

# Republican NEWS ITEM.

VOL. XII. NO 37.

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908.

75C PER YEAR

## \$24,000—\$44,000 Which Do You Prefer ?

The average man earns about \$1,100 a year. He works 40 years and earns a total of \$44,000 in a life time. The average day laborer gets \$2,000 a day or \$600 for a year of 300 days. He earns \$24,000 in a life time. The difference between \$44,000 and \$24,000 is \$20,000. This is the minimum value of a practical education in dollars and cents. The increased self-respect cannot be measured in money. Why not stop plugging away at a small salary when the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., can give you an education that will make high salaried man of you? No matter what line of work you care to follow, this great educational institution can prepare you in your spare time and at a small cost to secure a good-paying position. Our local Representative will show you how you can triple your earning capacity. Look him up today. He is

C. F. BRENNAN,  
C. I. S. Representative. TOWANDA, PA.

## 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.

## LADIES' HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black Cotton Hosiery in medium and heavy winter weights, for 12c, 15c, and 25c.  
Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose two special good values, for 35c and 50c.  
Ladies' fast black fleeced lined Hose. We are showing some good values for 15c to 50c.  
Ladies' Wool and Cashmere Hose, in all colors and prices—25c to \$1.00.

## Fashionable Furs

Our furs are furs of quality—They are the result of the most perfected finishing process known to the furrier's art. Here you will find neck pieces and muffs in Mink, Lynx, Squirrel, Fox and all popular grades in the newest style effects.

## Bed Comforts

In great variety of floral effect patterns, either light or dark colorings of satin or silkoline. Some are plain on one side. These are all filled with pure white cotton. They vary in prices from \$1.00 to \$3.75.

## Corsets for all Figures.

Every figure has its appropriate Corset here. We use the greatest care in giving the customer the right model. Some brands are best for stout figures, others suit slender figures better. We know the brands and we know their limitations. Ask our Corset advice on these.

## Outing Flannel.

We are selling some extra value outing flannels. Then we have a large assortment to choose from, both in light and dark stripes and figures—New neat designs for underwear for 8, 10, 11, and 12c.

## Black Velutina.

We are showing two specially good qualities of Black Velutina that have the soft silky appearance of Lyons Velvet. These are much in demand now for Coats and Full Dresses. These numbers are sold for 75c to \$1.00.

## Knit Underwear.

How about your underwear supplies? Have you everything you need? If not let us furnish what you want. You won't find any better values than we are showing in either men's ladies' or children's warm knit undergarments. Some specially good values in ladies' Union Suits.

## Good Warm Blankets.

either white or colored in all qualities are here and you cannot go wrong in buying them. The prices are very reasonable.

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A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose, which may be regarded as the forerunner of penny postage on all first-class mail matter. The measure provides that sealed packages may be sent through the mails as first class mail matter on the payment of two cents for the first ounce and one cent for each additional ounce.

The existing law makes a charge of one cent an ounce for all unsealed packages to travel as fourth-class mail matters, and be subject to all the delays and risks attending the handling of mails other than the first-class matter. All first-class matter, such as letters and sealed articles now pay two cents an ounce. Under Senator Penrose's bill a three ounce package, sealed and handled as first-class matter, could go through the mails at the cost of four cents.

Under this law a package, sealed and entitled to the same careful treatment and handled as in accordance to letters, would be carried through the mails cheaper than a letter weighing more than one ounce. Those desiring to take advantage of every opportunity to save a penny could easily make bulky letters up in the form of packages, or claim that letters are packages. The effect of the law would be to nullify the effect of the two-cent letter, or first-class mail matter rate.

Senator Penrose appreciates the effect of the legislation contemplated in the bill, but is in favor of its passage. He looks upon it as the initial move towards legislation to secure a 1-cent an ounce rate on all first-class mail matter, or penny postage for letters.

A thousand signers are opposing by petition the establishment of a saloon midway between Waverly and Sayre. It is just at the upper end of the railroad yards, and as many railroad men pass there in going to and from their work, the railroad company opposes the granting of the license. In reply to the Brewers' Association, which protested against the action of the company a Lehigh Valley official said: "One mistake by a drunken man might cause a wreck that would cost the Lehigh Valley more money than it received annually for carrying of freight shipped by the brewers."

Mrs. Harry Betts of Jersey Shore, received a letter the other day that was somewhat bewildering at first but upon close perusal, proved to have been written by her mother four years ago. The writer who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Betts, was visiting friends at Mackeyville at that time and wrote to her daughter, sending the epistle to the postoffice at that place, but through some neglect or oversight the services was very slow and four years elapsed before the message reached its destination. The postmark was of very recent date, but the envelope showed the discolorment of age.

