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LAPORTE, PENNA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

Number 18

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.

RETTENBURY,

USHORE, 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 Setts, \$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. JIMMONS, of Muney Valley.
CORONER,
P. G. BIDDLE, of Dushore.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

112,000 MEN ARE OUT

Strikers in Pennsylvania Have
Reached That Number.

EACH SIDE CONFIDENT OF WINNING

Foreign Miners Leave For New York
En Route to Europe—Mr. Mitchell
Says This Is the Biggest In-
dustrial Contest of Country.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The
great struggle between the anthracite
coal miners of Pennsylvania and their
employers is now well under way. Each
side is confident of winning, and neither
of the contending forces shows any dis-
position to yield. With the exception of
a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the
Lehigh Coal company, where a gang of
boys compelled a mule driver to seek
cover by throwing stones at him, the con-
test thus far has been entirely devoid of
violence of any kind.

About 100 foreign speaking miners
have left Hazleton for New York, where
they will take a steamer for Europe.
These men expect a long strike and rather
than remain idle here they preferred to
go to their former homes.

President Mitchell has given out the
following statement:

"Information received up to this time
indicate that 112,000 mine workers are
on strike in the anthracite region. Of
this number 72,000 are in district No. 1,
30,000 in district No. 9 and 10,000 in dis-
trict No. 7.

"Reports received are to the effect that
large numbers of those who have gone to
the mines will soon join the suspension."

"We feel confident that the entire num-
ber of men employed in and about the
coal mines of the anthracite district will
be idle in the next few days.

"The men appear determined to con-
tinue on strike until their demands for
justice have been acceded to.

"The number of men now out on strike
exceeds that of any other industrial con-
test in the history of our country."

Reports received by the United Mine
Workers' officials from the entire anthra-
cite region were to them most satisfac-
tory. The district south of this place
known as the South Side has been tied
up completely with the exception of Col-
linsville, Beaver Meadow and Carson
washeries. In this territory the United
Mine Workers are very strong. On the
north side, the upper Lehigh, Minersville,
Elmerville and Drifton No. 1 collieries,
employing about 1,500 men, are shut
down, the mines at Lattimer and Pond
Creek, employing 1,200 men, are working
full, but every other mine in that big
territory is working with badly crippled
forces. Three of the Marikie mines, over
which there has been so much contention,
worked with about 65 per cent of their
men. On the west side every colliery has
started up minus its union men except at
the Hazle mines, where the union miners
want to work in consequence of a misun-
derstanding.

Hazleton presented an animated ap-
pearance yesterday. Strikers from all
the surrounding mining towns came here
and gathered in groups on the street
corners and discussed the situation. It
was a most orderly crowd. Around
strike headquarters at the Valley hotel
there was more or less of a crowd of
men all day. President Mitchell, who
has arrived from the west, was kept busy
receiving reports from every section of
the region. Messengers bringing infor-
mation to him from nearby points kept
coming regularly.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important
point in the matter of arbitration. It
will be remembered that last week the
miners employed by G. B. Markle & Co.
decided not to strike until the firm had
passed upon a set of their own griev-
ances which differ somewhat from those
of the United Mine Workers. The firm
has an agreement with its men that if
any differences fail of adjustment then
the grievances shall be arbitrated. John
Markle of the firm has agreed to have
Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia arbitrate
the differences if the mediators al-
ready decided upon by the firm and the
men cannot come to a satisfactory agree-
ment. Mr. Markle gave out an interview
to newspaper reporters to this effect and
suggested to the reporters that they go
see what President Mitchell would have
to say to the proposition. Mr. Markle
not caring to be put on record as recog-
nizing the union.

President Mitchell decided to ask the
men employed by Markle to strike.

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.

Father Phillips, who suggested the idea
of having Archbishop Ryan brought in
as arbitrator on behalf of the men, would
not talk on the decision of President
Mitchell, but in speaking on the subject
of an early settlement of the strike he
said:

"There can hardly be anything done
for a few days, and it is likely that the
nature of the archbishop's efforts may
depend upon the contingency that may arise
in the meantime or due to the contin-
uance of the strike. I will watch events
closely and keep him informed of every
opportunity where mediation or inter-
cession can serve to make this strike of
brief duration. That is about all that
can be accomplished or even attempted
now that the conflict has begun unless
overtures for arbitration should be made
to him, but of course that will have to
come from both sides agreeing to it. It
is too early to look for a basis of nego-
tiations or mediation, as the contending
forces will probably test each other's
strength before deciding on peace or con-
tinued war. It is yet hoped that it will
be peace."

