



GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURGH, SNYDER CO., PA., THURSDAY, MAR. 29, 1900.

VOL. 37. NO. 13.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Week's News Dished up in Small Quantities--Visitors in Town During the Past Week--Other News of Interest.

"Robert Hardy's Seven Days" will begin in the Post next week.

Miss Lillian Stetler has returned from her visit to Washingtonville.

A new National bank is being established at Reedsville, Mifflin county.

The Lutheran church of this place sent \$21.65 to India for the famine sufferers.

Mrs. Wm. C. Snyder, Absalom Snyder and Marie Crouse are among the sick.

Rev. Henry Fortner has been appointed pastor of the M. E. church of Selingsgrove.

Twelve freight cars and an engine were wrecked at Selingsgrove Sunday morning.

You can have your horses clipped at \$1.50 each by calling on A. W. Aurand, Middleburg, Pa.

Moses P. Arnold, Esq., of Port Treverton has been granted an increase of pension from \$6 to \$8.

Mrs. Philip Zong of Milton, formerly of this place, is visiting at the home of Henry Beaver in Swineford.

WANTED.--Good veal calves will be bought at highest market prices. J. L. WINEMAN, 31. North 3rd St., Lewisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jacob Cramer of Franklin township and Mrs. Barbara Yoder have been quite sick during the past week.

If you will change your Post office address this spring write us at once. Give the OLD as well as the new address.

FOR SALE.--A new butcher wagon, one of the latest styles, will be sold cheap. Inquire of A. W. Bowersox, Middleburg, Pa.

Geo. Nelson App and his mother of Monroe township spent Sunday with Mrs. Barbara Yoder and family in this borough.

A teachers' normal school will open in Middleburg Monday, April 23rd. For particulars, address A. A. Killian, Middleburg, Pa.

The town council has awarded the contract to James Bowersox for laying a flag stone walk across the Flats from the Bridge to the Bowes' lot for \$283.65.

"Robert Hardy's Seven Days" will begin next week. We paid a high price for it and the Post is the only paper in Snyder County that dares publish it.

"The Post editor should observe that large men don't hunt up small print shops," says the Selingsgrove Times, neither do large print shops hunt up small men, says the Middleburg Post.

Swartz and Graybill offer Boys' suits, 6 to 12 years, worth \$2.50, at \$1.00; Men's pants, worth \$2.75 and \$2.00 will be sold for \$1.75 and \$1.50. They have other bargains too numerous to mention here.

"Robert Hardy's Seven Days" written by Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon will begin in the Post next week. It is as fascinating as "In His Steps." Do not miss it. The Post has bought the exclusive use of the copyright.

If you want your hair cut without steps or a nice easy shave and a refreshing shampoo, go to A. E. Soles, in the bank building one door east of the Post Office, in room with the drug store. A clean towel to each customer and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. Moyer, the Kissimee merchant, is the proud father of a young ten pounder. Isaac Stimeling is on the happy list too with a young son.

Swartz and Graybill are selling Ladies' shoes marked down from \$3.25 to \$1.50; from \$2.50 to \$1.25; Men's shoes, reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.50; \$2.50 to \$1.00 and \$2.00 to 75 cents.

Rev. W. H. Boyer will resume preaching in the U. B. church next Sunday evening. The revival at New Berlin has closed and services will be held regularly every Sunday evening.

The Post believes in giving its readers the best in the market. That is why we paid such an enormous price for "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," the story that will begin next week, exclusively in the Post.

MONEY WANTED.--There is wanted by April First \$2000 to \$2,500 as a loan to be secured with some of the best real estate in Snyder County. Address "Loan" care of Post, Middleburg, Pa. 3-22-2t.

Dress goods that is worth 65 cents must go at 18 cents a yard. These are bargains. Call to see them. A fine line of groceries is kept in stock. Call on Swartz and Graybill, Swineford.

There will be fourteen census districts in Snyder county. There will be a census enumerator in each district, except as follows: Adams and Beaver township will make one district; Franklin and Middleburg, one and Jackson and Middlecreek, one.

