

REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM.
CHARLES L. WING, Editor.
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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.

Over drafts	\$1,990 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	1,500 00
Stock securities	130,843 27
Furniture	900 00
Due from Banks and approved Res. Agt.	71,476 62
Redemption fund U. S. Treasurer	2,500 00
Special and Legal Tender notes	19,315 77
Total	\$468,992 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$50,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	25,578 31
Circulation	49,500 00
Dividends unpaid	15 00
Total	\$468,992 83

State of Pennsylvania County of Sullivan ss.
 I, M. D. SWARTZ, 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. SWARTZ, Cashier.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th
 day of Nov. 1906. ALBERT F. HEISS,
 My commission expires Feb'y 27, '09. Notary Public.
 Correct Attest.
 J. D. REESER
 S. D. STERIGERE } Directors.
 SAMUEL COLE.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
 stops the cough and heals lungs

EXPORT DISCOUNTS.
 A COMMON PRACTICE IN FREE TRADE
 GREAT BRITAIN.

Products of Industry in the United Kingdom Are Sold Abroad at Prices Much Lower Than Those Paid by British Consumers.

It has been a favorite boast of the Englishman that owing to Great Britain's system of free trade he could buy the products of British industry in his own country for less than those products were sold for anywhere else in the world. He claimed that the operation of free trade was to make his home market the cheapest for the output of his domestic industry.

It is no longer possible, if indeed it were ever possible, to make this boast truthfully. The manufacturer in free trade England makes one price to his customers at home and dumps his surplus output upon foreign markets at lower prices. In the one great country in the world without protective customs duties there are to be found two prices for the products of domestic manufacture, the higher for the home consumer, the lower for the foreign purchaser.

The truth of this statement is proved beyond question by evidence gathered from a variety of trustworthy and independent sources of information in the United Kingdom. Some of that information is here presented. The condition that confronts the manufacturer in free trade England is well summed up in the words of the chairman of one of the principal electrical companies in Great Britain, "An anxious seller takes the best price he can get."

Without a protective market at home for their product, they have to face a great and growing competition in other markets. The best prices these anxious sellers can get in colonies and in foreign countries are often less than they charge at their factory doors. Very often, it is true, they sell their goods at the same prices whatever the market. But very often they do not. Thus under free trade there has been developed a system of dumping upon foreign markets goods made in England at lower rates than the prices for home consumption.

Let us look at specific examples: Take as the first of these one afforded by the British Westinghouse company, a highly important manufacturing organization. It is the admitted custom of that company to mark down prices for all export quotations, and the same practice is common throughout the electrical trades. This practice has greatly increased of late because of the enlargement of plants in England seeking orders. This development of plant, because of larger supply, doubtless caused all prices for electrical goods to fall, whether for the home or the foreign market. But one of the largest of these electrical manufacturers authorizes the positive statement that the fall was greater in the prices for sale abroad than in prices for the home market.

This same manufacturer cites an illustration from his own experience. He took a heavy order from the Transvaal for electrical mining equipment to \$145,000 against American competition. The result of this sale was a practical loss, but it helped to keep his works going. Nevertheless—and this is the important point to bear in mind—this manufacturer declares that he would not have accepted such a price for a similar order at home. Yet his establishment is in free trade England. The simple explanation is that in the stress of competition and under the necessity

of keeping a large plant fully employed in order to minimize the dead cost of its maintenance when idle some orders must be accepted at lower prices than others. In the nature of the case the fiercest competition has to be met in foreign markets, and it is consequently there that the manufacturer finds it easier and better to make reductions. Seemingly the contiguity of factory and of purchaser in the home market should operate against this process, but as a matter of fact it does not.

Nor is the English manufacturer's payment of freight charges the only way in which he sells at lower prices abroad without the difference being apparent to the superficial observer. The Englishman often pays as well the import duties for admission into the foreign market. A certain Glasgow firm shipped 200 tons of bone charcoal to Philadelphia. The price charged by this firm to home consumers of bone charcoal was \$50 per ton. The Philadelphia purchasers also paid \$50 a ton for their consignment. But the Glasgow manufacturer actually received only \$40 per ton, because they paid the American duty, which was \$7.88 per ton, plus the freight, which was \$2.12 per ton. What is that but selling at a lower price to the foreigner than to the home consumer? That is only a slight illustration and not at all an exceptional instance.

