REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM.

CHARLES L. WING, Editor.

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LAPORTE, PA.

W. C. MASON, President,
THOS. J. INGHAM, Sec'y & Treas.

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CONDENSED REPORT of the condition of The First National Bank at Dushore, in the State of Pennsylvania at close of business Nov. 12th, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,93010 73
Over drafts	1 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	1,500 00
Stock securities	130 4 27
Furniture	900 00
Due from Banks and approved Res. Agt.	71,176 62
Redemption fund U. S. Treasurer	2,500 00
Special and Legal Tender notes	19 1 7
Total	$468,952 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	25,578 31
Circulation	49,500 00
Dividends unpaid	15 00
Deposits	343,859 52
Total	$468,952 83

State of Pennsylvania County of Sullivan ss.

I, M. D. Swarts cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. SWARTS. Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 h day of Nov. 1906. ALBERT F. HEESS,
My commission expires Feby 27,'09. Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
J. D. REESER)
S. D. STERIGERE } Directors.
SAMUEL COLE,)

HOW TO SHOW A PROFIT.

Tricky Bookkeeping Puts Losses on the Profit Side.

The printed report of a municipal electric light plant in Indiana has just been received. It shows a profit. There is no question about it. It shows a large profit. The figures are there in black and white, and they show a profit equivalent to 30 per cent of the gross income and 18 per cent on the capital invested. That is what we call a profitable business.

How was this plant able to make so good a showing? In a way so simple that any municipal plant could adopt it with success if its superintendent were good at figures. And the best of it is that it makes competition by private plants impossible because—well, stockholders are too inquisitive.

In the first place the fixed charges for interest on the capital invested and for depreciation were entirely ignored. Then no allowance was made for taxes lost by having municipal instead of private ownership. Next, while full charge was made against the water department and the city offices for lights and supplies, the superintendent conveniently forgot to charge the lighting plant with the water used in its boilers and condensers or with its share of the salaries in the city accounting department. Insurance was also overlooked. Finally, to make assurance of profit doubly sure, a number of items properly pertaining to maintenance were charged to "new construction." At the same time the charge for street and public building lights was quite as high as in surrounding cities served by private companies, which had somehow or other to provide for all these omitted items.

It is perhaps needless to add that except for the judicious way in which the superintendent prepared his report a considerable deficit would have appeared instead of the gratifying profits. Of course the taxpayers will have to provide the money to make good these paper profits, but they may not for some years see the connection between their profitable plant and the higher tax rate, and meanwhile are happy in the contemplation of its profits and will doubtless testify enthusiastically to the benefits of municipal ownership.

From the above we may deduce the following rule for showing a profit: First, omit all items of expense that can without too much danger of detection be saddled upon the general tax list or other departments; second, charge in as vague a way as possible to new construction as many items of maintenance as may be necessary to show a large profit. (N. B.—The profit must be large to provide for the contingency of some carping critic discovering one or more of the concealed items of expense and ruthlessly drawing them forth from their hiding places.)

If the above rule is scrupulously followed there seems to be no reason why every municipal plant should not show a profit.—"Concerning Municipal Ownership."

GONE OUT OF BUSINESS.

Millions Sunk In Unsuccessful Municipal Lighting Plants.

During the past few years at least sixty cities and towns in the United States have sold, leased or abandoned their lighting plants. In a few cases they still retain their distributing system, buying the current from some company, but in most instances they have gone out of the business entirely. A number of other places have made unsuccessful efforts to dispose of their plants.

As with few exceptions municipal lighting plants have been in operation but a short time, this is a remarkable showing of failure and one, it need hardly be said, that is sedulously avoided by those who for ends of their own are urging other cities to make similar experiments.

As it usually takes some years for a city to realize how great a burden it is carrying in its lighting plant, it is probable that the number of admitted failures will increase rapidly from now on, for, as an eminent electrical engineer recently said, "There are already indications that a considerable number of these municipalities which have engaged in improper undertakings are entering upon a period of financial difficulty."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

All Right In Theory, but Breaks Down In Practice.

Theoretically there is so much in municipal ownership of public utilities that the practical carrying out of its attractive features appears simple and of no serious moment, and for a municipality to take over and run water, lights, sewerage and even transportation appeals to taxpayers, and the trade is made without the first assurance that the conduct of these properties will be along practical and business lines.

