

PEOPLE TO BLAME

HAVE THOUGHTLESSLY AIDED IN CENTRALIZING INDUSTRIES.

EVILS NOW CLEARLY SEEN

Unequitable Distribution of the Earnings of the People Inevitably Followed—Growth of Small Towns and Communities Retarded.

During the last few months of 1907 the people had a striking example of the effects of too much centralization. While all over the United States there was prosperity, a few embarrassed concerns in Wall street, New York, brought about a financial stringency that became generally felt. For years the agricultural sections have been sending money by the millions to the great financial centers. Here it was used for the building up of great trusts and combinations, which were greatly overcapitalized. On this watered capitalization the people have been compelled to pay ponderous dividends.

One natural law is that of centralization, segregation, and in these matters Nature carries on its work well, but unnatural concentration, like other infractions of natural laws, bring quick punishment. The centralization of industries which has been going on since the trust era started has brought about an unequitable distribution of the earnings of the people. It has retarded the growth of towns and communities. It has brought in its wake many evils that affect workers in every field. Yet for these evils the masses of people are to blame. Every man, woman and child who labors and who sends the products of that labor to other places than the home community assists just so much in centralization of business and financial power. Every resident of a rural community who sends his dollars to the large city helps along the trust builders and the centralizers. While the mail-order evil is one that is serious, it is only so as it is a means of centralization of business, and the consequent sapping from communities the wealth that should be retained in them.

The commercial enterprises are the life elements of the rural towns. When these enterprises are destroyed, the town deteriorates. With the disappearance of the town goes the home markets, the good schools and the churches and the other public conveniences that the town affords. With the going down of the town, real estate values are depreciated, and depression comes to all the community. How would the farmers fare if the towns were wiped out and only the large cities allowed to exist? What kind of markets would the farmers have for all their produce? How does the average farmer find dealing with city concerns at the present time? When a shipment of eggs is made to the city commission man, does the farmer get as good returns as he does from the home dealers? How about other produce? It is the home markets that afford the growers of produce protection. When the calm thinker who is engaged in agriculture considers all these little matters, he will find that in home patronage lies the keystone of his success. How would the agricultural districts be as living places were there no home towns? But this is what the situation would be if all the people of a community sent to some foreign place for all the goods required.

Home is a word dear to all good citizens. That man lacks patriotism whose inclination it is to oppose the progress of the place where he resides. By making better the home town, we are improving the community of which we are a part. We cannot improve without benefiting ourselves. We cannot give patronage to concerns in the large cities without giving just so much help to the trust builders and the business centralizers. All these things are worthy of the most serious consideration of every citizen.

Adulterated Foodstuffs.
The chemist in charge of the laboratory of the department of agriculture at Chicago has been paying careful attention to the purity of foods. Recently he made a statement that one great spice company annually ground up 600 tons of cocoonut shells and flavored the same with essential oils and then sold the powdered stuff for pure spices. He related about another concern which sold \$100,000 worth of spices annually, only five per cent. of which were pure. The common articles used for adulteration of spices are sawdust, brick dust, burnt grains, cocoonut shells and other kinds of shells and barks. It is the aim of the United States government to put an end to this adulteration of foods. Since the government has become active in tracing down such frauds a number of unscrupulous grocery houses have been compelled to go out of business.

Reputation Worth Acquiring.
Townpeople owe it to themselves to build up a reputation for hospitality. They should ever welcome the residents of the surrounding country to their town. But hospitality alone will not win. People have their eyes on the mighty dollar, and if in addition to hospitality the town secure a wide reputation as a good market place, where eggs and butter bring a few cents a pound more than in some other town, it will work wonders in drawing patronage to the place.

Clean and well-paved streets indicate the good character of citizens

BUILDING UP THE CHARACTER.

A Few Words to the Youth Who Would Make the Most of Life.

It is well that the majority of us value being well thought of. Few young men, anxious to make the most of life, care to have what is commonly known as a "bad reputation." Do you, young man, ever stop to think that there are immutable laws that control the universe and all therein? Do you ever consider that light is only the evidence of a luminous body? That the brilliancy of the diamond is merely the rays reflected from the perfectly crystallized carbon? Reputation is only the reflection from character as it is variously projected upon the screen of public opinion; but reputation is not character, any more than the light is the luminous body, but is merely the effulgence, the result of character.

