

THE AUBURN CITIZEN
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Full Associated Press Service by direct wires.



They have arrested a man in New York for stealing a portion of a life insurance premium amounting to \$2.32. He was taken to an ordinary station house by an ordinary policeman in the ordinary way. Stealing less than \$10,000 of policy holders' money is contemptible and the ordinary thief should be punished to the extent of the law. Small stealing is vulgar.

OUR APOLOGY AND THANKS.

Our apology for the delay in the issuance of the first number of the Citizen was made in advance. It was to be anticipated, if not absolutely expected. The task of starting a new plant such as the Citizen's is a tremendous one, as we said frankly yesterday and, with a full knowledge of it, we attempted to prepare our readers for just what happened. But we know we will improve. Vexatious delays may occur for several days yet, but in due time we will have all the machinery perfectly adjusted and satisfactory to ourselves and the public. Until that time comes we ask for the indulgence of the public which thus far has been especially kind to us. The response to our solicitors in the matter of subscriptions has been most gratifying. The circulation of the Bulletin has been almost doubled and this before a sample paper was produced. That the public has faith in the enterprise and the people who are engaged in it is evidenced by this fact. We hope to live up to expectations and we feel flattered by and grateful for the many expressions of approval and congratulations which have been received since the first edition was put into circulation. Our aim will be to improve day by day.

The response of the merchants of Auburn in the matter of advertising for the first issue of the Citizen is another evidence that there is a field in Auburn for an up-to-date newspaper. The original plan for yesterday's issue contemplated a 16-page paper of two sections, eight pages each. But it was found that the advertisements consumed so much space that a 20-page paper—the largest issue ever printed in Auburn—was imperative unless we were willing to put out news to which our readers were entitled. The new equipment makes it possible to meet this condition any day. We can meet the demands of the enterprising merchants of Auburn who appreciate the value of advertising and yet provide ample space for news, comment and miscellany. Then, too, a noticeable feature of yesterday's issue was the display advertising. It was attractively set and every merchant must have felt that he got his money's worth.

NEWSPAPER MISPRINTS.

By an unfortunate slip of the type on page 4 of our yesterday's extra the word "benzoline" is printed "benzine." We hope that the ladies who were advised to use the face wash herein recommended will hesitate before adding benzine. We should dislike to be responsible for the consequences. Newspaper misprints are sometimes serious, sometimes amusing. A young sophomore some years ago wrote an editorial for the college daily. It was upon a passing fad, the "Aesthetic Craze." What was his horror when he read the printed editorial to find the word "aesthetic" printed in every case, "athletic." The literary hash which resulted may be imagined. A newspaper once announced that any one might join a certain society by "paying \$2 and singing the constitution." The difference is certainly small in one sense but many people might sign a paper which they would refuse to sing. Saddest of all misprints, however, was the one made by a Chicago journal. "The vast audience was stirred with enthusiasm," it declared, "and rent the air with their snouts." The pork-packer of the city at once instituted a boycott against the un-

fortunate paper; the inference was too obvious. We shall probably make further blunders ourselves; in the meantime we ask our friends among the ladies to pardon the error of our proof-reader and lay it to his masculine ignorance of the difference between "benzine" and "benzoline."

THE GAS QUESTION AGAIN.

Last evening we traced the history of our gas question up to the time of the sale of the old company to the present Auburn Gas Company; and showed how the gas business of the city of Auburn, which was fairly worth about \$200,000, (although only \$80,000 cash had been actually put into the business) was sold for \$375,000. Thus money was invested in the gas business which was not justified by the actual value of the plant; but upon which the public would naturally be asked to pay interest.

The interesting question then arises: Was the new company developed in the value of the plant, and ignorantly paying \$175,000 too much; or did they care very little what they paid so long as they had a chance "to stork the city," in the expressive language of the day? If the first, the managers of the new company were simple-minded men who were deceived into paying nearly double what the plant was worth; in which case they ought to have had guardians appointed; they were not fitted to deal with the rude world alone. By reason of their simple-mindedness the amount required to pay dividends on the stock invested would be nearly twice what was necessary and higher rates for gas would of course have to be obtained in order to make these double profits.

