THE REPUBLICAN.

W. M CHENEY - - - Editor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 27th 1891.

ENTERED AT POST-OFFICE, LAPORTE, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

J. V. RETTENBURY,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

DUSHORE, PA.

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New York and Indiana to be the Battle Grounds.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer

Numerous requests have come to the *Inquirer* for a summary of the possible and probable electoral vote next year. There is plenty of ground for a difference of opinion as to the manner in which several of the States will line up in the Presidential battle. This difference arises over the question of doubtful States. As the *Inquirer* views the situation it will be possible for either party to elect the next President without New York, but not probable. Should the Democrats make a sweep of two or three of the Western States, as they claim their ability to do, they can get along without New York. Should the Republicans hold their own in the Republican States and make inroads elsewhere, New York would not be needed. But the chances are very strong that the party that elects the next President will need the State of New York. The Electoral College next year is increased to 444 members, and 223 will be necessary to elect. The following States may be counted upon pretty accurately to vote as indicated:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
California,	9	Alabama,	11
Colorado,	4	Arkansas,	8
Illinois,	24	Delaware,	3
Iowa,	13	Florida,	4
Kansas,	10	Georgia,	13
Maine,	6	Kentucky,	13
Massachusetts,	15	Louisiana,	8
Minnesota,	9	Maryland,	8
Nebraska,	8	Mississippi,	9
Nevada,	3	Missouri,	17
New Hampshire,	4	New Jersey,	10
Ohio,	23	North Carolina,	11
Oregon,	4	South Carolina,	9
Pennsylvania	32	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island,	4	Texas,	15
Vermont,	4	Virginia,	12
Wisconsin,	12	West Virginia,	6
Idaho,	3		
Montana,	3		
North Dakota,	3		
South Dakota,	4		
Washington,	4		
Wyoming	3		
Total.....	204	Total.....	169

It is useless for the Democrats to talk about Iowa. They went rainbow-chasing after a whole lot of Western States in '88, with what disastrous result is well known. It is barely possible that Montana may get away from the Republicans, but not probable. If this table is correct the Republicans are within nineteen of a majority. These votes must come from:

Michigan,	14	Indiana	15
New York,	36	Connecticut,	6

Michigan will give a Republican majority next year in the aggregate, but unfortunately the vote of the State must be divided. The Democrats gerrymandered the Congress districts and captured eight of them in the election of last year. The depth of Mr. Ford, of the Grand Rapids district, left a vacancy which was won the other day by Belknap, Rep., leaving seven districts still in Democratic hands. An electoral bill has been passed providing for the choice of Presidential electors by districts. Two are to be elected at large, or rather by a division of the State in halves. Michigan must therefore be classed as doubtful, and it will not be safe to allow the Democrats less than 6 electors there to 8 for the Republicans. This leaves the latter 11 short. If they capture Connecticut's 6 they are still 5 short. If to Connecticut they can add West Virginia's 6 which many Republican politicians think is possible, they are safe. Of course, there are still Indiana with 15 votes and New York with 36 to fall back upon. But Indiana is getting to be a Democratic State Harrison barely carried it, but it is in an exceedingly ticklish condition with decided tendencies towards the Democracy. Still, it will be fought for to the end.

With Indiana the Republicans would be safe without New York or Connecticut. But the fact remains that it won't be safe to count on Indiana to the exclusion of New York. There will be side diversions. The Republicans will try to capture West Virginia and may make a bluff at North Carolina, but after all these Southern Democratic States are solid when it comes to Presidential elections, just as are the Republican Western States. The real battle ground for the Republicans will be as of old in New York and Indiana, and one of these States must be carried. One of them will do. The Democrats must carry both.

Iowa and Prohibition,

That Iowa has pronounced against prohibition in the last two Gubernatorial elections is a fact too plain to be denied by anyone acquainted with the situation. The liquor question was the most prominent one in the campaigns of 1889 and of this year. It overshadowed every other issue and carried a plurality of the voters over to the side of the Democracy, obnoxious as several of the planks of that party's platform are to a large majority of the people of the State. It is impossible to suppose that the Iowa voters wished to indorse free silver coinage any more than it is reasonable to conclude that in three years they have changed their attitude on the tariff question, after voting in favor of it by over 30,000 plurality in 1888.

