

# Republican News Item.

VOL. X. NO. 38.

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

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.

RETTEBURY,  
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.

## Muslin Underware and White Goods Sale.

Wednesday morning, January 31st, we began the greatest sale of White Goods and Muslin Underwear in this Store's history. Hundreds of pieces of new fresh Undermuslins will be offered at prices that must commend them to the most careful buyers. You'll be prompted to replenish your Muslin outfits for months to come.

### Garments for 10 cents.

Ladies' Cambrie full front corset covers  
Children's Drawers with cluster tucks.  
Children's Waists and Skirts.  
Infants' slips with lace edge.

### Garments for 50c.

Ladies' Cambrie Drawers, with wide  
flounce of lace and insertion or embroidery,  
the best values you ever had for the  
money.

Ladies' Cambrie Gowns, square or V  
neck. Yokes made of embroidery or lace  
insertion, ruffle at neck and sleeves.  
Several styles to choose and under price.

Ladies' Long Skirts, with deep lace in-  
sertion and edge—other styles hemstitch-  
ed, flounce with lace edge.

Ladies' Cambrie Corset Covers—these  
are special value, they are handsomely  
trimmed with lace and embroidery, inser-  
tion and edge. All have the full French  
front.

### Muslin Wear for 15c.

Ladies' Drawers, cambrie hemstitched  
ruffle.  
Ladies' cambrie corset covers, hem-  
stitched or lace trimming.

Children's drawers with hemstitched  
ruffle.

Children's waists, extra good—strapped  
and tape buttons. Infants' slips, etc.

### Garments for 25c.

Ladies' Gowns, three styles, square  
neck, hemstitched ruffle or V neck with  
lace or embroidery—these are worth 50c  
only one will be sold to a customer.

Ladies' Cambrie Drawers—some have  
tucks and hemstitched, other lace in-  
sertions and edge.

Ladies' long skirts with hemstitched  
ruffle. Chemise and short skirts with  
hemstitched ruffle.

Ladies' Cambrie Corset Covers, full  
fronts—these quite a variety of styles—  
some are trimmed with lace, other with  
embroidery or tucks and ribbons.

Misses' long skirts—various styles.

## NOT A TRUST REMEDY

FUTILITY OF FREE TRADE CLEARLY  
DEMONSTRATED.

Removal of Duty on Hides Would  
Play into the Hands of the Leather  
Monopoly and Injure Independent  
Manufacturers.

What about this subject of free hides that was projected into the arena of national politics by the visit of the representative boot and shoe men, mostly from Massachusetts, to Washington recently?

The manufacturers came; they saw President Roosevelt; they aired their grievances; they obtained no encouragement. But they did accomplish by their discussion one of the most interesting things in connection with the whole tariff agitation—namely:

They demonstrated that the clamor for free hides is based upon selfishness in a large degree or a mistaken idea of what benefits would flow to the boot and shoe business if hides were admitted free of duty. More than that, the discussion of the subject brought out a fact that will not be lost upon the people of the country during any future discussion of the tariff question. With such results it cannot be said that the meeting between the president and the advocates of free hides was without beneficial uses.

Let us look at the most important fact brought out by the discussion in Washington of the free hide proposition—namely, whether free hides should be accompanied by free leather and a reduction in the duties on boots and shoes. Considering that question as it was brought out here and applying it to the general field of tariff changes cannot but have a valuable influence, because the boot and shoe men were candid, frank and fair in their discussion of the subject, and they sought to cover up nothing that would be better disclosed if the disclosure would make for the success of their "free raw material" propaganda. Well, it is fair to say that the boot and shoe manufacturers are willing, most of them, to concede that if hides were admitted free of duty leather really ought to be placed on the free list or substantially so and that material reductions should be made in the rates of duty on imported boots and shoes. But they are not prepared to admit that this course with respect to leather and boots and shoes should be followed. They admit the soundness of it, but their reply is this in terms if not in precisely this language:

"No, we are not prepared to advocate free trade in leather and for this reason: A considerable part of the leather product in this country is now controlled by a combination in the nature of a trust, and free trade in leather would be disastrous to the independent leather manufacturers, who are now putting up a good fight against the trust and are helping us to secure leather at lower prices than we would be able to obtain if the independents were crowded out of business or reduced in number by sharper competition. The trust is better able to stand the competition of free leather than are the independent manufacturers, so we must stand by the independents."

There has not been given a better illustration of the practical workings of free trade or tariff reductions below a sure protective line than this one supplied by the boot and shoe men. Whether consciously or unconsciously, they have hit the nail precisely on the head with respect to the whole protection proposition so far as it is related to so called trusts. Those who have railed against the steel trust and who have demanded reductions in duties in order to get a blow at the steel trust may well take notice of the timely and significant suggestion made by the boot and shoe manufacturers. Reductions in duties would harm the small independent iron and steel plants or the independent leather manufacturers vastly more than it would harm the great combinations or so called trusts. It is all the independents can do to contest in the markets against the combined wealth and cheaper production of the great plants. They could not stand such competition as free trade would force upon them. Thus was presented a practical business truth from practical business men who while attempting to better their own interests were quick to see what the effect would be if a logical application of the true rules which accompany free hides were to be made.

