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LAPORTE, PENNA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

Number 33

**HOTEL MAINE**  
THOS. W. BEAHEEN, Prop.  
LAPORTE, PA.  
This new hotel has been recently opened, newly furnished throughout and will be run for the special accommodation of the traveling public. The best stocked bar in the county. Rates are low.

**CARROLL HOUSE,**  
D. KEEFFE, Proprietor.  
DUSHORE, PA.  
One of the largest and best equipped hotels in this section of the state.  
Table of the best. Rates 1.00 dollar per day. Large stables.

**BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP**  
Just opened at the Laporte Tannery.  
Custom work solicited. All work guaranteed.  
O. W. BENNETT, Prop.

**COMMERCIAL HOUSE.**  
THOS. E. KENNEDY, Prop.  
LAPORTE PA.  
This large and well appointed house is the most popular hostelry in this section.

**LAPORTE HOTEL.**  
F. W. GALLAGHER, Prop.  
Newly erected. Opposite Court House square. Steam heat, bath rooms, hot and cold water, reading and pool room, and barber shop; also good stabling and livery.

**WM P. SHOEMAKER,**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Office in County Building.  
LAPORTE, PA.  
Collections, conveyancing; the settlement of estates and other legal business will receive prompt attention.

**A. J. BRADLEY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
OFFICE IN COUNTY BUILDING  
NEAR COURT HOUSE.  
LAPORTE, PA.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF DUSHORE, PENNA.  
CAPITAL \$50,000.  
SURPLUS \$10,000.  
Does a General Banking Business.  
B.W. JENNINGS, President.  
M. D. SWARTS, Cashier.

**T. J. & F. H. INGHAM,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Legal business attended to in this and adjoining counties.  
LAPORTE, PA.

**E. J. MULLEN,**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
LAPORTE, PA.  
Office over T. J. Keeler's store.

**J. H. CRONIN,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.  
DUSHORE, PA.

**MONEY** To PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.  
Subscriptions to The Patent Record \$1.00 per annum. 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.

CONDENSED REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Dushore, Pa., At close of business, Sept. 7, 1899.

ASSETS:	
Loans and Discounts	\$113,204 61
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	12,500 00
Premium on United States Bonds	1,000 00
Stock Securities	15,150 00
Furniture	1,200 00
Due from Banks Approved reserve Act	102,132 87
Redemption Fund U. S. Treasurer	622 50
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	20,177 88
\$ 283,293 46	
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	14,794 64
Circulation	11,250 00
Dividends Unpaid	150 00
Deposits	207,248 82
\$ 283,293 46	

State of Pennsylvania, County of Sullivan ss: I, M. D. Swarts, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
M. D. SWARTS, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Sept. 1899.  
JOHN H. CRONIN, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest:  
ALPHONSO WALSH, }  
P. CONNOR, } Directors  
FISHER WELLS, }

**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. 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. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Solid and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.  
**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.** Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

**Twenty Years Experience in Dushore.**  
The largest and best stock of goods we ever had for the  
**Fall and Winter Trade**  
The finest line of  
**Holiday Goods,**  
Ever seen in a Jewelry Store in Sullivan County.  
**RETTENBURY,**  
DUSHORE, PA. THE JEWELER.

**Coles . . . FOR A GENERAL Hardware LINE OF HARDWARE PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES and GLASS.**  
**SPECIAL inducements given on STOVES and RANGES and all kinds of HEATING STOVES**  
for Wood or Coal, suitable for parlors, halls, churches, school houses, camps, etc. Attention to a line of Cheap air-tight wood heaters from \$3.00 to \$10.00. Also a line of coal heaters from \$2.50 up to \$35.00.  
**My Special Bargain Sale is open on a line of heaters slightly damaged by water. Good as new, but they must be sold CHEAP If in need of a cheap heater, call early.**  
**My "Dockash" Ranges are without a question the finest in the market, made up of the best material and designed to be a handsome Range. Furnaces always the best on the market. In fact we are ready to heat the universe either in hot water, steam or air. Try us, we guarantee satisfaction.**  
**STOV REPAIRS AND REPAIRING. PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING AND SUPPLIES. MILL SUPPLIES.**  
**Coles Hardware,**  
DUSHORE, PA.

