

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1908.

75C PLR YEAP

\$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 a 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 Shop bell Dry Good Co.,

313 Pine Street,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

SHIRT WAISTS

Dainty Styles and Very
Low Prices.

What will you have? What will you pay? Tell us that
and we will surprise you with just the Waist you want—
only prettier, and at a price that will surprise you.

Fine Hose For Low Shoes

Nothing like a silk stocking for dress wear. We have a nice quality in tan
black for \$1.00 a pair—better qualities up to \$1.85.
Beautiful qualities in fast black silk Gauze and cotton lisle hose in a variety of
prices. Ladies' and children's plain colored tan hose to match all shades of Tan
Shoes.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

We can but mildly do justice to the goodness of our undershirts. They are
as pretty and as dainty as Undergarments can be—they are stylish and perfect fitting,
they are skillfully made of fine quality fabric, muslin and nainsook. They are as
good as can be sold for their respective prices or they wouldn't be here.

Wash Cotton Dress Fabrics

Whether you consider quality or price or both you will find it to your profit to
visit our wash goods section. You may find here many helps and suggestions for
the proper summer dress and cheap enough to appeal to your saving instincts.

Umbrellas The coming Wireless Umbrellas in all qualities for
ladies and gentlemen. Buy an umbrella made near
your home town and have the best made for the price you want to pay.

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A process of sterilizing milk, that unlike most methods, introduces no substance having injurious or disagreeable effects, is that of adding one-twenty-fifth of one per cent of hydrogen peroxide. The milk is preserved many days almost absolutely freed from micro-organisms. In tests reported from Budapest, disease germs—like enteric fever, cholera, dysentery and tuberculosis were added, but quickly disappeared and left no trace. Neither the taste of the milk nor its digestibility were in the least perceptible degree altered. So let the milk drinker cheer up. The time may come when he can indulge in his favorite healthful beverage with nothing to cause him alarm.

Many of the Early Prospectors Selected the Names of Wives or Sweethearts, Which Stand Now as Reminders of Romances of Bygone Days.

Behind the names of many of the mining claims and mines of every mining district in the west there lies a wealth of romance and history, both pathetic and ludicrous. The Black Hills furnish as many and as good examples of the peculiar circumstances under which many claims are named as any locality in the country.

One of the best known mines in the southern hills is the Holy Terror. Back in the early days this claim was located by an old miner who had worked some years without success. The claim was a hard one to work. When the man went home in the evening after locating his claim his wife asked him what he named it. He smiled and told her, "For you, my dear," and her further inquiry drew forth the fact that he had called it Holy Terror. Another man once named his claim Gentle Annie for his wife, while still a third perpetuated the memory of his wife, who was a noted clubwoman, by naming his claim Silent Julia.

The hills are dotted with the names of claims recalling romances of bygone days. Many a young, ambitious man came here when the mining boom of the eighties was at its height, lured with hope of a fortune, and all that remains to tell the tale is the name of Katie W. or Mabel E. or Lulu J. Many a sweetheart or wife in the faraway east was honored in the naming of a claim that its owner hoped would prove a bonanza. Some few made good. Witness the Annie Fraction and the Josie, both of which were named for the eastern wives of their owners. They are in the Bald mountain district and have produced thousands of dollars for the locators.

In the Galena district there is a small abandoned claim known as the Widow, with which there goes a story. Years ago a youth named Hanley appeared from somewhere with a few thousand and with zeal commenced to sink his money in a hole in the ground in the hope of a vast fortune. Back in the old home a little widow waited in vain for the golden wealth he said was sure to come and the wedding day that would celebrate it. It took but a short time for the youth's small savings to dwindle away with his inexperience, and, chagrined and disheartened, he put a bullet through his brain on the site of his blasted hopes.

One prospector who worked diligently on a claim which was staked by an outsider and had difficulty in even getting his living expenses secured his revenge by naming his claim Old Perdition.

Men of patriotic turn of mind have chosen names of those famous in history, as Washington, Lincoln, etc. Each of the presidents has been remembered, famous generals, all of the states, seafaring heroes and heroes of the Philippines, as Dewey and Funston. Indian names by the score are found, as Hlawatha, Minnekahta and Nanoma. Those of sporting proclivities chose race horses, as Nancy Hanks, Salvator, Maud S., Red Wilkes, Joe Patchen. Favorite authors have been remembered, as Longfellow, Burns and Dickens. One student named his group Miltades, Mark Anthony, Attila and Cleopatra.

One man of a pessimistic vein chose What's Left and Some Left. The average business man in naming claims will choose a simple name and use a series of numbers, as, for instance, Thomas No. 1, Thomas No. 2, etc. One man favored his wife by calling his claim Red Headed Woman. Two adjoining claims are known as On Time and Late.