The imitation diamond for a time may rival in splendor and brilliancy the reflections of light of the genuine gem, but this brilliancy is soon dulled. The same with reputation, which sometimes attaches to character which will not stand the test of time, or the scrutiny of the exacting eye of justice. Week after week we read in the pages of the press of the downfall and disgrace of men high in public estimation, and who, until their duplicity was exposed, were men of most excellent reputation—reputation reflected falsely from an unclean character.

Character is the mold of moral consciousness. It is the outgrowth of the heart carefully nurtured by truth and love and directed by intelligence solely influenced by that which is moral in man. It is by reputation that we are to be judged by those with whom we are thrown in either business or social intercourse. Our own acts are the standard by which we will be either praised or condemned. Our own acts are the indications of the spirit within. Though we may be most excellent in character, sometimes we may be falsely estimated; may acquire through some misunderstood circumstance a reputation undesirable. But character ever counts. It is sure to bring to the front its worth. The diamond may be robbed of its brilliancy for a time by grime and dirt, but it is nevertheless a diamond. Your true worth may be obscured for a time, but it is sure to become known.

Character is the greatest thing the young man has to guard. It is the only sure foundation upon which hopes can be rightly based. He who is true to himself cannot be untrue to others. Would you have character and reputation, you must work, constantly, unceasingly, as conscience becomes deadened and degenerate when not exercised, and conscience directs the building of character. There are qualities in man that mark his greatness and his superiority—the moral and the mental, and it is by the exercise of these that greatness and success are gained.

AUTOMOBILES FOR THE FARM.

Tillers of the Soil to Be on Equality with People of Towns.

One of the large companies engaged in the manufacturing of farm machinery proposes placing on the market at an early date an automobile especially designed for farm use. This machine will be sold at a reasonable price, and will be put out in various styles ranging from a runabout to a heavy farm truck, which the farmer can use in transporting his grain and other produce to the markets.

Transportation of farm produce to the railroad stations and the markets is a question of economy. It is estimated that at the present time it costs the farmer about nine cents per hundred pounds to carry his grain a distance of 12 miles to the railroad station or market place. It is expected that the installation of automobiles for hauling purposes will decrease the expense to three or four cents per hundred pounds. The coming of the farm automobile means further improvement of roads. Already the automobile and the rural delivery of mail has worked wonders in the way of stimulating interest in road improvement. Once the farmers become automobile users they will be more energetic workers, in fact, enthusiasts for high-class highways.

Another use of the automobile in agricultural districts is its employment by merchants for delivering goods to patrons in the country. In a number of eastern states enterprising merchants send out their clerks with automobiles in the morning to solicit the orders of the people residing on the nearby farms, and use the automobile for delivering goods in the afternoon. Merchants who have adopted this plan have found it profitable and their business greatly increased, not considering the advertising received by this innovation.

Where Some Citizens Fail in Duty.
Many who have succeeded upon the farms remove to the near-by town to enjoy life, perhaps to give to their children the advantages that the good schools of the place afford. It is too often the case that these people fail to become the model town citizens they should be. While they are desirous of having all the advantages that the town has to offer they are adverse to doing that which means its improvement and upbuilding. These classes are the "moss-backs," the ones who think that they have done their duty toward themselves and their fellow men when they manage to earn sufficient on the farm so that they can cease work. It may be their privilege to quit labor, but they show a poor and lowly spirit when they fail to give to the town which they select as a home place the support

JEROME REFUSES TO DO HIS DUTY

IS THE CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SHIELDS RICH CRIMINALS.

A Petition Asking for His Removal from Office is Presented to Gov. Hughes by Stockholders in a Street Railway.

New York City.—Twenty-two specific charges are made in a petition praying for the removal of William T. Jerome as district attorney of the county of New York which was sent to Gov. Hughes at Albany Thursday by a committee of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. through their chairman, William F. King.

