

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY JUNE 10, 1909.

75C PLR 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 \$2.00 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,
I. C. 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.

White Wash Fabrics

Now is the time to select materials for those pretty White Dresses you have been planning for. Here are some of the white fabrics and their prices.

PERTIAN LAWN, 45 inches wide, in a variety of qualities for 25c to 50c	INDIA LINON, some specially good values are offered for 10c to 25c
FRENCH LAWNS, in fine sheer qualities, 45 inches wide, for 50c to 85c	WASH CHIFFON, a fine sheer fabric for dressy dresses, prices vary from 50c to 85c
FLAONX, a new white checked and striped fabric for whists and dresses; for 25 cents.	EMBROIDERED SWISS We are showing some very handsome new designs for 50c to 90c.

Fine Imported Swiss

The most popular of all White Fabrics for dainty dresses and waists. Investigate the qualities. They are very cheap.

One lot Ladies' Coat Suits, mostly light colorings, in fancy striped and checked materials, \$12.50 and \$15.00, for..... \$5.00

Ladies' Tailored Suits.

One lot Ladies' Coat Suits, made of plain colored and fancy light and dark suiting materials, all new styles, regular prices from \$15.00 to \$18.00, now..... \$9.95

Ladies' Tailored Cot Suits, in plain colors, two-toned and fancy Herringbone striped effects, including the new Spring shadings, these have been specially cheap at \$20 to \$25, now..... \$14.00

Suits worth from \$27.50 to \$32.50 for..... \$19.75

Suits worth from \$33.00 to \$37.50 for..... \$22.50

WASW SKIRTS, Push their way to the front for comfort. There is nothing like a washable skirt. We have them in white and colored, for \$1.00 to \$4.00

CORSETS FOR ALL FIGURES. Every figure has its appropriate Corset. Our sales ladies use the greatest of care and the utmost patients in securing the right Corset for the right figure.

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Fire Insurance an Important Consideration.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Farm Property Insured in Grange Mutual Companies at Small Cost—Some Interesting Facts.

The reports from the various counties at the state grange meeting show that many granges in New York are doing considerable in a business way for the benefit of their members, particularly in insurance. We glean the following facts from the reports of the delegates which appear in the published proceedings recently issued:

The Westchester-Putnam Fire Relief association carries over \$450,000 in insurance.

Cortland County Fire Relief association has 1,237 policies in force, carrying \$2,734,275.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Cayuga county carries nearly \$3,000,000 insurance.

Clinton and Essex Patrons' Insurance company reports over 1,600 policies, carrying \$3,075,000 in insurance.

The Patrons' Fire Relief association of Tompkins county carries nearly \$3,000,000 and is working to the satisfaction of its patrons.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Otsego county carries \$410,000 in risks at about half the cost of the old line companies.

St. Lawrence county has a membership of over 5,500 in thirty-five granges. Their fire relief association carries \$10,000,000 of insurance.

Genesee County Patrons' Relief association is carrying over 1,700 policies, representing \$3,900,000. The assessment last year was \$1 on the thousand.

Broome county has two grange stores, doing a business of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Binghamton grange, in that county, did a \$15,000 business in coal, feed and grass seed last year.

In Clinton county the Patrons' Fire Insurance company carries risks of over \$3,000,000, and the cost of insurance is about \$2.75 per thousand, of which only 50 cents per thousand was for expenses.

In Columbia county one grange (German town) did a purchasing business of over \$15,000 last year. The Columbia and Dutchess Insurance company had 2,700 policies in force Jan. 1, carrying \$6,705,750 of insurance.

Out of the thirty-three granges in Steuben county ten own their own grange halls. The Patrons' Fire Insurance company, including also Livingston, carries \$3,800,000, and the rate last year was \$1.81 per thousand.

The Wayne County Fire Relief association is a strong feature of the Order in that county. The company now carries \$8,253,437 in insurance in that county. The Pomona grange of Wayne has 800 members. Palmyra grange of that county has a \$16,000 grange building.

The largest fire insurance association in the state is that of Jefferson county, which also does a business in Lewis county. On Jan. 1 it reported risks amounting to \$14,108,992, of which over \$10,000,000 is in Jefferson county. The assessment is only about \$1 per thousand per year.

Monroe county, with a membership of 844 in its Pomona and 4,840 members in the county in subordinate granges, reports insurance business amounting to \$7,908,316 on 3,325 policies. The losses last year were very large, being \$16,248. The greatest trouble was the small boy with the match.

In Orange county the Ulster and Orange County Fire Relief association carries \$4,000,000 insurance. In the seven years of its existence only one assessment of \$1 per thousand has been necessary. The subordinate granges in Orange county own real estate assessed at \$34,000 and did a commercial business of over \$300,000 the past year.