It has been said by some one who possesses considerable knowledge of human nature that if girls were to spend more time at the wash tub and not so much at the piano or in attending matinees there would be a less number of scandals in this country. There is more truth than poetry in this statement. The girl who has nothing else to do but to sit around reading novels of doubtful morality is certain to imbibe notions which are not at all conducive to a true understanding of life and its important duties. The mother who thinks she is doing her daughter a kindness by saving her from household work will return to trouble her in the future.

The healthy minded girl is the girl who has a healthy body, and being able to work the girl should be set such tasks as will fit her for the duties of wifehood, which should be the chief aim of every girl. With a tired body the girl will remain home at night instead of walking the streets or attending entertainments where a false view of life is often gained. Labor is honorable, and its reward is usually a contented and virtuous life.—Ex.

## Danger of Measles Shown By State Report.

The fact that measles caused two and a half times as many deaths as scarlet fever in 1906, and that they were responsible for 1463 lives are shown in the records of the bureau of vital statistics of the State Department of health. Of this terrible mortality, due to a disease which gives little concern, 1240 were deaths among children under five years of age.

During December alone of this past year, there were reported to the department 2307 cases of this disease. How to make the public appreciate the really serious danger of measles and get them to observe precautions to prevent the spread of the disease is about the hardest problem in educational sanitary work that has been encountered, says Health Commissioner Dr. Dixon. A scarlet fever case in a neighborhood strikes terror to every mother's heart. If quarantine regulations are broken by members of the infected household the health officers receive immediate complaints from other parents in the vicinity who are fearful that the disease may be transmitted to their own children. This is natural and right for scarlet fever is a dangerous disease, and if only mothers were equally concerned in keeping their children from the infection of measles, many a home might be saved from the sorrow of an infant grave. If the child who has contracted measles and is not properly cared for, escapes death, too often a terrible affliction follows as for instance seriously impaired hearing, damaged eyesight or chronic respiratory affections that sadly interfere with the normal mental and physical development. Is it not possible that parents will wake up to these real dangers in measles before it is too late and a life long sorrow and regret is the penalty of their carelessness.

The Chicago Record-Herald calls attention to what it calls a recent striking confirmation of arguments in favor of the establishment of the postal savings bank system in this country. It says that if the country had been in possession of the benefits of that system when the panic began in October there would have been no contraction of the currency, for the reason that the people who drew their savings out of the banks would have immediately deposited them with the postal savings bank. That would have made an end of the stringency before it began. It so happens that Holland has the postal savings bank in active operation. The country, in common with the whole of Europe, felt the effect of conditions here. Many depositors hastened to withdraw their money from the banks. They did not put their money in old stockings or bury it in the earth. They put it directly in the postal savings bank. In due time the banks which did not suspend payment received the greater part of the money back again.

Under the new quarantine law now in effect in Pennsylvania, red cards will be put up at houses where diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles exist, and the period of quarantine will be longer than formerly. For chickenpox, mumps and whooping cough white cards are to be put by the health authorities. Typhoid fever will also be placarded with a white card. The time of quarantine in cases of diphtheria is now twenty one days and thirty days exclusion from school after illness or a total of fifty-one days. Heretofore the period of quarantine was two weeks where antitoxin was used and three weeks where it was not applied, with ten days out of school after recovery. The time of quarantine in cases of scarlet fever is forty-two days and thirty-two days absence from school after recovery, a total of seventy-two days. Under the old rule the quarantine remained effective thirty days. When children of a family where contagion breaks out are taken to the homes of relatives so as not to be exposed to the disease of the person ill the places where they remain must be placarded for fourteen days and the children kept out of school fourteen days.

As far as they have been tested the new rulings of the postoffice department relative to the discontinuance of newspapers and periodicals whose subscriptions remain unpaid after a certain period and reducing the percentage of sample copies which may be sent out appears to be working well. From all parts of the country Third Assistant Postmaster Federal A. L. Lawrie is receiving editorials and letters commending the course of the department. Some of these surprise the department by coming from publications which in the past have been noted offenders against the postal regulations and lead to the conclusion either that the owners are cheerfully complying with the new rules or are boldly advertising the alleged fact that their circulation was all right anyway and could not be affected by the change. It is estimated that not less than 6,000,000 pieces already have been cut out of the mail by the new rules. This estimate is made by a prominent syndicate publishing firm, and it is confirmed by the officials of the department. In one case in New England it is known that the circulation of an advertising periodical has been cut down from an alleged 1,700,000 to an actual 500,000, and the publisher is beginning to build up the quality of his paper and hopes to reach a standard and circulation where he will make more real money than he made before. The Massachusetts Press Association cheerfully accepted the new rules, but sent a letter protesting against the precipitancy with which they had been put in force. This was true also of some other publishers, but the department pointed out that its circular announcing the change had been sent out well in advance, and no further protest has been received.