The only explanation that is borne out by the facts is that after trying prohibition for seven years they have found it to be a failure and desire another policy substituted. That it is a failure is shown by the investigations made by Republicans as well as by Democrats. The latest exhibition of the situation was given by Mr. F. W Faulkes in a series of letters to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* last June. Mr. Faulkes is the editor of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*, a leading Republican newspaper of Iowa, and the showing he made cannot be ascribed to any hostility on partisan grounds. He was so impressed with the need of a change of policy in this respect that the *Gazette* refused to support the Republican ticket in the recent campaign and aided in the re-election of Governor Boies.

An analysis of the vote cast at the late election, made by the Des Moines *Register*, proves that there has been a marked decline in the popular support given prohibition. When the prohibition amendment was submitted to the people in June, 1882, and adopted by nearly 30,000 majority, sixty-six counties voted in its favor and twenty-three against it. Nineteen of the counties which contributed 10,025 of the majority gave, two weeks ago, 5864 majority for Boies, showing a change of 15,889 against prohibition. Only three counties which voted against the amendment in 1882 gave majorities for Wheeler, the aggregate change being 737 in favor of prohibition. Nine counties increased their majorities for prohibition this year and six other counties gave smaller majorities against it than they did in 1882. Taking the whole State together, then, there has apparently been a decisive change in popular opinion adverse to prohibition.

If prohibition has failed in Iowa it is not from lack of legislation or energetic efforts to enforce the law, which was enacted in 1884 after the constitutional amendment had been declared void on account of a technical blemish. Every law that the advocates of prohibition have asked for has been given them. The statute books of the State have been loaded with measures the most severe and stringent that prevail in any State, and a sincere attempt has been made to inforce them, but the open sale of liquor has continued to increase and now prevails to a scandalous extent. It is claimed that there is one saloon for every 455 people in the State, a larger number than in some non-prohibition States. They claim also that prohibition has decreased crime does not seem to be borne out by the facts, for the percentage of prisoners to population is as large as in Minnesota, larger than in Wisconsin, and only slightly less than in Nebraska, in all of which States license prevails.

It will be the duty of the new legislature to take this situation into consideration and decide without passion and prejudice whether the present policy shall continue or a change be made. As prohibition prevails only by law it can be repealed by law. But if it is considered better to take the sense of the people again on the question in the form of a vote on a constitutional amendment a change can not be made before 1894. The Democrats control the Governor and one branch of the Legislature, while the Republicans have a small majority in the other branch. The most sensible way out of the difficulty would seem to be a repeal of the present prohibitory law and the substitution in its place of high license and local option. That would give every county the opportunity to adopt whatever policy local sentiment authorizes and is ready to support.

It is not very much of a surprise there should be a strong sentiment among the Tammany people for the nomination of Roswell P. Flower for President. His nomination would only be following out the precedent made by the nomination of Tilden, in 1876, and of Cleveland, in 1884, each of whom at the previous election for Governor had carried New York. Tammany is in a position to dictate to the Democratic party, for, while it may be able to elect a Democratic candidate for President, it can easily make his defeat certain. It is not above doing these things, and if Tammany concludes to demand the nomination of Flower, and refuses to support anybody else it will be likely to wag the whole Democratic party of the country.

President Harrison will be required to make a number of very important appointments in the near future. Among the offices to be filled, aside from a successor to Secretary Proctor, may be mentioned the following: Nine judges for the new court at $7,000 a year, a judge of the Court of Claims at $4,000, two Inter State Commerce Commissioners, a Minister to China to succeed Blair, a Recorder of the General Land Office, a Governor of Oklahoma, a Third Assistant Secretary of State, and a Commissioner of Patents. These are all plums of the choicest quality, and those lucky enough to draw one of the prizes will have something to be proud of. The nominations will probably be sent to the Senate soon after the convening of Congress.