An odd case was known in the name of the Hoodlebug claim, which was located by a German and an Irishman and intended by the former to be called Heidelberg. When the Irishman reached town to record the location he had forgotten his partner's selection of a name and said it was something like Hoodlebug, which, for convenience, was the name recorded.

The Prodigal Son lived up to its name by bankrupting its locator, who returned to Iowa at the behest of the father who had put up the funds for the venture. Among the names that doubtless conceal stories never known are Old Whiskers, She Devil, Crack Brain and Crank.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show will Exhibit at Williamsport Tuesday, June 23.

The event of the out-of-door amusement season in this vicinity will be the appearance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World as referred to above. The exhibition has been away from America for four years, during which time it appeared in eighteen different European countries and held up pictures of American history before the gaze of delighted thousands, who then for the first time gained their first intimate idea of early life in far west. Buffalo Bill travels with the exhibition, personally directs the performances and participates in some of the big Indian battles, enacting in one instance the role originally created, in 1869, at the battle of Summit Springs. In this scene one hundred Indians participate, and the real red-men of the plains also appear in a Holiday at 'E' Ranch and An Attack on an Emigrant train. These big scenes of Indian depredations are the principal historic features of the show, but the Rough Riders comprise another part of the entertainment equally instructive. There will be riders from all nations, Cossacks, Arabians, South Americans, Japanese, Germans, English and our own American cow-boy, best type of dauntless horsemen. Bucking ponies, trained horses and any number of acrobatic displays and feats of of horsemanship. And at every performance, rain or shine, the original and only Buffalo Bill will be in the saddle, leading his care-conquering hosts.

Thoughtless Americans, riding in noiseless horseless carriages and eating germless meals from fireless cookers, may have new joy this summer in drinking heatless beverages at iceless soda fountains. Soulless corporations, therefore, which have been drawing \$10,000,000 a year from the pockets of soda water dispensers for providing ice to 75,000 fountains in the United States face loss and are worrying.

It has taken two years of constant work by the most efficient experts in refrigeration in the country to produce the iceless soda fountain and open a way for a monopoly to gain control of the beverage that made the chocolate-ice-cream-soda girl famous. The scientific marvel which cools soda water without ice is said to be a product of the concentrated energies of thirteen inventors. Though a demonstrated success, the iceless fountain is a commercial mystery jealously guarded.

The rest of the country—that is those who have not visited New York and seen something of the seamy life in that city—are of the opinion that there is nothing but happiness in that city, or the counterfeit of happiness which people buy with money. The best part of New York life is exhibited to the country at large, but the poverty pain and suffering which attend existence in a large city are generally hidden from the world at large. The slogan is "Little Old New York", and the outlander is made to believe that there are only two streets in Gotham—Broadway and Fifth avenue.

Of course everybody knows that there is crime in New York and that it is not all confined to Wall street or the Bowery. But it remained for somebody to discover that there are four hundred school children in New York city who are starving to death. Now that the city has made this discovery efforts will be made to relieve the distress of the poor foreign element which crowds into the city, lured there by the hope of improving its condition, only to find that besides being a city in which wealth abounds it is a city in which poverty prevails.

Negotiations between the United States and Japan relative to conventions securing protection for American commercial interests in Japan and Corea, including patents, copyrights and trade marks, have been brought to what is believed a satisfactory conclusion. The question of American rights has been under discussion for three years.

A Liberal Reward for Planting Trees

Below we give extracts covering the important points of a law now in effect in this State, providing a reward for planting trees along the highway by persons who are obliged to pay road taxes.

Sec. 1. Any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to side of road on his own premises any fruit shade or forest trees of suitable size shall be allowed on road tax one dollar for every two trees set out. No row of elms to be placed nearer apart than seventy feet; and no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except locust and Carolina, which may be thirty feet, and except fruit trees may be set forty feet, and all must be living and protected from animals.

Sec. 2. Any tree growing naturally by side of highways through cultivated land shall be allowed in same manner.

Sec. 3. Trees planted on highway in place of trees that have died shall be allowed for as provided in first section.

Sec. 4. No person to be allowed more than quarter of his annual road tax.

Sec. 5. Any person who cuts or injures any live tree planted or growing naturally as aforesaid, or suffers an animal of his to injure such a tree, shall pay a penalty of from one dollar to five dollars, or he may plant and maintain another tree in place of the one cut or injured.

