

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA., THURSDAY, JUNE, 16 1904.

75 TS. PER YEAR

This Is the Place
To Buy Your Jewelry.

Nothing in Town to Compare With
the Quality that We are Giving
You for the Low Price Asked.

Quality and moderate prices makes a force that
irresistibly draws into our store the best patronage
of this section. Many years here in business, always
with a full line of goods above suspicion; chosen
with a care and judgment commensurate with its
desirability and adaptability to refine taste, makes
our store a safe place to invest.

Repair work done on short notice and guaran-
teed, by skilled workmen. Your orders appreciated.

RETTENBURY,
DUSHORE, PA. The Jeweler.

**COLE'S
HARDWARE.**

No Place Like this Place
For Reliable

**STOVES and RANGES,
COAL OR WOOD.
HEATERS;**

ONE OF WINTER'S GREAT DELIGHTS.

House Furnishing Goods, Tools of Every
Description, Guns and Ammunition.

Bargains that bring the buyer back.
Come and test the truth of our talk.

A lot of second hand stoves and ranges for sale cheap.
We can sell you in stoves anything from a fine Jewel Base
Burner to a low priced but satisfactory cook stove.

Hot Air, Steam and Hot Water Heating and
General Repairing, Roofing and Spouting.

Samuel Cole, Dushore, Pa.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.,
313 Pine Street,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Wash Goods.

The latest arrival at the wash Goods
counter is Clyde Cloth a new Wash Fab-
ric for Shirt Waist Suits. They come in
colored and black stripes and figures on
white ground. We will not show a better
fabric than these regular 12c materials
for

10C

White Goods for Dresses.

We have a beautiful line of dainty fab-
rics that are the most approved material
for Summer Dresses. We're confident
that we can please you in the matter of
fabric as well as price from these
French lawns, Plain Swiss,
Persian Lawns, Dotted Swiss,
India Linon, Silk Mull.

Infants' Dresses and Wearables for Babies.

We have just opened some Infants long
Dresses with lots of taste and babylike
beauty in them. Some plain, others with
lace and tucks. Prices start at 25c and
go up to \$2.75.

Short dresses for the older babies. All
dainty and well made from the Cambrie
or Naincook, at 25c and up.
Infants' and Children's long or short
Shirts on waist at 50 to 85c.

Infants and Childrens Hand Crocheted
Sacques in plain white or pink and blue
trimmings, 25c to \$1.50.

Baby and Children's White Mull Caps,
at 25c to \$1.50.

Infants fine White Cashmere Skirts, at
25c to \$1.50.

Infants Cashmere Bands, at 25c and
55c.

Infants' Wool or Cotton Hose in white,
pink, blue, tan and fast black, extra qual-
ities for 15c and 25c.

Openwork Hose for Women.

They're much in demand this season.
Here are two qualities that are special.
Ladies Fast Black Lace stripe Hose with
high spliced heels and double soles, for
25c.

Ladies Fast Black Lace Listle Thread
Hose of excellent quality, either striped
or boot patterns at 35c.

Summer Knit Underwear.

If you have thin Knit Underwear to
buy see our line of Ladids' low neck and
sleeveless ribbed Vests at 10c 12c, 15c.

Ladies ribbed Swiss at 25 to 50c fine
Mercerized and Silk Vest at 50c to \$1.

Children's Summer Underwear in most
all qualities you could ask for.

THE DEMOCRATIC FALSTAFF AND THE ROSTER FOR 1904.



TRUSTS AND TARIFFS

COMBINES NOT DEPENDENT UPON
PROTECTION.

They Are the Products of New Eco-
nomic Methods of Conducting Busi-
ness and Would Continue to Exist
Regardless of Tariff.

When the professional octopus hunt-
ers inveigh against the numerous
trusts they never fail to mention the
ice trust with others and proceed to
exclaim that the cure for the general
evil is free trade or approximate free
trade. But the average mortal cannot
understand what the tariff has to do
with the ice business.