Historic Tavern Burned.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Sept.
14.—The old tavern at Van Densen-
ville, built in 1775 and owned and oc-
cupied by H. L. Wilcox, has been burned.
The building was filled with valuable
furniture, which also was destroyed.
The fire was discovered by railroad men,
who kicked in the doors and saved the
family. The loss is estimated at \$7,500.
The insurance is \$3,500. It is thought
a defective chimney caused the fire.

Sixteen British Soldiers Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British com-
mander at Taku cables that a fatigue
party engaged in destroying gunpowder
at Tungshan has been blown up. Eleven
Welsh fusiliers were wounded, two British
Indian soldiers were killed and 13
British Indian soldiers were wounded,
and Captain Hill and 11 British Chinese
infantry soldiers were wounded. Later
advices show that 16 were killed and 22
injured in the explosion.

Five New Plague Cases in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18.—Five addition-
al cases of the bubonic plague have been
reported here, four of the stricken per-
sons being members of the same family.

No Change in Carnegie Company.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—No material
changes will occur among the officials of
the Carnegie company. The meeting at
Skiibo castle last month was for informal
discussion of the general status of affairs
in the big corporation, and harmony pre-
vailed in very detail considered. Mr. Car-
negie is pleased with the manner in
which the business of the company has
been conducted and will come to Pitts-
burgh on Nov. 1 to attend the exercises at
the Carnegie Institute on founders' day.

Poughkeepsie Man Killed.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—James Sulli-
van of Poughkeepsie was mangled to
death by a Delaware and Hudson train
at Lugersons crossing, north of this
place, before daylight yesterday.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—State and western firm and
held a shade higher. Minnesota patents,
\$4.10; winter straight, \$3.90; winter
extras, \$2.70; winter patents, \$3.70.
WHEAT—Opened easy through disap-
pointing English cables, but had a rapid
recovery on strength of continental ad-
vices and rumors of more export buying;
October, 89 1/2c; December, 87 1/2c.
RYE—Steady; state, 32 1/2c; c. l. f., New
York No. 2 western, 37 1/2c; c. o. b. float.
CORN—Steady to firm in sympathy with
wheat; December, 41 1/2c; May, 40c.
OATS—Dull, but steady; track, white,
state, 25 1/2c; track, white, western, 25 1/2c.
PORK—Firm; mess, \$12.50; city, 12 1/2c; family,
12 1/2c.
LARD—Firm; prime western steady,
7 1/2c.
BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 15 1/2c; cream-
ery, 14 1/2c.
CHEESE—Firm; large white, 10 1/2c; small
white, 10 1/2c.
EGGS—Firm; state and Pennsylvania, 18
c; western, 15c off 12c.
SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 9 1/2c;
centrifugal, 9c; test, 9c; refined firm;
crushed, 6 1/2c; powdered, 6 1/2c.
MEAL—ABSEN—Quiet and steady; New Or-
leans, 10 1/2c.
RICE—Dull; domestic, 4 1/2c; Japan,
4 1/2c.
TALLOW—Steady; city, 4 1/2c; coun-
try, 4 1/2c.
HAY—Dull; shipping, 12 1/2c; good to
choice, 12 1/2c.
M. C. D. Borden of New York sur-
veyed the cotton trade at Fall River by
buying 500,000 pieces of cotton at 25
cents.

The weather bureau at Washington
sent out a bulletin of an approaching
tropical storm which will bring rain
and cool weather.

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS

Vice Presidential Candidate
Makes Public His Letter.

CONDEMNS KANSAS CITY PLATFORM.

Says Trust Problem Should Be Care-
fully Studied—Names Thomas Jef-
ferson as First Expansionist.
Our Territorial Acquisitions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Governor
Theodore Roosevelt has made public his
letter accepting the nomination for vice
president on the Republican national
ticket. Mr. Roosevelt reviews the var-
ious issues brought to the front by both
the Republican and Democratic parties.
The currency question, trusts and expan-
sion are the subjects to which he has de-
voted the greater part of his letter.

