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MUST BE IMPARTIAL.

True Protection Cannot Favor One Interest Against Another.

Whatever valid claim to free hides the Massachusetts shoe manufacturers possess it must not be forgotten that the relinquishment of duties upon hides must be considered not with reference must be considered not with reference to its effect upon Massachusetts inter-ests alone, but in the light of its bearests alone, but in the light of its bearing upon the whole industrial situation
in the United States. Undoubtedly the
Massachusetts manufacturers would
like free hides, but no suggestion has
been made that they surrender the protection now afforded them in the tariff
typessed upon foreign shoes. This fact imposed upon foreign shoes. This fact has set a great many persons thinking, even in that state, and what they are thinking is no doubt correctly indicat-ed by the Springfield Union, which tells its readers that Massachusetts cannot have the sort of tariff revision which means exclusive benefits for one local-

No tariff law has ever been made solely o tariff law has ever been made solely the interests of one state and never the. We cannot have both free raw terials and protected finished products, we are for protection we must be will-to have protection granted to raw terials as well as to manufactured ducts. If we are for free trade, then amust have both free raw materials if ree manufactured products. Massa-setts cannot play both ends of the ne.

That is the essence of sound protec-tion. True protection is not partial to one interest as against another, but has concern for all alike. It has no special affection for particular schedules, but regards each as part of a symmetrical whole, designed with an eye to the common good. And it is ready to revise those schedules when that action is seen to be necessary to assure a square deal all round. It is not to be moved by the appeal of single interests unless it perceives that by yielding it will benefit others.—Troy Times.

Guessed It Right.

There is the authority of a congress-man not from Iowa for saying that resident Roosevelt does not want any ariff disturbances while he is presi-dent. He thinks the tariff is good enough to let alone while other reform are being worked out, and the presi lent is right.-Cedar Rapids Repub-

lican. Attack on Protection Veiled Behind the Pretense That the Tariff Must Be Reduced So as to Compel the Trusts to Lower Prices.

It is perfectly evident that the purpose of the Democrats will be to conduct the coming congressional campaign as nearly on the lines of the tariff as possible without tendering a direct issue on that question. The evisupporting this proposition is found in the preliminary speeches put forth for circulation by Democratic leaders in the house, in which they center their attack upon the protective policy by indirection and dwell more specifically upon the reports regarding sales of American goods in foreign markets at prices lower than such oods bring in the domestic markets. he fact that the aggregate sales abroad at these low prices amount to but an insignificant fraction, estimated possibly 30 cents on \$100 worth sold abroad and bearing but a relative-ly inconsequential ratio to the immeans production of commodities by the prosperous mills and factories of the country, is utterly ignored by the enemies of the protective system in this onslaught upon the protective

Attention has also been called to the fact that Mr. Bryan in his utterances recently while in Germany when he was informed of the uprising of his party associates in favor of making him the nominee for the presidency again this year demonstrated that he approaches the issue of the tariff some-what gingerly. Doubtless he recalls his free trade record in the house of representatives in 1894 and he realizes that the country will be able to find no instance of his having recanted the he then entertained in avowed hostility to protection. Mr. Bryan, while admitting now that he is in favor of a reduction of duties on imports into the American markets, chooses to divert attention from this declaration by intimating that in his opinion the next presidential contest will be fought upon the issue of the

While this statement by Mr. Bryan will afford evidence that he is still the adroit politician which his friends have always recognized him to be, it is not a statement calculated to mislead anybody who is familiar with Mr. Bryan's record on the tariff question. It is well understood by everybody who gives thought to present economic conditions and to the political prospects of the of Dr. Thompson, president of the hext two years that substantially the only issue that will be raised between the Republican and Democratic parties in the campaign in 1908 will be protection versus free trade. Mr. Beweith the results of the political prospection of the reduction of the reducti tion versus free trade. Mr. Bryan's party will cloak its attack fipon protection by a proposition to destroy the trusts by admitting foreign competing goods to the markets of the United States upon terms that certainly will be destructive to the manufacturing and producing industries of this country and demoralizing to the wage earners throughout the land, just as was the system which Mr. Bryan's party, with his aid and encouragement, accomplished with the Democratic tariff at 1894.

