EPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM. CHAPLES L. WING, Editor.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana County For Presidential Electors. Electors at Large—Robert Pitcairn. Allegheny; Levi G. McCalley, Chester.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For President Judge. For President Judge. HON. E. M. DUNHAM, of Laporte. For Member of Assembly. DR. M. E. HERRMANN, For Sheriff. FRANK W. BUCK. For Congress E. W. SAMUELS,

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS ON THE MONEY QUESTION

A Futile Attempt to Center Atten-tion on Other Issues-The Position It fias Taken on the Tariff Extreme-Vulnerable.

In its cowardly attempt at dodging the money standard issue-only an attempt, for in such case dodging is self condemnation-the Democratic convention hoped to center attention upon other issues, such as that of "tariff reform," and accordingly put into its platform a rehash of the old parrot cries about the burdens of a protective tariff upon the common people and the old demand for a "tariff for revenue

If Democrats want to fight their campaign upon that line there is no particular reason for fearing to meet them upon it. On the contrary, they are likely to find it an uncommonly vulnerable position for them to take. It is a delightful spectacle, that of a party trying to impose upon America a system which is at this very moment in danger of utter repudiation by the only important country in the world that is practicing it. Let us recall the opinions of some expert investigators concerning the industrial condition of America under the operation of the system which it is the bounden duty of all good Democrats to hold anathema maranatha.

We all remember the Mosely commis-sion, composed of the official representatives of twenty-three British trade unions, which came hither in Decem-ber, 1902, and investigated the industrial condition of the United States. Mr. Mosely himself declared that its investigations showed beyond question that American workingmen earned higher wages than those of England and that food was as cheap here as in England, if not cheaper, while other general necessaries cost about the same. That was pretty good testimony the protective tariff system. But it was not all. Other members of the commission were even more outspoken than Mr. Mosely himself.

Mr. Holmshaw, the representative of the fiberhead cutlery trade, reported that wages in that industry were about 160 per cent higher in America than in England. Mr. Steadman, of the trade union parliamentary committee, still more specifically declared that Ameri-can workingmen were generally better fed than those of England, that the cost of food here was about the same as in England, that wages averaged 50 cent higher here than there, that incon could save more here, and that the proportion of workingmen dependent upon public aid was smaller in Amerian in England.

Now, it is the boast of England that her workingmen are better off than those of any country of continental That is the stock argument today of those who are opposing Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform scheme. If then, the English workingmen are bet ter off than those of continental EuIts Great Advance Under the Stimus lus of Protection. Under the Wilson-Gorman law our exports averaged about \$840,000,000 annually. In 1892 under the McKinley law they had risen to \$1,030,278,148. Since 1897 they have averaged over \$1,250,000,000. With present trade conditions unchanged they promise to average for the next five years some thing like \$1,400,000,000, says the New York Tribune. The year just ended marks the climax in the steady growth of foreign trade begun under the stimulus of a restored Republican tariff. What possible excuse can there be for urging an interference with this benef-

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

have achieved an extraordinary na-It is the custom of free trade critics to explain away the expansion of our export trade by saying that igcomes in the main from an unavoidable Europe-an demand for raw materials and food-trade. Due this ensure incores the stuffs. But this answer ignores the fact that our exports of manufactures are increasing year by year. More American manufactured goods were sent abroad last year than in any other year in our history. Complete figures in the two classes of exports are not yet available. But the department of commerce and labor estimates that this year's gain in manufactured ex-ports over last year's notable record will be at least \$20,000,00, a greater cain relatively than that made in nonstuffs. But this answer ignores the gain relatively than that made in non-manufactured exports.

icent process, for advocating a derange-

ment of the conditions under which we

Our trade with foreign countries in 1903-04 leaves us with a balance in our favor of \$470,000,000. This is \$76,000, 600 greater than our balance for 1902-03 and is four times the average balance shown under the Democratic tariff legislation of 1894. Whichever way on turns those figures they utterly dis credit the contention that conditions in trade and industry have so changed as to demand an overhauling of our tariff system. Judged by its results, that system needs no overhauling. Least of all does it need revision at the hands of a party incapable of unity or logic, whose only serious experiment at tariff legislation in nearly half a century ended ten years ago in a confessed and melancholy failure.

TARIFF REVISION.

Judged by Results, Our Economi System Needs No Overhauling.

Democratic orators and pamphleteers who clamor for a change of national administration and for a more or less omplete revision or our fiscal and rev enue policies can find no comfort in the summary of our foreign trade for 1903-04, just issued by the department of commerce and labor.

