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We Leave it to Your Judgment.

That the man that has been able to hold the fort in Dushore for 22 years is the man that can give you the best satisfaction, both in repairing your time pieces and selling you new ones.

Reliable Prices on Reliable Jewelry.

Our friends and patrons will always be welcome and assured of honest treatment as long as we can attend the business.

Very respectfully,

RETTENBURY,
DUSHORE, PA. **THE JEWELER.**

Coles Hardware

DUSHORE, PA.

Preparation for Winter should include a call here.

Furnaces.

Nothing like them for house warming. Is your spare room a winter terror? Put in our new improved furnace and live in comfort.

Plumbing.

Have it done now. This is the time for examining the plumbing. We'll make the best time and do the best work for you.

Hardware.

Special low prices prevail here. No danger of inferiority. Our hardware line is as good as can be made. Steam Fittings, Stoves and Ranges, Farm Tools, Etc.

General Job Work, Bicycle Repairing.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.,

313 Pine Street,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

We take pleasure in announcing to our out of town friends and public generally that we are prepared to show you a complete assortment of the newest and up to date stock of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS to be found anywhere.

These goods have been selected with greatest possible care from both Foreign and Domestic manufacturers. You will find prices extremely moderate, quality of goods considered. We invite you to visit our store and

Examine the merchandise we have to show, compare the prices for equal values you find elsewhere.

We are sure this will be to your interest as our trade has been built up by honest and fair dealing; buying and selling only first class goods at the smallest possible margin. The following are some of the many elegant lines to be seen displayed on our counters:

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fur Jackets and Scarfs,
Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods.
Tailor Made Suits, Walking Skirts, Ladies' Jackets.
Children's Jackets, Blankets, Comforts,
Table Linen and Napkins, Towels and Lunch Clothes,
Men's Women's and Children's Underwear,
Hosiery and Corsets, Notions and Ribbons, Knit Goods.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.

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.
Relocating old lines and corners, and drawing maps especially.
Will usually be found at home on Mondays. Charges reasonable.
Estella, Sullivan Co., Pa.

HOTEL GUY.
MILDRED, PA.
R. H. GUY, Proprietor.
Newly furnished throughout, special attention given to the wants of the traveling public. Bar stocked with first class wines, liquors and cigars. The best beer on the market always on tap.
Rates Reasonable.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
DAVID TEMPLE, 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.

A. J. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
Office Building, Cor. Main and Muncy Sts.
LAPORTE, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF DUSHORE, PENNA.
CAPITAL \$50,000.
SURPLUS \$10,000.
Does a General Banking Business.
B. W. JENNINGS, M. D. SWARTZ,
President. 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 IN COUNTY BUILDING NEAR COURT HOUSE.

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

BANNER SALVE
the most healing salve in the world.

IT'S WORTH WHILE

to step in and absorb a little General Knowledge that is to be found in a really down to date General Store.

The new things for Spring and Summer are now on

EXHIBITION

STEP IN AND ASK ABOUT THEM.

All answered at

Vernon Hull's
Large Store.
Hills Grove, Pa.

Foley's Honey and Tar
cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

INFORMATION WITHHELD

Sohley Kept In Ignorance of Facts Known To Sampson.

MESSAGE HELD BACK TWO DAYS

Hot Words Between Counsel—Captain Lemly Intimates That Mr. Rayner Is Tricky, and Maryland Lawyer Answers With a Threat.

Washington, Oct. 12.—In the Schley court of inquiry today Mr. Rayner, chief counsel for Schley, outlined a contention to the effect that Sampson's dispatch of May 27, 1898, was the first positive notice that Schley had from Sampson of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. Mr. Rayner made a witness for the prosecution, Lieutenant Commander Staunton, admit that there was no communication between Sampson and Schley from May 21 to May 27, and that when Sampson received information from Havana on the morning of May 20 that Cervera was at Santiago, the information was kept secret and was not transmitted to Schley until at dusk the next day.

Near the close of the half-day session Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Rayner became engaged in a heated quarrel over the admissibility at that time of a chart showing the speed of the vessels of the flying squadron, and when Rayner made a statement concerning the matter to be introduced the judge advocate took exception to its reception, saying Mr. Rayner's summary was inaccurate, as other statements made by him, referring especially to the contents of documents presented, had been.

Rayner resented the expression and replied to the effect that if uttered outside of the court room he would say that it was false. Before the court adjourned both Rayner and Lemly made statements concerning the incident to the court, and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that Lemly's explanation should be satisfactory to Rayner.

