

Republican News Item.

VOL. X. NO. 33.

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905.

75C 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.

Some Stylish Dress Fabrics.

Come in and see them. They were bought for you.
Whatever your dress or its thoughts may be you can find
here.

BROADCLOTHS

We show in all the new shades.

HENRIETTA

Silk finished wool Henrietta in all the

popular shades.

GRAY SUITINGS

We have just opened a new lot of gray
materials for Coats, Suits which we think
are the best in the city.

WOOL BATISTE

Meets all the requirements for home or
evening dresses. We have both dark or
evening shades.

ESCURIAL CREPE

A favorite colored wool material, yet in-
expensive.

SILK AND WOOL CREPE

Dark shades for the street, or light
shades for the house dresses.

BLACK GOODS

An abundance of handsome fabrics in the new st
weaves.

STYLISH WINTER GARMENTS FOR WOMEN.

There's hardly a day goes by but what we can show
you something new in the cloak room.

LADIES COATS

Some of the most stylish cloth Coat. of
the season have just been received.

WALKING SKIRTS

We have the best Skirt value you find
anywhere—popular fabrics, well made
and moderately priced.

TAILORED SUITS

In a new variety of latest styles, made
up of the most popular materials.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS

In plain colors and fancy mixed ma-
terials, made in various styles. A large
assortment to choose from.

What Reciprocity With Cuba Has Cost Uncle Sam.

The plain facts are that when we
were selling Cuba twenty-five millions
a year (in 1902) and buying from her
thirty-four millions a year we passed
the reciprocity treaty on the promise
that it would give us a more favorable
exchange of trade with that island. But
last year we sold to Cuba thirty-eight
millions, of which two millions were
foreign products, and we bought from
Cuba eighty-six millions. To sell eleven
millions more of our domestic prod-
ucts we bought fifty-two millions more
of hers. In 1902 the trade balance
against us was nine millions. In 1905,
counting in even the foreign products
we sold her, the trade balance against
us was forty-eight millions.

Again, the plain facts are that before
the Cuban treaty went into operation
the beef sugar industry of this coun-
try was in competition with the Havemey-
er sugar trust, and thus kept the price
to consumers down, as competition al-
ways does. But the sugar trust's cam-
paign for the removal of Cuban duties
threatened the very existence of the
beef sugar industry of the United
States. The domestic producers were
induced, therefore, to make a combina-
tion, called an agreement, with the
Havemeyer trust for the control of the
market, the restraint of trade and the
regulation of prices up. As soon as the
Cuban treaty went into effect prices
began to rise by the workings of that
trust agreement.—New York Press.

LIKES PROTECTION.

Canada Now Enjoying a Taste and Wants More of It.

The cotton mills of Canada have the
benefit now of a protective tariff high-
er than for the greater part of the time
since there was a Canada, and the mills
have been prospering beyond all prece-
dent since that protection was thrown
around them. They are calling for
more of it, and as a benefit to the coun-
try they point to the fact that they
have provided employment for the peo-
ple and will do more if they all are
given more protection.

It is conceded in Canada that these
cotton mills will get what they want.
The whole country is in favor of a more
positive protective tariff, and that is
what disturbs Boston. Another proba-
bility in the tariff revision for Canada is
that the British preferential may be con-
fined to the imports which come to Can-
ada direct from England. That might
make considerable difference with the
shipping that comes to Boston and
Portland, Me., and from which places
the goods are sent north and west over
American and Canadian railroads, all
of which cannot be changed by any
talk about reciprocity with Canada.—
Worcester Telegram.

NOT TO BE CHANGED.

Tariff Is a Safeguard of the Amer- ican Standard of Living.

When American production is so
enormous that after supplying domestic
needs there still remain manufac-
tures to the value of half a billion dol-
lars for export to the markets of the
rest of the world, it must be conceded
that even out and out free trade would
not gain for the consumer any material
reduction in the cost of the products he
purchases. All that a general tariff
reduction could accomplish would be
the replacing of American labor with
cheap foreign labor.

No longer can the idea of a sweeping
horizontal reduction of the tariff be
seriously entertained. In a broad sense
the tariff is simply an equalizer of
labor costs and the safeguard of the
American standard of living. As such
it has been taken entirely out of the
realm of discussion by the ever in-
creasing volume of our exports of sur-
plus manufactured products.—Provi-
dence News.

For Importers Only.

The tariff revisers who demand that
the change in the tariff law, whenever
it shall begin, must not be on the lines
of keeping the American wage earner
in his job, but must be on the lines of
getting articles offered in our market
at the lowest possible prices, whether
they come from American mills and
factories or from those of Germany,
England or anywhere else—these re-
visers, we submit, must waive all other
considerations than the business of the
importer, who would like to go into
the American field with a foreign
article and outsell the domestic ar-
ticle, thus closing the mill and fac-
tory of our own country and putting
out of work the American wage ear-
ner, displaced by the foreigner. If this
is not so, why should there be such a
cry that a revision on Dingley lines
will not satisfy the consumers, etc.?—
New York Press.

