

Republican News Item.

VOL. XIV. NO. 18

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

75¢ 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 \$2.00 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.

Black Dress Goods

Black is always dignified and genteel. We believe this will be a black goods season. The result of our belief is magnificent in an overflowing stock—an abundance of handsome fabrics at prices unprecedented for cheapness. We show an absolutely new fabrics.

PRIESTLEY'S TUSSAH ROYAL

A brilliant material of Mohair and Worsted for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 yard.
We have a fine assortment of all wool black fabrics in plain and fancy weaves that range in price from 50c to \$2.00

New Autumn Tailored Suits

Are being shown in a large variety of models. The trend of the new styles is reflected in these fall garments. The materials are the newest and the colors the most favored. Every woman will be interested not only in their styles but in their very low prices.

HOSE FOR SCHOOL WEAR,

Fast black ribbed Hose in all sizes for Boys and girls heavy black ribbed hose 10 and 12¢ cents. splendid values for 15 cents.

We have a full line of the celebrated Black Cat and pony ribbed Stockings for boys and girls. They are the very best wearing hose made for 25c.

ART DRAPERIES AND SILKOLINES

The new fall designs have come in. Never have shown before such a handsome lot of patterns.

SILKOLINES in plain colors and fancy designs for 10 cents. ART TICKING in fancy stripes and figures, special qualities for 25c.

CREPIONNE in a new lot floral effect patterns for 12¢ and 14 cents. GENEVA CLOTH, a new Persian effect material for draperies for 18 cts.

BREATHED SPIRIT OF LIBERTY

Parents of Nominee For Supreme Court Justice Figured Prominently In Promoting the Cause of the Union In the Dark Days of the Rebellion.

Admirers of Judge Robert von Moschzisker, Republican candidate for associate justice of the supreme court, are directing their attention to the patriotic writings of his parents, which breathed loyalty to the Union during the Civil War.

Judge von Moschzisker's father Franz A. von Moschzisker was a native of Poland and his mother was an American, Miss Clara Harrison, of Philadelphia. The elder von Moschzisker was of distinguished lineage on the paternal side of the old Polish nobility, and through his mother of the ancient Saxon, being a direct descendant of the Elector of Saxony, who sustained Luther in his historic contest. He was a patriot and a scholar. During the uprising of 1848 he joined the forces under Kossuth and in many battles fought for the cause of liberty. He was captured by the Austrians, but after many exciting adventures escaped to England, where he became professor of German literature in Kings college, London. Later he studied medicine, and after graduation in Germany came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia where he practiced his profession.

Both Dr. von Moschzisker and his wife were enthusiastic supporters of the cause of the Union in the Civil War. Dr. von Moschzisker went to Washington and submitted to congress a memorial urging the establishment of ophthalmic hospitals and by other acts fully established his thorough sympathy with the Union. After coming to the United States he never returned to Europe, but transferred his natural patriotism and devotion of country to the land of his adoption. He contributed to the newspapers and periodicals many patriotic articles and poems. The intensity of his sympathies with the Unionists may be judged by a poem entitled "The Seen and Unseen Armies," written by him upon the occasion of the great military review at Washington.

The Seen and Unseen Armies
It reads:

With quickened breath and proud hurra,
We greet our armies back today;
Their bayonets, glistening in the sun,
Not brighter than their victories won;
Their blood-stained flags, when row unfurled,

Commanding homage from a world,
Each man his country's boast and joy
From general to drummer boy!
And they the heroes of the hour,
What thoughts must in their breasts
Have power!

The men whose arms have dashed away
The cloud that o'er their country lay,
When here, in first and last review,
They bid that country saved adieu!
No monarch's praise these warriors
Crave;

Their country's grateful love they
Have,
Beneath those suits of war worn blue
What joy must thrill each tense nerve
Through!

Their leaders viewing them with pride,
Hail them as comrades, true and tried
While they, exulting, greet the form
That led them here through fiery storm!

On winged thought our souls aspire
Where purified by blood and fire
With downward glancing, spirit eyes
They see that day so blest arise—
Around its Chief, in bright array,
The army that has passed away!

Its Chief—not he who led the way
Through night to victory's perfect day,
But he above whose martyr grave
The white-hued flowers of Peace shall
Wave,

Implanted by the loving hand
Whose life-blood stains a stricken
land!

Upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and while the body of the martyred president lay in state in Philadelphia Dr. von Moschzisker wrote these lines:

The State House Bell.

Toil forth, old bell
With mournful knell
His requiem sweet
Who lieth here
Cold on his bier!

Tell in each stroke
Of fetters broke
By action grand
Of this pale hand!

The Nation greet,
Tell blood so sweet,
At country's feet,
Was never poured
By deed abhorred!

Yet on this dead,
By friends low laid—
On this dead face
Our sad eyes trace—
O'er martyr's crown
By thorns pressed down—
The Victory won,
With these closed eyes
Foul slavery dies!

Then toll on, bell,
With mournful knell;
His requiem swell
Who lieth here
Cold on his bier!

Tell in each stroke
Of fetters broke
By action grand
Of this pale hand!

Judge von Moschzisker's mother was born in Philadelphia, where her family for four generations resided. Many of her ancestors were seafaring people. Her father and maternal grandfather both were sea captains. Mrs. von Moschzisker was a great reader

and wrote extensively. A volume of her verses is among the cherished possessions of her son. Like her husband she employed her pen to impart to northerners the patriotism which thrilled her. At the battle of Chickamauga Brigadier General Steadman, observing a regiment in line of battle panic-stricken and about to retreat, rode forward and, seizing its flag, exclaimed, "Go back, boys, but the flag can't go with you." This incident prompted Mrs. von Moschzisker to write these lines:

The Flag.
Gleam Steadman! e'en more than the soldier art thou,
The wreath of the Poet encircles thy brow.

