THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS

BY

WALDO PONDRAY WARREN

ABILITY IS CAPITAL

A GOOD way to get a proper view of a salary is to compare it with the interest on money invested. If the average conservative investment has at 5 per cent, then a man whose personal efforts warrant a salary of $1,500 a year has the same income he would have if he had $30,000 invested. If he gets an increase of $500 a year he has increased his capital 33 per cent and draws an income equal to an investment capital of $40,000.

Ability without money-capital is better than money without ability. The progressive man is often able to increase his earning capacity more than the man of money without ability could hope to increase his capital in the same length of time. If a man is getting $30 a week, and increases his ability so as to get $40, as the result of a year's improvement, he has made a living and virtually cleared $10,000 to add to his capital. Some business enterprises with $3,000 invested would be considered prosperous if they could do as well.

The opportunity for self-improvement is in some degree open to every man. The salaried man who has big ideas as to what he would do if he were at the head of a business of his own would do well to consider his ability as his business, with a capital of twenty times his annual salary, and so utilize all his good intentions in the effort to improve his talent by practicing on the business which he is now engaged.

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BREEDING THE BERKSHIRES.

A successful breeder of swine says of the Berkshires:

"No farmer who is on the lookout for profitable swine will make a mistake in selecting the Berkshires. On the contrary, if given proper care and attention they will prove a revelation to the man who has been handling scrub stock. While, to be fair, this might also be said of a number of other high class breeds, having bred the Berkshires so successfully for many years, I naturally prefer them and cannot recommend them too highly."

"We have never had a Berkshire sow eat a pig," says another breeder of these swine. "Neither have we ever bred a cross Berkshire sow nor bred or owned a cross Berkshire boar. The Berkshire is not the undersized hog that it once was. The champion boar at St. Louis weighed over 1,000 pounds. The second prize boar weighed 936 pounds. The sows weighed 800 pounds. We have a yearling boar that weighs 700 pounds, and a full brother to a couple of our brood sows weighed 606 pounds at eleven months and twenty days old. Their ability to put on this weight with the best possible feed has not been affected by this improvement.

"In summer the mature animals are maintained almost wholly upon pasture, with only a small ration of whole oats or wheat middlings at night. The pasture is clover, rye, rape and permanent pasture. Our best success has been with rye pasture. We put in two pieces last year, Aug. 26, and commenced pasturing it as soon as it got a fair start. During summer months the little fellows run on pasture and are fed twice a day. They get a slop composed of corn, middlings, oats and digester tankage, a byproduct of the packing houses, containing about 4 per cent protein, and we prefer it to oilmeal.

"For two or three years we had our troubles when weaning pigs. Some of each litter and frequently the best ones would have white scours. Lately we have started them when on their dam by giving a side dish of wheat middlings fed dry in a creep. From the time they are weaned they should be fed twice a day just what they will

GRAND CHAMPION BERKSHIRE BARROW.

clean up greedily and no more. If we find one with thumps he is taken away from the sow and put in a pen by himself till he gets good and hungry and runs around squealing a bit several times a day for a day or so.

"The Berkshires have great constitutional vigor, are easy feeders and produce a pound of meat at a minimum cost. Both breeder and feeder desire a rapid and economical hog producer. The Berkshire meets this demand. For this reason many feeders use pure bred Berkshire sires. The prepotency of the sire is shown in a herd of striking uniformity of conformation and quality, such as finds a ready sale on the market. The pigs also fatten readily and produce a very [illegible] of meat. The heart of [illegible] and [illegible] turned from the sys- [illegible] that from a 250 pound Berkshire."

Money Comes In Bunches

to A. A. Chisholm, of Treadwell, N. Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness, and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition, grew weaker every day in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old-time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infallible for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nerves. 50c. at Brundage Drug Co.

Poster Prize Winners.

The winner of the first prize in the Buffalo Exposition poster competition was Percy Reeves of Buffalo. A. J. Harris, another Buffalonian, won the second prize, and the third was carried off by the Courier Printing company, of which George Bleistein is president. The prizes amounted to $50, $30 and $20 respectively.