Co-operation For Rural Improvement.

A personal letter to the writer from J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., conveys the information that this association will be glad to co-operate with the grange on matters pertaining to rural improvement. The association has a section on rural improvement, headed by Dean Davenport of the University of Illinois. Mr. McFarland says, "There are many ways in which suggestions going through the grange would be effective, and the association will be glad to co-operate with you heartily and in detailed effort."

Grange Trophy Cup.

At the last session of the Ohio state grange a resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to offer a trophy cup to the grange making the best exhibit of corn at the annual meeting of the Ohio Corn Improvement association, the award to be made according to rules of the association.

State Master Laylin of Ohio had several broken ribs and many bruises from a runaway accident a few weeks ago.

Mayfield (O.) grange has connected its grange hall with the homes of most of its 237 members.

Redeeming the Fourth.

There are many encouraging indications that the redemption of the Fourth of July as a day of genuine patriotic rejoicing instead of a day of Hooliganism is not far distant. The Phillip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at Albany—an organization whose patriotism cannot be questioned—has passed resolutions demanding a safe and sane Fourth and calling on the Council of that city to make such restrictions as may be necessary.

These in the judgment of the Phillip Livingston Chap., include the passage of ordinances that will limit the sale and use of firearms and except in public display under the charge of the city authorities. The Chapter has also gone on record in favor of a provision limiting the hours in which explosives may be used.

The district commissioners of the city of Washington have approved a regulation stipulating that there shall be no sale and delivery or exhibition of fire works in the built-up sections of Washington except in public celebration. The Board of trade and the Chamber of Commerce of that city have united to prepare a citizens' celebration, 'in the interest of a safe and sane Fourth of July.' The plan will not eliminate all noise on the Fourth but it will reduce the danger of accidents to a minimum. The action taken in these two cities is a sample of the reform which is being inaugurated at many points.

"Civic bodies throughout the country are at work to promote a safe and sane observance of the Fourth of July," remarks the Elmira Advertiser. "This term means of course" it continues "that the indiscriminate discharge of high explosives and firearms shall be discontinued. The unseemly noises are to be put under the ban and explosions in which the small boy is usually maimed or killed are to be supplanted by some sort of program of patriotic observances."

The public is waking up to the knowledge that suppression of the dynamite firecracker is an evidence of good sense, not of a lack of patriotic spirit. It is beginning to realize that there is nothing sacred about the nuisances which have made the day a horror, and that they can be abolished without curtailing our liberties or threatening the stability of our institutions. The doom of the objectionable features of the celebration in its present form is therefore sealed, and it is only a question of a little time before they will be a thing of the past. Ex.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is endeavoring to provide pure drinking for passengers and to this end has installed a device that is sanitary in every respect. The cooler runs the water through coiled pipes, which are surrounded by ice and nearby is a slot machine which contains paraffin cups. The dropping of a cent in the machine allows the cup to drop out and the person who desires a drink may use this individual cup. The cup can be retained and will serve for an entire trip.

Plains Township, Luzerne county, is going to spend \$40,000 for an unnecessary school house just because the board of school directors possess more power in the matter than citizens of Courts. Judge Fuller has decided that in spite of the evident preponderance of public opinion the law provided no means for preventing the directors from erecting build. The Court declared that it was unfortunate that no such protection is afforded.

A Detroit genius has a scheme for building an airship equipped with a set of bells which when rung are expected to produce vibrations which will overcome the force of gravity and lift it from the ground. He proposes to give the theory a practical test, "If he can raise the money." An exchange is feeling sorry for him, and thinks it is unfortunate that the ringing of the bells could not raise the money as well as the airship.

How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar, when some kind subscriber presents it to view—the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things to us seem so new, The wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it the stars and words with the strange things they tell. The coin of my father! we're glad that we knew it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well'. The spread eagle dollar, the star-spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well.—Kane Leader.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday School Convention for Colley Township met in the E. V. Church at Lopez May 21. Devotional Exercises were conducted by Dubs Stover of Dushore. Mr. C. A. Johnson opened the subject, lecturing or asking questions in class for discussion. George Streby District Chairman suggested that in teaching a class the dull pupil should not be shown off to the rest of the class. Vernon Hull County Chairman remarked that neither the lecture or the question method should be used exclusively.

The successful Sunday school teacher was then discussed by Cora Pealer of Lopez. The Convention voted that her address be published in full in the Dushore papers.

Rev. La Rose of Dushore then discussed the strategic work of the church. Quoting from Goodell he said that "when we have saved the world. Of the church, 83 per cent. come from the Sunday School because the child of to-day is the father of tomorrow, and to supply the lack of spiritual training in the family.

How to get the indifferent boy into the Sunday School, was then given by Flora Cook. The convention voted that this address should be published in full in the Dushore papers.