During the winter just ended nature
was most generous in providing ice,
and there was nothing standing in the
way of those who wanted any consid-
erable quantity of ice from putting it
away for summer use. So far as we
know there is no tariff on ice, and we
do not believe it would pay to import
ice from the north pole or any other
point where it is to be had for the cut-
ting. If the tariff duties should be
taken off cheese, for instance, we do
not think it would make any difference
in the price of ice, and therefore it
ought to be recognized by those who
revel in a long string of trusts in pic-
tures and in words that the ice trust
might be well eliminated as an object
lesson when the tariff in connection
with trusts is being considered.

Trusts are not bred by protection—
in fact, they are bred because of the
new economic methods of conduct-
ing business. Several of the trusts
have come to grief in recent years.
The problem of combinations of capi-
tal operated to the disadvantage of the
consumers is to settle itself by the
lapse of time and by the enforcement
of laws applied to such corporations
as are operated in violation of the law.
There are undoubtedly many trusts, so
called, which do work a hardship to
the consumers at times, but some of
them are of a character not to be af-
fected by either free trade or protec-
tion. Thus any consideration of such
business combinations should be along
lines of common sense.

General howls against trusts prove
nothing. For instance, the cries
against the ice, coal and meat trusts
are absurd when it is charged that
they are created by the policy of pro-
tection. They would no doubt exist
under free trade just as well as they
do now. Then there is the milk trust
in New York. The tariff has nothing
to do with it. Those who inveigh
against trusts ought to be specific, es-
pecially when they seek to connect
combinations of capital with the tariff.
If the evil is to be fought it must be
along intelligent lines. Of course we
realize that many folks are deluded
into believing that the ice, milk, coal
and beef trusts are made possible
through the policy of protection, but
anybody who stops long enough to
think can soon discover that such com-
binations of capital would be possible
under any national system.—Wilmington
(Del.) News.

What It Claims.

The free trade Philadelphia Record
sneeringly remarks that "the Republi-
can party is the claimant of all the coun-
try's prosperity, including the rise in
the price of wheat." Oh, no, it is not.
It merely claims to be the earnest sup-
porter of policies which tend to pro-
mote and maintain the country's pros-
perity. And the beauty of the conten-
tion is that experience has proved it to
be correct. The lean years when the
Democratic policy of free trade was in
operation are all that need be cited to
attest the fact.—Troy Times.

In the winter the farmer should farm
the mind; in the summer farm the
farm.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

HON. OLIVER WILSON.

Master of Illinois State Grange, Pa-
trons of Husbandry.

The subject of this sketch was born
on a farm in Belmont county, O., but
removed with his parents, when two
years old, to Putnam county, Ill., set-
tling on an open prairie, starting to
school when five years old. When old
enough to handle a team he went to
work on the farm, attending school in
winter. Later he attended the Normal
school at Normal, Ill., then for sev-
eral years farmed in summer and
taught a district school in winter.

In 1873 he became a charter
member of Magnolia grange, No.
179, being the youngest mem-
ber. He was elected master
in 1875 and served in that
capacity for five years; he was
also appointed, the same year,
county deputy. He attended the state
grange as a representative first in 1867
and has been a regular attendant since.
He was elected lecturer in 1886 and
served in that capacity for eight years
and was then, by an almost unanimous
ballot, elected master of the state
grange and has held the office with
practically little opposition until the
present time.

In 1901 Brother Wilson was unani-
mously elected annualist of the seventh
degree P. of H. and received the entire
vote for re-election at the session of
the national grange, held at Rochester,
last November. He has been identified
with the farmers' institute work, serv-
ing on the state board of that body for
eight years, and was elected and served
as the first state superintendent of in-
stitutes.

First Quarterly Report For 1904.