The petition alleges that Jerome failed properly to prosecute charges of alleged "jury fixing" and the giving of false testimony in street railway cases; that the prosecution of violations of the criminal law by the life insurance companies of New York, as disclosed by the Armstrong committee, has been delayed; that an alleged criminal conspiracy to divert the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. into the hands of a few men was allowed by Mr. Jerome to go on and hundreds of stockholders robbed of their money, and that no attempt was made to punish men alleged to have committed other frauds in connection with New York traction deals.

Mr. Jerome's statements as to judges are alleged to have been not only improper but scandalous in their nature, and to have tended to destroy the confidence of the people in the integrity of the courts. The committee also charges that the district attorney misconducted himself in failing to indict and seek to convict some one of the officials of the New York Central Railroad Co. in connection with the collision in that company's tunnel in 1902, when 17 persons were killed. Various other cases of alleged failure of the district attorney to perform his duty are cited in the complaint.

The petition charges that contributions to the campaign fund to elect Mr. Jerome were received by one of Jerome's assistants from men connected with large corporations seeking favors from the district attorney and that the sum, the amount of which is unknown, was upwards of \$50,000. Among these contributors, it is alleged, was the attorney for James H. Hyde, who contributed \$5,000.

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Hughes said last night that the charges against District Attorney Jerome would take the usual course. A copy of them will be sent to Mr. Jerome, so that he may send an answer to them to the governor, after which the governor will decide as to his course.

HERMIT MURDERED 20 WOMEN.

A Russian Monk Is Sent to Prison for a Long List of Crimes.

Verkhoturys, Perm, Russia.—The circuit court of this town on Thursday meted out partial justice to a monk named Feodotoff whose criminal life was revealed last fall, by sentencing him to penal servitude for 15 years.

Feodotoff came to Verkhoturys about two years ago and set up a shrine in a neighboring forest, where he lived as a hermit. He soon attained a great reputation for marvelous cures and his little chapel in the woods became the objective for pilgrimages from all parts of the province of Perm.

The monk enjoyed a great reputation for sanctity, but when the revelations came it was learned that his holy ways and words were nothing but a cloak for robbery, murder and debauchery of every kind. The repeated disappearance of female pilgrims who visited the monk's chapel finally attracted the attention of the authorities and investigation disclosed the bodies of 20 victims whom Feodotoff had assaulted and murdered and then buried in the cellar of his house. The charge of sacrilege, in that he had stolen the sacramental vessels from churches and monasteries, also was established against the hermit.

Congress.
Washington.—There was a lively debate in the senate on the 27th between Senators Owen, of Oklahoma, and Curtis, of Kansas, both of whom have Indian blood in their veins, over certain portions of the Indian appropriation bill. The house debated the army appropriation bill and the provision for increased pay for non-commissioned officers and privates was stricken out.

Carnival Begins.
New Orleans, La.—The street pageants of the Mardi Gras carnival began last night with the parade of the Knights of Momus. Seventeen allegorical floats, each representing one of Aesop's fables, drawn by several horses and bearing masked and fantastically dressed knights, paraded through packed streets.

Killed His Wife.
Philadelphia, Pa.—In a rage because she had refused to go with him to New Jersey, Jacob Koebler, aged 25 years, on Thursday shot and killed his wife, wounded her father and mother and then tried to end his own.

Runaway Engine Caused Two Wrecks.
Brockwayville, Pa.—A locomotive running wild through the Erie railroad yards here on Thursday crashed into the rear of a freight train at the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway intersection, killing two men who were in the caboose of the freight.

Endorsed Taft's Candidacy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Resolutions favoring the candidacy of Secretary Taft for president and commending Roosevelt's administration were adopted by the Republican state convention here Thursday.

SAYS HUSBAND IS A MURDERER

OPERA SINGER TELLS OF THE KILLING OF HER BROTHER.

Deserted by Husband and Denied the Legality of Their Marriage, Glacia Calla Says She Will Send Him to Electric Chair.

New York City.—"The whole story," as she called it, was told last night by Glacia Calla, the beautiful opera singer who, in the tragic role of a deserted bride denouncing her husband as the murderer of her brother, has excited interest on two continents.

