

"FIRST OF ALL--THE NEWS."

The News Item Fights Fair.

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REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM,  
Laporte Pa.,

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR 1898.

State.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE, of Allegheny.

Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATTI, of Philadelphia.

Judges of the Supreme Court—WM. W. PORTER, of Philadelphia; WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Allegheny.

Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna; SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

Congressional.

Congressman, 17th District—WM. H. WOODIN, of Berwick.

State Senate.

N. H. CULVER, of Lycoming.

County.

Representative—DR. J. L. CHRISTIAN of Lopez.

Prothonotary—WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, of Laporte.

Sheriff—H. W. OSLER, of Lincoln Falls.

Coroner—DR. C. F. WACKENHUTH, of Laporte.

A Legend Destroyed.

"Another familiar legend," says the Critic, "has been relegated to the limbo of the untrue, and it is a question if there will be anything left for the next generation to pin its faith to. This time it is 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' beloved of and quoted by every school-girl. In the cell where the 'prisoner' languished so long there was shown a circle worn in the stones by his feet in walking round and round a pillar to which he was chained. M. Vuillet, one of the members of the grand council of Vaud, was horrified to find that, in repaving the cell, the 'Chemin de Bonivard,' one of the souvenirs and attractions of the country, had disappeared. He brought the matter before the council, and was chagrined to learn that the famous track had not been made by the captive whom Byron made famous, but had been industriously scraped by successive keepers."

Russia a Blind Nation.

There are more than twice as many blind persons in Russia as in the whole of the rest of Europe. They number 19,000, which is equivalent to two in every 1,000 of the population. It is believed that blindness in Russia is so prevalent because of the length of time which snow lies on the ground, and also owing to the uncleanly habits of the people. Among all this number only 200 or 300 are able to read, and only about 2,500 are cared for in institutions for the blind.

Two Natural Fees.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a larger quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When, therefore, the fire can decompose the water into its simple elements it serves as fuel to the flame.

Popular in Drawing Rooms.

In drawing rooms, handsome silk damask curtains, made up with plain linings to match the predominant color in the damask, are most popular, although one often sees severe contrasts between curtains and lining, whose bold effects are desired.

Only a Few More Leap Years.

"In time leap year will go out of existence entirely," explained an almanac compiler, "but as it will not occur for over 800 years, we haven't much personal interest in the event. In the ordinary course of events 1900 would be leap year, but it will get left in the calculation. In other words, while it does occur, it does not occur, simply because it is not in the agreement that it shall occur. The story is a long one, but it can be briefly told so that the average person can understand it without much difficulty."

Cooking in Mexico.

As all cooking is done with charcoal and ovens are practically unknown in private houses very few families bake bread. The small, hard-crusted loaves of French bread are delivered all over the city in great baskets four feet across that are carried on the heads of cargadores.

Fuddy Duddy, think it's possible for two persons to live on a dollar a day?

Duddy: If a dollar is as big as it looks, the eyes of some men should say that two persons might live on it indefinitely and have plenty of room to walk around in.—(Boston Transcript.)

SOME HEAVY LOSSES.

THE BATTLES OF OUR CIVIL WAR WERE FIERCELY FOUGHT.

The Number of Killed, Wounded and Missing Was a Large Percentage of the Forces Engaged—Hardest Fight Was at Gettysburg.

The bloodiest battle of the civil war was the decisive one at Gettysburg, which turned the tide in favor of the North. The losses were enormous to both sides; though they nearly balanced each other in actual numbers, the Confederate loss was proportionately the largest, footing up the almost unprecedented total of thirty-six per cent., while the federal loss was twenty-seven per cent. It is estimated that the federate force numbered 84,000 men and the Confederate 69,000.

The official reports of the losses are precise enough. They place the federal loss at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,645 missing—23,188 men in all. The Southern loss is given as 2,665 killed, 12,599 wounded, and 7,464 missing, or 22,728 men in all, which, with the 300 men killed or wounded in the cavalry on July 2 and 3, foots up their total losses at more than 25,000.

Yet these official figures are rather below than above the total amount of damage done to and by both armies in these bloody struggles. Thus, while the federal reports acknowledged 2,834 killed, the reports made by the hospital bear evidence to the burial of 3,575 Union corpses. The number of federals who actually perished at Gettysburg may be estimated at 4,000, some 1,000 or 1,100 having died of their wounds.

On the other hand, Meade had 13,621 Confederate prisoners. But there were 7,262 wounded among them. Hence, there only remained 6,359 able bodied prisoners. The number of 7,464 reckoned by Lee as the number of men missing must therefore represent, besides these able bodied prisoners, most of the men seriously wounded during the attack made by Pickett and Heath, and abandoned on the battlefield. It is obvious, therefore, that the total number of Confederate wounded was more than 13,600. And it is reasonable to suppose that after the combat the wounded were for a few days more rapidly decimated than their federal companions in affliction.