It is reported on the authority of a Tammany Hall statesman that it is the purpose of that organization to discard both Cleveland and Hill and place Roswell P. Flower in nomination for the Presidency as New York's favorite son. This is of the class of news that may be called important if true, and it is not at all unlikely to have some truth at the bottom of it. If Governor Hill cannot get the nomination for himself, he could not choose a more effective plan of disposing of Cleveland than by joining forces with Tammany in behalf of Flower.

A Muncy Township Boy Discovers a Thing or Two.

Harry, a twelve-year-old son of George Peterman, who keeps the poor house in Muncy Creek township, near Muncy, met with a serious accident yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. A. M. Hays, a border at the poor house, gave the boy a dynamite cartridge, such as are used on the railroads, and the boy, curosity stricken, determined to see what it was made of He placed the cartridge on a stone and struck it with an axe, and the imprisoned dynamite did the rest. The axe flew back and struck the boy in the head. Portions of the cartridge also found shelter in his body and he was pretty badly used up. Dr. C. E. Albright gave the lad attention and he is doing as nicely as can be expected.

Everybody is making Sauer Kraut. A dutchman once told us that he didn't care much for it but generally put up about ten barrels in case of sickness.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, HON. J. A. SITTSER, President Judge, Honorables Robert Taylor Jr. and E. A Strong Associate Judges of the Courts of, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Deliverer Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Orphans Court and Common Pleas for the County of Sullivan, have issued their precept to me directed, bearing date Sept. 23, A. D., 1891, for holding the several courts in the Borough of Laporte, on MONDAY, the 14th day of Dec. A. D. 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper person at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And to those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against prisoners who are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Sullivan, are hereby notified to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

JOHN UTZ, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Laporte Pa., Nov. 2, 1891.

Trial List For Dec. Term 1891.

(RETURN DAY DEC. 14, 1891).

1 Sullivan County vs Jacob Lorah Treasurer, No. 62 Feb. term 1891; framed issue.
2 Jacob L. Snyder vs Benjamin Lewis, No. 84 May term 1889. Trespass.
3 Aaron Lewis et. al. vs Richard Biddle and Judson Biddle; No. 150 May term 1889; trespass.
4 H. C. Wagner vs. Philo Keissenger, No. 41 Feb. term 1890; defendants appeal.
5 Sevilla Hartzig vs the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. No. 95 Feb. term 1891; trespass.
6 L S Burch & Co. vs Mrs B Billian, No. 1 May term 1891; defendant's appeal
7 J W Norton vs Joseph and Amy T Grange, No. 36 May term 1891; ejectment.
8 Weiss Heins vs John Campbell. No. 40 May term 1891; assumpsit.
9 C E Lawrence vs Julia Gordon, No. 56 May term 1891; assumpsit.
10 Josiah Hembury vs Jas. McFarlane & Co., No. 81 May term 1891; assumpsit.
11 Davis Brothers vs David Brown No. 86 May term 1891; assumpsit.
12 H K Williams vs Horace Dumond and James Flanigan, No. 156 May term 1891; defendant's appeal.
13 Frank Dipling vs Owen Devanney, No. 169 May term 1891; defendant's appeal.

A. WALSH. Proth'y.

Proth'y's office, LaPorte, Pa., Oct. 31, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan county, and to me directed and delivered, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house in LaPorte Boro., Pa., on Friday, December 11, 1891, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

Lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Elkland, County of Sullivan, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a post corner on the tract line being ten rods from the hemlock corner of the original lot deeded by Lyman Strevy to the grantor hereof, thence on said tract line also line of the D. Tompkins estate land, North 33½ degrees east, 19 rods to corner; thence on line of grantors, north 56½ degrees west, thirty-eight and a half rods to post and stones corner, thence on line of John W Brown's land south 20 degrees east, 32 rods to a post corner; thence on line of land of grantor, south 56½ degrees east, 13 rods to the place of beginning, containing three acres and nine perches more or less. Nearly all improved, having thereon a two story frame house, frame barn and other outbuildings, also a small orchard.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of William Steamburg vs. Lucy S. Cooper and George Cooper.