The Middleburg Cornet Band very agreeably surprised our citizens Tuesday evening by giving them a serenade. The music was of a high order and is not excelled by a band from a country town of its size in the State. Let your notes be heard often.

In naming the heirs of the last will and testament of George Shambach in our last issue we inadvertently omitted the name of Galen A. Shambach of Newton, Kansas. The estate is divided into five equal shares instead of four and Galen gets his share.

Saturday about ten o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded as the result of a conflagration in the wash house at the Eagle Hotel in Swineford. The fire was soon put under control without doing great damage. A washing machine and some tubs were burned.

Cashier J. N. Thompson of the First National Bank of this place is one of the promoters and directors of the new National Bank to be established at Belleville, Mifflin county. George Russel of Lewistown and some local capitalists are the other stockholders.

Chairman Kuhn of the Democratic Standing Committee has called a meeting of that committee for Monday, April 9th at one o'clock. The business to be transacted as set forth in the call is to elect a chairman, Treasurer and set a day for holding the county convention.

Last week while in Selingsgrove we called at the bicycle store of W. D. Baker. He is the Columbia bicycle agent of Snyder county. He has remodeled and enlarged his place of business. He now has his repair shop and bicycle store room adjoining and is now a unique and convenient place of business.

The subject of the birds about us has been written threadbare, but who knows anything about migration? Now is the season to watch its operations, and the informing paper by Ernest Ingersoll, in the April "NEW LIPPINCOTT," adds the needed advice from an authority.

Many are Sick.

The following persons are reported ill and under the care of Dr. Herman and others in our immediate neighborhood:

FRANKLIN TWP. AND MIDDLEBURGH. Mrs. Frank Heimbach, Mrs. Jacob Eisenhower, Mrs. Jacob Cramer, Child of Wm. Hoffman, Mrs. John Hummel and child, Mrs. Jesse Bilger, Element Musser, Chas. Bilger and wife, Annie Miller, Mrs. Barbara Bilger, Mrs. Joseph Clelan, Mrs. S. H. Yoder, Absalom Snyder, Miss Polly Arbogast, Mrs. Maria Stahlnecker, Mrs. John Reitz, Miss Marie Crouse, Mrs. Morris Erdley, Mrs. Amos Bowersox, Mrs. Oliver Bowersox, Mrs. Chas. Buffington.

GLOBE MILLS. Henry Renninger, Chas. Herbst.

PAXTONVILLE. W. H. Felty and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Austria Gift.

The foregoing does not include the stockholders in the Baltimore Building and Loan Association, only those cases under the care of the physicians whose names were given to your reporter.

REPORTER.

Appoints a Receiver.

The Baltimore Building and Loan Association has appointed a receiver. There are quite a great many persons in this county who hold stock in the concern and have been paying monthly dues for seven and one-half or eight years. The shareholders have been looking for their money for several months already as the stock should have been matured and paid. Instead of getting a check for the amount due them, they got notice of the appointment of a receiver.

The reason assigned for this action is explained as the result of a suit charging them with usury. The suit was won by the prosecutor, because it was necessary to charge more than legal rates of interest in order to mature the stock in 7 1/2 years as promised. A receivership is very expensive and there is no telling how much the shareholders will get. But the receiver promises to give the shareholders all he can secure for distribution.

"Coal Oil Johnny" moved into Aaron Stahlnecker's house; J. W. Swartz moved over his store room in Franklin; Frank S. Riegel moved into C. C. Seibold's house vacated by ex-county Treasurer Riegel, and H. Katz of Canton moved into the house vacated by J. W. Swartz.

We are in receipt of a Student's Hand Book of Susquehanna University, Selingsgrove for 1900-01. It contains 76 pages and is a vest pocket edition. There is a fund of information in the little book. There are also a number of blank pages for memoranda.

The attention of the readers of the Post is called to the article in this issue on the subject, "Should Wealth have a Limitation?" We also publish our reply to the same. There will be a further discussion on the subject. We welcome the discussion of all public questions by every thoughtful man and woman.