Impatient in Demanding Concrete Results, but Rather Make Haste Slowly and Permaneutly.

There is now a decided movement looking toward the introduction of agrilooking toward the introduction of agriculture and related subjects into the public schools. More than thirty of the states and territories have taken some kind of official action in this regard. Just how these subjects are to be introduced is not yet determined, and it may be sevent years before any efficient body or agricultural thought is introduced into the greater part of the public schools. There is no question, however, that this introduction is sure to come. The whole tendency of sure to come. The whole tendency of our civilization is to put the educated man into the work of the world and to give every person a training for efficiency in the life in which he is to

All this does not mean that we are to neglect the fundamental prinare to neglect the fundamental principles of education. Rather we are to work out the fundamental principles of education in a new way. We are to work them out in terms of other subjects from those that we customarily have used. I doubt whether distinct separate courses in agriculture will be found to be practically in most of the elementary ticable in most of the elementary schools. In the primary grades the nature study idea will be the leavening

nature study idea will be the leavening influence, putting the child directly into touch with the things with which he lives. The nature study movement endeavors to use common affairs and objects and phenomena as means of training the mind.

In the intermediate grades the probability is that agriculture will be taught by giving agricultural applications to the general fundamental subjects that already are in the course of study. We have introduced too many subjects into the schools. We need to simplify rather than to complicate the school course, but we can introduce local applications in the studies that are now a part of in the studies that are now a part of the school work. For example, after the fundamental work in number is acquired the problems can be very large ly local. There are sufficient agricully local. There are sufficient agricultural arithmetical problems to afford all the drill and practice that are now afforded by the copartnership and middleman problems that are in use in the schools. The geography teaching now attempts to begin with the local environment. A good part of this local environment is the farms, and a good local of the farming can be taught in deal of the farming can be taught in the geography class. Manual training can be given an agricultural trend when necessary. The same can be said of drawing and other subjects.

When the high school is reached, separate optional courses in agriculture may well be given as soon as teachers and facilities are provided. This work should be of a scientific character, of equal training value with physics or chemistry or botany, and it should lead directly to entrance credits in the agricultural colleges and universities,

I believe in every effort that tends to

arouse the public to the necessity of introducing these subjects into the schools, and I shall use all my efforts to extend the sentiment. However, I hope that the farming population will not be too impatient in demanding concrete results or in forcing formal agricultural subjects into the schools. We must make haste slowly and in doing so make it fundamentally and permanently. We must not forget that schools are schools and that their general tone must be elevated and their general efficiency increased before we can hope for any successful results in the teaching of common life subjects.

Merely to introduce agriculture into the rural schools as they exist at the present day will be of no particular consequence. The whole tone of the school must be raised. This elevation must come from the elevation of the senti-ment in the community. More money must be had for the schools in order that better facilities and better teachers may be employed and the whole at-mosphere of the school be made attrac-L. H. BAILEY.

Circulation 400,000.
At a fair estimate, based on examination of circulation figures given in newspaper directories, this grange department appears every week in papers whose combined circulation is approximately 400,000. That means that at a low estimate it will fall into the hands of 1,000,000 people. Thus is the grand work of the Order and its beneficent doctrines being promulgated through the medium of the press. The grange owes fealty to the papers that publish these matters of special interest to its members.

Ohio Grange Notes.

The co-operative committee reported contracts with thirty-nine firms.

The receipts of the state grange exceeded the expenses buring the year by the sum of \$1,341.77, making the total assets of the state grange at present \$18,553,57.

Sixty-five classes formed and six li-braries founded is certainly a good report for the first year of the Ohio state grange agricultural and domestic economy committee under supervision

sixty to forty feet appears to be be-coming quite general. Petitions from landowners in the different states, we learn, are being made to the highway commissioners to this effect. The claim made is that too much land is allowed to grow up to weeds by hav-ing the road so wide, as the extra ten feet could be well utilized if taken into

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

CASH DEPARTMENT

New Fall Merchandise. The Largest Stock in the County is now ready for your inspection. COATS, EUITS, MILLINERY, BLANKEST, OUT NG DRESS GOODS, AND UNDERWEAR.