But this purchase was not the mistake of simple-mindedness. If it was not one of those reckless conspiracies against the public of which Mr. Thomas Lawson has been telling us, it has a strong family likeness to them. For we find that no sooner does the new management gain control than it begins to "finance" the Gas Company to the tune of \$500,000 of stock and \$300,000 in bonds—or \$800,000 of apparent capital invested in a plant they had purchased for \$375,000, which was worth perhaps, \$200,000 and in which \$30,000 original cash had been put.

What does this additional \$425,000 of securities mean to the people of Auburn? It means that they are expected to pay a price for gas which will yield dividends and interest on \$600,000 of "water." It may fairly be said that in the case of a public service corporation every dollar's worth of stock or bonds which does not mean actual money invested, becomes a weapon to export unjust tribute from the public. It is a weapon to enable a corporation to levy blackmail upon those who are helpless to resist.

Such transactions as that of issuing \$500,000 in stock and \$300,000 in bonds for a plant worth \$200,000 are no different in spirit from any other freebooting expedition, to appropriate the reward of other people's toil for the benefit of the buccaner or highwayman. The black flag with the skull and crossbones should be the emblem of the whole tribe of these modern financiers.

Then comes upon the scene the Citizens' Light & Power Company. Upon the plea of affording competition it asks for a franchise and receives it at the hands of a too-willing Common Council and a compliant mayor.

Competition has an attractive sound. We have for many generations been told that it is the life of trade. It is one sign of the lack of study of municipal problems that it should ever have been held to be really possible in the case of "public utilities." You can have one dry goods store in a town, or you can have two, or more. It depends upon how many men wish to engage in that particular business. The matter takes care of itself. The city has no concern in it.

But you can't have 50 gas companies, or a dozen telephone companies. There cannot be real, open competition in the case of a public utility. For it must not be forgotten that the city is a partner in the business. Every public utility corporation which needs a city franchise to do business has the city in partnership.

Now as the city was already a partner in one gas company, it was folly to allow another company to lay its mains and enter into competition. The city instead should have claimed the rights of a partner, should have had its own remuneration (in shape of financial return for the franchise or low price for gas) and should have been placed in position to enforce its rights.

All these fundamentals of a sound policy were violated when a second franchise was granted for a gas company. Into the scandals attendant upon the granting of that franchise it is not necessary to go. It is sufficient to say that upon guarantee of a lower price for gas the franchise was granted and the Citizens' Company started into business.

The history of the whole transaction can hardly be studied without

coming to the belief that the entry of the Citizens' Company was dictated solely by a desire to share the spoils. The financiers of the Citizens' Company saw the financiers of the Gas Company issuing nearly half a million dollars of watered stock upon which they hoped to grow rich, and they wanted to join in the game also—they wanted some of the richness.

So the Citizens' Company began business and began it in a way to make themselves as disagreeable and annoying as possible to the Gas Company. Had their aim been to do a legitimate gas business they would have been anxious to serve streets where the old company had no mains; where gas was needed. Instead of that they sent their agents around to get business away from the mains and slaughtered the prices. This is the recognized method of the game, when those that are out want to get in. And the game in this case was to get the money of the citizens of Auburn.

The Fable of the Wolf and the Fox and the Farm Yard.

Once upon a time there was a flock of Sheep grazing quietly upon the hillside. Suddenly some of them saw a Wolf close by licking his chops. "How did you come here?" they asked. "Oh, I bought this job of the shepherd," the Wolf replied. "He's gone home to spend the money and I'm going into the shepherd business myself."

"But how are you going to treat us?" asked the Sheep. "Oh, we'll have the usual stunts," said the Wolf. "I'm not here for my health. But I won't take any more lambs than I want."

Thereupon the silly Sheep called in the Hens of the farm yard and they took counsel together how they could escape from the Wolf. While they were discussing a Fox came up. "I can tell you the proper coper," said the Fox. "Just let me co a little shepherd act of my own. If the Wolf tries any of his funny business I will be there to stop him. And," he continued, looking at the fowls, "if I should not behave myself as they do in polite society, the Wolf can look after me."

