary cut off two hits by marvelous stops and throws in the fifth and repeated the feat in the sixth. Sheppard caught a low fly off his shoe tops in the seventh and the three Detroit runners who reached first base were cut down by Kling's fine throwing.

## MORE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Moneyed Men are Arrested and Their Property Seized by Mulai Hafid.

Mazagan, Morocco. — Mulai Hafid, who was proclaimed sultan at Morocco City some time ago, has caused the arrest here of six notable men belonging to the Azamour tribe, one of whom is a protégé of the German consular officials. All the prisoners have been sent in chains to Morocco City.

Three more Azamour notables were arrested here Wednesday. One was said to have had \$60,000 in his possession.

News of these arrests has thrown the Mazagan notables into a panic. They have implored the protection of the French consul, who has reported the situation to Tangier. Some of the men arrested have connections with France.

Advices received here from Morocco City declare that reinforcements to the number of 2,000 men are preparing to set out to join Mulai Hafid's troops at Serrat. Mulai Hafid has imposed a tax of \$60,000 on the Jews of Morocco City, who are consequently in a state of consternation. He has caused the arrest of three wealthy merchants of Fez on charges of conspiracy and seized their goods, valued at \$70,000.

Oran, Algeria, Oct. 10. — A French reconnoitering column consisting of two companies of sharpshooters and a squadron of spahis and Algerian cavalry combined was ambushed Tuesday at Guerbol Hill, about nine miles from Oudja, Morocco, by warriors of the Beni Snassen tribe. The attack of the Moors was repulsed, but the French troops lost two spahis killed and had two sharpshooters wounded. In addition a score of horses belonging to the French cavalrymen were killed.

Before returning to Oudja the French force bombarded the village whence it had been ambushed. The enemy fled in all directions.

## Receivers for a Bank are Named.

Baltimore, Md. — Receivers were appointed Wednesday for the Farmers' Trust, Banking and Deposit Co. of this city. Tightness of the money market is given as the cause of the embarrassment of the company, which conducted banking institutions in five towns in Maryland.

## Gen. Breckenridge's Widow Dies.

New York City. — Mrs. John C. Breckenridge, widow of Gen. John C. Breckenridge, one time vice president of the United States and candidate for the presidency against Abraham Lincoln, died here Wednesday.

## CASSIE CHADWICK IS NO MORE

QUEEN OF FRENZIED FINANCE PASSES AWAY IN PEN.

No Friend or Relative at Bedside When Death Came—Her Second Term in State Prison.

Columbus, O. — Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, whose amazing financial transactions culminated in the wrecking of an Oberlin, O., bank, died in the woman's ward at the Ohio penitentiary Thursday night at 10:15. Mrs. Chadwick had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death and the end came peacefully. No friends or relatives waited at her bedside, only the prison physician and hospital attendants. Her son, Emil Hoover, had been summoned from Cleveland, but arrived 15 minutes after she had expired.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bigley, was a native of Woodstock, Canada. She first came into public notice in Toledo, O., about 20 years ago, where she told fortunes under the name of Madame Devere. While in that city she forged the name of Richard Brown, of Youngstown, O., and for this crime was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for nine years.



MRS. CASSIE L. CHADWICK.

She served but a portion of this sentence and then located in Cleveland, where she married a man named Hoover. Her second husband was Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, of Cleveland, a man of good family and excellent standing in his profession.

In the latter part of 1902, or early in 1903, Mrs. Chadwick, in the presence of her husband, gave to Ira Reynolds, the cashier of the Wade Park bank, of Cleveland, a box containing notes signed with the name of Andrew Carnegie. These forged notes are alleged to have amounted to \$7,500,000. Reynolds gave a receipt for the papers, which described the notes, and the signatures upon them. Mrs. Chadwick left with Reynolds as an explanation of the notes, the statement that she was a natural daughter of Mr. Carnegie.

With the receipt of Reynolds in her possession, Mrs. Chadwick went to different banks and many capitalists, making loans and paying, not only high interest to the banks, but heavy bonuses to bank officials who loaned her the money. The extent of these transactions will never be fully known, but they ran up into the millions. They involved men of high standing in the financial world and caused heavy losses to many bankers.

In November, 1904, she was sued by a man named Newton, of Brookline, Mass., from whom she had borrowed a large amount. Other creditors came down upon her and soon she was arrested by the federal authorities on the charge of conspiring with Charles Beckwith, president, and A. B. Spear, cashier, of a national bank at Oberlin, O., which had been substantially looted. Mrs. Chadwick had obtained from this institution such large sums that it was compelled to close its doors, causing heavy losses to the depositors and ruining many of them. Mrs. Chadwick, Beckwith and Spear were indicted for a variety of offenses against the national banking laws. Beckwith died before coming to trial. Spear pleaded guilty, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, and is now serving time at Columbus, O.

Mrs. Chadwick was brought to trial March 6, 1905, and after a hearing which lasted two weeks was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud a national bank and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Her health, which was not good at the time of the trial, failed steadily after its conclusion.

Mrs. Chadwick left one son, Emil Hoover, born of her first marriage. He is now about 20 years old. The decline in Mrs. Chadwick's health began almost from the time she entered the penitentiary, January 12, 1905. She fretted incessantly over her confinement until it became almost impossible for her to sleep. At times she was so peevish the patience of the prison officials was sorely tried.

## Chicagos Again Defeated Detroit.

Chicago, Ill. — The Detroit American league team suffered its second successive defeat at the hands of the Chicago Nationals Thursday, scoring only one run. Chicago tallied five times, four of the runs being the result of solid hitting. Stever started to pitch for Detroit, but the locals took kindly to his curves and batted him out of the box in four innings.

## Endorsed Cannon.

Owosso, Mich. — An endorsement of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon for the republican nomination for president was adopted here Thursday at the republican convention of the Eighth congressional district, after an animated debate.

## Celebrate New York Day.

Norfolk, Va. — Empire State day was celebrated on Thursday at the Jamestown exposition, addressed by Gov. Hughes, of New York, and President Schurman, of Cornell university, being the features of the observance.

## Balcom &amp; Lloyd.

WE have the best stocked general store in the county and if you are looking for reliable goods at reasonable prices, we are ready to serve you with the best to be found. Our reputation for trustworthy goods and fair dealing is too well known to sell any but high grade goods.

Our stock of Queensware and Chinaware is selected with great care and we have some of the most handsome dishes ever shown in this section, both in imported and domestic makes. We invite you to visit us and look our goods over.

## Balcom &amp; Lloyd.

LOOK ELSEWHERE BUT DON'T FORGET THESE PRICES AND FACTS AT

## LaBAR'S

We carry in stock the largest line of Carpets, Linoleums and Mattings of all kinds ever brought to this town. Also a big line of samples.

A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs, Rockers and High Chairs. A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

\$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at..... \$25  
\$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at..... \$21  
\$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at..... \$20

\$40 Sideboard, quartered oak..... \$30  
\$32 Sideboard, quartered oak..... \$25  
\$22 Sideboard, quartered oak..... \$16

A large line of Dressers from \$8 up.

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.

## GEO. J. LaBAR.

UNDERTAKING.