The number of granges organized
from Jan. 1, 1904, to March 31, 1904,
both inclusive, is as follows: Colo-
rado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; In-
diana, 19; Maine, 5; Maryland, 3; Mich-
igan, 16; New Jersey, 8; New York, 16;
Ohio, 11; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 13;
Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 2;
Washington, 12; West Virginia, 3;
total, 118.

The number reorganized in the same
period is as follows: Indiana, 1; Iowa,
3; Kansas, 7; Maine, 2; Massachusetts,
3; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 1; Ohio, 1;
Pennsylvania, 4; West Virginia, 15;
total, 40.

What Farmers Are Doing.

Secretary Wilson says it is the farm-
ers who make the country rich. Two
years ago our farm exports amounted
to \$900,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 for
every working day, \$125,000 per hour,
\$2,000 per minute and \$33 per second,
as some one has figured it out. This
was in 1901, and it ought to be more
now.

We Should Say Not.

One of the articles of the constitu-
tion and bylaws of the Kansas state
grange says that "deputies organizing
new granges shall admit no person who
sells intoxicating liquors or who is an
habitual drunkard." We should say
not.

/SONESTOWN.

Alvin Eddy of Picture Rocks is
visiting Harry Arms.

Misses Elsie and Bertha Boat-
man were Sunday guests of rela-
tives at Glen Mawr.

L. K. Freas made a trip to Will-
iamsport on Saturday.

Dunning Lockwood has been
quite sick but is now much better.

Mrs. Lizzie Simmons returned
from Nordmont Thursday.

Mrs. George Hunter of Nord-
mont was down town on Friday.

Miss Ada Hall is in Williamsport
visiting relatives.

Miss Edna Lockwood was at
Eagles Mere on Sunday the guest
of Mary Van Buskirk.

A dance was held on Thursday
evening at the Stackhouse Hotel.

Messrs Bert Little and William
Laird of Eagles Mere drove to town
on Wednesday of last week.

The Cloth Pin Factory has sus-
pended work until more logs arrive.
At this writing the Washboard fac-
tory also has shut down.

George Hazen has torn down his
old kitchen and erected a more
commodious one.

Misses Ada and Mildred Hall,
Reba Hess and Mable Hazen were
in Eagles Mere Saturday evening
between trains.

Misses Mary, Celia and Kate
Donovan, Frances Moran and Celia
Minnier were guests of Miss Mable
Hazen Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Voorhees was in Hughesville
Tuesday.

Mrs. R. W. Simmons shopped in
Williamsport Saturday.

Miss Blanche Stackhouse is vis-
iting at Picture Rocks.

Mrs. Done Corson shopped in
Hughesville Saturday.

Miss Pearl Houseknecht spent
Sunday with relatives in Hughes-
ville.

Roy Parker and Jacob Simmons
drove to Nordmont on Sunday.

**Serious Charge Brought Against Arthur
Currey.**

A. Currie, proprietor of the Forks-
ville hotel was arrested Tuesday by
the Forksville Boro Council charged
with attempting to burn the hotel
which was discovered on fire at an
early morning hour, the fire having
started in the cellar and showed ev-
ery indication of having been of in-
cendiary origin. Mr. Currie found a
face mask on his porch after the
fire had been extinguished, this he
claims as evidence that some desper-
ate person had worn for the pur-
pose of concealing his identity in
case they were discovered while in
the criminal act of setting fire to the
building. It is claimed by the prose-
cutors that Mr. Currie had his
trunks packed with clothes and per-
sonal valuables evidently prepared
to leave the building on short no-
tice. It is stated that they have oth-
er convictive evidence to show that
Mr. Currie started the fire with the
supposed purpose of getting the in-
surance money.

Attorneys A. J. Bradley and E.
J. Mullin went to Forksville Tues-
day where a hearing was held be-
fore Squire Rogers. Mr. Currie
was bound over to court and came to
Laporte with the authorities who
had with them a jail commitment
to place the accused behind the
"bars." At Laporte Mr. Currie se-
cured the \$500 bail imposed upon
him for his appearance at court, it
having been furnished by Lyle
Grange of Elkland.

