

Republican News Item
 CHAS. LOREN WING, Editor.
 THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.
"FIRST OF ALL--THE NEWS."
 The News Item Fights Fair.
 IT IS A PATRIOTIC HOME NEWSPAPER.
 Published Every Friday Morning.
 By The Sullivan Publishing Co.
 At the County Seat of Sullivan County.
 LAPORTE, PA.
 Entered at the Post-Office at Laporte, Pa., as second-class mail matter.
 Subscription—\$1.25 per annum. If paid in advance \$1.00. Sample copies free. All communications should be addressed to
 REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM,
 Laporte, Pa.

FREE TRADERS ACTIVE.

A Boston telegram announces that awards have been made as follows in the New England Free-Trade League's prize essay competition:
 University of Pennsylvania—First prize, Walter Biddle Saal, \$100; second prize, Julius Stern, \$50.
 University of Chicago—First prize, William P. Lovett, \$100.
 Cornell University—First prize, G. P. Watkins, \$100; second, Leon F. Cray, \$50.
 Dartmouth College—First prize, Harry Le Baron Sampson, \$100; second prize, F. Arthur Metcalf, \$50.
 University of Michigan—First prize, Sigmond Sanger, \$100; second prize, William B. Harrison, \$50.
 The subject of the essays, "Whom Does Protection protect?" indicates plainly enough the line of argument followed, while the conclusions reached are clearly foreshadowed in the more detailed form of the interrogatory upon which the competitors were required to predicate their theses—namely:
 If all foreign products should be admitted into this country free of duty, what proportion of persons engaged in all our various occupations would suffer direct injury?
 The intent of the New England Free-Trade League is obvious. It is that of demonstrating that Protection is a mistake and a crime, that it benefits the few at the expense of the many, and that unrestricted foreign competition in the most valuable of all markets would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the greatest number. To establish this conviction in the minds of the American people is the desire of Free-Traders here and elsewhere. Success in this endeavor would be to foreign producers worth in any one year as many millions as there are dollars in the total output of \$700 in the shape of prize money in the New England Free-Trade League's essay competition.
 It is easy to see how the manufacturing interests of Europe might afford to pay \$700,000,000 for the permanent control of a market whose consuming capacity is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 a year; but it is not so easy to see why any American should desire to inflict upon his own country so terrible a blow as that which would be involved in unrestricted foreign competition. Yet there are precisely such Americans, and they still cherish the hope of bringing about this state of affairs. For proof of this fact one need look no further than Boston, where the New England Free-Trade League, strange as it may appear in the light of human experience, in the light of all the current facts of trade, commerce and industry, and in the light of the splendid record of progress and prosperity which stands to the credit of the American policy, still flutters from its outer walls the hateful banner of Cobdenism, and is able to spend money freely in the furtherance of a destructive and detestable propaganda. Friends of Protection will not overlook the significance of this episode. Forewarned is forearmed.

AMERICAN SILK RIBBONS.

The silk ribbon manufacturers of the United States have scored an important point in the recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers by which ribbons are classified as "trimmings" and made dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Heretofore silk ribbons have been paying 50 per cent. duty as provided for, and the addition of 10 per cent. as sustained by the courts, will cut so deeply into the profits of the foreign manufacturer as to give our domestic ribbon makers the virtual control of the big home market through the exclusion of foreign imports.
 For the nine months ending March 31, 1899, we imported silk ribbons of the value of \$1,373,325. The bulk of this sum will now be kept at home and paid out to American labor, which is a good thing to do. As to quality and price, the genius of American industry may be trusted to attend to the former, while competition will take care of the latter. Such has invariably been the outcome of the American Protective policy.

HOW FACT BEATS THEORY.

The United States exports to foreign countries more merchandise than it imports, and the balance of trade thus created is paid in gold to this country. During the three months of January, February and March of 1899, the exports from this country exceeded the imports by \$122,623,313. And that was under the Dingley bill and Republican Protection Tariff laws, although the Democrats declare that Protection to American industries closes the markets of the world to Americans. That is the Democratic theory of Protection; but the Republican fact is that under Protection we are sending steel railway rails by hundreds of thousands of tons to Europe, and hundreds of railway locomotives are being sent to all parts of the world, and gold coming to this country to pay things exported. When it comes to business Republican fact beats Democratic theory.—Freepress, Ill. Journal.