Comforting Assurance.

The Richmond Leader is convinced
that "the only chance of tariff revision
lies in the Democrats getting posses-
sion of all branches of the government,
and the friends of revision would as
well make up their minds to that fact."
It is a comforting assurance. "The
country can now go right along making
money and growing richer, secure in
the stability of the tariff for some
years to come. Then, three years hence,
when the question of revision comes up
again, the country will know exactly
what to do with the Democratic ambi-
tion to get possession of all branches of
the government.

Communication.

Editor of the News Item:—

Permit me a little space
in your columns to reply to articles
appearing lately in the correspon-
dence from Bernice:—

The correspondent lays consider-
able stress on the action of Cherry
School Board in tabling the petition
of Mr Dungleberg for appointment
as janitor of Bernice Graded School
Building. The Cherry Board of Di-
rectors are bound under legal con-
tract with the present janitor, Mr.
Lowry; therefore they could not do
anything but table the petition re-
ferred to, when legal and justifiable
causes for the removal of Mr. Lowry
had not been presented. Would
your correspondent assert that the
Board should violate the conditions
of a contract without cause? If he
would assert this, then he displays
lack of honesty in his own ideas of
business affairs. The first step Mr.
Dungleberg should have taken was
to show some illegality in the
election of Mr. Lowry or to show
that he (Lowry) had failed to do his
work properly.

If the Board of Directors failed to
elect Mr. Dungleberg two reasons
may be given. Mr. Dungleberg
offered to do the janitor work for
\$14.90 per month but he offered no
bid for doing the work of truant
officer for Bernice Schools. The
Board advertised in the three Du-
shore papers that they would receive
bids for both. Mr. Lowry offered a
bid of \$19 per month for serving as
truant officer and janitor. Now, if
Mr. Dungleberg was elected janitor
at his bid of \$14.90, the Board would
have had difficulty in getting anyone
to act as truant officer for \$4.10, the
difference in the bids of Messrs.
Lowry and Dungleberg.

As a member of Cherry Board
of Directors and as one who did not
vote for the present incumbent of the
janitorship, I believe the board were
influenced by these conditions in the
bids and consequently elected Mr.
Lowry.

On the other hand Mr. Lowry
might have had more friends in the
Board than Dungleberg, Schell, or
Litzelman, the other bidders. Mr.
Dungleberg was practically unknown
to several of the directors and did
not receive the vote of a director,
while Mr. Schell received two votes
and Mr. Lowry four. Under these
conditions, I would like to ask what
is morally or loyally wrong about
the election of Mr. Lowry?

In another issue of the News Item
besides attacking the Board on the
election of the janitor (His eyes,
perhaps have grown dim, watching
up the janitorship), he asked, "Does
anyone know why we are going to
have only six months school?"
Then, by an appeal to the voters, he
seems to accuse the board members
of graft, or some other illegal usage
of school funds. The correspondent
has not openly or personally made
charges against a director, hence, I
feel that he assumes that the whole
Board, including myself are grafters
and in this Mr. Editor, you find a
cause for the writing of this article.

I will endeavor to make clear the
reason why the Board contracted
with the teachers for a six-month
term of school. Cherry School Dis-
trict employed twenty-seven teachers
during the term of 1904-05. Their
salaries together with full repairs et-
caused the annual expenses to exceed
the receipts. This was due in the
main to the going into effect of the
Teachers Minimum Salary law which
compelled the Board to pay teachers
at least \$35 per month beginning
with June 1904. The amount of or-
ders issued during any month of the
school term would exceed a corres-
ponding month in a preceding term
by over \$200. In the year an Ex-
penditure of over \$1500 more than
in preceding years was the result.

The Board for several years had
been levying the maximum millage
of 13 mills on the assessed valuation
no greater levy could be made with-
out permission of the court. This
permission the Board decided, not to
ask as they felt the taxpayers were
already heavily burdened with
taxation. They decided to lessen
expenses this year and prevent a re-
currence of last year's shortage by
closing some of the twenty-seven

schools which had small attendance.
They closed three and were com-
pelled to reopen them by the oppo-
sition of the patrons of the closed
schools and by the construction
placed on Section 1 of the Act of Jan.
22, 1897.

As a safeguard against a large de-
ficit the board by resolution fixed the
term at six months with the pro-
vision that if funds warranted the
schools would be continued in
session a month longer. If the
Board contracted with their teachers
for seven months they would have
been compelled to pay them for
seven months if necessary to borrow
money to do so.

Now, Mr. Correspondent, you
have struck three blows in as many
issues of this paper,—three blows in
the dark by writing articles without
giving your signature for publication.
Come out in the open and fight good-
naturedly,—bear fashion. Don't
skulk like the tiger or panther, ready
to spring on the unsuspecting.
Don't play the part of a butcher of
reputations or a self-constituted re-
former basking in the sunlight of
his own smiles. If you have some-
thing to present to the public about
a particular official,—present it open-
ly. Don't try to create ill-feeling
towards officials who have tried to
do what they have sworn to do. I
have tried conscientiously to perform
my duty as a director and I believe
other directors have tried to do the
same.