Our Coat and Suit Department, is overflowing with the choicest Metropolitan styles in Plaids, Blacks and Blues. They must be seen to be appreciated. WOOLEN BLANKETS nearly all co'ors and prices. See our Window Display—Outings and Flanneletts, nearly 100 pieces to select from.

UNDERWEAR in their department. You will find everything in woolen and cotton wear for men, women and BED COMFORTABLES from \$1.00 to \$3.50 they are beauties.

John D. Reeser's Big Store Bank block DUSHORE.

Cultivate the Habit of buying reputable good from a reputabe concern

We are agents for W. L. DOUGLASS SHOES from to 5.00 pa



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We also manufacture Feed, the Flag Brand. It is not cheap, but good. Is correctly made. Ask your dealer for it or write us for prices.

PROPRIETORS NORD-

General Merchants, MONT STEAM MILL, NORDMONT, PA.

Try The News It m NEAT WORK MODERN FACILITIES

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"NewRival," "Leader," and "Repeater" Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.



People generally read advertisements more than they did a few years ago, The reason is to be found in the advertisements themselves.

Advertisers are more careful than they used to be. They make the advertisements more readable. Some of them even become, in a way, a department of the paper, and people look for them every day with as much zest and pleasure as they turn to any other feature. other feature.
This is true of many department stores all over

the country. In many cities there is just one man who appre

ciates the value of such interest. He breaks away from the old set style. He tells

something interesting in his space every There are lots of interesting things in business. Look over the miscellany page of

any paper-look at its local news columns, and its telegraph news, for that matter, and you'll see that the majority of the items are more or less closely related to some business fact.

Dress these facts up in a becoming garb of words, and they will find readers, even though they be in a "mere advertisement."

Let the merchant come down off his pedestal and talk in his

He needn't be flippant-far from it, but let him not write as if he were addressing somebody afar off, and telling him about something at even a greater distance.

The newspaper goes right into its reader's house-goes in and sits down

It is on the table when he eats, and in his hands while he is smoking after horse power upthe meal. It reaches him when he is in an approachable condition.

That's the time to tell him about ur business-clearly, plainly, convincingly-as one man talks to another.

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Reduction Sale of SHOES

Williamsport & North Branch Railroad

TIME TABLE. In effect Monday, Sep. 25, 1996.

AM PM PM PM

D. K. TOWNSEND,

Passenger Agent.

SoneStown 9 15 2 40 5 10 9 00 Eagles Mere 8 27 1 52 4 22 8 12

...Dushore... ...Towanda.

Wilkes Barre 4 00 12 29 10 00 7 30 Williamsport 6 30 10 39 12 39 5 37

Flag stations where time is marked "f"

F. M. P. M. F. M. A. M. A. M. STATIONS.

12 55 4 29 5 21 6 30 10 20 7 50 Halls.

12 55 4 22 5 25 6 33 fil 0 25 7 59 Pennsdale.

1 05 4 32 5 35 6 41 10 35 8 01 Hughesville.

1 19 43 6 426 6 10 24 80 6 Pleture Rock.

1 22 4 51 6 5 6 8 6 8 6 8 1 Hughesville.

1 23 4 56 0 7 60 8 20 8 10 4 Chamboul.

1 43 5 60 7 60 5 8 20 Muscy Valley.

1 43 5 60 7 7 6 5 8 20 Muscy Valley.

1 55 13 7 10 8 31 Soprestown.

5 43 PM f Mckoma.

5 43 PM f Mckoma.

5 45 9 9 62 Luptorte.

5 6 60 9 9 2 Satterfield.

S. D. TOWNSEND,

Gen. Manager, Hughesville

Great Bargains

Groceries and Provisions.

We have the best goods at the lowest prices. If you want a good sack of flour, try the Laural Brand of winter wheat and you will use no other. Special p.i es on large quantities. Our notto is: "Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

> J. S. HERRINGTON, DUSHROE, PA.

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Some resemble it in construction, others in name BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

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Engines that excell in quality and moderate in cost. Vertical from one to ten horse power. Porizonal three

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