It is the failure to assure the practical that works the evil, for municipal ownership is a general ownership, and a general ownership results too easily in its being no special business of any citizen or taxpayer to look into or inquire after the conduct of the properties under control. This leaves the management to a few, who soon find that they have only themselves to account to, that people are too busy to demand accountings and taxpayers accept any kind of report, just so there is the appearance of all being right and light, water, sewerage, etc., are given.

It is this indifference and neglect on the part of taxpayers to take note of municipal affairs which make municipal ownership of public utilities a hazardous and expensive matter. The theory of municipal ownership, with its great saving to each taxpayer, the extra service given and the great profits resulting, can all be placed in figures beforehand, but it is a failure unless the taxpayers shall give earnest and serious heed to the conduct of these public utilities, for unless this is done they will wake up some day with broken down properties and a big bond issue to make good.—Newbern Weekly Journal.

THE GREAT TRANSITION.

Public Property Wasted Because "It Costs Nothing, You Know."

"Hello!" said I. "What's that?" And I stopped to pick it up.

"That?" replied the boy who happened to be passing through the school yard with me. "That is nothing but a lead pencil."

"But it is a whole one," said I, "and with a rubber on the end."

"I know it," said the boy.

"What! Do you mean to tell me that you have seen this here before?"

"Yes, everybody's seen it."

"All the children in your school have seen this lying here day after day and not one boy has picked it up?"

"Of course. What should we pick it up for? There's plenty in the schoolhouse. The town buys 'em."

And I had been given a text for a long meditation. Not pick up a whole new lead pencil? And a pencil with a rubber on it!

When I was a boy we prized even slate pencils. A boy who hooked anybody's slate pencil was baited until he gave it up, but a lead pencil—we fought for lead pencils as the Greeks and Trojans fought for Helen. We scoured the countryside for old horseshoes to sell to the blacksmith for money enough to buy a lead pencil, and, having it, we cut our private mark on it, guarded it, kept it as our last resource in trade. Many a time a precious two inch lead pencil has turned an important jackknife trade one way or the other. I never had but one lead pencil at a time and very often hardly that until I was fifteen years old. And these ten-year-olds scorn to pick up a whole one with a rubber! Think of it! The best eraser I had was a piece of rubber boot heel!—Henry T. Bailey in Journal of Education.

Faults Enough as It Is.

The political machine that dominates New York city is strong because large powers are delegated to it, and the expenditure of $100,000,000 is given absolutely into its keeping. We have faults enough without municipal ownership in most of the cities of this country, and the ordinary business man fails to see the wisdom of making the situation more complex and dubious than it is by adding the problem of municipal ownership with all that it implies.—Binghamton Herald.

"If."

"Municipal ownership," remarks the Winnipeg Free Press, "should not be discredited because of its tendency to increase municipal debt, provided the new enterprises are made to be fully self sustaining." Neither is dynamite dangerous if carefully handled. It is just about as safe to intrust the management of a municipalized service to the average municipal council as it would be to engage a seven-year-old boy to handle dynamite.—Montreal Gazette.

Who Would Fine the City?

An exchange notes the fact that a city council recently fined a water company $1,000 for supplying impure and unwholesome water. That is right. But if the waterworks had been owned by the city—

Carelessness, Not Graft.

At a local government board inquiry held at West Ham, London, to sanction the borrowing by the corporation of £62,300 for electricity extensions it was stated that the electrical undertaking up to the present had resulted in a loss of £7,206, which had been charged to the rates. The inspector pointed out that loans of some thousands of pounds had been sanctioned by the board for purchasing various machines, and he found the council again asking for money to buy machinery for which they had already received the cash.—Morning Post.

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

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Fall Merchandise. The Largest Stock in the County is now ready for your inspection. COATS, SUITS, MILLINERY, BLANKETS, OUTING 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 colors 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 children. 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 2.50 to 5.00 pa

Wood School Shoes for boys has no equal. Tracys Shoes for farmes are, we find, always satisfa tory.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of CHILDRENS' and LADIES' Heavy Shoe Fine Goods at corr ec prices.

Clothing Made to Order

All have the right appearance and guaranteed otsd in both material and workmanship and price mte.

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.

NORDMONT SUPPLY Co.

General Merchants, PROPRIETORS NORDMONT STEAM MILL,

NORDMONT, PA.

Williamsport & North Branch Railroad TIME TABLE.

In effect Monday, Sep. 25, 1906.