So the Sheep, and the Hens agreed, and the Wolf was informed that the Fox was also to be a shepherd. A few days later the Fox after finishing his dinner of broiled chicken turned to the Wolf, who was dining off the best roast lamb, and remarked: "My! but this municipal business is a cinch!"

Settled Out of Court.

The case of May Conley against the Auburn Button Works has been settled out of court by mutual agreement. Miss Conley sought to recover damages for the loss of two fingers while working in the button factory. James S. Bryan was attorney for Miss Conley.

Claim City Championship.

The North End Tigers have disbanded for the season. They have won games from the Blue Glippers, Blue Rocks, Independent Stars three times. Cottage Street Stars two, Pulister Street Crescents, Grant Street Stars, Chase Street Bulldogs, South End Tigers two, Young Alerts, State Street Stars, Skaneateles Stars, Cayuga Independents. They lost two games to the Independent Stars. They claim the 13 year championship of the city. The team is as follows: E. W. Pletcher, C. Carr, catcher; C. Adams, first base; M. Thorp, second base; J. Bennett, third base; P. Carr, short stop and captain; P. Graney, left field; M. Bell, centre field; F. Mincho, right field.

A Freak of Death Valley.

Sartoga springs is one of the freaks of Death valley and has probably caused more profanity than anything else in the region. The waters are as clear as crystal, and they bubble up from a deep, sandy basin like a well-spring of joy. But they are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, are tepid in temperature and act instantly like an emetic upon any one who drinks them.

He Was No Settler.

"I suppose that old chap with the long white whiskers over there is one of your old settlers, isn't he?" said the grocery drummer. "I reckon he's what you might call a 'old resident,'" rejoined the village merchant, "but he ain't no old settler. He's been a-ov'ra me for nigh on to thirty years."—Chicago News.

Baseball in the Bible.

Johnson—You say that you know about the Bible? Well, what's in it about baseball, do yer know? Walters—Why, dey ain't nuffin' in the Bible 'bout baseball, Johnson—Dey certainly ain. Diddy Nosh put the dove out on a long fly!—New York Times.

Courtesy and Civilization.

It is in a country in which the women are most courteous that civilization has attained its zenith. It is to the courtesy of women that one owes the refinement of manners.—Boudoir.

The Parrot.

Wise—What is a parrot? Hublot—That's what the man who got rich ten years ago calls the man who got rich yesterday.

UNCLE SAM'S COURT

October Term Started Here as Per Schedule

JUDGE RAY TO GRAND JURORS

Charges Them, at Considerable Length as to Their Duty Under Their Oath.

The October term of the United States District court convened in the Government building this morning at 10 o'clock with United States Judge for the Northern District of New York George W. Ray, of Norwich, presiding. The first business taken up was the calling of the roll of grand jurors but as the greater number of jurors summoned from the towns of the county were unable to get here at the opening of court the roll call was adjourned to 11:30 o'clock.

Attorney James Knapp, of this city, was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts. Edward Clifford, of Watervliet, who entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment charging the detainer of letters from the United States mail, was released under \$1,000 bail in the custody of his attorney, said bills to be furnished before United States Commissioner Cameron at Albany.

The officials present for the Government: Assistant District Attorneys Taylor L. Arms, of Binghamton, and Harry E. Owen, of Port Henry; Deputy Clerk Charles W. Higginson, of Utica, officiated as clerk.

John B. Rogers, of Watertown, son of Supreme Court Justice Rogers, was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Arguments in patent cases were heard by Judge Ray and the papers were taken by him for consideration. At 11:30 o'clock Deputy Clerk Higginson called the roll of the grand jurors. All were present. W. R. Keyes was excused on his exempt fireman's certificate and Mayor Osborne and William H. Kelly for business reasons. Frank W. Richardson, of this city, was appointed foreman of the grand jury by Judge Ray.