"I feel that this contest is by no means
one merely between Republicans and
Democrats. We have a right to appeal
to all good citizens who are farighted
enough to see what the honor and the
interest of the nation demand. To put
into practice the principles embodied in
the Kansas City platform would mean
grave disaster to the nation, for that
platform stands for reaction and disor-
der, for an upsetting of our financial
system which would mean not only great
suffering, but the abandonment of the
nation's good faith, and for a policy
abroad which would imply the dishonor
of the flag and an unworthy surrender of
our national rights. Its success would
mean unexampled humiliation to men
proud of their country, jealous of their
country's good name and desirous of se-
curing the welfare of their fellow citi-
zens. Therefore we have a right to ap-
peal to all good men, north and south,
east and west, whatever their politics
may have been in the past, to stand with
us because we stand for the prosperity
of the country and for the renown of the
American flag.

"If this nation is to retain either its
well being or its self respect, it cannot
afford to plunge into financial and eco-
nomic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse
governmental theories which would un-
dermine the standard of national honesty
and destroy the integrity of our system
of justice. The policy of the free coinage
of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy
fraught with destruction to every home
in the land. It means untold misery to
the head of every household and above
all to the women and children of every
home. When our opponents champion
free silver at 16 to 1, they are either in-
sincere or sincere in their attitude. If
insincere in their championship, they of
course forfeit all right to belief or sup-
port on any ground. If sincere, then
they are a menace to the welfare of the
country."

Speaking of trusts, Mr. Roosevelt says:
"The first thing to do is to find out the
facts, and for this purpose publicity as
to capitalization, profits and all else of
importance to the public is the most use-
ful measure. The mere fact of this pub-
licity would in itself remedy certain evils,
and, as to the others, it would in some
cases point out the remedies and would
at least enable us to tell whether or not
certain proposed remedies would be use-
ful. The state acting in its collective
capacity would thus find out the facts
and then be able to take such
measures as wisdom dictated. Much can
be done by regulation, by close supervision
and the unsparring exclusion of all un-
healthy, destructive and antisocial ele-
ments. The separate state governments
can do a great deal, and where they de-
cline to co-operate the national govern-
ment must step in."

Concerning expansion, he says:
"In 1803, under President Jefferson,
the greatest single stride in expansion
that we ever took was taken by the
purchase of the Louisiana territory. This
so called Louisiana, which included what
are now the states of Arkansas, Missis-
sippi, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kan-
sas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ida-
ho, Montana and a large part of Colo-
rado and Utah, was acquired by treaty
and purchase under President Jefferson
exactly and precisely as the Philippines
have been acquired by treaty and pur-
chase under President McKinley.

"The parallel between what Jefferson
did with Louisiana and what is now be-
ing done in the Philippines is exact.
Jefferson, the author of the Declaration
of Independence and of the 'consent of
the governed' doctrine, saw no incongru-
ity between this and the establishment
of a government on common sense
grounds in the new territory, and he
rallied at the sticklers for an impossible
application of his principle.

"Properly speaking, the question is now
the acquisition of Florida. This was
partly acquired by conquest and partly
by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the
most prominent figure in the acquisition.
Our next acquisition of territory was
that of Texas, secured by treaty after it
had been wrested from the Mexicans by
the Texans themselves. Then came the
acquisition of California, New Mexico,
Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado
and Utah as the result of the Mexican
war. Then came the acquisition of
Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty
and purchase. Nearly 30 years passed
before the next instance of expansion
occurred, which was over the island of
Hawaii.

"When we expanded over New Mexico
and California, we secured free gov-
ernment to these territories and pre-
vented their falling under the 'mili-
tarian' or the 'imperialism' like that of
Santa Anna or the 'imperialism' of a
real empire in the days of Maximilian.
We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico
as soon as the civil war closed.

"The next great step in expansion was
not whether we shall expand for we
have already expanded, but whether we
shall contract. The Philippines are now
part of American territory. To sur-
render them would be to surrender Ameri-
can territory. They must, of course, be
governed primarily in the interests of
their own citizens. Our first care must
be for the people of the islands which
have come under our guardianship as a
result of the most righteous foreign war
that has been waged within the memory
of the present generation. They must be
administered in the interests of their
inhabitants, and that necessarily means
that any question of personal or parti-
san politics in their administration must
be entirely eliminated. We must con-
tinue to put at the heads of affairs in the
different islands such men as General
Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft,
and it is a most fortunate thing that we
are able to illustrate what ought to be
done in the way of sending officers thither
by pointing out what actually has
been done."