We invite the taxpayers and
especially you, Mr. Correspondent,
to attend the regular meeting of
Cherry Board next Saturday. You
may have a period to go over the
minute book, ledger and order stubs
which explain themselves. Come
next Saturday or at any other meet-
ing, examine, ask questions and ob-
tain facts. If taxpayers would do
this more frequently, the district
official would stand in a fairer or
poorer light, as his official conduct
might cause him to deserve.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for
your kindness, I am,
Most respectfully,
John L. Farrel

Our automobile drivers must not
forget to prepare for the new law
which will become effective on Janu-
ary 1st. A state license fee of
three dollars must be paid and a
permit secured; one of the graft
provisions of the new law provides
that each person who drives a
machine must have a license. If
an auto owner wants to allow his
son to drive his machine at times,
the son must also have a license,
and he must change license tags
every time he changes drivers.

The operator is licensed, not the
machine, and every form of motor
machine is included, even motor
cycles. The license, no matter
what time of the year issued, ex-
pires on the 31st day of December
of the year for which it is issued.
The license is not effective until
the tags are placed upon the vehicle
front and rear, and the license
must be carried by the operator,
for any constable or police officer
may demand it. The operator
must stop whenever signaled by the
driver of any horse or other animal.

The Salvation Army woman at
Scranton who refused to discrimi-
nate between tainted and untainted
money, while soliciting funds to
promote the work of the society,
showed good, practical, common
sense, and the world needs more
Christian workers of her kind.
She claims she can do just as much
good with a devil's five dollar bill
as any other. Such a woman could
bring a half a score of sinners into
the fold while a goody-goody
creature was going after one.
There should not be any red tape
business about the work of saving
souls. The man with a check for
old St. Peter's gate never stops to
ask whether the hand that lifted
him up and pointed out the road to
him was supported by a saint's or a
sinner's dollar.—Exchange.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED AT MUNCY VALLEY.

Brains Battered Out With a Stick of Stove Wood.

One of the most brutal murders
ever committed was enacted in this
county Wednesday evening about
one mile below Muncy Valley in a
small shanty near the Stroup farm.

Mrs. Whitmore, widow of the late
Jerry Whitmore was the victim of
a cowardly assault in her home
where she resided alone and main-
tained since the death of her husband
one year ago.

Late Wednesday night while a
Flick boy was passing the house he
had his attention attracted by un-
usual appearances about the widow's
home and thought it advisable to
investigate matters. On reaching
the door he found the woman's life-
less body lying at his feet in a pool
of blood and beside her a stick of stove
wood, the weapon that was used to
commit the crime. He notified the
nearest neighbors and a more thor-
ough investigation was made. Indi-
cations directed toward the theory
that the woman had been at work
sewing on a machine when a rap at
the door caused her to lay aside her
work and eye glasses upon the
sewing machine where the lamp was
burning and answered the call at the
door and when opened was struck
with great force across the forehead
with a piece of stove wood, which
crushed the skull and buried itself
deep into the unfortunate woman's
head.

There appears to have been no
known reason or motive for this
awful crime. She was a woman
about 50 years of age and earned her
scant living by daily toil. She has
one daughter who is the wife of Wm.
McFadden.

Sheriff Buck was summoned to
Muncy Valley early Thursday morn-
ing where with the assistance of
local authorities he will, if possible,
take the guilty parties in charge or
any who may be suspected.

In Luzerne county the court has
adopted a new rule under which
applicants for divorces will be com-
pelled to deposit \$50 with the pro-
thonotary as a guarantee that all
expenses will be paid in a case of
this kind. The divorce cases have
cost the county a great deal of mon-
ey of late, there being no expense
to get them outside of the money
paid attorneys. Under the new
rule the county will not have to
bear any of the expense. It is es-
timated that divorces cost the
county two or three thousand dol-
lars during the year now drawing
to a close. Some attorneys believe
that the new rule will cause a de-
crease in such cases. It seems like
a proper rule to make. Persons
who want a divorce should be made
to pay for it and not saddle a part
of the expense on the county.

It will interest rural school dis-
tricts to know that they are requir-
ed, the same as now are the cities,
to send their children to school for
the entire year, instead of as for-
merly being compelled to see that
children attend at least four months
in each year. Further, townships
are required to appoint truant offi-
cers and penalties are provided for
violation of the law, the fine not
being less than five dollars nor
more than fifty dollars, from two
to ninety days imprisonment, or
both fine and imprisonment.

Postmasters have been notified
by the postal authorities at Wash-
ington, who recognized the liability
of postmasters to make mistakes
and get letters in the wrong boxes,
that they have fixed a penalty of
\$20 on persons taking mail out of
the office other than their own and
not returning it. The law is to
have people look at their mail be-
fore leaving the office and if they
should have mail other than their
own they must return it at once.

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