The customary oath was administered by Deputy Higginson to the foreman and jurors and then Judge Ray charged the jurors as follows: "The duty of the grand jury: There is no more important duty which falls to you than the responsible one of grand juror. The administration of criminal law depends very largely on the interposition of grand juries. Lesser crimes are sometimes punished by information and minor offenses are disposed of without disposition by the grand jury. But all important cases are brought to trial before a petit jury. It is a serious thing for any government or community or individual to have a crime committed and have the offender go unpunished. Therefore you see the duty imposed on you is a delicate one as indicated by the oath taken by your foreman. You hear the evidence. You hear the evidence, as a rule, on one side only; and then having weighed the evidence you are to say if it is sufficient to justify and require you to present and obtain a true indictment for trial before a petit jury. You are to be satisfied, first, that a crime has been committed and then you are to be satisfied of the identity of the alleged criminal and that he or she is the guilty party, before an indictment is rendered for trial before a petit jury. When the alleged criminal is placed on trial it is incumbent on the part of the Government to establish the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. And if the petit jury find that there is a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant it is their defined duty to find a verdict of not guilty. This rule in all its force does not apply to the grand jury room and still this fact that it does not is not an inducement for you to render indictments indiscriminately based upon insufficient evidence. But you are to be satisfied that a crime has been committed and that there is a proper and just case against the person accused of being guilty and it is then your duty to find an indictment whether the person is low down in the scale of society or high up. You are to consider the cases before you faithfully and conscientiously, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or hope of reward and not be actuated by feelings of malice or revenge. The perpetuity of our government depends largely on the faithfulness, honesty and integrity of our courts of justice and our jury. I have no doubt you gentlemen will conscientiously and honestly discharge the duties you are called here to perform.

"The United States district attorney or his assistant will be your legal advisers. One or the other will usually be with you, and will conduct the examination of witnesses in order that the evidence may be legal and succinct. The district attorney or his assistant has the right to be with you when the evidence is presented although it is not necessary for him to be present when you are considering the right to find an indictment or are taking a vote as to whether an indictment should be found. Then you should be alone. In order to constitute a quorum 12 jurors should be present. If that number is not present then you cannot legally hear evidence or do business. If you did the indictment would be void if found. To find an indictment 12 jurors must vote in favor. If less than 12 are in favor no indictment can be found. In considering matters you should be careful to only consider legal elements. Hearsay should not enter your deliberations."

Judge Ray warned the jurors to not consider outside influences but consider the cases with the view that the guilty should be punished and no person be unjustly accused. The jurors were then dismissed to begin their labors.

The roll of petit jurors was then called and excuses were heard. A large number presented excuses none of which was accepted, all being ordered to appear on next Monday at 10 o'clock. The names of the panel of petit jurors were excused until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Joseph La Rue, John Dashnow, jr., and Kapoleon Clukey were then brought before the court for arraignment on indictments charging violation of the United States Immigration laws. The three men entered pleas of guilty to having brought over six aliens to this country from Canada. The trio were induced to bring the foreigners over from Canada in boats by one Thomas Mitchell, against whom an indictment has been found but who has not yet been apprehended by the Federal authorities.

Attorney D. W. Mulligan, of Ogdensburg, made an impressive plea for clemency in behalf of the three men. La Rue, he stated, had a wife in Ogdensburg who was dangerously ill with consumption and he had also two small children. All three men were in straitened circumstances financially, in fact bordering on the verge of poverty. In the crowd of foreigners brought over they were made the tools of the missing Mitchell, and that they were ignorant of the United States immigration laws. He asked that sentence be suspended in the three cases. Judge Ray stated that the trouble in suspending sentences was that it was apt to encourage others in the same crimes and that the trouble and expense in hunting down and prosecuting the offenders all went for naught. After administering a sound lecture to the offenders he imposed a fine of \$25 on La Rue and committed Dashnow and Clukey to the St. Lawrence county jail for terms of three months each. Adjournment was then taken for lunch. At this afternoon's session argument is being heard on a motion to obtain permanent injunction restraining the DeGrasse Parker company, of Puyres, N. Y., from using a patent pulp digester alleged to be the patented machinery of the American Sulphite company, of Syracuse, is attorney for the Maine concern and he had many sharp discussions with Judge Ray during the presentation of his side of the case. The grand jury is hard at work this afternoon. The first case to be considered is that of John Mott, of Sterling, arrested in Syracuse for passing counterfeit money.

THE UNIVERSALISTS

Young People's Union First of State Gathering.

