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Number 29

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Yes, Paramount issues are plentiful this year. We have two. First, we are prepared to sell you everything usually found in first-class jewelry store at very reasonable prices. If we have not the article you want we will get it for you at the shortest possible notice if it can be found.

Second, we are prepared to do your repairing in a workmanlike manner, also at very reasonable prices. If we are called upon to do work over that has been spoiled by others, we shall want plenty of time to do it in and full price for doing it.

Very respectfully,

RETTEBURY,
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.

In Toyland!

We are always on time
for Christmas. Santa Claus
is looking in our own stock
now and it is in the very
best shape.

OUR STOCK OF

**Dolls,
Doll Carriages,
CRIBS, CHAIRS ETC.**

are far ahead of other years in beauty
and variety. Fine dressed Dolls 25c
12 in high; over 100 varieties to select
from, 5c to \$2.50 each.

BOYS SLEDS 50c to 2.50, Drums
10c to 1.50; skates all sizes; iron
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1.50; games of all kinds 5c up, hobby
horses and Sho-Flys.



SUBSTANTIAL GIFTS are

Photograph Albums 50c up, Dressing and Toilet Articles in celluloid,
very fine, Bibles 50c to 2.50; Easy Rocking Chairs, Parlor Tables,
Carpet Sweepers, Tabouretts, Picture Easels, Chinaware, Glassware,
Silverware, large line. We never forget to make you happy in every
way as to price and quality.

Confectionary Department.

Exceeds all former varieties. We give special prices for Holidaytimes
candies meets, fruits etc. Christmas tree ornament, candles, holders;
Early buyers have the best chance of selection as they
avoid the great crowd.

Jeremiah Kelly,
HUGHESVILLE.

We pay \$24 per week to man with
rig to introduce our Poultry Com-
pound in country. Send stamp for
terms.
Royal Mfg. Co. Dept. 26.
Franklin, Pa.

A full line of bed comfortables at
Holcomb & Lauer's.
Good comfortables cheap at Hol-
comb & Lauer's.

Special bargains in hats at J.W. Buck's
Dold's canned meats are unsurpassed
for flavor and are all Government insected,
for sale at Buschhausen's.

You cannot find a finer Red Alaska
Salmon no matter what the price you pay
lets a can at Buschhausen's.
Lake herring and white fish at J.W.
Buck's.

Mr. James McFarlane is agent for
the Celebrated Pitkin Paint and
Specialties. This is the oldest mixed
paint manufactory in America
and their goods are guaranteed not
to chalk, crack or peel off when
properly applied and to last longer
than any mixture of Trust Lead and
Oil.

T. J. KEELER.
Justice-of-the Peace.
Office in room over store, LAPORTE, PA.
Special attention given to collections.
All matters left to the care of this office
will be promptly attended to.

CARROLL HOUSE,
D. KEEFE, 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.

ULYSSES BIRD
Land Surveyor Engineer and Conveyancer.
Recollecting old lines and corners, and drawing
maps a specialty.
Will usually be found at home on Mondays.
Charges reasonable.

Estella, Sullivan Co., Pa.
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.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Legal business attended to
in this and adjoining counties
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Cash Buyers of all Country Produce,
Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs and
BUTTER.
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Write for our present paying prices.
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DANIELS & CO., Bankers, 6 Wall St.
All Commercial Agencies, Express Co's
Dealers in Produce in U. S. and Can-
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our aid. Address
THE PATENT RECORD,
Baltimore, Md.
Subscriptions to The Patent Record \$1.00 per annum.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Crowds Witness the Opening.
Many Floral Tributes.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

Both Houses Adjourn Out of Respect
to Memory of Deceased Members.
Republican Caucus Gives Ship
Subsidy Bill Precedence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The two
houses met at noon yesterday and opened
the second and last session of the Fifty-
sixth congress of the United States. The
weather was propitious, and the usual
crowds flocked to the capitol to witness
the event.

