

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 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.

Cloak and Suit Department

What you will be shown here will be the very latest the best makers and designers are producing in stylish tailormade suits, walking skirts, jacket tourist coats, rain coats, silk waists, children's coats and jackets.

Ladies' Silk Waists

Quite the best styles and qualities we have ever shown for the price, plain black and fancy colors, and neat, stylish plaid waists.

Fine Furs

Our furs combine the elegance and completeness of up-to-date fashion. All the latest and most approved styles can be seen here in ladies' coats, scarfs, boas and novelties in fur neck pieces with muffs to match in all the popular and best selling furs; then the prices are very moderate.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.

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THE GRANGE

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

F. E. DAWLEY.

Director of Farmers' Institute in
New York State.

F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville, N. Y., the present director of farmers' institutes and a prominent member of the grange, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1863, and received his education in the common schools and the Monroe Collegiate institute in his native village. In 1891 he moved, with his father's family, to a farm which they purchased near Fayetteville and which has become so well known as 'Dotshome farm.' There



Mr. Dawley has since resided. He is a noted breeder of Jersey cattle and Cheviot sheep, and he has also given a great deal of attention to poultry culture. He is a familiar figure at the fairs throughout the state and has acted in the capacity of judge of dairy cattle in the past ten years and has picked out the winners at more than a hundred fairs without a protest being made. In 1891 he became secretary of the State Farmers' league, was six years secretary of the New York State Poultry society, has served as master of the Syracuse grange, secretary of the Pomona grange, treasurer of the New York State Dairymen's association, is at present one of the directors of the New York State Breeders' association, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Fruit Growers' association, secretary of the American Cheviot Sheep society, trustee of Cornell university and director and trustee in at least a dozen other organizations which have to do with the interest of the farmer. In 1896 he was appointed director of farmers' institutes and has made the work a marked success in this state. When he undertook the work he started an educational campaign to secure larger results in the dairies of the state, and much of the increased production per cow from 3,400 pounds in 1889 to 4,375 in 1899 has come from his work. Mr. Dawley is likely to be the appointee of the president to the vacant office of assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington.

Money in Grange Halls.

In the state of Maine there are over 40,000 members. There are 367 subordinate granges, and 275 of these own their halls, costing an outlay of over \$500,000. In the county of Androscoggin there are eighteen granges. Seventeen of these own halls, at an average cost of \$3,600 each, and three of them cost \$8,000 each. In New Hampshire about \$118,000 is invested in like manner. Connecticut has about \$140,000. New York leads in the cost of grange halls, one at Herkimer costing over \$12,000. In that state are several costing \$6,000 to \$8,000 and a total of about \$360,500. But I will not weary you with details. As far as I have received returns I find the sum invested in this manner exceeds \$2,000,000. Where a subordinate grange owns its building its influence for good in that community is greatly enhanced.—O. H. Kelley.

A Power in Michigan.

Michigan is one of the strongest grange states in the Union. The influence of the grange is felt and admitted by all parties. The state grange has a strong legislative committee of five members, among whom are the master and secretary of the state grange. They are prompt and untiring in carrying out the instructions of the state grange in legislative matters. There are now upward of 700 subordinate granges in the state and 49 Pomona's. Since Jan. 1 last 53 subordinates and 4 Pomona granges have been organized. The total membership of the Order in the state now exceeds 45,000.

Twenty-nine Grange States.

There are now twenty-nine state granges, of which Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana have so thoroughly organized their jurisdiction that there are from one to twenty granges in nearly every county. In New Hampshire and Vermont there is a grange, sometimes two, in each township. There are also granges in Canada, and the Dominion grange always sends a delegate to the national grange meetings in this country.

A New Hampshire Method.

The excellent standing of the subordinate granges in New Hampshire is known to all. They take pride in the work, and the state grange encourages them by offering a prize portable cabinet desk for superior excellence in literary work. Thirty or more desks will be awarded this year. Prizes are also offered for excellence in degree work.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF NOT A PRESSING QUESTION.

The Dingley Law is Fairly Adequate as a Revenue Producer—Why the Wilson-Gorman Bill Was a Failure. Our Growing Expenses.

Discussing the matter of tariff revision, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Representative Babcock of Wisconsin is reported to have said that President Roosevelt was likely to call congress in extra session early in the coming spring to take up the question of tariff revision. It is possible that this story is true, but the probabilities are in the other direction. By next spring the Dingley bill will have lived more years than any recent tariff, Republican or Democratic. It was enacted early in 1897, soon after McKinley entered office the first time. He called congress in session for the purpose of making a general overhauling of the tariff. The act which was in operation when McKinley entered office was the Wilson-Gorman law, which had been passed three years earlier. The Wilson-Gorman law of 1894 displaced the McKinley act of 1890, and that one succeeded the act signed by President Arthur in 1883.