A movement has started in Akron,
Ohio, which promises to set the
country wild. A new organization
has sprung up called the "Young
Crusaders." The boys belong to a
Sunday School, of course, they wear
khaki uniforms, flourish swords,
talk loud and sleep out of doors un-
der real flapping tents. Two of Sen-
ator Dick's offspring belong to the
band. Exactly what the crusade is
about does not appear. Possibly it
is a crusade against using tobacco
telling lies, being lazy, and showing
disrespect to one's parents. If so, it
should prosper.

CANDIDATES

**WHO ARE SURE TO WIN
POPULAR FAVOR.**

**Men of Good Standing and Well
Worthy of Strong Support.**

Dr. Martin E. Herrman of Du-
shore, the Republican candidate for
Representative, is a native of Ger-
many. In the splendid schools and
universities of that country he ob-
tained his education. On his arriv-
al in the United States he first prac-
ticed medicine in Philadelphia but
in 1871 removed to Dushore where
he has since resided. As a man he
ranks high in the community and
as a physician he is known far and
wide, not only for his skill but for
his willingness to travel through
night and storm to attend the poor
man and his family as well as the
rich. The Doctor has not added to
his bank account by this course but
he has laid up a large account of
good will and gratitude in the hearts
of many.

Dr. Herrman has been re-elected a
member of the School Board of Du-
shore for the seventh time and it is
worthy of mention that although a
bitter personal fight was made
against him and his opponent was a
man of worth and high standing, the
Doctor carried the town by a larger
majority than Democratic candidates
usually receive in that Borough.

Dr. Herrman is a good speaker, a
man who is thoughtful and consider-
ate of the interests of the people and
we predict for him a rousing vote
from all parties.

Frank W. Buck, our candidate for
Sheriff, is a diamond in the rough,
but a genuine diamond for all that.
As for his qualifications we venture
to say that there is no man in the
county better qualified to be Sheriff.
As constable for many years he has
the reputation of being the best man
in the county to serve a writ or a
warrant. He fears no man or thing,
but goes ahead with his writ, serves
it, treats the defendant kindly, keeps
him safe, and returns his writ accord-
ing to law.

Mr. Buck unfortunately lost his
left hand several years ago and he is
unfitted for manual labor. No man
ever heard him complain and he has
gone along under great disadvan-
tage and gained a livelihood with
his one poor arm.

Mr. Buck has a rough way of
speaking, and strangers might think
him inclined to be harsh, but the
man really has a heart as big as an
ox and as soft as a woman. No
man, according to his means, would
do more for those in distress than
Frank Buck. To his friends he is
faithful, and his enemies, if he has
any, know he is no snake in the
grass. You can always tell where to
find him.

As for honesty and straight for-
ward business conduct, he need yield
to no one. If elected, as we believe
he undoubtedly will be, Sullivan
county will have a splendid officer
and a deserving man will be reward-
ed. The only thing against him is
that he is poor, but we do not believe
the time has yet come in Sulli-
van county when no poor man can be
elected to office.

After all that has been done and said
about forest trees protecting the land
preventing floods, and causing rivers
to flow at an average depth, it seems
that cloud bursts occur with frequen-
cy in different parts of the country,
regardless of the condition of vegeta-
tion. In one day comes the news
of floods in New York, Penna., the
Black Hills, a ten days rain in Kansas
cloud bursts in Texas, in the Indian
Territory. Even the Kaw river in
Kansas is a restless stream, and
every little while leaves its bed and
goes wandering all over the state.
And it is a remarkable fact that old
pianos are to be found in the river
bottoms of Kansas as the result of
floods. Something will have to be
done besides talking about spots on
the sun, and appointing young men
to plant trees and draw salaries as
forest rangers.

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