It had been the purpose of the senate
to announce the deaths of Senators Gear
of Iowa and Davis of Minnesota immedi-
ately after assembling and then to ad-
journ and to receive the message of the
president today, but as this had been
announced by the leaders of both branch-
es of congress to be a "quiet business
session" it was determined to receive
the message and thus gain one day in a
session when that much time may be of
immense importance.

Aside from the reading of the message
and the administration of the oath of of-
fice to William B. Dillingham, the new
senator from Vermont, who succeeds the
late Justin S. Morrill, no business was
transacted.

The opening of the session in the house
was brilliant, but not exciting. There
were the usual throngs in the galleries
and the usual display of floral pieces on
the floor, but the proceedings were purely
formal, consisting of the rapping to
order by the speaker, prayer by the chap-
lain, the roll call of members, the ap-
pointment of the formal committees to
notify the president and the senate that
the house was ready to do business and
the reception and reading of the presi-
dent's message. Despite the fact that a
great presidential campaign had con-
cluded within a month the best of feel-
ing seemed to prevail between victors
and vanquished. The reading of the
message, which naturally was the fea-
ture of the day, occupied over two hours.
It was listened to with respectful inter-
est by both sides.

The deaths of the late Representatives
Daly of New Jersey and Hoeffcker of
Delaware and Senators Davis of Minne-
sota and Gear of Iowa were announced,
and as a further mark of respect to their
memories the house adjourned until to-
day.

The Republican senatorial committee
on order of business decided that the ship
subsidy bill should displace the Spooner
Philippine bill as the unfinished business.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

**Annual Recommendations For Congress
to Consider.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The presi-
dent's message delivered to congress is
an able and exhaustive document of some
18,000 words. We give below the main
features:
"At the outgoing of the old and the in-
coming of the new century you begin the
last session of the Fifty-sixth congress
with evidences on every hand of individual
and national prosperity and with proof
of the growing strength and increasing
power for good of republican institutions.
Your countrymen will join with you in
felicitation that American liberty is more
firmly established than ever before and
that love for it and the determination to
preserve it are more universal than at
any former period of our history.

"In our foreign intercourse the domi-
nant question has been the treatment of
the Chinese problem. Apart from this our
relations with the powers have been happy."
The president then rehearses the origin
and growth of the recent disturbances in
China, the fighting at Taku, the siege and
relief of the legations at Peking and the
occupation of Tien-tsin and outlines the
policy of the United States as follows:

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.
"The policy of the United States
through all this trying period was clearly
announced and scrupulously carried out.
A circular note to the powers dated July
3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the
condition in the north as one of virtual
anarchy, in which the great provinces of
the south and southeast had no share,
we regarded the local authorities in the
latter quarters as representing the Chi-
nese people with whom we sought to re-
main in peace and friendship. Our de-
clared aim involved no war against the
Chinese nation. We adhered to the legiti-
mate office of rescuing the imperiled
legation, obtaining redress for wrongs al-
ready suffered, securing wherever possi-
ble the safety of American life and prop-
erty in China and preventing a spread of
the disorders or their recurrence.

"As was then said, 'The policy of the
government of the United States is to
seek a solution which may bring about
permanent safety and peace to China,
preserve Chinese territorial and adminis-
trative entity, protect all rights guaran-
teed to friendly powers by treaty and in-
ternational law and safeguard for the
world the principle of equal and impar-
tial trade with all parts of the Chinese
empire.'"
"Faithful to those professions which,
as it proved, reflected the views and pur-
poses of the other co-operating govern-
ments, all our efforts have been directed
toward ending the anomalous situation in
China by negotiations for a settlement at
the earliest possible moment. As soon as
the sacred duty of relieving our legation
and its dependents was accomplished we
withdrew from active hostilities, leaving
our legation under an adequate guard in
Peking as a channel of negotiation and
settlement, a course adopted by others
of the interested powers."