"Abolish the Tariff," howls the Independence "Conservative," and prices will seek their natural level." Yes, the dead level of 1893-1897 under the Democratic Wilson bill.—Manchester (Pa.) "Press."

ROOSEVELT TALKS PLAIN.

Goes to Washington in Response to Telegram From President McKinley.

CALLED IN CONFERENCE.

Asked For Advice in Regard to Appointment of Officers For New Philippine Regiments.

He Suggests the Appointment of Only Those Who Served in Spanish-American War—The Governor Declares That He Will Not Be Secretary of War.

Washington, July 11.—Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, in response to a telegraphic summons from President McKinley, was a guest at the White House, and during his stay had several important conferences with the President on the Philippine situation.
 The purpose of the President in summoning the Governor, as Mr. Roosevelt himself said, was to have a talk with him regarding the organization of the ten new regiments of volunteers about to be recruited, and particularly with reference to the appointment of principal officers for the regiments. The President and Gov. Roosevelt had a long conference in regard to the appointments, it being the desire of Mr. McKinley to carry out consistently the announced policy of the Administration to appoint these officers solely on their merits. After his first interview with the President, Col. Roosevelt said:
 "Now that the President has asked my advice in regard to these appointments I have no hesitation in expressing to him my opinion that the officers for the new regiments of volunteers should be chosen strictly from the list of those who served in the Spanish-American war, and so far as possible from those who served with special distinction and from first to last demonstrated their capacity for taking care of and commanding their troops. If a sufficient number of these veterans are available it would seem particularly wise, in the interest of justice and efficiency, to appoint them to commissions in the new volunteers. I shall take occasion, of course, to recommend a number of my old comrades in arms in the Rough Riders' regiment, for they deserve places and some of them want them. But I have no favorites, except as they may deserve consideration on account of their services during the recent war."
 The President was asked to appoint Col. Ward, late of the 20th New York Volunteers, to a colonelcy in the new volunteers, and it is understood that this officer is among those who will be favorably recommended by Gov. Roosevelt.
 A reporter asked Gov. Roosevelt if he had been summoned to Washington to have the post of Secretary of War, to succeed Russell A. Alger, offered to him.
 "There are some stories that are not worth denying," was the reply, "and this is one of them. To begin with, the President wouldn't offer me the place of Secretary of War, and, in the second place, if there were fourteen Secretaries of War, I would not give up the Governorship to be one of them."
 Referring to anti-expansion and the anti-expansionists, Gov. Roosevelt said:
 "Of course every American worthy the name must stand behind the President in his resolute purpose to bring the insurrection in the Philippines to an end. I have no question that at the beginning of the rainy season Gen. O'Neil will be in a position to stamp out all resistance. Then the President will see that the reign of absolute law and justice follows. It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that the whole trouble is due to men who for two months prevented the ratification of the treaty of peace and to those who declined to give the President the troops he needed upon the terms asked. Those who opposed the ratification of the treaty have on their souls the responsibility of most of the bloodshed, both by our own troops and the natives, and those who have ever since been encouraging Aguinaldo to the limit if their small capacity share the guilt so far as their feeble powers permit. Those who opposed giving the forces needed showed themselves enemies of the country and flag. Every man who so voted in the Senate may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done all he could to bring discredit on the flag and disgrace upon our arms."

Paymaster Wilcox Sentenced.

Washington, July 10.—Paymaster W. B. Wilcox of the navy has been tried by court-martial at the League Island Navy Yard and found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Six of the seven members of the court recommended that Executive clemency be shown the accused. Acting on this recommendation the President has mitigated the sentence to the reduction to the foot of the list of paymasters and a loss of one-half pay for one year.

Marcus Daly's Copper Holdings.

Butte, Mont., July 10.—Marcus Daly, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, popularly known as the Copper Trust, has returned from the East, and in an interview made emphatic denials of the published reports that he had sold out his interests in Montana and intended to leave the State and take up his home in Denver or elsewhere.

H. H. Hanna at Narragansett.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 10.—H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, has arrived here and will have a conference with the members of the Senate Subcommittee, who are considering the question of currency reform.

Compressed Air Power Company.

Trenton, N. J., July 10.—The Continental Compressed Air Co., with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000, has been incorporated here. The company will produce and furnish compressed air and other power.