There is a move on in Bradford county to bring about the early closing of all licensed places at what is considered a reasonable hour each evening. The court, while having no jurisdiction over such a move, is greatly in favor of the innovation. Following is a brief address made by Judge Fanning on Monday before passing upon the application for license: "I hold in my hand petitions from church organizations and congregations from nearly every village, borough and portion of the county. You will agree with me that it is proper and my duty to inform you of the request that are being earnestly made. The petitioners being of the opinion that a large proportion of the trouble, disturbances and excesses resulting from the use of liquors are attributed to keeping licensed places open late at night, earnestly request that all bars be closed at 10 o'clock."

The State Treasury is carrying along on its books obligations amounting to \$96,100 in the shape of bonds issued in 1841, and never presented for payment. They matured nearly forty years ago, at which time the interest ceased, so that there cannot be any object in any one holding them. There are bonds and certificates of a still earlier date, amounting to more than \$20,000 that have never been paid. The State is ready at any time to pay these obligations, and would be glad to do so, as there can never be an absolute clearing up of the Commonwealth's debt as long as they must appear on the books unpaid. The probability is that these bonds have been destroyed or lost, and if it is possible it would be a good idea to clear them of the record. That probably could be done by an act of the legislature, which should also provide for the bonds should they turn up at any time.

The postoffice department has approved a new style of mail box for use on rural delivery routes. Its use is optional with the patron. The box is arranged at the end of a bar, which works on a pivot. The carrier does not have to leave his vehicle but simply reaches out with a rod and draws the box to him. In rainy weather this feature will enable the carrier to pull the box entirely within the buggy.

## NORMONT.

Mr. Frank Foust of this place spent Sunday with his parents at Hughesville.

Rev. Thos. F. Riddle is holding revival services at the M. E. church.

Mr. Ray Kessler of Pittston, transacted business at this place Thursday.

Misses Veda Myers, Hazel Little, Calvin Myers called on Miss Dollie Snider Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hess and daughter, Katherine, spent Sunday with friends at Stonestown.

The supper held at the home of Norman Hess on Saturday night for the benefit of the E. V. church was well attended.

Those who took dinner on Sunday at the home of E. D. Smith, were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Horn and children.

Mrs. Charles Hess and little daughter, Violet, of Harrisburg, is visiting her sister Mrs. Harry Smith of this place.

W. B. Snider was a Dushore visitor Saturday.

The Towanda Reporter Journal of last week says: The Towanda police department has a longing to interview a man who gave his name as G. W. O'Malley, Carbondale, Pa. O'Malley left Towanda one week ago taking with him about one hundred dollars of good, hard earned money to which he had no right. After coming to town about three weeks ago he made a house to house canvass and succeeded in selling 30 shares at one dollar per share, in what he called a furniture pool, behind which he alleged was Gately and Fitzgerald, the Scranton installment house. After the 30 shares were sold the names of the stockholders were to be written upon slips of paper, placed in a hat, and the one whose name was drawn would get \$45 worth of furniture. Then another stockholder would be secured, all would chip in the second dollar and again a name would be drawn and \$45 worth of furniture would belong to some other lucky stockholder, and so on.

O'Malley secured the stockholders easily enough and a few names were drawn and orders given for the furniture, a carload of which was to arrive in a few days. The scheme worked beautifully, and first wardens were in the pool on good shape and determined to stick till they drew some furniture. After the second week, the stockholders commenced to get impatient and O'Malley was kept busy fixing dates on which the furniture would arrive. Seeing that there was going to be bother, the buncoist made a trip among the stockholders and for the consideration of a few dollars extra arranged to fix the drawing so they would get the next batch of furniture. Then O'Malley became conspicuous by his absence and inquiry revealed the fact that he had left Towanda for pastures new.

O'Malley, or whatever his name may be is a shyster, pure and simple, and the good people of neighboring towns are warned to be on the outlook for him with his little furniture game.

Believing that leniency would have a better moral effect than a term served in a reformatory, Judge Hart of Lycoming county, last week suspended sentence in the case of three boys who were brought before him. The boys were to report to the district attorney once a month and inform him of their conduct. In the course of his remarks the Judge said that boys who were placed in the care of their parents and placed on their honor seldom came before the court the second time. He gave the boys kindly advice, and urged the boys to attend Sunday School and church, and to stay off the streets at night.

A few days ago one of these boys was again before Judge Hart, on charged with breaking into a sporting goods store in that city and stealing several revolvers and other articles. The boy confessed the crime and said that he stole them with the intention of becoming a highwayman.