SESSION BEGAN LAST NIGHT

And Will Come to a Close Tonight—State Convention of Universalists To-morrow.

The first session of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of New York State was held last night in the First Universalist church. President Ralph M. Jones, of Utica, presided.

After a prayer and Scripture lesson by Delegate Milo G. Folsom, an address was delivered by Rev. John Evans, of Perry, on "Young Men in Civic Life." He was followed by Rev. James D. Corby of Buffalo, who spoke on "Opportunities of the Coming Year." The session closed by the singing of the State song and the Mizpah benediction.

This morning the second session was called to order by President Jones. James J. Frear, jr., of Utica, was appointed secretary pro tem. A roll call showed a quorum present and after an address of welcome by Rev. A. S. Yantis, of Auburn, and an appropriate response by President Jones, the convention proceeded to business.

President Jones delivered his annual address which related the facts concerning the year's work of the Union and laid emphasis on the growth of the Union, which has recently been increased by the admission of three new societies with the prospect of six additional ones in the near future. After thanking the different departments for the efficient manner in which they had carried on their work, and in particular the Executive Board, the president recommended several constitutional changes which will be considered by the convention.

POSTHUMOUS PRIVACY.

Rummaging Among the Letters of the Famous.

There is no question of literary ethics on which opinions differ more sincerely than the degree to which the private life of a great man rightly becomes public property after his death. Nearly 2000 years ago Pope complained that Ovid, the publisher, by his practice of setting on the letters and remnants of dead authors had added a new terror to death. It is no new terror now. We are familiar with such proceedings, and the majority of us are content while enjoying the last indiscreet revelation to utter a few conversational protests, which prove the delicacy of our feelings and encourage the circulation of the book. A few who do not feel so secure in their insignificance from a similar exposure, who, like Tennyson, and Thackeray, foresee an interminable series of biographers, each more ruthless than the last in rummaging for the unrevealed, may protest with passion and take steps to prevent the violation of their posthumous privacy and for doing so will think them affected, some stilly and some the only men who show true dignity. In fact, on this matter every shade of opinion is represented, the scale being marked at one end by those who habitually inveigh against "the vulgar and insatiable curiosity" of the public and at the other by editors like Mr. Wellington Wack, who in his preface to these old love letters laments over "the insatiable maw of the scrap basket" from which he has snatched them. For our curiosity, even when trivial, there is a good deal to be said. It is natural to want to know as much as possible of the character of the great men who have molded our thoughts, directed our feelings, shared our experiences, and to derive pleasure from knowing their habits and how they lived through an ordinary day is as natural as to enjoy hearing such details about absent friends. But to publish the secrets of the famous requires more excuse than the fact that, being dead, they cannot feel shame or distress. Disclosures, if they are not intended as exposures, must throw new light upon their work and character or upon events or bring as a warranty some gift of beauty or knowledge to the common memory. The presentation of publicity is an unwholesome burden to carry through life, and the revealers of private letters and papers, who intensify it, are responsible for inflaming the self-consciousness of authors and of every one who comes near them. Let them look to it that what they publish has sound compensatory value, for we are paying for the amusement they offer by a loss of naturalness in our writers and artists.—London Speaker.

Newton's Telescope.

Newton fashioned a concave mirror from a mixture of copper and tin, which gives a surface with almost the lustre of silver. An image of the star was produced in the focus of this mirror, and then this image when examined by a magnifying eyepiece permits the astronomer to study the star at what is equivalent to a greatly reduced distance. Such is the principle of the famous erecting telescope which bears the name of Newton. The little reflector which he constructed is still preserved as one of the treasures of the Royal Society. The telescope tube had the very modest dimensions of an inch in diameter. It was, however, the precursor of a whole series of magnificent instruments, each outstripping the other in magnitudes.

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IN COLONIAL DAYS.

The First Iron Mines and Forge Mill in Virginia.

In 1610 the London company, the proprietors of the colony of Virginia, sent over a Mr. King and 160 skilled ironworkers to erect furnaces on Falling creek. These men came chiefly from Warwickshire and Staffordshire and when once in Virginia named the village that grew up about their iron works Warwick.