JOHN UTZ, High Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, LaPorte, Nov. 16, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Alias *Fi Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan county, and to me directed and delivered, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in LaPorte Boro., Pa., on Friday December 11, 1891, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Elkland, county of Sullivan and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a sapling on line of John Parker warrant, thence by land owned by John Brown, south 66 degrees east, 60 perches to a post, thence south 20 degrees west, 40 perches to post; thence south 60 degrees east, 76 perches to post; thence south 30° west, 39 perches to post: thence north 50 degrees west, 25 and one-half perches to post, thence north 87 degrees west, 22 perches to a hemlock; thence south 30 degrees west, 53 perches to a post, thence south 60 degrees east, 88 perches to a post, thence south 30 degrees west, 89 perches to a post, thence north 60 degrees west, 201 perches to a chestnut, thence north 30 degrees east, 226 perches to the place of beginning, containing 192 acres more or less, being part of tract in warrant name of John Harrison. About 75 acres improved and in a good state of cultivation, the balance timber land, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a frame barn and other out buildings, also a good orchard.

Seized, and taken into execution at the suit of William Peper vs. Allen Little.

JOHN UTZ, High Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, LaPorte, Pa., Nov. 16, 1891

SSHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan county Pa., and to me directed and delivered, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in LaPorte, Monday the 14th day of December 1891, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situated in the township of Fox, in said county, viz:

Beginning at a post a corner of lands of Jas. Sargent, J. H. C. Tomkins and Albert Graves, thence South 87½ degrees East 91 and eight tenth perches to a post, thence North 2½ degrees East 83½ perches to a post, thence North 87½ degrees West 93 and one-fourth perches to a beach sapling, thence South 2½ degrees West 81½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 47 acres and 111 perches, be the same more or less, having erected thereon one small dwelling house and a log barn; an orchard thereon being about 10 acres improved and not very well watered.

ALSO one other lot of land in the township and county aforesaid, viz: Beginning at a corner in the centre of the highway, thence S. 88 degrees East 43 and eight-tenth perches to a stake and stone for a corner, thence South 3 and one-half degrees West 62 and one-half rods to stake and stones, thence North 88 degrees West 23 rods to stake and stones, thence North 88 degrees West 21 rods, thence North 3 and one half degrees East 85 and one-half rods to the place of beginning, containing 21 acres more or less, the same being all timber land.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. E. Porter at the suit of Henry Tripp.

JOHN UTZ, High Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, LaPorte, Pa., Nov. 16, 1891.

Come to my residence in September—a brindle bull about two years old, has a white spot on either side and one on the head. The owner will please call for the same at once, or the animal will be disposed of according to law.

W. L. LOVELASS.

Sonestown, Pa., Nov. 16, '91.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

:—: — :—:

To our patrons of Shunk & vicinity

Wishing to reduce our business to a Cash System. we will on and after June 1, 1891, give you a 10 per cent discount for Cash, on our large stock of Spring and Summer goods. Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Clothing, Hardware, Haying tools, Groceries and Provisions, Tobacco and all Merchandise in our store. For all sums over $1 ten per cent discount. $1 worth for 90 cents, $5 worth for $4.50, $10 worth for $9. "$1 in the till is worth $2 on the book." By selling for cash we can buy for cash, therefore we can buy and sell cheaper. We are not doing as some Merchants do, sell you a few articles at cost or less to catch your trade and then make it up on other Goods, but we make you the reduction on all Goods alike. Below you will find some of our prices. But remember for cash you get your ten per cent reduction also. Ex C. Sugar 5cts. lb. Headlight oil 12 cts. Gallon Bicarb Soda 5 lb. for 25 cts. Good Japan Tea 30 cts. lb. 4 lb. for $1, and all other goods in proportionate low price Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Please call and look over our Stock and give us a trial and we will convince you that

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LaPorte, Pa., Aug. 8, '89.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Ex-Prothonotary, Register & Recorder of Sull. C

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