Her successes in Paris, her marriage to Paul Roy in Boston, the quarrel at the New Hampshire summer home, followed by a duel; her flight in the night to her mother's home and the ten agonizing hours she spent beside the corpse while the recital of suicide was being decided upon were given by the woman with all the dramatic art of which she is possessed.

She agreed to shield her husband, she explained, because—"Oh, when you love a man so." Now that her husband has left her and denied the legality of their marriage, and has even asserted that she is several years past her admitted age, the singer says that she has had time to realize "the horror of it all," and will "never let up until I drive him to the electric chair."

Miss Calla, as she prefers to be called, closed the interview with the statement that she had already told her story to the New Hampshire authorities and to her attorneys here, by both of whom she had been forbidden to talk about the matter.

Miss Calla, who in private life is Mrs. Paul E. Roy, came here several days ago and has since made her home with her cousin, George E. Hodgdon, a dealer in automobile supplies. A few days before her husband sailed for Europe she called at his apartments, but he was not in. She did not see him at any time here and had not lived with him since the death of her brother, George A. Carkins, on January 2. She engaged counsel in this city and obtained a warrant for the arrest of her husband, which was afterward sent to Rome. The statement by her husband, cabled from Paris, in which he asserts that his brother-in-law was killed in self-defense, led Miss Calla to give her version of the tragedy.

Portsmouth, N. H.—A warrant for the arrest of Paul E. Roy on the charge that he murdered his brother-in-law, George A. Carkins, at Newington January 2, was sworn out last night by Sheriff Collis, of Rockingham county. Although Roy is in France and is said to be a citizen of that country, the authorities have determined to get him if possible.

FOR NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

A Philadelphia Woman Sets Aside \$800,000 on the Day of Her Second Marriage.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A few hours after the marriage of Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker to Frederick Penfield in New York Wednesday, her attorney in this city announced on behalf of the bride the following gifts to relatives and institutions:

A deed of trust under which \$600,000 are set aside for the benefit of her nephew and five nieces, and \$200,000 for the benefit of four great-nephews and nieces, in equal portions.

Fifty thousand dollars to the College of Physicians in this city, as a memorial to her father, the late William Weightman.

Forty thousand dollars to Franklin institute, in this city, to carry out a contract gift made as a memorial to her father.

Fifty thousand dollars to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as a memorial to her first husband, Robert C. Walker.

Twenty thousand dollars to the Society to Protect Children From Cruelty, of Philadelphia.

Twenty thousand dollars to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Five thousand to the Prof. George Allen memorial in the University of Pennsylvania and a similar amount to the library fund of the Perkiomen seminary of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Penfield is the daughter of the late William Weightman, a wealthy manufacturing chemist of this city. As the only surviving child she was made sole heir of Mr. Weightman's great fortune and her wealth has been estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Mrs. Penfield's first husband was R. C. Walker, who was a Pennsylvania member of the Forty-seventh congress and a well known lawyer of Williamsport, Pa. He died in 1903.

Mrs. Penfield has two brothers who died leaving six children. After the death of Mr. Weightman, Mrs. Jones Wister, wife of one of the brothers, attempted to break the will in the interest of her daughter. In making her gifts Mrs. Penfield says that but for the attempt to break her father's will she would have previously made a deed of trust for the benefit of the nieces and nephews similar to one which had been provided by Mr. Weightman.

Congress.
Washington.—Senators Culberson and Nelson spoke in criticism of the Aldrich currency bill in the senate on the 26th. The bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States was passed. In the house Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) delivered a long speech in defense of the Republican party and its policies.

Bank's Directors Must Pay \$1,500,000.
Waynesburg, Pa.—Receiver Strawn, of the defunct Farmers and Drodrovers' National bank, has notified the former directors of the bank that they will have to contribute \$1,500,000 as a result of the failure of the bank. The institution was closed on December 12, 1905, and the shortage amounts to \$1,800,000.

Refused to Remove Kelsey.
Albany, N. Y.—The state senate on Wednesday rejected the resolution removing Otto Kelsey from the office of state superintendent of insurance. The vote was 19 to 30.

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\$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at.....	\$20	\$22 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$16
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