By the early days of Roosevelt's new term the present tariff will be eight years old as compared with a duration of three, four and seven years respectively for its immediate predecessors, enumerating them backward in time. It is well to remember, however, that the act which the first McKinley congress repealed was the "party perfidy and party dishonor" act, to use the phrase employed by Cleveland, whose party passed it. That was the act which Cleveland refused to sign, allowing it to go on the statute book by the expiration of the time limit. It was said at the time that Cleveland preferred the McKinley act of 1890, which the Wilson-Gorman law was to repeal, but his friends persuaded him in the interest of his party not to veto the latter. He compromised with them by contemptuously ignoring it, and as he took no action against it the measure sneaked on to the statute book. That law did much, through the fight which it precipitated between the Cleveland and the Gorman factions, to disrupt the Democratic party. It helped to roll up the immense Republican majority in the congress elected in 1894, a few months after the mongrel tariff law went on the statute book. It helped likewise to weaken the Democracy for the campaign of 1896.

But there was a reason for abolishing the Wilson-Gorman law, which does not operate against the Dingley act. The former gave neither revenue nor protection. In days when the army and navy were much smaller than they are now and the expenses of the government much less the tariff law of 1894 did not furnish anything like its quota of revenue to meet the expenses of the government, while it was equally defective in providing protection for the industries which needed protection. The present law is fairly adequate as a revenue producer except that, owing to the recent reductions in the taxes, the government's income for the moment falls short of the heavy outgo. It is possible that some of the government's expenditures may be cut down, but the chances are that not much can be done in that direction. The country is growing rapidly. Army and navy call for very much greater expenditures now than they did just before the Spanish war. The question of making both ends meet in the government accounts is large. Speaker Cannon is understood to be determined to reduce expenditures in the coming session if this can be done with safety to the public interest. This question will receive very careful and intelligent attention from the veteran Republican leaders in the next three months. Before March 4, 1905, the country will know whether or not new sources of revenue will have to be provided. Until congress takes a thorough survey of the field the question of an extra session of congress for tariff revision which will furnish additional revenue may safely be left in abeyance.

A Southern Man's Surprise.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi will rub his eyes when he sees the Missouri delegation of nine Republicans and seven Democrats march into the next congress, in addition to a Republican senator. Who says Missouri hasn't been shown?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Objection to Hay.

From the criticisms of the able Democratic editors we are led to infer that the chief objection to John Hay as a diplomatist is that he wrote the "Pike County Ballads."—Chicago Tribune.

Nothing but Thoughts.

Mr. Cleveland has nothing to say, which would seem to cover the situation quite adequately, but nevertheless it is suspected that he has thoughts aplenty.—Indianapolis News.

Missourians Alarmed.

Some Missourians are said to be fearful that their state in its newborn Republican zeal may even go so far as to change the name of Jefferson City to something else.

Teachers' Local Institute.

The first local institute was held at Forksville, December 3d, 1904, when the following program was carried out:

Institute was opened by Superintendent Black.

Oliver Bender was elected president and Jewel O'Brian secretary.

The program in the forenoon consisted of a Question Box, which being discussed, institute adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon session was called to order by chairman Bender. Singing, "All Will Depend Upon You," First Number Work, Jewel O'Brian. Recitation, Lou Snyder. When shall Pupils begin to Study Algebra? discussed by Cora Warburton and Superintendent Black. One of Riley's poems, Dudley Wright. Duties of School Directors, Prof. D. M. Flick: It is the duty of the school directors to constantly remain in touch with the work done in the school room, and to do this they must frequently visit the schools. It is the duty of our board of directors to look after the sanitary conditions and pleasant appearance of our school houses and lots. The one great duty of the individual director lies in the employment of the teacher. Every director should do his utmost to secure as the guide of the pupils, the ideal of all that is moral and true.

Recitation, Della Norton. Solo, Lou Snyder. Importance of Teaching Current Events, was discussed by Antoinette Lancaster, she said: The events of the present time form the history of the future, and the boys of to-day will be the men of to-morrow, and should be taught political history to enable them to vote intelligently.

Solo, Maud Hunsinger. Bryant's Thanatopsis, Tena Mulnix. Quartette, Leon Stevens, Fred Schanbacher, Roy Smith and D. M. Flick. Possibilities of our Country Schools, was discussed by Oliver Bender, D. M. Flick and Supt. Black, who said in part: The children of our country schools have more knowledge of practical things than children of the same grade in our city schools. The greater number of our educated men were educated in the country.