J. A. Patton of Chicago, undertook to make a corner in May corn and oats, and so far as sustaining the price was concerned he succeeded. It is stated that 4,780,000 bushels of corn and 8,800,000 bushels of oats were delivered to him. The average price he paid for all is hard to determine, but May corn closed at at or above 80 cents and oats in the neighborhood of 60. At the same time J. Ogden Armour was monopolizing the wheat and ran the price up to \$1.12 and thereabouts. The country was ransacked for cereals, and every pound of wheat, corn and oats that could be scraped up was shoveled at these men like a hail-storm.

When a man undertakes to corner anything he must buy all that is offered and at the highest market price. The difficulty is not in buying, if one has the money to pay, but in getting rid of it without loss. That is what the Chicago men call "burying the corpse" and it is that difficult proposition that confronts Armour and Patton at present. Exclusively high price causes a great falling off in the article and as necessary as wheat, corn and oats there is no doubt but that thousands of people will curtail the amount used, thus lessening the demand.

Whether these men have made or unmade fortunes is of little concern to the public. The manipulation of the market creates fictitious values, upsets the calculations of small dealers and creates hardship for the poor who find it hard to put bread in the mouths of their children. The law undertakes to correct other abuses; why not this one.

State Treasurer Sheats says that he will be ready to distribute the school appropriations given by the State as soon as the warrants are given out by the department of public instruction. This year's appropriation will be the largest ever made, as \$7,500,000 becomes available June 1.

This money is to reimburse school districts in part for what they have paid out in the school year which began last fall. The allotments made on a basis of one-third citizens, one-third teachers and one-third children warrants are issued upon filing of reports by district officers that moneys have been expended for certain purposes and indicating in what manner the appropriation was disbursed.

At an early hour Sunday morning, a large barn on the farm of Valentine Rohe, between Dushore and Cherry Mills, was totally destroyed by fire, together with most of the contents, consisting of farm machinery etc. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was about \$1700 insurance on the building.

Laporte will Celebrate the 4th of July in Old Style Fashion.

The grounds of the Laporte Athletic Association are rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Dunham of Eagles Mere, who has the contract, has done a splendid job. The whole field has been graded, levelled and will hereafter be a sod field and kept trimmed with lawn mowers once each week. A better and more beautiful field for base, ball tennis or other sports will be hard to find.

The Athletic Association is planning for a big day here on the 4th of July, when the grounds will be used for the first. There will be ball games and a general picnic at Lake Mokoma where refreshments will be served. Dancing and other forms of amusement and entertainment will be provided. Special excursion rates on the W. & N. B. R. R. are being arranged and full announcement will be made in the county papers and by posters next week. Plan to come to Laporte for the 4th of July celebration.

Cheap European Postage.

No possible reason exists why 2 cent postage should not be established at once by the United States with every European country that will accept this reduction.

The present international 5-cent rate was established a little over forty years ago. It succeeded prohibitive rates of twice to five times as high. These were Asiatic countries to which the postage on a single letter was 75 cents to \$1, and some distant lands to which the foreign rate to this country was \$1.50.

To the present generation such international postal rates seem inconceivable; but the 5-cent rate to all parts of the world seemed a prodigy when it began. On the North Atlantic, between this country and England, the 5-cent rate was profitable from the start. There is a profit today on it with all Europe.

The post office should not be a source of revenue. The present rate is a grievous tax on the immigrant when he is at his poorest. It adds to the cost of trade. It serves no useful purpose.

Some European countries will refuse to surrender the revenue they receive from the 5-cent rate, but with England possessing the advantage of the 2-cent rate to the United States, France, Germany, and Italy cannot deny it to their people.

The United States has always led in cheap postage. Our Post Office Department having secured a 2-cent rate with England, should extend it to all Europe as far as is feasible.

If you possess a mere matter of \$500, 000,000 or so in surplus money, what would you do with it? Uncle Sam soon will have about that much paper currency on hand, but he doesn't know exactly what to do with it; he will not be able to spend it—at least not until there is another financial panic—and in the meantime he is worried as to just where and how he can keep it safe, where thieves break through and steal. The new emergency bill, of which the 5, 10 and 20 dollar denominations will be ready for circulation by July 1, will make an awful big pile, and treasury officials are non-plussed as to what to do with the money when it is printed. The law provides that it shall be kept in reserve at the various sub-treasuries to allow of quick distribution in time of panic but none of the sub-treasuries can find space to accommodate its quota. Therefore the authorities see no way out of the difficulty but to construct additional vaults at Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco and Washington.

Settlers are flocking to the lands vacated by the Michigan lumbermen. The soil is very prolific and thousands of sheep, goats and cattle are being fed on the "cut-over" lands—that is, land from which the pine trees have been taken. Potatoes are a big crop here, yielding as high as four hundred bushels per acre. In northern Wisconsin onions, potatoes, and sugar beets are offering big returns.