**We are Doing a Huming Business in Stoves and Range STOVE PIPE COAL HODS LISTEN:**  
Our stove were all bought before January 1st, hence we are now selling at what they would cost us to replace. **RED CROSS** line is the very best to buy. Stove repairs for any make of stove furnished if you send us maker's name and number of stove.

**You Will Not Forget Our Carpet Line Shade Line Chair Line Dish Line Bed Line**  
When cleaning house; any of them will be needed to replace old ones.  
Churns in five differen makes  
**Jeremiah Kelly,**  
HUGHESVILLE.

**LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.**  
Several Filipino Leaders Are Tired of Fighting.  
The Native Chief's Army Badly Scattered With Young Hot on Their Trail—Many Filipinos Applying to General Otis For Permission to Enjoy Luxuries of Manila.  
Manila, Nov. 28.—News which the steamship Brutus brings from Dagupan dispels all doubts that the so-called Filipino Republic is crumbling like a house of cards. Aguinaldo is deserting or being abandoned by the politicians, and the army which a fortnight ago was entrenched at Tiarac and exercised a de facto government over nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Luzon is fugitive in the mountains, with small hope of re-establishing the machine. The army is scattered in the hills on both sides of the railroad, and widely separated detachments are within the cordon which Generals Lawton and Wheaton have completed.  
The ruling spirit of the Cabinet is a prisoner in Manila—a white elephant in the hands of the authorities—and the small fry are tumbling over one another to get to Manila. Three provincial Governors have arrived here to request General Otis to install them in their old offices under the new regime. Dr. Luna, a brother of General Luna, and a prominent Filipino, has arrived, and his friends and many others are applying to General Otis for permission to enjoy the luxuries of Manila after months of separation from civilization.  
Parties of Filipinos made feeble attacks upon Imus and the Zapote bridge Saturday night. The only large organized forces of natives known to remain are those in the Cavite province, at San Mateo, and in the Zambales Mountains, though several seaports have large garrisons.  
Aguinaldo began his retreat with two thousand men under General Gregorio del Pilar. That force was probably reduced to its present proportion by desertion. The last definite news as to Aguinaldo's whereabouts is that he passed through Trinidad, east of Aringay, toward Bayombong, escorted by two hundred men of the Bulacan battalion, which had dwindled from six hundred within a week.  
General Tino, who fought the Thirty-third at San Jacinto, is supposed to have joined him. A letter from General Tino has been intercepted in which the writer says two hundred of his men were killed or wounded, and that he had had enough and was going to the mountains.  
General Young left Tayug on Nov. 13 to connect with General Wheaton, with the Macabebes and three troops of cavalry. Two troops, commanded by Captain Hunter and Lieutenant Thayer, pushed through to Aringay. From that point Lieutenant Thayer, with twelve men, started for San Fabian, taking the chances of getting through the lines of the enemy, supposed to be between Aringay and San Fabian.  
After a daring ride by way of Magaldan and San Jacinto, he arrived at San Fabian on November 14, dashing through a considerable force of the enemy at Magaldan. His undertaking was reported at Manila by courier from General Young to San Jose. The fate of Lieutenant Thayer and his companions was unknown until now, and fear prevailed here that they had either been killed or captured.  
Cronin's battalion marched to Pozorrubio, there finding General Young's force, which had just learned that Aguinaldo had passed through Aringay on his way to Binalonan the night before. General Young started with two companies of the party at Pozorrubio, and might have succeeded but that he took the wrong road, reaching Manaog, where he struck the rear guard of the Filipino chief.  
Aguinaldo is on the mountain trails, with twenty-five horses in the party, and has a good chance of eluding the Americans unless he gets among hostile natives.  
Business men of Dagupan and many foreigners sent word to General Wheaton that the Filipinos had evacuated the place and requested that he garrison it.  
Captain Howland took a battalion of the Thirteenth regiment and proceeded to Dagupan. He found two thousand and five hundred persons in the town, the population of which is fifty thousand, the rest having fled to the surrounding swamps. Captain Howland reinstalled in office the local authorities of Aguinaldo's government, all of whom took the oath of allegiance.  
The Third cavalry had one man killed and several wounded in the fight at Santo Tomas.  
The movement against the natives in the Island of Panay has resulted in driving them to the mountains, over twenty miles inland. The troops engaged were two battalions of the Nineteenth regiment, a battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment, the Eighteenth regiment, Gordon's mounted scouts and Bridgman's battery of the Sixth artillery. The Americans lost five men killed and had thirty-eight men wounded. General Hughes, Colonel Carpenter and Colonel Edmund Rice commanded during the various fights. Thirty-two natives were killed in the engagements and the natives reported that nineteen cart loads of wounded were taken away.  
Among the Americans killed was a lieutenant of the Eighteenth regiment and a sergeant of artillery. Twelve obsolete cannon were captured.