Williamsport & North Branch Railroad

TIME TABLE.
 IN EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

NORTHWARD.										SOUTHWARD.									
P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
10:21	5:25	4:20	2:15	10:23	8:05					7:50	9:45	12:00	4:03	4:45	10:15				
10:28	5:30	4:25	2:20	10:30	8:10					7:55	9:50	12:05	4:08	4:50	10:20				
10:35	5:40	4:35	2:30	10:40	8:20					8:00	9:55	12:10	4:13	4:55	10:25				
10:42	5:45	4:40	2:35	10:45	8:25					8:05	10:00	12:15	4:18	5:00	10:30				
10:49	5:50	4:45	2:40	10:50	8:30					8:10	10:05	12:20	4:23	5:05	10:35				
10:56	5:55	4:50	2:45	10:55	8:35					8:15	10:10	12:25	4:28	5:10	10:40				
11:03	6:00	4:55	2:50	11:00	8:40					8:20	10:15	12:30	4:33	5:15	10:45				
11:10	6:05	5:00	2:55	11:05	8:45					8:25	10:20	12:35	4:38	5:20	10:50				
11:17	6:10	5:05	3:00	11:10	8:50					8:30	10:25	12:40	4:43	5:25	10:55				
11:24	6:15	5:10	3:05	11:15	8:55					8:35	10:30	12:45	4:48	5:30	11:00				
11:31	6:20	5:15	3:10	11:20	9:00					8:40	10:35	12:50	4:53	5:35	11:05				
11:38	6:25	5:20	3:15	11:25	9:05					8:45	10:40	12:55	4:58	5:40	11:10				
11:45	6:30	5:25	3:20	11:30	9:10					8:50	10:45	1:00	5:03	5:45	11:15				
11:52	6:35	5:30	3:25	11:35	9:15					8:55	10:50	1:05	5:08	5:50	11:20				
11:59	6:40	5:35	3:30	11:40	9:20					9:00	10:55	1:10	5:13	5:55	11:25				
12:06	6:45	5:40	3:35	11:45	9:25					9:05	11:00	1:15	5:18	6:00	11:30				
12:13	6:50	5:45	3:40	11:50	9:30					9:10	11:05	1:20	5:23	6:05	11:35				
12:20	6:55	5:50	3:45	11:55	9:35					9:15	11:10	1:25	5:28	6:10	11:40				
12:27	7:00	5:55	3:50	12:00	9:40					9:20	11:15	1:30	5:33	6:15	11:45				
12:34	7:05	6:00	3:55	12:05	9:45					9:25	11:20	1:35	5:38	6:20	11:50				
12:41	7:10	6:05	4:00	12:10	9:50					9:30	11:25	1:40	5:43	6:25	11:55				
12:48	7:15	6:10	4:05	12:15	9:55					9:35	11:30	1:45	5:48	6:30	12:00				
12:55	7:20	6:15	4:10	12:20	10:00					9:40	11:35	1:50	5:53	6:35	12:05				
1:02	7:25	6:20	4:15	12:25	10:05					9:45	11:40	1:55	5:58	6:40	12:10				
1:09	7:30	6:25	4:20	12:30	10:10					9:50	11:45	2:00	6:03	6:45	12:15				
1:16	7:35	6:30	4:25	12:35	10:15					9:55	11:50	2:05	6:08	6:50	12:20				
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1:30	7:45	6:40	4:35	12:45	10:25					10:05	12:00	2:15	6:18	7:00	12:30				
1:37	7:50	6:45	4:40	12:50	10:30					10:10	12:05	2:20	6:23	7:05	12:35				
1:44	7:55	6:50	4:45	12:55	10:35					10:15	12:10	2:25	6:28	7:10	12:40				
1:51	8:00	6:55	4:50	1:00	10:40					10:20	12:15	2:30	6:33	7:15	12:45				
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2:12	8:15	7:10	5:05	1:15	10:55					10:35	12:30	2:45	6:48	7:30	1:00				
2:19	8:20	7:15	5:10	1:20	11:00					10:40	12:35	2:50	6:53	7:35	1:05				
2:26	8:25	7:20	5:15	1:25	11:05					10:45	12:40	2:55	6:58	7:40	1:10				
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4:04	9:35	8:30	6:25	2:35	12:15					11:55	1:50	4:05	8:08	8:50	2:20				
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