The president then speaks of the promi-
nent part taken by the United States
at the Paris exposition and of our amic-
able relations with France, Germany and
Great Britain and refers to the Samoan
settlement as follows:
"The settlement of the Samoan prob-
lem, to which I adverted in my last mes-
sage, has accomplished good results.
Peace and contentment prevail in the is-
lands, especially in Tutuila, where a
convenient administration that has won
the confidence and esteem of the kindly
disposed natives has been organized un-
der the direction of the commander of
the United States naval station at Pan-
go-Tongo."
The Alaskan boundary question is next
referred to. The growth of Japan is
commented upon, as is also our thriving
commercial intercourse with Mexico.
After speaking of the international arbi-
tration movement the president turns to
the subject of an interoceanic canal. He
says:
"The all important matter of an inter-
oceanic canal has assumed a new phase.
Adhering to its refusal to reopen the
question of the forfeiture of the contract
of the Maritime Canal company, which
was terminated for alleged non-execution
in October, 1899, the government of Ni-
caragua has since supplemented that ac-
tion by declaring the so styled Eyre-
Cragin option void for nonpayment of the
stipulated advance. Protests in relation
to these acts have been filed in the state
department and are under consideration.
Deeming itself relieved from existing en-
gagements, the Nicaragua government
shows a disposition to deal freely with
the canal question either in the way of
negotiations with the United States or
by taking measures to promote the wa-
terway."
"Overtures for a convention to effect
the building of a canal under the auspices
of the United States are under consider-
ation. In the meantime the views of the
congress upon the general subject, in
the light of the report of the commission
appointed to examine the comparative
merits of the various transisthmian ship
canal projects, may be awaited."
"I commend to the early attention of
the senate the convention with Great
Britain to facilitate the construction of
such a canal and to remove any objec-
tion which might arise out of the con-
vention commonly called the Clayton-
Bulwer treaty."
Our relations with Spain and Turkey
are next treated, and then follows a
statement of the gratifying financial con-
dition of the country, with comment upon
our increasing foreign trade, the
growth of manufactures and agricultural
production. Regarding the internal re-
venue the president says:
"I recommend that the congress at its
present session reduce the internal re-
venue taxes imposed to meet the expenses
of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30,
000,000. This reduction should be secured
by the remission of those taxes which ex-
perience has shown to be the most bur-
densome to the industries of the people."
"I specially urge that there be included
in whatever reduction is made the legacy
tax bequests for public uses of a literary,
educational or charitable character."
"American vessels during the past three
years have carried about 9 per cent of our
exports and imports. Foreign ships should
carry the least, not the greatest, part of
American trade. The remarkable growth
of our steel industries, the progress of
shipbuilding for the domestic trade and
our steadily maintained expenditures for
the navy have created an opportunity to
place the United States in the first rank
of commercial maritime powers."
"Besides realizing a proper national as-
piration, this will mean the establishment
and healthy growth along all our coasts
of a distinctive national industry, expand-
ing the field for the profitable employment
of labor and capital. It will increase the
transportation facilities and reduce
freight charges on the vast volume of
products brought from the interior to the
seaboard for export and will strengthen
an arm of the national defense upon
which the founders of the government
and their successors have relied. In again
urging immediate action by the congress
on measures to promote American ship-
ping and foreign trade I direct attention
to the recommendations on the subject in
previous messages."

formal expression of its will, to use the
authority vested in me by the constitu-
tion and the statutes to uphold the sov-
ereignty of the United States in those
distant islands as in all other places
where our flag rightfully floats, placing
to that end at the disposal of the army
and navy all the means which the lib-
erality of congress and the people have
provided. No contrary expression of the
will of the congress having been made I
have steadfastly pursued the purpose so
declared, employing the civil arm as well
toward the accomplishment of pacifica-
tion and the institution of local govern-
ments within the lines of authority and
law.

