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LAPORTE, PENNA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

Number 17

Twenty Years

Experience in Dushore.

The largest and best stock of goods
We ever had for the

Summer Trade

The finest line of

Time-Keepers,

Ever seen in a Jewelry Store in Sullivan
County.

RETTE NBURY,

DUSHORE, PA. THE JEWELER.

COLES HARDWARE

Columbia Sporting
GOODS

THE FINEST LINE OF
Bicycles Sundries
and Repairs
IN THE COUNTY.
BICYCLE REPAIRING
Done in first class order and as
Quickly as possible, using good
Material and prices right.

Will sell you the Best
BICYCLE MADE for \$20 cash.
THE COLUMBIA

Line of chain wheels always leads the race, from
\$25.00, \$35.00, and \$50.00.

The Columbia Chainless on exhibition now with coaster brake. Call
and see my line, if you contemplate sending for a wheel. I will give you
as much for your money as you will get elsewhere.

GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE, MILL SUPPLIES,
STOVES and RANGES,
FURNACES. Plumbing and general job work.
Estimates given.

Coles Hardware,
DUSHORE, PA.

Hot Weather Prices.

Woven Wire Hammocks, \$2.50.

Fine Mexican Hammocks, 50c to 1.25.

Croquett Sets, \$1.00.

Jelly tumblers, 2c each; Mason fruit jars, 45, 55
and 70 cents per dozen; Tin fruit cans 50c doz.; Screen
doors complete with hinges etc., 95c; Window screens
very best 30c; Balls grain cradles, \$3.25; Grain rakes 15c
Iron tire 1 3-4 cents lb. Mattresses, \$3.00. Woven
wire bed springs, \$2.25. Kitchen chairs per set, 3-75.

100 piece Decorated Dinner Sets, \$6.85.

Oil Stoves, 50c to \$10.50.

Jeremiah Kelly,
HUGHESVILLE.

To the Voters of Sullivan County.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
ROBERT H. FOEDERER, Philadelphia.
GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, Wayne.
MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
C. F. HUTH, Shamokin.
REPRESENTATIVE,
J. L. CHRISTIAN, of Lopez.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. C. ROGERS, of Forksville.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SHOEMAKER, of Laporte.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
T. S. SIMMONS, of Muncy Valley.
CORONER,
P. G. BIDDLE, of Dushore.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

WILL LEAVE CHINA.

Looks Now as if American
Troops May Come Home.

WILL ENGLAND AND GERMANY REMAIN?

Not Known in Diplomatic Circles
Whether Russia's Note Relative
to Evacuation Has Been Re-
sponded To—Our Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The de-
velopments in the Chinese situation point
to a speedy withdrawal of the United
States troops from China. General Char-
fee has added the weight of his opinion
to that already entertained by many of-
ficials here. It probably is significant
that the general's statement on this point
was given publicity by the administra-
tion.

No confirmation is at hand here of
the report that Great Britain and Germany
have joined in an agreement to remain
together in Peking regardless of the at-
titude of the other powers. Should this
be true the fact doubtless would hasten
the rearward movement of the American
troops, for there is a firm determination
to avoid becoming involved in any clash
between the powers, such as might rea-
sonably be expected to follow the execu-
tion of this reported British-German pro-
gramme.

If there have been further responses
to the Russian note relative to evacuation,
their purport cannot be ascertained.
This delay no longer interferes with the
execution of the American policy. The
state department has a reasonably ac-
curate understanding of the attitude of
even those powers that have not made
formal responses to the Russian note, so
that the mere written record of their
views is not of importance.

The part of the problem relative to
withdrawal that remains unsolved is the
best means of securing guarantees for the
attainment of the few objects set out
in Secretary Hay's note of July 3, which
have not yet been secured. Possible
guarantees must be obtained from two
sides—from the Chinese government as
to the security of American treaty rights
and the creation of a claims commission,
which shall provide for the payment of
indemnity for the losses suffered by
American citizens and for the expendi-
tures on account of the Peking relief
expedition. Then it is entirely possible
that it may be regarded as necessary if
any of the allies refuse to leave Peking
and persist in a war of conquest that the
interests of the United States in the mat-
ter of trade, of the "open door" and of
all rights now guaranteed to us in Chi-
na by treaty be made a matter of spe-
cial agreement between the United
States and these warring powers. It
does not follow that because the United
States troops are to be withdrawn this
autumn from China that our interests
will be left completely at the mercy of
the other powers. On the contrary, such
disposition will be made of these troops
that they, with others if necessary, can
be returned to China in short order. To
this end the entire army of General
Chaffee will be quartered in some of the
pleasantest and most salubrious portions
of the Philippines. If they are wanted
again in China, they can be transported
inside of a week, thoroughly refreshed
and fitted for effective action.