Mr. King soon dropped out of the enterprise, and a Captain Blount superintended the erection of the works. But his career was a short one, after which John Berkeley, son of Sir John Berkeley, a nobleman of much distinction, succeeded to the superintendency of the establishment and conducted it ably until one day—March 22, 1622—the Indians, under Opitchapan, a brother of Powhatan, surprised the village and murdered Berkeley and 150 men and women.

In 1700 mills were built upon the ruins of the iron furnace. In those mills was ground the first flour exported from America, much of it going to South America. From that time on Warwick grew rapidly until it became an important manufacturing and shipping village, as it was at the head of navigation.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war Colonel Archibald Cary acquired possession of the vast estate known as Amptill, that lay on the James river and inland along Falling creek for a distance. The estate was named after one in England. Colonel Cary was chairman of the committee that drafted the first bill of rights and state constitution in America, that of Virginia. When the war broke out he took an active part in the military operations of his country in the south.

Tarleton, the British general, called up the James river and burned Warwick and Colonel Cary's mills on Falling creek.

The old Amptill house occupied by Colonel Cary at the time is still standing, and the present owners are descendants of the Cary family.—Scientific American.

Harvest Service in a Field.

At Ranworth, in Norfolk, the vicar revived an old custom by conducting a service in a cornfield on the conclusion of harvest, to which all engaged in the ingathering and the parishioners were invited. A psalm was read, prayers offered and two hymns sung, after which the vicar gave a short address. The whole harvest service lasted but a few minutes.

The old custom of ringing the "cleaning bell" has again started at Irchester. This bell rings when the church clock strikes the hour of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening; and the custom is that no person may glean in the fields before the bell rings in the morning and after it is rung in the evening.—London Chronicle.

Samoa's Wealth of Rubber.

Samoa's get-rich-quick scheme is the rubber plant. One species, when planted twenty feet apart, attains a height of ten or twelve feet in a couple of years and is expected to yield good sap in eight years. It thrives in high and low latitudes, in sun and shade. At the end of the sixth year the rubber tree can be tapped, and it can be safely reckoned that half a pound of rubber per tree will result.

Two hundred trees are planted per acre, and 5 per cent mortality is allowed, bringing the total number of 200 acres to 38,000 trees, which in the seventh year yield 10,000 pounds of rubber. A rubber plantation of 200 acres will cost on the average about \$20,000 to bring it to the end of the sixth year and guaranteeing its suitability, proper soil and climate and efficient superintendence will in the seventh and eighth year return the total of the capital invested, and every year thereafter yield an income of between \$15,000 and \$25,000.—Chicago Tribune.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BURTON OPERA HOUSE. E. S. Newton, Mgr. Empire phone 674. WEEK MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1905. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. The Favorite AUBREY STOCK CO. Monday eve.—"A Midnight Marriage." Tuesday eve.—"The Vagrant Chant." Wednesday mat.—"Driven From Home." Wednesday eve.—"A Prisoner of War." Thursday eve.—"How Hearts Are Broken." Friday eve.—"Driven From Home." Saturday mat.—"Alone in the World." Saturday eve.—"When the World Stood Still." Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee 10c and 30c. 2919

BURTON AUDITORIUM. E. S. Newton, Mgr. Empire phone 666. TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1905. Wagenhals & Kemper present the most talked-of play of the past 10 years. Home. CLARE BIRCH'S Great success. THE WOMAN IN THE CASE. The play of the year. 4 nos. Herald Square Theatre, New York.

Washington's Birthday. The first known celebration of Washington's birthday was on Feb. 11, 1754. The old style date was still adhered to. This was during the lifetime of the first president and completed his fifty-third year. The following is from the Pennsylvania Packet of Philadelphia of the date of Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1784: "New York, Friday, Feb. 13.—Wednesday last being the birthday of his excellency General Washington the same was celebrated by all the true friends of American independence and constitutional liberty with that hilarity and merriment ever attendant on the sons of freedom. In the evening an entertainment was given on board the East India ship by this harbor to a very brilliant and respectable company, and a discharge of thirteen cannon was fired on the joyful occasion." The observance of the day was not confined to New York city.

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