A curious story is being told by the postmaster of Fairfield, a village seven miles from Gettysburg, of a confederate soldier, who after thirty seven years paid for the good taken during the Civil War. The postmaster says that some time ago he received a letter saying that on the retreat from Gettysburg the writer had taken some dry goods stored away at Fairfield. He asked the postmaster if possible to find the injured party. The postmaster found the person and so notified the veteran. And a few days later he received a check for \$15.

Taken by Mistake.

Last Saturday an overcoat was taken by mistake at the Washington House. The person who received it, will please notify Carbon Seebold of this place and he can secure the return of his own coat, with all the valuables left in the pockets.

Lumber Wanted.

We are in the market for all kinds of lumber including pine, hemlock, ash, etc. We can use a lot of paper wood and we will pay the highest cash prices. Write for prices and specifications. M. H. KULP & Co., 4-22-3t. Shamokin, Pa.

Primary School Department.

The undersigned will open a primary school in the primary department on Monday, Apr. 30th.

Pupils from the intermediate and primary departments are invited to come. The minimum tuition of seventy five cents for six weeks will admit any and all pupils from the primary and intermediate grades. 3-22-4t. WILLIAM ROMIG.

To the Deaf.

A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 10327 The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York. 1-25-1y.

The Little Blue Book.

A Complete Pocket Railroad Guide to Pennsylvania.

The March number issued on the 15th, revised and enlarged. Every business or traveling man should have it. Send one dollar for one year, or ten cents for single copy. Revised and issued once a month. Address LITTLE BLUE BOOK, Milton, Pa.

A Narrow Escape.

On Thursday Mrs. J. Irwin Howell, residing on North Wayne street, arose early to get breakfast, and sat down by the stove while the fire was catching up. A spark from the stove probably fell on the back part of her dress, and when she first noticed it her clothing was in flames. She hurried up stairs in her blazing clothes when her husband tore the clothing off her and smothered the flames. She was badly burned about her hands, and made a very narrow escape with her life. --Lewisstown Sentinel.

A Good Record.

Lester G. Smith, who had been employed as an operator on the P. R. R. at Burnham, Pa., came to this place about three months ago and accepted a position as assistant at the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg R. R. Station. He was sent to Huttonsville, W. Va. for a short time to relieve the agent there and on his return to this place last week he was promoted to the position of day operator here.

This is rapid promotion for a man being in the service of the company such a short time. Mr. Smith's friends are glad to hear of his success which is only a proper recognition of his capacity, and his strict attention to business. These elements always bring success and the man possessing them was never in greater demand than at the present day. --Elkins (W. Va.) Inter-Mountain.

Anna Swartz of Richfield has been granted a pension of \$8.

Should Wealth Have a Limitation?

Communicated.

There is in the government of human affairs one order that is best for all. What that order is and how it is to be attained should be the great problem for all who have at heart the improvement of the human race.

Never in the history of our country were the people confronted with greater social problems than they are to-day.

The strikes, boycotts and general discontent of late years prove conclusively that there is yet much room for improvement in our social order. What mean the great outcry and muttering of the masses? What means the cry from the vast army of discontented which swells up from the very heart of the nation unless it signifies the rumbling which is often heard before the storm.

Smooth it over as we will, the fact stands out as prominent as ever, that there is something radically wrong with our present economical system. Many remedies have been suggested, many reforms have been inaugurated with the purpose of relieving the poverty and misery which press so heavily upon a large majority of the people. Prohibit immigration and invention, exclaim some. The population is increasing too rapidly, reply others, and so many reforms are advocated, all of which are discussed with more or less fairness; but when it is suggested that wealth is becoming too concentrated, that limitations should be placed upon it; the outcry immediately goes up that he who suggests such a remedy is an anarchist, and one whose name should be synonymous with whatever is dangerous, lawless and subversive.