Craig Disqualified.
LONDON, Sept. 11.—At the Wonder-
land gymnasium, Whitechapel, London,
in a contest for the middleweight cham-
pionship of England, Frank Craig, "the
Harlem Coffee Cooler," was defeated in
four rounds by George Gardiner of Low-
ell, Mass. The fight was spoiled by bug-
ging and cheating throughout. Craig,
who was chiefly to blame, was finally dis-
qualified for throwing his opponent.

New York Burglar Sentenced.
ORWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—John Al-
ton, charged with 20 burglaries, pleaded
guilty in the county court to two indict-
ments and was sentenced to Auburn
prison for seven years. Alton operated in
Orwego, Cayuga, Wayne and Monroe
counties.

Postmasters Appointed.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The fol-
lowing fourth class postmasters have
been appointed for Pennsylvania: Faunce,
Joseph B. Dickey; Foreman, Rebecca H.
Miller; Gratonia, Marybe Barry; Lopez,
Bishop W. Jesulius.

Stand by the Flag wherever it is.

Washington made it the Flag of
Freedom; Lincoln made it the
Flag of Liberty, and McKinley
made it the Flag of Man's Human-
ity to man.

The Republican ticket inspires
confidence, arouses enthusiasm,
and stands for all that is wise, safe,
sure and strong in leadership.

Every American dollar is a gold
dollar or its assured equivalent,
and American credit stands higher
than that of any other nation.

The Republican Party's supre-
macy is as necessary for Honest
wages and Business confidence
now as it was in 1896.

American goods should be car-
ried in American ships.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Imperialism has no place in its
(the administration's) creed or
conduct.

Honest co-operation of capital
is necessary, but conspiracies and
combinations intended to restrict
business, create monopolies and
control prices should be effectually
restrained.

The pension laws should be just-
ly administered, and will be.

It is our purpose to establish in
the Philippines a government
suitable to the wants and condi-
tions of the inhabitants, and to
give them self government when
they are ready for it.

Every effort has been directed
to their (the Philippines) peace and
prosperity, their advance-
ment and well being, not for our
aggrandizement, nor pride of
might, nor for trade or commerce,
nor for exploitation, but for hu-
manity and civilization.

We invite the sound money
forces to join in winning another
and we hope permanent financial
victory. Prosperity abounds every-
where throughout the repub-
lic. We are selling our surplus
products and lending our surplus
money to Europe.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 7.—Returns
from 241 out of 246 cities and towns in
the state give the governor's vote as fol-
lows: Stickney (Rep.), 38,102; Senter
(Dem.), 15,919; all others, 1,275. In 1896
the same towns gave Groot (Rep.), 53,
288; Jackson (Dem.), 15,924; all others,
1,636. The returns from towns reported
give Stickney a plurality of 32,183 and a
majority over all of 30,908.

FLOUR—State and western steady and
moderately active; Minnesota patents, 4 1/2
4.30; winter straight, 4 1/2 4.30; winter ex-
tras, 4 1/2 4.30; winter patents, 4 1/2 4.30.

WHEAT—Firm and higher on strong
cables, a liberal decrease on passage,
small world's shipments and foreign buy-
ing. September, 78 1/2 79; October,
80 1/2 81 1/2.

RYE—Dull, steady, 52 1/2 53; c. i. f., New
York, No. 2 western, 52c, l. o. b., afloat.

CORN—Firm with wheat and on cables,
together with a decrease on pas-
sage. September, 43 1/2 44; October,
44 1/2 45.

OATS—Dull, but steady; track, white,
state, 25 1/2 26; track, white, western, 25 1/2
26.

PORK—Firm; mess, 112 1/2 113; family, 115 1/2
117.

LARD—Firm; prime western steam,
7 1/2 7 3/4.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 16 1/2 17; creamery, 16 1/2 17.