It was not until the official reports of losses came in that it was shown that even Bull Run, as the first battle of Manassas is sometimes called, though it ended in a disastrous panic on the Northern side, was bravely and stubbornly contested on both sides for many hours. The Confederate army of 22,000, reinforced at the nick of time by 8,000 men, drove the federal army of 34,000 back on Washington with a loss of 2,950 men. But they themselves lost 1,652.

In the second battle of Manassas the Union forces of 49,000 men were defeated by 55,000 Confederates, with a loss to the former of 11,000 and to the latter of 7,241 men.

At Chancellorsville, where the federal army under Hooker, was defeated, its loss was 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, and 5,919 missing, or 17,287 men in all. The Confederate loss amounted to less than 12,000 men, of whom 8,700 were wounded, 1,581 killed and from 1,000 to 1,500 taken prisoners.

At the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, the total Confederate loss was reported at 10,699. The federal loss, made up from official statements, shows 1,700 killed, 7,945 wounded, 3,022 prisoners; aggregate, 10,650. Grant's capture of Fort Donelson was effected with 15,000 men, 5,000 less than the enemy. The latter was strongly entrenched and fortified. As at Santiago, the fleet came to the assistance of the besiegers. Their total loss was some 2,300 men. The Confederates captured were more than 15,000 men.

The indecisive battle of Fair Oaks was attended by a loss on the federal side of 5,739 men—namely, 890 killed, 3,627 wounded and 1,222 prisoners. The total Confederate loss was 6,120.

At Gaines' Mill, or Chickahominy, the losses were heavy on both sides. Out of 37,000 men engaged, the federals had nearly 7,000 killed and wounded. Their victorious assailants, who numbered some 75,000 men suffered even more.

The seven day's fighting which succeeded Gaines' Mill, and in which the entire armies of McClellan and Lee were engaged, were all bloody. On the 4th of July, when the former reached Harrison's Landing, he found himself with 84,000 men under arms, which meant a loss, since the 20th of June preceding, of 15,249 men. Of these, 1,582 had been killed, 7,700 wounded and 5,958 missing. The losses of Lee's army during the same period amounted to some 25,000 men, more than one-fourth of its effective force.

McClellan's final great victory at Antietam was the bloodiest that had so far been fought in the war. The federal losses amounted to 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 prisoners—altogether 12,469 men, among whom were eight generals, two corps commanders and three division commanders. Those of Lee, compared with the number of his troops, were still heavier. He had nearly 1,600 killed, including two generals. His wounded numbered about 7,000. His little army had been reduced by at least 10,000 in a single day. He himself acknowledged a total loss of 1,567 killed and 8,724 wounded in the battles of Cramp-ton's Gap, Turner's Gap, Harper's Ferry and Antietam. These figures are for the most part less than those given by his subordinates. Lee makes no mention of the number of able bodied prisoners left in the hands of the federals, but Longstreet acknowledges 1,316

for his own corps, and D. H. Hill 925 for his division. McClellan puts the total of prisoners at 5,000. A fair average between these conflicting statements would make the number 3,500.

Thus, according to the account of the general-in-chief of the Confederate armies, his losses at Antietam and the four days preceding were at least 14,000 men. Four-fifths of these losses were incurred at Antietam itself.

Grant's operations against Vicksburg from May 1 to July 4, 1863, when that city capitulated, were costly not only in the treasure, but in blood. During that time he took some 42,000 prisoners, while General Banks, who had been in the field since the middle of April, took 10,584. The number of killed and wounded in the armies opposed to them amounted to nearly 13,000, a total of some 65,000 combatants taken from the Confederate ranks in the course of three months. But Grant had bought his victory at the cost of 1,243 killed, 7,095 wounded, and 535 prisoners, or 8,873 in all, while Banks had lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

The losses of the Confederates at Murfreesboro, or Stone River, were unusually great. They themselves acknowledged them to be nearly 11,000 men—more than 9,000 of whom were either killed or wounded—or a loss of about one-third of the effective force engaged. The Federals lost some 7,000 but this number was barely two-sevenths of the total effective force. Of these, 1,533 were killed and 7,245 wounded.

At Fredericksburg, Lee's losses amounted to 5,200, of whom 595 were killed, 3,961 wounded and 653 taken prisoners. Burnside's loss was more than twice as large, i. e., 12,653 men, or 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded and 1,769 missing.

Next to Gettysburg however, the hardest fought and the bloodiest battle of the war was that of Chickamauga. The largest number of troops Rosecrans had of all arms on the field during the two days' fighting, was 55,000 effective men. His losses aggregated 16,336; or killed, 1,687, wounded 9,394, missing 5,255. Bragg, during the battle, when his entire five corps were engaged, had about 70,000 effective troops in line. A full report of his losses was never made, but they have been estimated at 2,673 killed, 16,274 wounded, and 2,002 missing, a total of 30,950.

"FIGHTING BOB'S" RELIGION.