Captain Chadwick, in command of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and who also was chief of the admiral's staff during the war with Spain, testified briefly Friday afternoon. He was the last witness called and when the court adjourned was still under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, who stated that he had only a few more questions to ask him. There was considerable interest in Captain Chadwick's appearance because of his close relationship to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron.

Captain Chadwick's testimony related very largely to dispatches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley while the latter lay off Cienfuegos in May, 1898, and to the code of signals agreed upon between Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, and the Cuban forces operating near Cienfuegos. He said this code had not been sent to Commodore Schley by dispatch because Captain McCalla had expected to join the commodore immediately and communicate the code to him.

"Was Commodore Schley then in Key West?" asked the judge advocate.

"He had left on the morning of the 19th for Cienfuegos."

"Some hours before McCalla arrived with the system of signals?"

"About three hours before."

"You have referred to a visit by Commodore Schley to the flagship at Key West. Can you state anything that occurred there in Commodore Schley's presence bearing upon the subject of this inquiry?"

"My only distinct recollection in regard to a conversation was Commodore Schley's statement to the admiral that he desired to be perfectly loyal. He said that he was very pleased to be under his command and that he could be assured that he should be entirely loyal in all his conduct."

"Did you have any information whatever from any source that Cervera's fleet was going to make a sortie from the harbor of Santiago on July 3?"

"None whatever within my recollection."

Taking the witness for cross-examination Mr. Rayner asked:

"Do you recollect the dispatch which will be found in the officials report of Admiral Sampson, dated May 29, in which he congratulates Commodore Schley upon his success? I will read the dispatch: 'The following telegram was sent to Commodore Schley to both Port Antonio, Jamaica, and the Mole St. Nicholas: 'Congratulations you on success. Maintain close blockade at all hazards, especially at night, very little to fear from torpedo boat destroyers. Coal in open sea whenever conditions permit. Send a ship to examine Guantanamo with view to occupying it as base, coaling one heavy ship at a time. Appraise captured coal,

use it if desired, and afterwards send ship in as prize.'"

"I remember that very well because I protested against his congratulations. I asked him why he persisted, and he said, 'I want to encourage him.'"

"You recollect that because you protested against putting that in the dispatch?"

"I said that under the circumstances I thought it was improper."

Captain Chadwick stated that the first intimation he had of the Spanish fleet being in Santiago was from a telegram sent by the navy department. Later, he said, a second telegram was received which corroborated the fact and which caused Admiral Sampson to believe that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago and also caused him to write the second dispatch directing the movement towards Santiago.

On Thursday Mr. William H. Stayton, the New York attorney who some time ago asked to be allowed to represent Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court of inquiry, and whose request was denied by the court, yesterday addressed a letter to Admiral Dewey, requesting that he and his assistant, E. S. Theall, be permitted to appear before the court and be given proper facilities to hear the proceedings and be present to defend Admiral Sampson when counsel should make attacks upon him, the nature of which they had already deemed proper to make.

A reply was sent to Mr. Stayton to the effect that Admiral Sampson was not a party to the inquiry, and that he would be notified when the court considered him as interested.

Commander Schuetze was one of the most important witnesses of the day. In answer to Mr. Rayner's questions, he said, in reference to the chart of the battle, that he at first refused to sign it because it was clearly inaccurate, but afterwards was persuaded to do so in order to effect a compromise.

Interesting in Wednesday's session was the effort of Mr. Rayner to introduce signals that had passed between the Indiana and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, in the early morning of July 3, 1898. Captain Lemly made immediate objection, and Mr. Rayner presented an earnest plea to be allowed to read the signals. He was not permitted at that time to do so, but it is understood that the signals which he desired to introduce as having been sent from the New York to the Indiana were dated at 8.15 a. m. of that day, and were an invitation from the flagship to accompany her to Siboney, while the response was a declination to do so.

MORMONS' CHIEF IS DEAD

President Lorenzo Snow Expires After a Brief Illness.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 11.—Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormon church, died unexpectedly at his private residence, the historic Beehive house, yesterday afternoon, after an illness that had been serious only since the day before.

Lorenzo Snow was born in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, April 3, 1814, and received a classical education at Oberlin College. He became a convert to Mormonism in 1836 and immediately began proselyting. Since then he has been one of the most active and prominent members of the church organization. He has been on numerous foreign missions, the most important being that to Great Britain, in 1840, where he became president of the London conference.