CHEESE—Steady; large white, 10 1/2 11; small white, 10 1/2 11.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 17 1/2 18; western, loss off, 18 1/2 19.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 4 1/2 4 3/4; centrifugal, 38 test, 4 1/2 4 3/4; refined firm; crushed, 4 1/2 4 3/4; powdered, 4 1/2 4 3/4.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 38 1/2 39.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

Makes Known His Acceptance
of Renomination.

ADVOCATES ISTHMIAN WATERWAY.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines
Considered—Favors Independence
For the Islanders When Capa-
ble of Self Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—William
McKinley, president of the United
States, has made public his letter ac-
cepting the renomination on the Repub-
lican national ticket. The president de-
clares unqualifiedly for the gold standard
and prophesies its approval by the voters
at the polls in the coming election. He
also considers the tariff question, the
Boer-British war and the isthmian wa-
terway. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philip-
pines are likewise dealt with.

Referring to the currency issue, he
says:

"While regretting the reopening of this
question, which can only disturb the
present satisfactory financial condition of
the government and visit uncertainty up-
on our great business enterprises, we ac-
cept the issue and again invite the sound
money forces to join in winning another
and we hope a permanent triumph for an
honest financial system which will con-
tinue inviolable the public faith."

Concerning the tariff he says the fol-
lowing:

"The Republican party remains faith-
ful to its principle of a tariff which sup-
plies sufficient revenues for the govern-
ment and adequate protection to our en-
terprises and producers and of reciprocity
which opens foreign markets to the
fruits of American labor and furnishes
new channels through which to market
the surplus of American farms. The time
honored principles of protection and recip-
rocity were the first pledges of Repub-
lican victory to be written into public
law.

"In the unfortunate contest between
Great Britain and the Boer states of
South Africa the United States has
maintained an attitude of neutrality in
accordance with its well known tradi-
tional policy. It did not hesitate, how-
ever, when requested by the governments
of the South African republics to ex-
ercise its good offices for a cessation of hos-
tilities. It is to be observed that while
the South African republics made like re-
quests of other powers the United States
is the only one which complied. The
British government declined to accept the
intervention of any power.

"A subject of immediate importance to
our country is the completion of a great
waterway of commerce between the At-
lantic and Pacific. The construction of
a maritime canal is now more than ever
indispensable to that intimate and ready
communication between our eastern and
western seaports demanded by the an-
nexation of the Hawaiian Islands and
the expansion of our influence and trade
in the Pacific.

"We have been in possession of Cuba
since the 1st of January, 1899. We have
restored order and established domestic
tranquillity. We have fed the starving,
clothed the naked and ministered to the
sick. We have improved the sanitary
condition of the island. We have stimu-
lated industry, introduced public educa-
tion and taken a full and comprehensive
enumeration of the inhabitants. The
qualification of electors has been settled,
and under its officers have been chosen for
all the municipalities of Cuba. These
local governments are now in operation,
administered by the people. Our mili-
tary establishment has been reduced from
43,000 to less than 6,000. An election
has been ordered to be held on the 15th
of September under a fair election law
already tried in the municipal elections
to choose members of a constitutional
convention, and the convention in the
same order is to assemble on the first
Monday of November to frame a consti-
tution for the island which will rest. All
this is a long step in the fulfillment of our
sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

"We hold Porto Rico by the same title
as the Philippines. The treaty of peace
which ceded us the one conveyed to us
the other. Congress has given to this
island a government in which the inhabi-
tants participate, elect their own legisla-
ture, enact their own laws, provide their
own system of taxation and in these re-
spects have the same power and privi-
leges enjoyed by other territories be-
longing to the United States and a much
larger measure of self government than
was given to the inhabitants of Louisi-
ana under Jefferson."

Referring to the Philippines he says:
"Every effort has been directed to their
peace and prosperity, their advancement
and well being, not for our aggrandize-
ment nor for pride of might, nor for trade
or commerce, nor for exploitation, but for
humanity and civilization and for the
protection of the vast majority of the
population, who welcome our sovereignty
against the designing minority, whose
first demand after the surrender of Man-
ila by the Spanish army was to enter
the city that they might loot it and de-
stroy those not in sympathy with their
selfish and treacherous designs.