Now let us consider for a moment the real facts about the boot and shoe industry and its relation to free hides. It is probably true that if hides and leather, or either, were admitted duty free or with marked reduction in the duties on leather the boot and shoe manufacturers would be willing to consent to a reduction in the duties on boots and shoes. It is assumed from the record as it stands that they could afford to do this. The cheaper cost of production in the industry that is the result of improved machinery puts the American boot and shoe industry well in the face of the comparatively low duties. On the other hand, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of boots and shoes are annually exported by American manufacturers. Only the

course hides of cattle are dutiable, and more than \$24,000,000 worth of such materials are imported. That the leather manufacturers still require a protective duty is shown by the fact that \$8,000,000 worth annually. There you have the situation.

The sum of the claim of the boot and shoe men is that the duty on hides is not justified, by the principles of protection and that 80 per cent of the hide output in this country is controlled by the packers rather than by the farmers or cattle raisers. The record shows that the hide duty was asked for by the farmers' organizations when the Dingley tariff was framed. It is not so much a question of the relative importance of hides as a raw material produced on the farms compared with wool or like materials. The question is the principle involved and the disposition manifested of seeking cheaper raw materials at the expense of the producers of the materials and in defiance of the principle that protection should cover all industries alike where the domestic producers are capable of supplying substantially all the necessary domestic supply.

In view of what the boot and shoe men said here regarding the retention of duties on leather, even if hides were admitted free, such policy being in the interests of developing the domestic leather industry, and in view of the points made showing how the protective system works to their advantage rather than to their detriment, it is not surprising that the delegation headed by Governor Douglas, a Massachusetts Democrat who probably would vote to abolish all protection, obtained comparatively little comfort or encouragement at Washington.

ARTHUR J. DODGE.

Mr. Editor,

I have been reading your remarks about the interest Mr. Ford has taken in the welfare of our Boro, and the suggestions you make in regard to a "special session" to be called of the town council to act upon reforms to be made—the first to provide for a place for the town cattle to pasture other than upon the streets of the village. As a body they have no power to engage pasture for cattle of the residents of the Boro. In June 1903, a petition was handed the council which was signed by fifteen of the most prominent and largest tax payers in the Boro requesting that an ordinance be passed by the council prohibiting the running at large of cattle, horses and hogs on our streets. When laid before the Board, two members of the second ward voted in favor of having the ordinance passed and the remaining four members voted against it. Last summer the stock increased to the number of something over thirty and we may have a further increase this season. I would here add that the owners of these cattle are the parties who seem to have the side walks built (to a great extent) at the expense of the Boro, particularly for our upon streets; the roads seeming to be a secondary consideration. But as I take it our road taxes are intended for repairs and improvements on roads, and not for underground sewers from private houses, and plank road crossings on macadamized roads.

Our town is well located and much of the surroundings is appreciated by city visitors. Facilities by railroad are convenient and pure air and fresh water abundant, and good accommodations could be provided no doubt on reasonable terms for the summer season. But to make improvements I would suggest that owners of cattle procure pasture for them; pull down their old fences surrounding their yards and embellish their grounds with shrubs, flowers and a nice vegetable garden. Fill up the old cellars of the burned down buildings, and keep your streets trimmed up similar to what they do in other well regulated villages. The Court House and yard is a credit to the county, take a pattern from it for the Boro.

A citizen.

Superintendent Landis of the Philadelphia mint is quoted as saying that he does not believe the United States government will ever coin any more silver dollars, that the coin is bulky and cumbersome, and that all the government's silver having now been coined, and there being no law under which more can be purchased, he considers the dollar of our daddies doomed.

Editor News Item,

We thank you for past favors and would consider it a favor for space in your paper in reply to the one signed by John L. Farrell. If we did not use the ax handle with force enough to hurt any one why is it that a certain party (and his name is not John) is running around Milled and Sugar Hill claiming that this letter writing is hurting him. We admit having given that advice to Mr. Dungleberg but we did not tell him to put in a bid for janitor and say "you are as qualified as old Tommy" and then knife him in the back.

If there is any one wearing a jaunty costume it is the one who is using John's name. What I have done is to state the facts which you have not denied, but you have tried in every shape and form to dodge the question. I will assert and prove by your own words that Mr. Lowry was not the lowest bidder at \$19. Mr. Dungleberg's bid was \$14.90 for janitor and Mr. Schell's bid was \$4 for truant officer, making a total of \$18.90, and according to your own words a man could put in a bid for either one or for both. You have never stated what amount Mr. Lowry was receiving for truant officer. And about the qualifications for janitor: there never was a time during Mr. Schell's term as janitor that he was absent five days in succession, and the teachers never had to be told to say nothing about it or that he would be reprimanded.

