

# Republican News Item.

VOL. IX. NO. 24.

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 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 guaranteed, 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.

## Blankets and Comforts

Chilly nights suggest that Blanket season is near at hand. The assortment is now at its best. All our Blankets are carefully selected and may be strictly relied upon. We buy and sell only the best Blankets. We keep a full assortment of the celebrated Muncy Wool Blankets.

Wool Blankets, White Blankets, Scarlet Blankets.  
Cotton Blankets, Colored Blankets, Fancy Blankets,  
Crib Blankets, Grey Blankets, Robe Blankets.

BED COMFORTS in a great variety of floral effect patterns either light or dark colorings. They are filled with pure white cotton.

EIDERDOWN COMFORTS when you are looking for Eiderdown Comforts, don't forget to see the nice saten covered ones we are selling at very reasonable prices.

**The New Tailored  
Suits and Gowns.**

Suit making has reached a high state of perfection. This perfection you will find fully emphasized in our stock. They are the representative styles from representative makers.

Tailored Suits Rain Coats, Dressy Gowns, Tourists Coats, Silk Waists, Children's Coats, Evening Wraps, Infant's Coats.  
In every new style and shape shown for fall or winter.

**White Goods for Waists.**

The sale of white cotton waistings, has been so satisfactory that we have largely extended the assortment. You are invited to see these new designs in white mercerized waistings.

**Golf Blouses.**

Ladies' Knit Wool Golf Blouses, several styles to select from in navy, gray, cardinal, black, white.  
Prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.75.

## THE GRANGE

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

### ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

**A Prominent Granger's Methods of Establishing Orchards.**

George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., a prominent member of the Order and formerly the head of the school of practical agriculture at Brlar Cliff Manor, N. Y., is conducting some valuable experiments on his "Orchard Farm" relative to establishing orchards and their care. His practice has been in recent years to purchase trees of strong vigor like the Northern Spy on which choice varieties have been top worked. He has practiced the selection of buds and their grafting for fifteen years. Two thousand trees were planted last spring, all of which were top worked by selecting buds from the choicest bearing trees from orchards in various sections of the country. Mr. Powell is a believer in heading down trees, starting them within eighteen inches of the ground. The chief reasons for this are to better meet the conflict with the San Jose scale, the greater ease in thinning out the fruit on low headed trees and their advantage in case of severe storms. He also favors the introduction of dwarf trees. He has imported a very choice English variety known as the Cox Orange Pippin. Mr. Powell keeps the soil in his orchards in a high state of cultivation by plowing under clover annually.

### PROFESSOR W. G. JOHNSON.

**A Prominent Candidate For Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.**

Professor W. G. Johnson of New York is the most prominent candidate for assistant secretary of agriculture under consideration at Washington at this writing. He is the managing editor of the American Agriculturist and is widely and favorably known throughout the country.

He was born on a farm in Plain township, Franklin county, O., July 4, 1866. In due time he took a course in the Ohio State university and later at Cornell and then a postgraduate course in the Leland Stanford university of California. He was later appointed to a professorship on the faculty of the University of Illinois and left that position to become state entomologist of Maryland. He was one of the five Americans who were awarded gold medals at the Paris exposition for both practical and scientific work in agriculture. He is a member of several agricultural and horticultural societies and also of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He is an interesting public speaker, and his services are in great demand at conventions, institutes and grange meetings.



PROFESSOR JOHNSON.

The study of agriculture in its rudiments in our rural schools is one of the pressing demands of the times. It is a question that will not down. It is one with which the grange can deal, and the grange must agitate the reform until it has been accomplished. As H. E. Cook well says in an exchange, the Order has never in its history approved and pushed any just cause that was not finally granted by our executive and lawmaking bodies. This is a just and righteous cause, and when this strong organization gets squarely behind the proposition with something like a definite scheme, sufficiently worked out and concretely presented, then will agriculture be a part of the rural school curriculum. A suggestion may be added that our labor unions adopt the fundamental grange principle of education. The grange originally made a strong effort to build upon petty financial savings, but failed. When education became the watchword all other things were added thereto. If, therefore, trade unions would begin a systematic organized demand for industrial training in the city schools and thus co-operate with the grange in the co-ordinate request for agriculture in the rural schools, we should soon revolutionize the social and industrial life of our commonwealth.

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### The Ideal Fair.

While many of the old time agricultural fairs are drifting away from their original purpose, the turn of the wheel brings us to the grange fairs, which in many instances are now the ideal agricultural fair. Managed with slight expense, they bring out genuine sociability and instruction in a way that is extremely profitable.