Rev. Fried of Bernice in discussing present needs of the Sunday School, mentioned the following: Need of realization of responsibilities of the Sunday school (2) Education in the home, (3) Proper equipment (4), Improvement in teaching, (5) Knowledge, (6) Tact.

Evening Session was opened by a song service conducted by Rev. H. R. Wilkes followed by a consecration service by Rev. Fried.

Officers for the ensuing year are: Pres., George Streby; Vice Pres, Dubs Stover; Sec'y., Cora E. Pealer; Treas., C. A. Johnson; Normal Department, Rev. Wilkes; Home Dept., Rev. Fried; Primary Dept., Mrs. John Mosier.

Vernon Hull, County Chairman, discussed "The Normal Class." Our class organization has become a world wide affair. The great Normal reform was not brought about in a day, it was a gradual growth. The men and women who work for Christ have plans and ours is the Class Movement. Plan and purpose are necessary to accomplish any thing. I want to impress upon the teacher the necessity of doing better work, and is there any better work than teaching? Pastors spend several years in preparing to preach, Why should we not better prepare ourselves for teaching?

Flora Cook Pres. Supt.

During the month of March, Bert Smith & Son of Grainville Bradford county sent to the Glenside Creamery the cream from a herd of nine grade cows. Eight of these cows milked the full month and one cow milked for 11 days, making an equivalent of 8 and one-half cows for one month. For the month's cream they received \$95.55. The total cost of grain feed was \$29.75. This made the return for butter from each cow \$11.24. The cost for grain feed each cow, \$3.50. Does it pay to keep good stock?

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Cherries Rotting on Trees.

A number of inquiries were received lately by the division of zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for a formula for a spraying mixture to be used on peach, plum and cherry trees to keep the fruit from rotting. The answer of Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, is as follows:

"The ripe rot or brown rot is due to a fungous disease, which attacks the ripening fruit of peach plum and cherry trees, and is to be prevented by spraying before or at about the time the fruit is half grown with the self-boiled lime-sulfur wash. Into a barrel put eight pounds of fresh lime or quicklime and eight pounds of sulfur, and into this pour four or five gallons of hot water, and cover it with a cloth to keep in the heat. Stir occasionally with a hoe or something to keep it from burning to the bottom and to keep it from settling too much. Let it remain an hour. Then dilute it to fifty gallons, and spray it over the trees. Cold water should be used for diluting. Repeat this after a hard rain, or if it does not rain repeat in a week or two, and continue until just before the fruit commences to ripen, when there is no need to continue the spraying because to spray it on ripening fruit means to discolor the fruit and thus render it unmarketable, although it would not be poisonous, and will not be unfit for use, even though it should be stained by spray liquid.

This self-boiled lime-sulfur wash is not recommended for scale insects. It is a different preparation, made by a different formula and method, and these materials should not be confused.

In answer to a correspondent, writing from Pittsburg a few days ago, as to what treatment to use to destroy the wooly Aphis on apple trees, State Zoologist Surface gave the following information, which is published for the benefit of everybody interested.

The Wooly Aphis on apple trees generally works in spots where the bark has been injured and can at such places be easily killed by painting with a very strong soap solution, using a paint brush, and pushing the soap solution well into the cracks of the infested parts. If not treated it keeps the wound sore and often results in knots, galls and other deformations. Where the pest has spread to other parts of the tree, such as the leaves, it can be killed by spraying with whale oil soap, one pound in 6 gallons of water; or common laundry or other soaps, one pound in three or four gallons of water or perhaps best of all, with an 8 per cent. kerosene emulsion. This emulsion I recommend for all sucking insects, such as plant lice, rose leaf hoppers, young scale insects, etc. it is made by shaving one half pound of hard soap of any kind into a gallon of boiling water and stirring it until it is dissolved. Into this pour two gallons of kerosene (after removing it from the fire), and beat it or whip it like beating eggs, or, better, churn it around through the spay pump, about five minutes, when it will assume thick creamy mass, and will be a permanent emulsion from which you can take a supply and mix in water when needed. For this take one part of the stock emulsion to ten parts of water, and this will make about eight percent actual kerosene in the diluted emulsion. By this treatment the kerosene loses some of its original qualities, and does not float on the water but becomes dissolved or absorbed, and does not do the injury to vegetation that it would if the pure kerosene were used on foliage. At the same time it is always strong enough to kill such pests.

The Wooly Aphis also works on the roots, often causing serious deformities or knots, and remains at such injured places. Whenever they are discovered they can likewise be treated by painting with strong soap solution or by uncovering the roots and coating them well with finely powdered tobacco dust, and then replacing the earth. The fertilizing value of tobacco dust will alone be sufficient to justify this work.