In 1848, at the head of a train of 100 wagons, he made the overland trip from Illinois to the present site of Salt Lake City, and in all the work of founding and building up this city he was a leader. For 30 years, commencing with 1852, he was a member of the territorial legislature, chiefly as presiding officer of the upper house. In 1855 with 50 families he founded and named Brigham City, in northern Utah, which was his home for many years. In 1886, during the agitation against the practice of polygamy he was convicted of unlawful cohabitation and sentenced to three terms of six months each, but later was released on a writ of habeas corpus. On September 13, 1896, he was chosen president of the church in succession to Wilford Woodruff.

Over Mediterranean in a Balloon.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Considerable interest is manifested in the attempt of the Comte de la Vaulx, the aeronaut, who left Les Sables, near Toulon, Sunday night on a balloon voyage across the Mediterranean, with a view of testing the possibility of using balloons between France, Corsica and Algeria in time of war.

Augusta Says She Hasn't Scarlet Fever

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 14.—Augusta was much surprised yesterday at the report that Aiken, S. C., had quarantined against Augusta on account of scarlet fever. There is no epidemic of any kind in Augusta. There are occasional cases of scarlet fever, but not more than other places of like size.

CHURCH AS ARBITRATOR

Episcopalians to Offer Suggestion For Settling Labor Disputes.

IT IS CHURCH'S DIVINE MISSION

Joint Commission to Be Appointed to Study Aims and Purposes of Labor Organizations and to Offer Themselves As Arbitrators of Strikes.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—An important resolution to be presented to the general convention of the Episcopal church will be one drawn up by the committee on the state of the church, relative to the disagreements between employes and employers. After a brief preamble, stating that it is the divine mission of the church to be a mediator, the resolution says:

"Resolved, The house of bishops concurring, that a joint commission of both houses, to consist of three bishops, three presbyteries and three laymen, be appointed, the bishops in such manner as the house of bishops shall determine, and the other members by the president of this house, as a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor, whose duty it shall be:

"First, To study carefully the aims and purposes of the labor organizations of our country; second, in particular to investigate the cause of industrial disturbances that may arise, and, third, to hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators should their services be desired, between the men and their employers, with a view to bringing about mutual conciliation and harmony in the spirit of the Prince of Peace."

DEAD FROM BLACK DAMP

Three Juniata Miners Meet Death In Horrible Manner.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 14.—Three lives went out in a little air shaft only 2 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, but filled with death black damp, at the mines of the Juniata Coke company, near Juniataville, yesterday. The dead are:

JOHN GILLELAND, a miner, aged 50 years, and his two sons, JAMES and WINFIELD, aged 11 and 15 years respectively.

All three bodies were rescued, but in the effort John Nicholson, mine foreman at Juniataville, and John Baker, a mine fire boy, were overcome by black damp. Near the home of the Gillelands is a deserted air shaft.

Yesterday the two boys were playing around the shaft, which is boarded up for about two feet from the ground. James climbed to the top, shouting to his brother. Then he leaned over the top of the shaft.

A sudden gust of the death fumes struck him, and with a scream he fell forward into the pit. His brother rushed to the top of the shaft and started down a rickety ladder that years ago served the miners with a means of descent.

From the home not many yards away the elder Gilleland saw his boys go down the shaft. Realizing their danger, he rushed to the pit, and, regardless of his own safety, hurried down the hole. By this time a number of other inmates of the house had hurried to the shaft. They were on the top and peered in, but only groans were heard.

About half way down the little shaft, the body of the father had lodged. His white face and glaring eyes, turned up towards the light and air, told that the gas had done its work quickly and well.

Nicholson and John Baker, who had for years worked beside Gilleland, were then lowered into the shaft with ropes around their bodies. Gilleland's body was soon hoisted to the top from where it had lodged, and at the bottom were found the bodies of the two boys, entwined in a death embrace. After the dead came the rescuers to the surface, and as soon as they reached the pure air the terrible effect of the gas was evident, and both fainted.

Physicians say the men are in a serious condition. Gilleland leaves a wife and several children.

PUZZLE, FIND THE GUILTY ONE

Two Kentucky Men Each Believe They Killed Negro.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14.—Two men, John T. Doyle and Martin Clark, both white, are in jail here, charged with killing a negro named Henry Campbell, yesterday. Each surrendered, believing that he fired the fatal shot. After being ejected from a saloon in which both white men were clerking, Campbell went home, secured the rifle which he carried in the civil war and returning, opened fire from the doorway. Clark secured a pistol and Doyle a Winchester and each shot once. The negro fell dead, a bullet having passed through his body. The bullet could not be found and the coroner could not place the responsibility.