## Rural Delivery Notes

The National Rural Carriers' association has just completed its first year of organization and has a membership of about 5,000.

Miss Viola Bennett of Gwinnett county is the only woman rural mail carrier in Georgia. The route she daily traverses covers twenty-five and one-eighth miles and has an area of twenty square miles.

There are about 300 rural free delivery agents in the field, the majority of whom are engaged in the inspection of new service.

The rural free delivery service started a few years ago with only ten routes, and at that time it was pronounced a failure. Today there are nearly 30,000 routes in operation, and the service is being rapidly extended.

### Permanent Road Building.

Nothing can add more to the prosperity of the state, nothing can serve to lift farm values so materially, nothing can bring summer tourists and residents to settle and beautify and enrich our valleys so much as permanent road building.—Governor of Vermont.

### EFFECTS OF BAD ROADS.

**They Cost Manufacturers and Farmers a Large Sum Annually.**

If the wholesalers and manufacturers and collections slow nowadays they may attribute it largely to the condition of the country roads, says a writer in Farm Machinery. Indeed, some implement men have told us that it was impossible for their men who worked in the country to get around, and when the harvester man tells you that "it is too wet for business to be good" you may be sure that bad roads are one of the prime causes of his troubles. A check is placed upon his business, and while his own hands are tied so also are the hands of his competitors bound, and his dealer agents have nothing to do but wait for the weather to clear up again. The farmer must communicate with the outside world over the public highways, and when these highways are impassable he is shut up at home, and his anxiety to get out is not greater than the anxiety of those who desire to do business with him. Nothing whatever is gained by this retarded state of affairs, but valuable time is lost, wholly lost, rendering no remunerative returns whatever. What one man loses in a business transaction usually proves the gain of the man with whom he is dealing, but what is lost through bad roads is eternally lost to every human being, and no man gains anything from it.

The implement people are compelled annually to pay a pretty heavy tribute to the bad roads cause. They don't get anything out of it either. The highways are not improved a jot by it, but year after year the same demand is made, with seemingly no effort to prevent it. The farmer loses a great deal every year through bad roads, and if the roads are improved he would have more money to spend for implements as well as for other necessities of life. If the roads were improved he would do more hauling, thereby increasing the demand for wagons. He could do his hauling even if it were too wet to plow, and when the earth had dried sufficiently he could plant and cultivate his crops and not be losing time running to town after goods. He could thereby increase the acreage of his crops or give better attention to a smaller crop and increase the production of his land.

Good roads would be a boon to the farmers, a boon to retail dealers, a boon to the wholesalers and manufacturers. Bad roads are a heavy tax upon them all.

### SAVE TIME AND LABOR.

**Value of Good Country Roads to the Farmer.**

The interest taken in good roads by almost every class of citizens wherever the subject is discussed gives promise that something efficient will soon be done in that direction, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Good roads through the country seem to be of more immediate and direct value to the farmer than to any other class because he is more dependent upon them than any one else to bring his products to market at the least cost. There is indeed to him no such labor saving machine in use anywhere on his farm as a good road from his farm to the town or point where he does his marketing. He saves time and money by the use of improved implements, but he loses much of what he has saved if he has no good way to get his products to market when they should be sold.

Were he to count the time wasted in plodding through the mud during the winter and spring months over the country roads in doing his marketing and shopping and then should add to the value of the time and wear and tear of wagons and teams and harness, he would be surprised at the amount it costs him to get what he has raised to market. But this is a part of the expense he never takes into account, although it costs time and labor, just as the seeding and the reaping do.

## President Roosevelt Asks His Countrymen to Observe Thanksgiving.

The President issued his proclamation on November 1, fixing Thursday, November 24, as a day "to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States, at home and abroad."

It is a paper well worth perusal. He sets forth the blessings that have been vouchsafed to the nation and calls upon the people to make humble acknowledgements. Continuing he says:

"Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us. We speak of what has been done by this Nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above.

"Hitherto we have been given the heart and strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arose. We are thankful for all that has been done for us in past, and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly, with charity and good will, with respect for ourselves, and with love for our fellowmen.

"In this great Republic the effort to combine National strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history. Our success will mean much, not only for ourselves, but for the future of all mankind, and every man and woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis this success must depend on the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor."

