

Republican News Item.

CHAS. LOREN WING, Editor.

THURSDAY OCT. 13, 1898.

"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. LATTA, 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.

Mrs. Stanton on War.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton thinks there are some things worse than war. She recently wrote: "Why groan over the horrors of war when tragedies in peace are forever before us? Our boys in blue, well fed and clothed in camp and hospital, are better off than our boys in rags overworked in mines, factories, in prison houses, and in bare, dingy dwellings, called homes, where the family meet at their scanty meals, after working ten hours, to talk over their hopeless situation in the despair of poverty.

"A friend of mine visited the bleaching department in one of our New England factories, where naked boys, oiled from head to foot, are used to tramp pieces of shirting in a large vat. The chemicals necessary for bleaching are so strong as to eat the skin unless well oiled. In time they affect the eyes and lungs. These these boys, in relays, tramp, tramp, tramp, all day, but not to music, nor inspired with love of country. In England they have machinery for such work, but in the land of the Puritans boys are cheaper than machinery.

"Under the present competitive system, existence is continual war, the law being each one for himself, starvation and death to the hindmost. My message to-day to our condutors is that we have a higher duty than the demand for suffrage. We must now, at the end of 50 years of faithful service, broaden our platform and consider the next step in progress, to which the signs of the times clearly point—namely, co-operation, a new principle in industrial economics. We see that the right of suffrage avails nothing for the masses in competition with the wealthy classes, and worse still, with each other. Women all over the country are working earnestly in many fragmentary reforms, each believing her own would usher in a new day of peace and plenty. If woman suffrage, temperance, social purity, rigid Sunday laws, physical culture, could any or all be successful we should see no change in the condition of the masses. We need all these reforms and many more to make existence endurable. Our next experiment is to be made on the broad principle of co-operation. Those who have eyes to see recognize the fact that the period for all these fragmentary reforms is ended."

Cuba's Many Ports.

"One fact that always impresses me regarding the island of Cuba," said an old sailor, "was the great abundance of its ports. I believe that no other island of its size can boast of so many harbors and ports. Including sheltered landings, there are over 200, nearly one-third of which are accessible to vessels of from 800 to 1,000 tons. Forty of these ports can accommodate vessels of any size. There are also 200 rivers, some of which are navigable for a good many miles. The chief of these is the Cauto, in the province of Santiago, with a course of 150 miles, 75 miles of which are navigable for small vessels."

An Accommodating Master.

During the great strike a few years ago among the employes of the North British railway much difficulty was experienced in finding qualified engine drivers. Upon one occasion a young fellow was put upon a section in Fife. One day he ran some distance past a station, and upon putting back he went as far the other way. The station master, seeing him preparing for another attempt, to the great amusement of the passengers on the platform, shouted:

"Just bid whaur ye are, Tummas. We'll shift the station!"

SPAIN'S DECADENCE.

HER POSSESSIONS DWINDLING AND HER POWER VANISHING.

Once Her Army and Navy Were Famous For Their Prowess—What She Has Lost in Two Centuries—While Others Were Acquiring She Went Down Hill.

On his accession to the Spanish throne Philip II. found himself ruler of the greatest empire the world had seen since Rome was at the zenith of its power. Its navies were famous for their greatness and they ruled the ocean, its armies were famous for their prowess, she swayed the destinies of Europe, had possessions in all the continents, and may be said to have owned the Americas, North and South. Samuel Johnson, writing as recently as 1740, when complaining of the poor people's hardships, said:

"Are there no regions yet unclaimed by Spain? Quick, let us rise, those happy lands explore, And bear oppression's insolence no more."

The Spanish empire was the result of marriages, conquest and discoveries; its decline and fall may be ascribed to the ruthless character of the Spanish people. The Inquisition and bull fighting were evolutions from this character; Torquemada and the matador were no more cruel than the nature of the people required. Cardinals were frequently prime ministers, and Tamerlane never treated Central Asians more mercilessly than Spain treated the Indians of North America. When Columbus discovered St. Domingo it had a population of 2,000,000; in 1530 this population had dwindled to 350,000. Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru were ideal Spanish conquerors.