His Answer to a Published Article Contrasting Him With Capt. Phillip.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Capt. Evans of the Iowa in reply to an article published by the Index, at Williamsport, Pa., praising Capt. Phillip of the Texas for his "after-action prayer," and making a contrast between Capt. Phillip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Capt. Evans:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of a copy of your paper, which you have been good enough to send me.

"I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you send it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers or to Capt. Phillip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter deck of the Texas after the battle of Santiago that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name into your newspaper I hope that you will publish this reply that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Capt. Phillip has a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now, for myself, shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck its colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said, 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battle ship was standing toward us from the eastward. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battle ship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners, and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of two hundred and fifty. To leave these men suffering for the want of food and clothing while called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Capt. Phillip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 3d of July was singing thanks and praises to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

Wisconsin Anniversary.

Wisconsin has been celebrating its 50th anniversary and seems to have many things to be proud of. It was the first state to abolish capital punishment, the first to destroy the color lines at the poles and also the first to give woman absolute control in the disposal of her property.

SORES.

"Running sores appeared on my leg and spread over the entire lower portion of the limb. I got no help from medicine till I tried yours. I was cured by one bottle of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

ISAAC ACKER, Cowans, Va. Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleanse the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A Horrible Railroad Accident

is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs Call on T. J. Keeler, Laporte; W. L. Hoffman, Hills Grove; B. S. Lancaster, Forksville; C. B. Jennings, Agt. Estella; Jno. W. Buck, Sonestown, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c and 25c.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 50c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

G. A. Rogers

FORKSVILLE, PA.

(Successor to B.W. Fawcett.)

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

Bicycle repairing. Bicycle sundries. Fishing tackle, at lowest possible price.

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LAPORTE, PA.

Our Friendly Latch String Always Hangs Out.

Shoes

an endless variety of high grade foot-wear is now on sale and for the next

60 Days there will positively be No War Tax put upon my prices.

E. L. PLACE'S NEW GROCERY.

FALL and Winter

Every corner of the store is bright, with the newest things for Women's wear and Men's wear and Children's wear.

We are glad to have you come in and see the new life of the old store and look at its excellent line of goods.

Underware

for Men, Women and Children.

In conjunction with the inviting varieties, all prices will be found more than ordinarily small.

Grocery Department

A new and fresh supply of Groceries have just arrived.

Vernon Hull, Hills Grove, Pa.

W.L.Hoffman's

HILLSGROVE Three Big Stores-- MUNCY VALLEY, PROCTOR, PA.

An Explosion of Values.

PRICES BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Two or three reasons for this--liberal supply, better qualities, less in price than found elsewhere. Ladies' Dress Wares.

They are the kind women want, and our prices will cause lively selling.

CORSETS Selling at Corset Prices.

No other line in these stores has such decided growth as that of Corsets. Augmented sales each month demonstrates the superiority of brands.

General Merchandise.

There is to be found a general line of seasonable goods constantly on hand.

Remember the Place.

JENNINGS BROS.

We keep in stock at our mills a complete line of dressed lumber in hemlock and hardwood.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gang Sawn and Trimmed Lumber.

LOPEZ, PA.

SPECIALTIES Hemlock Novelty or German Siding, Hemlock Ceiling 7-8 or 3-8 stick, Hemlock Flooring any width desired, Hemlock Lath both 3 and 4 feet long, Hardwood Flooring both Beech, Birch or Maple, The same woods in 3-8 ceiling. CORRESPONDENCY SOLICITED.

Buy Good Goods!

And you will be surprised how cheap they are in the end.

We have just unpacked such a stock of coats and capes to which we are pleased to call your special attention. We do not pretend to handle the cheapest coats in the market, but we do say we have the BEST and neatest fitting garments made. Our coats and capes are made to order, and in the latest styles with prices to suit everybody.

IN DRESS GOODS WE WERE NEVER BETTER PREPARED TO PLEASE YOU THAN AT THE PRESENT, AS WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THAT LINE EVER DISPLAYED IN THE COUNTY.

Ladies and Misses, Boys and Men, you need not go half frozen this winter for we have plenty of underwear for you all, both in cotton or wool, red or gray and the prices are very low, so low that when you see the goods you will be astonished that we are able to give you such bargains.

One word in regard to foot wear:

Our shoe department was never more complete and if you will favor us with your attention for a few minutes when in town we will convince you that we have the most carefully selected line of fine and heavy boots and shoes ever brought before the public. On crockery we have just received some very pretty designs in Decorated Dinner Sets to which we invite your attention.

The buying of country produce has always been a special feature of our Business, and we still continue in paying the highest cash prices for Butter Eggs and Wool.

E. G. Sylvara DUSHORE, I.P.A.

Wright & Haight,

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M. R. BLACK, Forksville, Pa.

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A fine line of furniture etc. The most complete line of Coffins and Casket to select from in Sullivan County. The finest hearse in the county, with equipments to match.

Embalming a specialty. Funerals directed with safety and dispatch.

PRICES REASONABLE.