Read down / Read up

Flag stations where time is marked "f"

Read down										STATIONS.									
AM	P M	P. M.	P.M	P M	A M	A. M.	A M				A M	A M	A. M.	A. M.	P M	P M	PM	PM
	10 15	12 50	4 20	5 21	6 30	10 20	7 50			.....Halls.....	6 20	7 00	9 37	12 15	4 00	5 05	9 60	
	10 20	12 55	f4 23	5 25	6 33	f 10 25	f7 52			.....Pennsdale...	6 15	7 57	9 33	12 12	3 56	5 00	9 55	
	10 30	1 05	4 32	5 35	6 41	10 35	8 01			..Hughesville...	6 05	7 48	9 22	12 00	3 45	4 50	9 45	
		1 13	4 39	5 42	6 6	10 42	f8 06			Picture Rocks..	.....	.....	9 15	10 51	3 36	.....	9 38	
		1 19	4 44	.....	6 49	.....	f8 09			....Clarmount...	.....	.....	.....	10 45	.....	.....	9 32	
		1 26	4 51	.....	6 54	.....	8 14			..Glen Mawr...	.....	.....	.....	10 38	3 28	.....	9 25	
		1 34	f5 00	.....	7 00	.....	f8 20			..Strawbridge...	.....	.....	.....	10 31	3 22	.....	9 16	
		1 40	f5 05	.....	7 03	.....	f			...Beech Glen...	.....	.....	.....	10 28	3 13	.....	9 08	
		1 43	5 07	.....	7 05	.....	8 26			..Muncy Valley..	.....	.....	.....	10 26	3 09	.....	9 05	
		1 55	5 13	.....	7 10	.....	8 31			...Sonestown...	.....	.....	.....	10 10	3 07	.....	8 00	
		.....	5 28	.....		.....	8 46			....Nordmont...	.....	.....	.....	9 39	3 10	.....	7 40	
		.....	5 43	P M		.....	f			....Mokoma.....	.....	.....	.....	9 24	.....	.....	7 22	
		.....	5 45			.....	9 02			....Laporte.....	.....	.....	.....	9 22	.....	.....	7 19	
		.....	f5 58			.....	f9 12			....Ringdale.....	.....	.....	.....	9 12	.....	.....	7 05	
		.....	f6 05			.....	f9 20			..Bernice.....	.....	.....	.....	8 53	.....	.....	6 50	
		.....	6 09			.....				....Satterfield...	.....	.....	.....	8 50	.....			
						.....												
			A.M			A. M.					A M		A. M.		P M		P M	
			PM	PM	AM	AM					AM	PM	PM	PM				
			6 20	3 00	9 20	7 10				Sonestown	9 15	2 10	5 10	9 00				
			7 08	3 48	10 08	7 58				Eagles Mere	8 27	1 52	4 22	8 12				
			6 23			9 49				...Dushore.....				7 56		6 28		
			7 26			10 50				...Towanda...				7 05		5 30		
						12 10				Wilkes Barre						3 05		
5 00		4 00	12 29	10 00		7 30				Williamsport	6 20	10 39	12 39	5 37		10 51		

S. D. TOWNSEND, Gen. Manager, Hughesville

D. K. TOWNSEND, Passenger Agent.

Try The News Item Office Once.

Fine Printing

NEAT WORK
MODERN FACILITIES

We Print To Please.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

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

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

No. 19.

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.

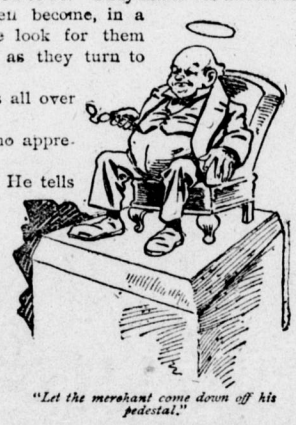
This is true of many department stores all over the country.

In many cities there is just one man who appreciates the value of such interest.

He breaks away from the old set style. He tells something interesting in his space every day.

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 ads.



"Let the merchant come down off his pedestal."

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 with him.

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

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

"The newspaper goes right into its reader's house and sits down with him."

Copyright, Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Reduction Sale of SHOES

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 prices on large quantities. Our motto is: "Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

J. S. HERRINGTON,

DUSHROE, PA.

FAIRBANKS

GAS or GASOLINE

ENGINES.

There are many Gas and Gasoline Engines and ONE

"FAIRBANKS"

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

FAIRBANKS ENGINE.

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

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY,

701 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES L. WING, Agent, Laporte