In the latter part of Philip's reign Spain lost all, or nearly all, of her dependencies in North Africa, and early in the next reign Burgundy, Naples, Sicily and the Milanese.

1609—The Netherlands,
1628—Malacca, Ceylon, Java and other islands.

1640—Portugal.
1648—Spain renounced all claim to Holland.

1648—Brabant and parts of Flanders.
1649—Maestricht, Hertogenbosch, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and many other fortresses in the Low Countries. In this year also she tacitly surrendered supremacy on the seas to Northern Europe.

1659—Rousillon and Cardague. Those places were ceded to France, thus making the Pyrenees the boundary between the two countries.

1668—Other sections of Flanders.

1672—Many towns and cities in Flanders.

1704—Gibraltar.

1704—Majorca, Minorca and Ivizza.

1791—The Nootka Sound settlements.

1794—St. Domingo.

1800—Louisiana.

1802—Trinidad.

1819—Florida.

1810-21—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Hayti, San Domingo, besides numerous islands retaining not a foot of ground in America.

During all those years, while other nations were discovering new regions or capturing those discovered or conquered by Spain, the land of the Cid Campeador was going steadily down the hill. The only time she stood still for a moment was in 1860, when Marshal O'Donnell took Tetuan and Ceuta from the Moors.

In the heyday of Moroccan ascendancy Spain had a population of 20,000,000, in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella 12,000,000, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century only 6,000,000. The present population is about 18,000,000.

It may be said in conclusion that education in Spain is limited to comparatively few. Thirty or forty years ago it was no disgrace for a Spanish grandee not to be able to write his name.

Refuse of Photograph Studios.

"Refiners of nitrate of silver for the use of photographers," said a man engaged in this line of business in New York to a reporter recently, "have agents travelling constantly all over the United States collecting the waste clippings of sensitized paper that accumulate in every photographic gallery. They buy all they can find and pay for it in new nitrate, allowing the photographers a good round price for their waste.

"The waste is shipped to the refiners, where the nitrate in the paper is separated from it by chemical processes and prepared for market again. This re-refined nitrate is as good as it was originally, and is sold for just as much. The refiners, of course, make a big profit out of the waste, and the photographer is able to get a good supply of material for the old scraps that would otherwise be of no use to him.

"When one thinks of the great number of photograph galleries and studios in the country, and the fact that the waste paper of them all is closely gathered by the refiners at a price that will average \$1 a pound, he may get some idea of the proportion of a business that is utterly unknown outside of the persons directly interested in the trade. Not only the scraps of silver sensitized papers, but those of the paper treated with a solution of gold, are eagerly sought by the refiners, and the photographer is always very willing to exchange his accumulation of, to him, worthless waste for a new stock of valuable nitrate."

The Japanese have entered largely into the manufacture of matches, and are now exporting 2,500,000,000 boxes

HE OPPOSES COLONIES

Supreme Court Justice Brewer Says We Should Not Add to Our Domain.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, has given out the following interview declaring against the annexation of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, and against territorial expansion or an Anglo-American alliance:

"I think we may have to take possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as a war measure and for the purpose of getting indemnity. I should look upon all save Cuba simply in the same light as if I held a mortgage upon a man's farm. I would foreclose that mortgage, not because I wanted to take the farm, but for the reason that I wanted the farm to sell in order to raise the money. I do not see how Spain will ever be able to pay us an indemnity, and so I would take her real estate. I think it is consistent with our policy, and it is certainly necessary that we should keep Cuba for awhile and have an army there in order to maintain good order. There are more than a quarter of a million people on the island, and it will take some time to get a stable government, and until they do, I think, as a matter of humanity, that we should keep a force of troops there to preserve order. When we have demanded possession of those islands as security for the payment of indemnity, and have kept Cuba for the sake of order, I think we should then let them go.