**STILL LOOKING FOR MILLER.**  
Officers and Depositors Would Like to Locate the "Financier."  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Since William F. Miller, the "Napoleon" of questionable financiering, departed from the money mill of the Franklin Syndicate Friday afternoon the police and detectives have been trying to figure out what direction he took and those whom he had so successfully duped have been working equally as hard to figure out what he took besides the direction.  
News has been received here since the warrant was issued for the arrest of Miller, that he had been seen in Boston, Philadelphia, and other points, but as a matter of fact his whereabouts is as deep a mystery now as it was on Saturday when hundreds of angry men and women who had their money deposited with the "syndicate" swarmed about Miller's late place of business on Floyd street, clamoring for a glimpse of the man who had promised them such enormous dividends. All of them had made up their minds that they could take care of their money fully as well as the Franklin Syndicate could, but they found the door locked, the business in the hands of an assignee, and the money—well, none of them were able to locate that, and it is pretty generally understood that the coming winter will be a hard one on those who were depending on the dividends accruing from their deposits with Miller to carry them through.  
Since Saturday morning all mail for the Franklin Syndicate has been held at the postoffice and at the present time there are nearly 1,000 letters—registered and containing money orders in the postmaster's custody. Miller's receipts from out of town depositors ranged from \$1,000 to \$13,000 a day, aside from what came by express and that which was paid over the counter by people residing in the city.  
It is claimed that since the establishment opened up for business there has been paid in over \$1,000,000 and that Miller now has in his possession over \$750,000 of the money.

**The Strife Not Ended.**  
New York, Nov. 27.—Rear Admiral Schley's departure on a cruise with the South Atlantic Squadron, which it was calculated would give relief from the incessant controversy that has waxed since the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has, instead, only served to intensify the general conviction that the strife will not end without an investigation by Congress, a naval court of inquiry of a court-martial. Facts have become public since the flagship Chicago sailed which tend strongly to show that an official inquiry of some kind, at an early date, is inevitable.  
**Will Use Gatling Guns.**  
Lexington, Ky., Nov. 27.—If the Republicans are sustained in the courts on the plurality given to W. S. Taylor for governor—and there is every reason to believe that such will be the case—they are determined to see that Taylor is seated. Governor Bradley is in sympathy with this move, and has taken steps to have the State Guard in the capital on inauguration day. For the last two weeks the work of reorganizing the State Guard has been going on. Objectionable men, officers and companies have been mustered out of the service, and men on whom the Governor can rely put in their places. New members have been sworn in until it is believed a force of 3,000 men will be mobilized in Frankfort on the day of inauguration. There will be three or more Gatling gun batteries. Young men all over the State are being selected to serve these pieces.

**In Memory of Mr. Hobart.**  
Paterson, N. J., Nov. 27.—Services in memory of Vice-President Hobart were observed in most of the churches here Sunday, and large congregations were attracted to the houses of worship where they had been arranged. The most impressive was that in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where the Rev. D. Stewart Hamilton preached the sermon. He referred to the sterling worth of the dead Vice President and deplored his death, because he had been cut off in life at a time when he had reached the highest point of his usefulness.

**The News Confirmed.**  
London, Nov. 27.—The news received at the war office of the destruction of the Mahdi army and the killing of the Khalifa, the terror of the Sudan has been confirmed.  
A car was blown up by dynamite, supposedly the work of strikers, at Springfield, Ill., Saturday night.