"Progress in the hoped for direction
has been favorable. Our forces have
successfully controlled the greater part of
the islands, overcoming the organized
forces of insurgents and carrying order
and administrative regularity to all quar-
ters. What opposition remains is for the
most part scattered, obeying no concerted
plan of strategic action, operating only
by methods common to the traditions of
guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffec-
tive to alter the general control now es-
tablished, are still sufficient to beset in-
security among the populations that have
felt the good results of our control and
thus delay the conferment upon them of
the fuller measures of local self govern-
ment, of education and of industrial and
agricultural development which we stand
ready to give to them.

"By the spring of this year the ef-
fective opposition of the dissatisfied Ta-
gals to the authority of the United States
was virtually ended, thus opening the
door for the extension of a stable admin-
istration over much of the territory of
the archipelago."

The president then speaks of the ap-
pointment of and instructions to the
Philippine commission and the proclama-
tion of amnesty and says:
"Later reports from the commission
show yet more encouraging advance to-
ward insuring the benefits of liberty and
good government to the Filipinos in the
interest of humanity and with the aim of
building up an enduring, self support-
ing and self administering community in
those far eastern seas. I would impress
upon the congress that whatever legisla-
tion may be enacted in respect to the
Philippine Islands should be along these
generous lines. The fortune of war has
thrown upon this nation an unsought
trust which should be unselfishly dis-
charged and devolved upon this govern-
ment a moral as well as material respon-
sibility toward these millions whom we
have freed from an oppressive yoke."

"I have on another occasion called the
Filipinos 'the wards of the nation.' Our
obligation as guardian was not lightly as-
sumed. It must not be otherwise than
honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to
benefit those who have come under our
fostering care. It is our duty so to treat
them that our flag may be no less beloved
in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile
zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is
at home; that there, as here, it shall be
the revered symbol of liberty, enlighten-
ment and progress in every avenue of
development."

The situation in Porto Rico and Cuba
receives extended treatment, and the
president renews the recommendation
made in a special message of Feb. 10,
1899, as to the necessity for cable com-
munication between the United States
and Hawaii, with extension to Manila.

THE ARMY.
"The present strength of the army is
100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000
volunteers. Under the act of March 2,
1899, on the 30th of June next the pre-
sent volunteer force will be discharged,
and the regular army will be reduced to
2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men."

"We have in Cuba between 5,000 and
6,000 troops. For the present our troops
in that island cannot be withdrawn or
materially diminished and certainly not
until the conclusion of the labors of the
constitutional convention now in session
and a government provided by the new
constitution shall have been established
and its stability assured."

In Porto Rico we have reduced the
garrisons to 1,430, which includes 870
native troops. There is no room for fur-
ther reduction here.

"It must be apparent that we will re-
quire an army of about 60,000 and that
during present conditions in Cuba and
the Philippines the president should have
authority to increase the force to the
present number of 100,000. Included in
this number authority should be given to
raise native troops in the Philippines up
to 15,000, which the Taft commission be-
lieves will be more effective in detecting
and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and
ladrones than our own soldiers."

"I favor the recommendation of the
secretary of war for the detail of officers
from the line of the army when vacancies
occur in the adjutant general's depart-
ment, inspector general's department,
quartermaster's department, subsistence
department, pay department, ordnance
department and signal corps."

"In our great prosperity we must
guard against the danger it invites of ex-
travagance in government expenditures
and appropriations, and the chosen repre-
sentatives of the people will, I doubt not,
furnish an example in their legislation of
that wise economy which in a season of
plenty husbands for the future. In this
era of great business activity and oppor-
tunity caution is not untimely. It will
not abate, but strengthen, confidence; it
will not retard, but promote, legitimate
industrial and commercial expansion."

"Our growing power brings with it
temptations and perils requiring constant
vigilance to avoid. It must not be used
to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but
for the more effective maintenance of
those principles of equality and justice
upon which our institutions and happi-
ness depends. Let us keep always in
mind that the foundation of our govern-
ment is liberty; its superstructure, peace."

Lord Roberts has demanded 8,000 more
troops for use in South Africa.
The population of Oklahoma has in-
creased 544 per cent over 1890.