Recitation, Bessie Wright. Maud Hunsinger read an interesting paper on, Language Work. Her methods of conducting a class in language work were well illustrated. Flag exercise, Primary Class. Importance of Thorough School work, was discussed by Rev. Huntley and D. M. Flick: Thoroughness of work result in habits of thoroughness, and habits of thoroughness once secured will be carried into any work of life. Question Box, continued. Prof. Flick suggested that the enrollment fee for the County Institute be raised from one to two dollars. A vote of the teachers was taken and unanimously carried.

A motion was made and carried that the next local institute be held at Estella. The chairman appointed the following committee to prepare a program: D. M. Flick, Cora Warburton and Maud Hunsinger.

Institute adjourned.

JEWEL O'BRIAN, Sec'y.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the village of Nordmont one day last week which terminated in much amusement for those who did not participate in the affair. While traveling in the suburbs of the town, Scott Wieland saw a loose piece of bark clinging to a dead tree, which had the appearance of a cub bear. He conceived it would be a good joke to play on the boys to report that he had discovered something worth looking after. He announced the discovery to some boys who visited the scene near enough to be convinced that it was surely a bear and ran home to tell their dads. Everybody who owned a gun was soon on their way to capture the bear. The town became so thoroughly stirred up and everybody hurrying with guns and dogs, Scott concluded that it must surely be a bear and likewise shouldered his fire arms and brought up the rear. After the true state of affairs was learned each one shook hands with himself and walked home.

The annual distribution of garden seeds by the agricultural department to congressmen began on December 1. Each congressman is entitled to 12,000 packages of vegetable and 500 packages of flower seeds. The best varieties of vegetable seed have been selected by experts of the department, ranging from watermelons, muskmelons, cucumbers, tomatoes and the like to the finest kind of peas, beans, corn etc. A new rule has been adopted for the distribution. The country has been divided into sections according to climate, and seeds will not be sent into districts in which climatic conditions are known to be unfavorable to their growth. For cities and large towns special arrangements will be made that the dwellers therein may be furnished with such garden and flower seeds as will be most desirable to them. Packages will be prepared for the cities containing flower seeds that will bloom successfully in yards, alleys and window boxes. Special attention will be given to the selection of appropriate seeds for schools.

Williamsport Sun.

An effort is being made to have the Legislature enact a law requiring the acts passed by that body published in two newspapers in each county in the state. The Legislature has been passing so many laws that it is impossible for the people to know what they are required to do or prohibited from doing, hence the old axiom that "ignorance of the law is no excuse" is an unjust proposition. The general public may well be excused for being unacquainted with the many laws now on the statute books of Pennsylvania.

The cost of publishing the acts passed biennially by the Legislature would be considerable, but the people who would be benefitted thereby would count the expense as a slight matter. It would be a great saving to the people if they were made acquainted with the laws which humanity is so prone to violate unconsciously. Let the laws be published in the interest of the people who now suffer for lack of such publication.

The big fair that was held by the residents of Williamsport, at the Park Hotel, last week, for the purpose of raising funds for erection of a children's ward addition to the hospital at that place, was the biggest event of its kind ever held in that city, and the enterprise netted \$6,000, which will assure the erection of the proposed building. The people of Williamsport are hustlers and generally get whatever they reach after whether it be in the business or charitable world.

There will be four eclipses during the year 1905, two of the sun and two of the moon. The date of the sun eclipses are March 5th and August 30th. The eclipses of the moon occur February 19th and August 15th, the latter only being visible in America.

SOUTH BROOK.

Mrs. Amanda Fraley of Dushore, spent several days here with her sister, Mrs. Eli Kunkle.

Bessie and Stella Scarfoss of Lopez visited this place several days last week.

R. B. Herd who has been living at this place has moved to Lopez.

Miss Nellie Walsb of Lopez is staying with her sister Mrs. M. Gilfoyle.

Mrs. M. C. Trowbridge and Mrs. Burton made a trip to Lopez Monday.

George Brown made this place a call last week.

Miss Millie Kunkle made a business trip to Lopez Monday.

Mrs. Ida Kniffen who has been living in Maryland, has returned to this place for the winter.

Mr. M. Gilfoyle had one of his valuable cows taken to the home of his father at Saco, Bradford county.

Mrs. Patrick Cahill of Lopez, visited friends here one day last week.

James Conaty who is working at Ricketts, made South Brook a call last Thursday.