If people with symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble could realize their danger they would without loss of time commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. This great remedy stops the pain and the irregularities, strengthens and builds up these organs and there is no danger of Bright's disease or other serious disorder. Do not disregard the early symptoms.

Brundage Drug Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Kerosene Emulsion.

To make kerosene emulsion boil one-half pound soap in one gallon of water and when boiling add two gallons of kerosene. Remove from the fire and churn vigorously for ten minutes, using for the purpose a hand force pump, or for small lots shake the material together in a pail or can. When this emulsion has a milky appearance cool it and add from ten to fifteen gallons of water. For the scale the preparation should be used with one over ten gallons of water to the quantity stated. In winter spraying for San Jose scale trees will stand a stronger spray, and the scalecide solution or the lime sulphur mixture is used.

Frightful Fate Averted.

"I would have been a cripple for life, from a terrible cut on my knee cap," writes Frank Disberry, Kellher, Minn., "without Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which soon cured me." Infallible for wounds, cuts and bruises, it soon cures Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Boils, Skin Eruptions. World's best for piles. 25c. at Brundage Drug Co.

Tightening Fences.

For tightening barbed or other wire in long lengths the farm wagon is a very handy and efficient tool. One of the rear wheels is raised from the ground, and the wire is passed once around the hub and fastened to a spoke of the wheel. The wagon is then braced by any suitable means and the wheel turned in the manner of the mariner's wheel. In this way a pull of a hundred pounds on the tire will exert a force of 400 or 500 pounds on the wire.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears the air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate [illegible] and inflamed [illegible] and [illegible] from the sys- [illegible] Brundage Drug Co.

MURPHY PICKS JUDGE GAYNOR.

Candidate For Mayor Who Would Be Governor.

New York, Oct. 2.—Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall has nominated Judge William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn for mayor of Greater New York. The judge is the last man whom Murphy would like to see as executive of the greater city. For years Judge Gaynor has been opposed to Tammany, but Mr. Murphy made up his mind that the judge is just the head of the ticket to run with the borough presidents and some of the other candidates from defeat, and so, in the hope of getting almost pure Tammany men for the remainder of the offices, he swallowed his feelings and nominated Gaynor.

Gaynor Is Ambitious.

Judge Gaynor is politically ambitious. Some weeks ago one of his most intimate friends revealed the fact that the judge hoped to be elected mayor this year, to be the Democratic candidate for governor next year and the candidate of his party for president in 1912. This program would suit Mr. Murphy exactly. Should Judge Gaynor be elected mayor he would interfere somewhat, though probably not so much as his admirers think, with Mr. Murphy's schemes of plunder in the greater city, and Mr. Murphy would be the first to further the judge's ambition, thereby getting him out of the mayor's chair and turning over the city government to the president of the board of aldermen, who is a regular Tammany man. This is the situation which confronts the people of the city, not less than those of the state.

During the next month the question will be very flatly asked of Judge Gaynor if he will serve the entire four years of the term of mayor if he is elected. Undoubtedly he will give a pledge that he will do so. How much that pledge will be worth, if what he thinks is the "voice of the people" cries aloud for him next year, is a problem.

For the "Dear People."

The people of the state may properly take a keen interest in the New York mayoralty fight this fall, and they may with propriety question what would be their attitude if Judge Gaynor were the nominee of the Democratic party one year hence for governor. The judge is a Democrat and always has been. He first came into prominence in 1893, when he prosecuted John Y. McKane for the Gravesend election frauds and landed McKane in Sing Sing. Judge Gaynor has been upon the supreme court bench for a full term of fourteen years and one year of a second term since then. He has frequently appeared before the people in mass meetings and through the newspapers. He has been a prolific maker of statements, and his attitude on questions involving class distinction and class prejudice has been almost universally such as to arouse and increase these un-American feelings rather than to allay or soothe them. To be "a friend of the people" has become one of his prerogatives as much as it ever was that of William Jennings Bryan. His public utterances and his court decisions have been along the same line. To be sure, the appellate courts have been able to remedy much that was evil in this attitude so far as his court decisions go, and the records show that many of his decisions on the bench would not stand the cold law under the scrutiny of the appellate court.