It is the favorite contention of Demo-cratic writers and speakers that for-eign trade cannot expand under a high protective system. If we do not open our markets to the foreigner, they say, we cannot get a foreign market for our surplus products. Exports should shrink, according to their logic, with every increase in tariff rates and exevery increase in tails tails and ex-pand with every reduction. Yet under the Dingley tariff law, the most avow-ed and radical protection measure we have ever had, our export trade has advanced by leaps and bounds till the United States stands today at the head of the great exporting nutions.

of the great exporting nations. For five or six years past we have been struggling with Great Britain-a free trade country-for primacy as an exporter. We first overtook and passed the United Kingdom in 1898. In 1900 and 1902 our exports also exceeded our great rival's. But in 1899, 1901 and 1903 they fell a little below hers. This year the United States again seizes the ead, our exports for the twelve months ended June 30 reaching a total value of \$1,460,829,539. This total has been exceeded but once in our history—in 1900-01, when the figures rose to \$1,-487,764,991. But the aggregate of imports and exports for 1903-04—\$2,451, 174,623—breaks all American records in

oreign commerce. The extraordinary growth of our ex-port trade under the Dingley law is a fact against which Democratic theories of readjustment and revision dash in pleces.—New York Tribune.

Bryan and the East. It is said that the encroachments the Pont

John D. Reeser's Big Store, Dushore, Penn'a. Bank Block, CURTAINS.

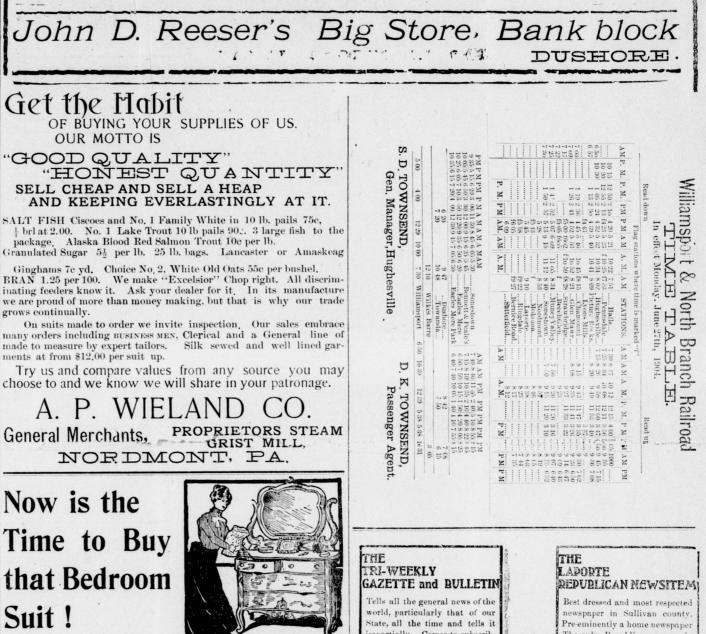
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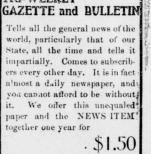


AND HERE IS THE PLACE TO BUY IT. We have a fine line of plain oak, quartered oak and royal oak suits that we are going to cut down for this month in order to move them off quick. Come and see what cash will do. It will pay you to borrow the money if you have not got it, rather than miss this chance. OUR FALL CARPETS ARE NOW HERE.

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The REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM and Tri-Weekly GAZETTE AND BULLETIN.

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and if, as the best English thorities declare, American working men are better off than those of Eng hand, what is the inevitable conclusion American workingmen, under the operations of this much reviled protective tariff, are better off than those of any other country in the world. There is an old saying about the wis-dom of "letting well enough alone." That wisdom is the more marked and emphatic when the "well enough" is the very best in the world.—New York Tribune

STILL ATTACKING LABOR.

Democratic Party Continues to As-sail the Worker.

The Democratic party, including Bryan, admits defeat until the next cam-paign on the issue of honest money. So it is proposed to fight this year on the issue of the tariff.

For eight years the Democratic party has fought the honesty of the la-borer's wages. Now the fight is against the sufficiency of the laborer's work. The people resisted successfully in 1896 and in 1900 the fifty cent dollar in the pay envelope and will resist as suc-cessfully half time in the works of in-obsetw

dustry. The Republican party and its candidates represent steady employment at American wages. That party and its candidates will be victorious over the tariff tinkers as over the dollar plug-gers.-Troy Times.

cratic vote in New York state have induced the Parker managers to send for Bryan to speak in New York. Se time ago Bryan called New York "the enemy's country," and there are sus-picions that he has not changed his opinion, although David B. Hill might reassure him.-Troy Times

Feeling Is General.

Bryan predicted that a campaign with Parker as the candidate would "begin with a foot race and end with a rout." The country feels the same The country feels the same way and refuses to be alarmed over prospects of a change of administra tion.-Georgetown (Cal.) News,

Harmony on the Money Question Candidate Davis fully agrees with Candidate Parker on the money question and Candidate Parker fully arrees Candidate Davis must come down with the cash. This harmony on the money question is decidedly refresh-ing.-Philadelphia Item.

Bryan's "Support."

William Jennings Eryan announces that he will support the ticket, but re-serves the right to box its ears at fre-quent intervals. – Burlington Hawkeye.

Up Agninst 'Em. Parker against thé trusts? Nay, nay! Yet, if you view him right. He's so close up against them they Are sticking to him tight. -New York Press.

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