"Nobody who will avail himself of the
facts will longer hold that there was any
alliance between our soldiers and the in-
surgents or that any promise of independ-
ence was made to them. Long before
resolved if the commander of the Ameri-
can navy would give them arms with
which to fight the Spanish army they
would later turn upon us, which they did
murderously and without the shadow of
cause or justification. There may be
those without the means of full informa-
tion who believe that we were in alli-
ance with the insurgents and that we as-
sured them that they should have inde-
pendence. To such let me repeat the
facts. On the 26th of May, 1898, Ad-

miral Dewey was instructed by me to
make no alliance with any party or fac-
tion in the Philippines that would incur
liability to maintain their cause in the
future, and he replied under date of June
6, 1898: 'Have acted according to spirit
of department's instructions from the be-
ginning, and I have entered into no alli-
ance with the insurgents or with any
faction. This squadron can reduce the
defenses of Manila at any moment, but it
is considered useless until the arrival of
sufficient United States forces to retain
possession.'

"In the report of the first Philippine
commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899,
Admiral Dewey, one of its members,
said: 'No alliance of any kind was en-
tered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any
promise of independence made to him at
any time.'

"General Merritt arrived in the Philip-
pines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch
from Admiral Dewey to the government
at Washington said: 'Merritt arrived yester-
day. Situation is most critical at Man-
ila. The Spanish may surrender at any
moment. Merritt's most difficult problem
will be how to deal with the insurgents
under Aguinaldo, who have become ag-
gressive and even threatening toward our
army.' Here is revealed the spirit of the
insurgents as early as July, 1898, before
the protocol was signed, while we were
still engaged in active war with Spain.
Even then the insurgents were threaten-
ing our army."

"On Aug. 13, 1898, and a dispatch
from Admiral Dewey to the government
at Washington said: 'Merritt arrived yester-
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the protocol was signed, while we were
still engaged in active war with Spain.
Even then the insurgents were threaten-
ing our army."

"Would not our adversaries have sent
Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and
destroy the Spanish sea power there, or,
dispatching it there, would they have
withdrawn it after the destruction of the
Spanish fleet, and if the latter, whither
would they have directed it to sail?
Where could it have gone? What part
in the orient was open to it? Do our
adversaries condemn the expedition un-
der the command of General Merritt to
strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean
and assist in our triumph over Spain,
with which nation we were at war? Was
it not our highest duty to strike Spain at
every vulnerable point, that the war
might be successfully concluded at the
earliest practicable moment?"

"And was it not our duty to protect the
lives and property of those who came
within our control by the fortunes of
war? Could we have come away at
any time between May 1, 1898, and
the conclusion of peace without a gain upon
our good name?"

"Could we have come away without
dishonor at any time after the ratifica-
tion of the peace treaty by the senate
of the United States?"

"There has been no time since the de-
struction of the enemy's fleet when we
could or should have left the Philippine
archipelago. After the treaty of peace
was ratified no power but congress could
surrender our sovereignty or alienate a
foot of the territory thus acquired. The
congress has not seen fit to do the one
or the other, and the president had no
authority to do either if he had been so
inclined, which he was not. So long as
the sovereignty remains in us it is the
duty of the executive, whoever he may
be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it
be attacked to suppress its assailants.
Would our political adversaries do less?"

It has been asserted that there would
have been no fighting in the Philippines
if congress had declared its purpose to
give independence to the Tagal insur-
gents. The insurgents did not wait for
the action of congress. They assumed
the offensive. They opened fire on our
army. Those who assert our responsi-
bility for the beginning of the conflict
have forgotten that before the treaty was
ratified in the senate and while it was
being debated in that body and while the
Bacon resolution was under discussion
on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked
the American army after being previous-
ly advised that the American forces were
under orders not to fire upon them except
in defense. The papers found in the re-
cently captured archives of the insur-
gents demonstrate that this attack had
been carefully planned for weeks before
it occurred. Their unprovoked assault
upon our soldiers at a time when the
senate was deliberating upon the treaty
shows that no action on our part except
prevented the fighting and leaves no
doubt in any fair mind of where the re-
sponsibility rests for the shedding of
American blood."

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—State Comptroller
William J. Morgan, who had been illing
for the past two weeks, is dead. Heart
failure was the immediate cause of
death.