Jerome's Idea of Him.

District Attorney Jerome of New York, in opening his campaign two days before Gaynor was nominated, gave his opinion of Gaynor in these words:

In face of the clear opposition of all the decent elements in the Democratic party the little group, two men—Boss Murphy and his chief adviser, Daniel F. Cohalan—controlling the nomination machinery of the party, are about to force upon it as its candidate for mayor a man aptly described as a combination of demagogue and fanatic, that most abhorrent product, a political judge, a judge whose so called "personal liberty decisions" have consisted in orders restraining the law officers of the state from pursuing law breakers and have served as a protection for them.

This characterization by Jerome finds indorsement with that element of the Democrats which may be called the conservative element.

Recklessness of Speech.

The New York Times, in discussing Judge Gaynor's attitude when the citizens of Brooklyn attempted to ride from New York to Coney Island on the payment of a single five cent fare after the legislature had refused to pass the five cent fare bill, said:

His continued participation in the strifes of politics, his recklessness of speech and his frequent appeals to unreasoning and dangerous passion while holding the high office of judge of the supreme court have for years constituted a scandal that has been deplored and denounced by right thinking men. In his public utterances he has seemed to forget that any part of this community is sane and sober minded.

This is the man described by those of his own party whom Tammany will try to elect for mayor and whom the [illegible] may be called upon [illegible] to pay and suf-

State of New York, County of Allegany, Office of the Clerk, July 27, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That at a general election to be held in this County, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, the following officers will be lawfully voted for, to wit:

29 Supervisors, being 1 for each town
29 Town Clerks, being 1 for each town.
29 Superintendents of Highways being 1 for each town.
58 Justices of the Peace, being two for each town.
87 Assessors, being 3 for each town
29 Collectors, being 1 for each town
29 Overseers of the poor being 1 for each town.
145 Constables being 5 for each town

In addition one Justice of the Peace for short term in the towns of Birdsall, Friendship, Hume, New Hudson, and Willing. ALSO Almond, Amity and Scio will each elect one additional Overseer of the Poor and Cuba three Town Auditors.

All to take the place of the officers whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(Seal)

ENDORSED

Allegany County Clerk's Office.

Filed

July 26 1909.

Clarence Ricker, Clerk

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
County of Allegany, }

I, Clarence Ricker, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts of Record, having a common Seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said County at Belmont, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1909.

Clarence Ricker, Clerk.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany July 24, 1909

To the Clerk of the County of Allegany.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that, at the General Election to be held in this state on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November 2d), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, in the place of Frank C. Laughin, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eight Judicial District, in the place of Alfred Spring, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

County and District officers also to be elected for said County

1 Member of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of Loyd L. Miller.

A County Clerk, in the place of Clarence Ricker.

A Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of Daniel C. Grunder.

Two Coroners, in the place of William S. Todd and Adelbert T. Bacon.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Amending Section twelve of Article six of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 12. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each justice of the supreme court shall receive from the state the sum of five thousand dollars per year. Those assigned to the appellate divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars, and the presiding justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Those justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from the several cities, counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation that they are now receiving. Those justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the appellate divisions of the first or second departments shall while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sums as is paid to the justices of those departments. A justice elected in the fifth or fourth department as assigned by the appellate division to designated by the governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and include all other compensation and allowance to said justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the judges and justices now in office and to those hereafter elected.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Amending Section four of Article seven of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein, and such law shall [illegible] to pay and sufficient to pay the interest thereon [illegible] shall be equal to the sum of the [illegible] interest of said bonds at any time [illegible] All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt here after incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual installments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the interest and installments of such indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization installments, and except further that any indebtedness herefore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock improvement may be so excluded proportionate to the extent to which such current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization installments thereof, provided that any increase of the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts herefore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined and such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city which shall [illegible] equal to the sum of the [illegible] shall be [illegible] shall be [illegible] shall be