Now I will take up that part of your letter about the school tax. My tax receipt says for 1902 and 1903 \$1.50 for school tax. Why should I or any one else go to the books or do you want one to believe that there is something wrong and if the books do not show what my tax receipt calls for, it makes my argument all the stronger that you do not know the true facts.

If a man buys a suit of clothes for \$15 and gets a receipt to show for it, why should he go to the man from whom he purchased the clothes to see if there was not \$3 deducted for shoes, thus bringing the suit down to \$12, and if such is the case where are the shoes.

My tax receipt says \$1.65 for school tax, and now you want me to divide it and put \$1 for poll tax. Now the question is up to you where does this poll tax go and why should my tax receipt say school tax when it is not for a school tax. If a man's receipt can be construed to suit the party who gave it, then what is the use of it.

Before we close I wish to call attention to a mistake in the publication of letter last week. It should have read 17 cents a month for each pupil instead of a day.

John I will wait for you to answer and then if the editor will allow us the space to do so we will come again.

Charles B. Watson.

Editor News Item,

On the 9th of January I received a communication from J. J. Clarkson, cashier of the Williams Valley bank, making inquiry about Laporte as a suitable place for a Summer Resort in which to erect a hotel for summer guests. The letter was prompted by an article I had published in the Pennsylvania Methodist, while pastor of Laporte M. E. church. I have recently received several letters of inquiry. I have answered them all and trust that men of capital will come and convert your healthful town into a famous Summer Resort. Now is the time for your town council to comply with Prof. Ford's request and advertise.

Respectfully Yours,

S. B. Bidlack.

While two men were digging stone for a cellar on the Daniel Creasy farm about a mile from Bloomsburg, along the river hill struck a vein of coal near the surface. Investigation proved the vein to be a foot thick and running larger as they dug deeper. The men took pieces of the coal to their homes and burned it in their stoves. It is pronounced a first class quality of coal.

## BERNICE.

William Mahaffey who was struck by a Lehigh Valley locomotive in the cut near the engine house, is getting along as well as can be expected and will be out of the hospital in eight or ten days.

A polander was hurt in the mines Thursday.

Superintendent Kilgore of Dushore visited the schools on Friday.

John Schaad is still under the doctor's care.

S. A. Dieffenbach was a Dushore visitor Thursday.

All but twelve of the carpenters at the O'Dyle and Foy breaker have been laid off, as it is to be finished in two weeks.

The Murry mines only worked three days last week.

James Ramsey Jr. was a Wilkes-Barre visitor last week.

Schaad and Randal's mine is shut down to put in a pump to pump water out of the mine.

Miss Amelia White, and also the daughter of Benjamin Helmsman are quite sick.

## HEMLOCK GROVE ITEMS

Sunday School next Sunday at 10 a. m. Class meeting at 11.

Thos. Shug was a Muncy visitor Saturday.

Fred Carson, teacher of the Lyons school visited friends here Sunday.

S. H. Stanton of Williamsport, spent Sunday as the guest of W. H. Bay and family.

Miss Hattie Bartlow of Fairview, returned home after spending a week with Albert Meyers and family.

Misses Bessie and Anna Fulmer, Ruth Lawrenson and Clara Phillips visited Edna Bay Thursday.

Wm. Bay, Harry Arms, Thomas Shug, Percy Bay, Thos. Phillips and Anna Quinn were Sonestown visitors Saturday.

The Telephone Co. held a business meeting at the home of M. J. Phillips, and the following members were present: H. E. Phillips, T. J. Shug, Harry Basley, G. W. Meyers, Albert Meyers, W. H. Lawrenson and Maynard Phillips.

A large number from N. Mountain attended church here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Meyers spent Sunday with the latter's brother at Fairview.

Under the law each member of the Legislature is entitled to \$500 for his services at an extra session; but members who went there prepared to draw part of their money are up a tree, because Mathues has an official opinion from Attorney General Carson that he is not justified in making any payments until an appropriation bill had been passed. Mr. Fow, Philadelphia, offered the necessary bill in the House Wednesday and its passage will not be delayed. Realizing that some members needed the money Speaker Walton and other influential men tried to get a bank to advance the money, with the understanding that reimbursement would be made as soon as the necessary bill was passed but their efforts were unsuccessful and none of the members will get any money until the session is closed unless Treasurer Mathues pays it out and runs the accompanying risk. At regular sessions part-payments are always made long before an appropriation bill is heard of. Some are generally made upon the day of assembling.

Frederick V. Bennett, son of County Commissioner Boyd P. Bennett, died at Harrisburg, last Thursday of hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Bennett was a paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and had been in Harrisburg about three months, having gone there from Tamaqua where he had been in the employ of the same company. He had been ill for about a week with the grip but was confined to his bed only two days when he was attacked by a hemorrhage and died very suddenly. He was aged twenty-nine years.

The funeral took place Sunday, the services being held at the home of his parents, after which the remains were taken to Hughesville, where interment was made.

A special train of two coaches carried a large number of Tamaqua friends to the funeral.

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