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done in the way of sending officers thither
by pointing out what actually has
been done."

WOMEN AND BABIES BURNED.

Twelve Suffer Horrible Deaths in
Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—An old four
story tenement building at 403 East
Front street used as a branch nursery of
the Salvation Army burned last night,
and its occupants were so frightened
that many were suffered to death and
others seriously injured. Twelve are
known to have perished.

On account of the cold weather a fire
had been started in the stove for the lit-
tle tots who are cared for there during
the day while their mothers are engaged
at work elsewhere. It is thought that
this caused the fire through some defect
in the flues. Most of the mothers knew
nothing of the calamity until they were
through with their day's work. At the
nursery and at the hospitals as well as
about the burned building the scenes
were indescribable.

The firemen made heroic efforts to re-
scue women and children, but most of
those on the upper floors were beyond
hope. The patrol wagons dashed with all
possible speed to the hospitals with those
that were rescued, and their cries were
heard along the streets. All of the hos-
pital physicians were called in, and the
nurses did their utmost to relieve those
suffering from burns.

The first floor of the building was used
as a church, the second floor as head-
quarters for the destitute and for cook-
ing and the upper floors for the nursery.
The women and children could be seen
from these upper stories, pleading for
help when the stairways were enveloped
in flames. The fire was soon controlled,
but not until many had died from suffo-
cation and others were seriously burned.

The fire occurred near the river front,
the most densely populated part of the
city. The nursery is near the old Spencer
House, and children from that tenement
were in the burned building. Captain
Lodge was suffocated while carry-
ing children from her floor. John Haw-
kins, who lives in the old Spencer House,
now used as tenement quarters, lost his
life while endeavoring to save his child-
ren.

The mission was in charge of Staff
Captains Erickson, Anderson and Mc-
Kenzy, who conducted a kindergarten for
the little ones while their mothers were
"working out." Captain Erickson re-
cently arrived from New York to super-
intend the instruction.

PROGRESS IN GALVESTON.

Waterworks Now Running and Tele-
graph Lines Operating.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—Now that
the waterworks are running, some of the
streets lighted, many others nearly cleared
of debris and telegraphic communica-
tion with the outside world re-established,
the people of Galveston are anxiously
looking forward to the re-establishment
of rail communication, and they will not
have to wait long for the work of relaying
the tracks and rebuilding a bridge
across the bay is being pushed with great
energy. The officials in charge of this
work believe that they will be able to run
trains into Galveston on Thursday.

The work thus far done has been re-
markable and has been accomplished under
the greatest difficulties. Track has been
laid along a right of way which was
swept by the sea and washed into ra-
vines, along a line strewn with dead
bodies of men and animals. The men
worked under a blazing sun, in water and
slush and mud, in surroundings, sickening
to the senses and at first without supply
of food. Great difficulties in getting ma-
terial to the places where it is used have
been encountered, yet the work has gone
on day and night, and the structure that
is to bring Galveston in real touch with
the outside world is being steadily pushed
forward.

The Santa Fe system has concentrated
nearly all its best bridge and track men
on the work of restoring communication.
Vice President Barr has 600 trackmen
and 250 bridgemen at work. The track
was completed to Virginia Point last
evening.

It is said that State Health Officer
Hunt in his report to the governor will
estimate the mortality at 8,000 souls.

McKinley Goes to the Capital.

CANTON, O., Sept. 18.—President
McKinley will start for Washington at
noon today to attend to some public busi-
ness and will return here the latter part
of the week. It is said that some mat-
ters bearing upon the Chinese question
require early attention and that other
things that can be better attended at
Washington have been accumulating
faster than expected. Only Secretary
Cortelyou will accompany the president.
Secretary Dick did not come to Canton
to see the president, as Columbus re-
sponded he would. Judge McAtee of U.
supreme court of Oklahoma has had an
interview with the president.

One more plague case was reported at
Glasgow.

A cargo of American cotton was burn-
ed on a quay at Genoa.

Ex-Governor Lewelling of Kansas died
at Arkansas City, Kan.