

AMERICAN NEWS ITEM
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RULES OF PROCEDURE

May Be Made a Feature of an Evening's Programme.

State Lecturer Lowell of New York Submits a List of Parliamentary Questions and Answers Which Grange Members Will Find Instructive.

No meeting of the grange can be conducted correctly without some knowledge of parliamentary rules, and as there is, we believe, a very considerable lack of knowledge of such rules and in order that members may be posted upon the more important parliamentary questions that arise without having to take the trouble to look them up for themselves State Lecturer Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., has prepared the following parliamentary questions, with their answers, which we suggest can be made an interesting feature for an evening's programme. The lecturer might assign these questions to members at a previous meeting or call upon members without giving them previous notice and ascertain how many are capable of answering the questions without consulting Cushing's Manual or some other equally good authority:

1. Is it in order to lay an amendment on the table?

2. Is it done sometimes to kill a question before the house, to get some one to vote who thinks he is getting rid of the amendment only. If you lay an amendment on the table, the main question goes with it. It is not good parliamentary form.

3. May a member arise to a question of privilege and speak on the question before the house?

4. How many times may one person speak on a question and not be out of order?

If he moves the question, twice; if not, once.

5. When a question of privilege is before the house and a motion is made to take up the order of the day, what becomes of the question of privilege?

It is lost.

6. When a person wishes to make remarks on a motion of his own should it be done before or after stating the motion?

Always before.

7. Can you tell whether the following questions are debatable or undebatable or whether they require a majority or two-thirds vote to be carried?

(a) Motion to close debate. Requires a two-thirds vote, undebatable.

(b) Objection to the consideration of a question.

Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable.

(c) Motion to limit debate. Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable.

(d) Motion to extend the limit of debate. Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable.

(e) Motion to take up the previous question.

Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable.

8. Can you tell what questions can be amended and what cannot?

There are nineteen questions which cannot be amended. Here are some of the most important ones: Motion to adjourn, motion to adjourn an amendment, call to order, lay on table, taken from the table, withdrawal of a motion, objection to the consideration of a question.

9. How and when may a question be reconsidered?

At the meeting when the motion was passed or the next following. The mover must be one who voted on the prevailing side; requires a two-thirds vote.

10. Can all questions be reconsidered?

No.

11. If an appeal is taken from the decision of the chair and the vote is a tie, what is the result? Why?

It is lost, because if half the voters are with the chair he makes a majority.

12. Can a presiding officer vote after the votes have been counted?

In some cases by unanimous consent he can cast the deciding vote.

13. Can you correctly dispose of an amendment to an amendment?

First put the amendment to the amendment. If carried, put the amendment as amended; if carried, put the original question as amended; if lost, put the questions as they come, beginning always with the amendments.

14. What is a point of order?

When a person is speaking and states something wrong any one may arise and say, "I arise to a point of order." The chairman shall say, "State the point of order." The one rising shall then cite wherein the speaker has made a wrong statement, and if the chair sustains the point of order, the speaker shall sit down; if it is not sustained and no appeal is taken, the speaker may continue.

15. Question of privilege—when made?

It may be made when a speaker has the floor. As soon as it is disposed of the speaker resumes the consideration of the question which was interrupted.

16. Objection to consideration of a question—when made?

When a question comes up which any one thinks should not be discussed, he may object to its consideration. Cannot be amended, is undebatable, requires two-thirds vote, does not require a second and is in order when another has the floor.

New England Grange Excursion.

The Patrons of New England will enjoy an excursion to Washington to attend the national grange on Nov. 11 in that city. The party will be a large one, as reduced rates and first class accommodations have been secured. The party will start Nov. 10 and return Nov. 17. Those who take this tour to Washington by paying an extension fee can attend the American Association of Institute Workers held there Nov. 16 and 17.

The Stark grange of New Hampshire lost all its property in a fire except its records on Oct. 7. The grange property was insured, however, and the grange has upward of \$500 in the bank, so that it will not be crippled.

One of the most practical suggestions yet offered for the creation of sentiment for good roads is that put forward as follows in the Metropolitan Magazine:

"The county fair offers a peculiarly good opening for starting reform. Here are gathered the brain and sinew of the community—intelligent, it is true, on diversion and recreation, but equally alive to the material benefits to be derived from the numerous meetings where a free interchange of ideas is insured. Secure some good speakers; make it known by circular or through the columns of the county and town papers that the good roads problem at the next county fair is to be discussed by local talent and by men trained in the actual field work of this important business. There will be no difficulty in securing interested audiences, and it will be the exception if results are not manifested either in the change of feeling or in the organization of a reform movement. Meetings of boards of trade, granges, both state and local; educational conventions, chambers of commerce and such functions are also good starting points for effective work in the good roads movement."

Public spirited thinkers whose minds can transcend the needs of the immediate present, says the Atlanta Constitution, are impressed with the wisdom of pushing the propaganda for good roads side by side with that for better transportation facilities by rail or water.

What will it avail to double track trunk systems and construct more individual lines and deepen navigable rivers if we make access to them along the country roads difficult, slow and expensive?

The county fair is an established institution in Georgia in as great a degree as the other popular meetings to which reference is made in the foregoing excerpt.

If the importance of good roads is made a topic of discussion at such gatherings and at such state wide assemblies as that comprised in the Atlanta interstate fair the substantial progress legitimately expected hardly lends itself to computation.

Administrators' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Francis W. Gallagher, late of Laporte Borough, Sullivan County, Penna., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.

MRS. THERESA GALLAGHER, Laporte, Penna., Administratrix. January 4, 1909.

Liquor License Application.

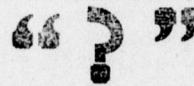
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, 1909, Theodore Shimansky of Lopez, Pa., filed an application for a "Restaurant License" in the property known as the "Stepfather Restaurant" in the village of Lopez, Colley Twp., Sullivan County, Pa., and that said application was advertised to be heard on the 8th day of Feb., 1909; that said Theodore Shimansky died on the 22d day of Jan., 1909. That on Feb. 8, 1909, a substituted application was filed by George Kippel, owner of said premises, and that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Sullivan County has fixed Monday, March 1, 1909 at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Court House in Laporte as the time and place for the hearing upon said application.

ALBERT F. HEES, Clerk. Feb. 8, 1909.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagles Mere Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Eagles Mere Park, Sullivan County, Pa., on the 10th day of February A.D., 1909 at eleven o'clock A. M. to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the indebtedness of said Company from sixty-five thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars.

EDGAR R. KIESS, Secretary. Eagles Mere Park, Pa., Dec. 8, 1908.



The Best place to buy goods

Is often asked by the prudent housewife.

Money saving advantages are always being searched for.

Lose no time in making a thorough examination of the New Line of Merchandise Now on



EXHIBITION

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