A maker of Sheffield steel goods asserts that as a rule he obtains higher prices abroad than in England. His assertion, however, applies to a high class of goods, certain tools, for example, which have special trademarks of worldwide reputation. Such goods are sold on that reputation rather than at competitive prices. The purchase of such articles is little more than a sign of wealth in the purchaser, and it may easily be, as seems the case in this particular instance, that the ordinary condition is reversed and the home market is made the dumping ground to keep the surplus. It is admitted in Sheffield that this condition of higher prices abroad does not apply to Sheffield products of lower grade, in whose sale the question of trademark plays no part. Moreover, these occasional examples of higher prices at home than abroad for domestic products occur in other countries than in England. Quite recently a Berlin manufacturer sold a motor to a London contractor for \$157.50, and he admitted that he could only get \$150 for it in Berlin. Yet Germany is not a free trade country.

Just the Opposite Effect.
 The president meets the Bryanite programme of assailing the tariff as the incubator of trusts by reverting to his familiar argument that the abolition of protection would have just the opposite effect of that they claim it would have. It would extinguish the independents, the smaller corporations, and leave industry at the mercy of our foreign commercial rivals. Certainly it is difficult to conceive of a tariff system that should prescribe duties applicable to A, but not to B, and at the same time be safe from hostile judicial interpretation. Yet if the Bryanites have any other way for reaching the trusts through the tariff they have not taken the country into their confidence.—Boston Transcript.

DROPS
 TRADE MARK
CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

"S-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
 Of Breerton, Ga., writes:
 "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'S-DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for Rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "S-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"S-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit, as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, kumadanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

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CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Big Reduction on Holiday Goods of Every Day Needs.

Just received a Manufacturer's line of swell coats--stripes, plaid's, reds and blacks, also browns.

The Manufacturer's loss is your gain. So come early and look these swell garments over. They are sold 1-3 to 1-2 under value. You can't afford to miss this opportunity.

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Wood School Shoes for boys has no equal. Tracys Shoes for farmers are, we find, always satisfactory.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of CHILDRENS' and LADIES' Heavy Shoes Fine Goods at correct prices.

THE BEST \$3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

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 All have the right appearance and guaranteed outfits in both material and workmanship and price met.

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NORDMONT SUPPLY Co.
 General Merchants, PROPRIETORS NORDMONT STEAM MILL, NORDMONT, PA.

Short Talks on Advertising
 By Charles Austin Bates

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.

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.

DR. S. D. BLAND

BANNER SALVE

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MONEY

Subscriptions to The Patent Record \$1.00 per annum

Williamsport & North Branch Railroad TIME TABLE.
 In effect Monday, Sep. 25, 1906.

Read down				Flag stations where time is marked "F"				Read up						
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			
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	6 00
10 20	12 55	4 25	5 26	6 35	10 25	7 55	Pennsdale	6 15	7 57	9 33	12 10	3 56	5 00	6 55
10 25	1 00	4 30	5 31	6 40	10 30	8 00	Hughesville	6 05	7 48	9 22	12 05	3 45	4 50	5 45
1 13	4 39	5 42	6 6	10 42	8 06	Picture Rocks	.....	9 15	10 51	3 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 19	4 44	.....	.....	6 49	.....	Clamond	.....	.....	10 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 26	4 51	.....	.....	6 54	.....	Glen Mawr	.....	.....	10 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 34	5 00	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Strawbridge	.....	.....	10 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 40	5 05	.....	.....	7 03	.....	Beech Glen	.....	.....	10 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 43	5 07	.....	.....	7 05	.....	Munsey Valley	.....	.....	10 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 53	5 13	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Southport	.....	.....	10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 28	.....	.....	8 16	.....	Northport	.....	.....	9 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 43	P.M.	.....	.....	.....	Mel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	Laurel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	Richfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	Berne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	Satterfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.M.				A.M.				A.M.						
6 20	7 00	9 20	7 10	Some-town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 08	7 48	10 08	7 58	Eagles Merc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 25	.....	9 49	.....	Dushore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 26	.....	10 50	.....	Towanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....									
.....									
.....									
5 00	4 00	12 29	10 00	7 30	Williamsport	6 20	1 29	12 19	5 07	10 31	.....	.....	.....	.....

S. D. TOWNSEND, Gen. Manager, Hughesville
 D. K. TOWNSEND, Passenger Agent.

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 Laura Brand. It's better wheat and you will use no other. Special prices on large quantities. Our motto is: "Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

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 GAS or GASOLINE
ENGINES.

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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.

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