Nevertheless, the question of wealth limitation cannot be dismissed with threats, epithets or sneers. It will not dismiss itself, and we cannot dismiss it. Every observant person must admit that the great concentration of wealth, whether it be in corporation, trust or individuals, has reached a point dangerous to the prosperity of the nation.

Millions of people idle, wealth piled up for the few by the toil of the many, paupers and millionaires on every side, and the condition growing worse and worse,—these things are enough to make even the most optimistic painfully apprehensive of the future. Our government in some respects is in no better condition than was the old Roman empire just before its fall, as described by James Anthony Froude. If we are to believe that eminent historian, the Roman empire was crushed by the same power of unlimited, concentrated wealth that is to-day destroying the life, the liberty and happiness of the many in the United States. In Mediaeval Italy, too, popular freedom was lost through a moneyed oligarchy and proletariat. So in every country where individual wealth has transcended the bounds of justice, the people—the toilers—have eventually been enslaved. Ours is fast becoming a moneyed nation; and a moneyed nation is generally a weak one. Superfluity of riches, like superfluity of food, causes weakness and decay. Individual prosperity or the prosperity of a community does not mean general prosperity or the prosperity of a nation. Thus it has been shown that in New York and Massachusetts and those states in which the greatest wealth is concentrated, the largest proportion of paupers are to be found. In 1838 when De Toqueville visited America, he was struck by the equal distribution of wealth and the absence of capitalists.

Half a century later, when James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," visited our country, the trust, the monopolies and concentrated wealth so amazed him that he exclaimed: "I see the shadows of a new structure of society—an aristocracy of riches." Fifty years ago there were no fortunes here, and in the fact but few fortunes that could be called large and in those days there was comparatively little poverty; now we have many gigantic fortunes and a vast number ranging from \$100,000 to \$10,000,000. In the past, wealth being equally distributed, there was but little class distinction, but there was a far greater number of what might be called fortunes, and a noticeable exemption from that pauperism which has become chronic of late years.

The probate court's record of the various states discloses the fact that millionaires are becoming more numerous while the smaller property owners are gradually sinking into the multitude of people possessing nothing. In a valuable article by Eltved Pomeroy on the "Concentration of Wealth," some interesting figures and diagrams are given proving from probate records the exact extent to which small fortunes have been crowded out or merged into enormous ones. These records are valuable, because they are official, but while they prove the extent to which wealth is concentrated, they do not disclose the misery which that wealth is causing. For that, we must look to the condition about us, and in so doing, it is not necessary to be a philosopher in order to see the havoc which concentrated wealth has wrought in recent years. Every day, it has been declared, America is over four million dollars richer at night than in the morning. Who receives this wealth? Surely not those who toil; else they would not suffer so. They receive a little of it. The national wealth, great as it is, slips through their fingers to be collected in the vast reservoirs of the moneyed aristocracy. They work, but it is the work of those who labor to produce, but who receive none of that which is produced. It is this condition that causes so many to declare that the present distribution of wealth does not conform to the principles of justice. And how can it be otherwise when all wealth passes through the hands of the producers and stops only when it reaches those who possess most? Thus wealth is becoming with us not a power for general good, but a power given to the few to control many—a power placing upon the masses a yoke little better than slavery itself.

The rich becoming further and further removed from the poor, are also becoming conscious of being in a measure the proprietors of the poor. The poor have a knowledge of this fact, and the strikes, boycotts and general discontent are but the expression of this knowledge.

In no country in the world does wealth, individual and corporate, exert such an influence as in the United States and as a consequence, human life is becoming lamentably cheap. Capital is becoming sacred and human life profane. Laws are being made not for the good of humanity, but for the sake of property. One instance may be mentioned here: In the spring of 1896, a bill was before Congress to remove all criminal cases from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was argued by those in favor of the bill that much of the time of the Supreme Court was consumed listening to criminal cases (cases involving life and liberty) which high priced corporation lawyers, whose cases involved millions of millions of dollars, were required to wait in Washington until the criminal cases were

Continued on Fourth Page.