### McHenry-Crossley.

Miss Pearl Crossley and Mr. Benjamin McHenry, both of Benton, Pa., were married Tuesday evening of last week at Wilkes-Barre and left Wednesday morning for St. Louis where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. McHenry is a son of the late Dr. T. C. McHenry and a cousin of John G. McHenry of Benton. The young man is assistant secretary of the McHenry Distillery Company and is popular throughout the section where he lives. His bride is a charming young lady with a large circle of friends. They will make their home in Benton upon their return from St. Louis.

Mrs. McHenry is a sister of Mrs. Harley Edkin, formerly of Satterfield, and a niece of Mr. Frank Crossley of this place, where she visited last summer.

### Hunter Kills Two Bear Cubs.

While hunting about three miles out of Jamison City, last Thursday, John Sherman, aged twenty years, of that place encountered two bear cubs at which he took aim and killed one of them with the first shot. Sherman fired a second time but succeeded in only wounding the other cub which started to escape. The hunter emptied a third shot but the cartridge stuck in his rifle barrel. The plucky young man was determined that the bear should not escape and started in pursuit and with a powerful and well directed blow of his gun stock, broke the animal's neck. The cubs weighed respectively, forty and thirty-six pounds, and Sherman disposed of them for \$30.

### Farmers Ready for Winter.

The several weeks of fine autumn weather has given the farmers a good opportunity to husk their corn and to finish up other farm work. The apples are all gathered in and cider making for the season is over. What farm work yet remains to be done can easily be accomplished in the fair days between this and winter. The farmers have had a fruitful year. Prices for produce average well, bringing in an encouraging return for a season's hard work on the farm.

## Scouten Squirms.

As the News Item turns the light on Scouten's unsuccessful campaign in Sullivan county Scouten squirms. That he feels badly hit is shown by his last week's issue. In no less than eight different articles he tries to show the people that Scouten is not a political failure. His paper is filled with self praise for his management. He seems to think that by repeatedly asserting his superior political ability he will finally get the democratic party to believe in it. The News Item does not claim that he is not a successful second grade politician, but as a chairman, a successful manager of a campaign outside of his own borough he certainly is a failure. Of course right at home where he is best known, and has the best opportunity of showing what his work really is, he is a power that needs the serious consideration of the Democratic party. In 1902 Dushore gave a democratic majority of 44. In 1904 Scouten claimed Dushore would give Terry 59 majority. Now let us see what it did. Dunham had 104 votes and Terry had 86; a majority of 18 for Dunham. Hermann had 140 votes and Phillips had 51; a majority of 89 for Hermann. Buck had 126 votes and Hartzig had 60; a majority of 66 for Buck. Kennedy had 119 votes, Molyneux had 19; a majority of 100 for Kennedy. These are facts which Mr. Scouten can not get around. We would advise him to issue a card to the public refusing to accept the chairmanship again for verily Johnny the grapes are sour.

### Teachers' Local Institute.

The first local institute of the season will be held at Forksville, Dec. 3rd.

### PROGRAM.

Question Box.  
First year Number Work.—Jewel O'Brien.  
Nature Study in the Public Schools.—Francis Pardo.  
When should pupils begin to study Algebra?—Cora Warburton.  
Duties of School Directors.—Prof. Flick.  
Importance of teaching Current events.—G. Antonette Lancaster.  
Method of teaching Fractions.—J. R. Molyneux.  
Possibilities of Country Schools.—Oliver Bender.  
Primary Language Work.—Maud Hunsinger.  
The Importance of Thorough School Work.—Hattie Molyneux.  
The other institutes will be held as follows: At Laporte, Dec. 10, at Dushore Dec. 17. Programs for these institutes will be published next week. All teachers are expected to attend one of these institutes. All institutes will commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. R. Black,  
Co. Supt.

### Christmas a Day of Prayer.

Christmas Day, this year, will be observed by the Presbyterians in this state as a day of special prayer for the restoration of peace in the far east. The synod of Pennsylvania has taken action recommending to all ministers and churches within its bounds that on December 25th there will be special prayers for universal peace. They invite the cooperation of all religious bodies in all lands in such an observance of this holy day.

### Wants More Money.

The thirteen State Normal schools in Pennsylvania will ask the next legislature to increase their biennial appropriation from \$20,000 to \$40,000. This was decided at a meeting at Bloomsburg Friday of the trustees and principals of these schools to discuss the legislation which they will advocate at the next session.

### Berks County Corn Baiser.

Granville Frey of Berks county, raised an average of 109 bushels of corn to the acre on three and a half acres of land, and another farmer of the same county had an ear of corn with 1507 kernels.

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