"I do not believe in colonial expansion at all. I think Hawaii stands in different circumstances. My objection to colonial expansion is twofold. You take the Philippines with from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, and Cuba with more than 250,000 and Porto Rico I do not remember the number, but there is but one way to manage those people and that is by force. Just as England manages Egypt, South Africa and India to a great extent. Their Government over these colonies is arbitrary, despotic, you may call it, but they appreciate the necessity of good government and govern wisely, but for all that it is not a government of the people. I do not see how we could initiate that kind of colonial government without changing our theories of government. Of course we could govern them; that would not be a physical impossibility, but in order to do so we must change our theories of government.

"In the territory we have hitherto taken into our government we have introduced a territorial system of government, a territorial legislature, or a Government of the people. I do not think that that can be done with those people, and I think it will be introducing a new system of government in this country. Again, I think it would compel an unnecessary increase in our army. I do not know but that some increase is needed. We would be bound to have a large increase in our navy and I do not like the idea of this country considering herself a military power. I think if we had a large army and a large navy we would be getting into trouble with other nations. It is human nature for an army officer and a navy officer to want promotion, and if it does not come rapidly enough he wants a war to bring it about.

"In so far as the Philippines are concerned, especially it seems to me that it would be a black eye to the Monroe doctrine. When we said that the European nations must not take possession of any territory in this continent it was a sort of implied declaration that we would not take any possessions in their continent. If we would reach out into Asiatic countries and take the islands there it would look as though we could not say anything if European nations reached over here and take possession of territory.

"There is another thing in this connection I want to talk about. I have seen in a good many religious papers and heard in a few sermons, that because we have the best civilization in the world it was our destiny and our Christian duty to reach out and make other nations accept our civilization. It seems to me that the best way we could make our civilization of value to others is by example and not by force. We could make it valuable to the world a great deal better by example than by appropriating territory.

"If it had been proposed in Congress the 1st of January to appropriate the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, I believe it would have been voted down four to one. Yet the war has developed such conditions that a great many men in Congress as well as out of it are beginning to think that colonial expansion is before us. There is a very different sentiment in Congress than there was at that time."

"What is your idea about the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance as mentioned by Chamberlain in his speech some time ago and talked of in this country?" was asked.

"I do not believe in a formal alliance. I think George Washington's advice is as sound to-day as it was when it was given, to avoid all alliances. At the same time, I believe in an arbitrating tribunal to settle all disputes between the two nations, and also believe in the closest kind of intercourse between them. I think a formal alliance would expose us to the possibilities of controversies with other nations."

The late Frascuelo, Spain's favorite bull fighter, used to get \$3500 for each appearance. At his last benefit performance jewels and cash to the value of \$35,000 were thrown into the ring by his admirers. He was the idol of Spanish women, and was so vain that at one time he refused to kill another bull because a Hindu prince had not applauded him. The Prince sent him a diamond ring, with apologies, and the performance proceeded.

Political Card.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for representative for Sullivan county, Pa., to make my botany bill, my jury reform bill and my free speech bill laws for the welfare of the people of the State. Fellow citizens, write my name on your tickets in the right column or place and you will thereby elect me when you vote. I solicit your votes and ask for your suffrages.
DR. JOHN CORR, Herbalist,
Dushore, Pa., July 18, 1898.

The State Normal School of East Stroudsburg, Pa., furnishes its students' rooms complete. The only school to carpet its students' rooms with fine Brussels carpet. The first and only school to introduce plain and fancy sewing, without additional cost to pupils. See advertisement in another column.

J. W. Buck has a nice line of horse blankets.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

For wall paper, window shades and carpet paper, go to John W. Buck's.

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.

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, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

G. A. Rogers

FORKSVILLE, PA.

(Successor to B.W. Fawcett.)

Watches, Jewellery,
Silverware, Etc.

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

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New Grocery
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,
Hillsgrove, 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 Sawed 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. Our 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, PA.

Wright & Haight,

SUCCESSORS TO

M. R. BLACK, Forksville, Pa.

Furniture AND Undertaking.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Moulding, Flooring, Ceiling etc.
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Full and complete seasonal stock always on hand.

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.