**MUST DO HARD FIGHTING.**  
Trying Hours Ahead For British in Transvaal.  
**MORE TROOPS NEEDED.**  
A Second Army Corps Likely to Be Sent to South Africa at an Early Date—General Methuen Will March on to Kimberley—Heavy Fighting For Both Sides.  
London, Nov. 28.—It will not be exaggerating to say that it is the confident public belief that the tide has now turned in South Africa, that General Methuen will march almost unopposed to Kimberley, that Gen. Gatacre will soon drive the Orange Free Staters across the Orange River toward Bloemfontein, and that General Buller will start within a few days with an invincible force to the speedy relief of Estcourt and Ladysmith. Opposed to this optimism is the most sanguine military view of the situation, namely, that Gen. Methuen must fight a far heavier battle at Modder River than he fought at Belmont, and even then the relief of Kimberley will not be assured; that General Gatacre, after being heavily re-enforced, must successfully prosecute a difficult campaign against Stormberg and other Boer strongholds before he can force the enemy back, and he must employ a large portion of his force to subdue the rebellious Cape Colonists. Gen. Methuen's and Gatacre's tasks are easy compared with the ordeal before the British army in Natal. Even the patriotic English masses understand in a vague way that bloody work is ahead in the difficult Natal passes.  
No account is made in this general survey of the problem of serious complications threatened by a Basuto rising and the urgent necessity for the relief of Col. Baden-Powell's gallant little force at Mafeking. The natural popular demand for the latter action is unjustified and impracticable from the point of view of cold military science. The progress of an expeditionary force to Kimberley and Mafeking through a hostile country of more than 200 miles, where the enemy is in great force must necessarily be slow.  
In the light of all these hard facts it is generally admitted by all whose opinion is valuable that Great Britain must prepare herself for some trying hours and sad sacrifices before the final triumph of her arms.  
A second full army corps should be sent out at the earliest moment. There is no official announcement to this effect, but there is some reason to believe that such is now the Government's intention. Two-thirds of the transports which carried the first corps to South Africa will be back in English ports before the fresh troops are ready to sail, and these, with the important additions to the fleet, like the Majestic, will probably start off for South Africa within two or three weeks.  
A prominent German general and staff officer, in friendly criticism, has been telling the British authorities in the Times how grave is the necessity for sending large re-enforcements to South Africa. He affirms from positive knowledge that the Boers are able to put 60,000 men in the field. Against this force the English have 80,000 men. From these, he points out, must be deducted those needed to keep open the requisite base lines as well as the forces necessary for checking risings in Cape Colony and for garrison duty in the chief centres. He adds: "I hold the opinion, one which is freely shared by brother staff officers, that not less than 40,000 to 45,000 men will be absorbed by such necessities, leaving 35,000 to 40,000 for active military operations. It must be further taken into account that a majority of the men are unused to the climate and an unusual percentage of sickness must be expected. The local geography is a sealed book to most of the British and an unusual number of reserve men must be pressed into use before the English are in a military condition necessary for such a campaign. I do not consider that our German view is justified, viz: How can England expect to crush a force of at least 50,000 Boers with an army of 40,000 available for offence, when we consider that these 50,000 Boers are acclimatized and know every yard of the country and its capabilities for traps for the bravest European troops? They shoot admirably and they are manoeuvred with an astonishing strategical ability.  
An experienced war correspondent, in a despatch mailed to escape the censor, predicts that by the beginning of December 20,000 British Dutchmen will have joined the invading Boers. He adds that every Boer commando that has come on British soil has been like a rolling snowball, increasing as it moves. The same correspondent says that all the staff officers with whom he has discussed the situation agree in fixing the middle of March for the end of the campaign.



(Rear-Admiral Schley.)

**One Postal Clerk Kills Another.**  
Fulton, Ky., Nov. 27.—Play Goldsby was shot and killed here by John T. Moore. Both are clerks in the United States mail service. The trouble grew out of a dispute over a vacant run. According to Moore's story Goldsby began abusing him and called him names. Moore struck him; and was knocked down and fired four shots, three of which struck Goldsby in the head. Goldsby fired one shot at Moore, which missed him.