The robes of the Prophet thy brave limbs entold
As springs from thy firm lips that cry
wise as gold.

For onward, still onward, our proud flag must go,
Bearing joy to its friends and despair to the foe;

With liberty honor and light in its track
While life nerves a true arm it ne'er shall fall back!

Aid yours will but carry it on in their flight,
Its stars now o'erclouded, triumphantly bright.

While from ocean to ocean an anthem will roll,
O' praise from a nation's regenerate soul.

O ye who in manhood heaved cowards with a sword,
To draw in defense of your country and Lord,

Be patient, if faith hope or courage e'er lag,
"Go back, boys, go back, but not with you the flag!"

Although both of his parents were poetic in temperament, Judge von Moschzisker would never be suspected of following the muse.

All of his writings have been of the most practical sort of prose. While he may be said to have inherited literary instincts from his parents, they run along different lines. He has conduced his efforts almost entirely to writings on the law.

As was forcibly said by Alexander Simpson, Jr., in his speech placing him in nomination for the supreme bench Judge von Moschzisker is "a writing judge." He has earned this reputation while sitting in common pleas court No. 3.

While many of his colleagues on the bench have deemed it necessary to put but few of their opinions to writing, Judge von Moschzisker has seen fit to burn the midnight oil and he has made an unprecedented record for the number of opinions he has placed on paper.

"When I say to you," remarked Mr. Simpson, in his convention address, "that of upwards of four hundred of these opinions but five of them have had reversals in the higher courts of this commonwealth you know whether or not Judge von Moschzisker has measured up to the duty that has been before him."

That two men should within a week announce that they had, by independent routes, reached the North Pole, is sufficient to set the world agog. Dr. Fredric A. Cook states that he reached it on April 21 1908, while Robert E. Peary claims the fact that he touched the goal on April 6 1909, nearly one year later.

An unfortunate feature is that Dr. Cook's claim is coldly discredited in some circles. This may probably be explained by the fact that certain news paper interests were backing Peary and are chagrined at the apparent fact that Dr. Cook has him beaten. There is glory enough for both, and it would be regrettable if a Sampson-Schley controversy should arise over the matter.

Of course both men will be expected to submit to evidence of their conquests to the scientific world, and thus may only confirm the truthfulness of their statements. As to the value of the discovery, it remains for the scientific world to extract that. It is probable that further visits will be required to obtain full data, but whether the world is enriched or not, Americans will feel a sense of pride that the top of the earth was first surmounted by an American.

No doubt you have heard some of these famous songs: "My Country tis of thee," "Hail Columbia," "Home Sweet Home," and many others. Possibly you have often wondered as to how they were originated, and what history was connected with these. THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS will tell you. They are featuring one of these old songs and hymns every Sunday with its complete history. They are interesting, and lovers of music and people musically inclined should read these great articles, for they are valuable and enlightening. Read THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS every Sunday, or order it at once from your newsdealer.

Railroad Employees Outing Day.

The Williamsport and North Branch R. R. employees outing day and picnic will be held at Mokoma, Sunday Sept. 19th.

The members who will participate in this pleasant affair, number over three hundred strong and all are noted for their geniality and ability to make a gathering of this kind extremely pleasant for themselves and all friends who join with them in his annual festivity.

Religious services will be conducted at two o'clock p. m. Supplemented by an address of General Manager, S. D. Townsend, The Picture Rocks quartet will be present to enliven the occasion. Boating on the lake and a liberal supply of tastily prepared lunch baskets will comprise the leading features planned by the Rail Road employees for their annual diversion. Visitors welcomed.

Origin of Labor Day.

Monday has been generally observed as Labor Day it is interesting to note the origin. It is an institution of comparatively recent origin. The first Labor Day celebration ever held was on the first Monday in September, 1881, in New York city. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was in session at that time and a parade of twenty thousand members was reviewed by the general officers in Union Square. It was on that occasion that the name "Labor Day" was first used.

Master Workman Powderly, of Scranton, was standing in the reviewing stand with General Worthy Foreman Griffith, a veteran in the labor movement. Robert Price a coal miner and neighbor of Powderly, and a member of the assembly or the Knights watched the parade for a few minutes and then slapping Griffith on the back said: "Well Jack this is Labor Day all right isn't it?"

That remark, overheard by Geo. T. Lloyd, of the New York Central Labor Union, led him to introduce a resolution in his local, setting aside the first Monday in September as a day to celebrate labors progress. He took his resolution to the New York legislature. While it was pending there Oregon, with fewer than a thousand trades unionists, passed a state law designating a Labor Day. New York with three hundred thousand unionists, although first to propose a law, was second to enact one. Now practically all the states have Labor Day Laws. The National Government in 1894 recognized the day and congress in a resolution fixed the first Monday in September as a day when all work would be suspended and employees would get together to discuss their general welfare.—Tunkhannock Republican.

The origin of the word tobacco is not definitely settled. Oviedo, one of the early Spanish chroniclers, says it was named after a Y shaped instrument which was commonly used as a snuffing tube. The two prongs were placed in the nose, and fumes of the powdered leaf were inhaled. This was called "tobacco," which was the name given to the plant. On the contrary, one of the islands of the West Indies is said to have furnished the name. It is asserted that tobacco was first taken into Spain in 1558 by Fernandez, a physician, who had been sent by Phillip II. of Spain who investigated the products of Mexico. It next reached Portugal, was soon introduced into France. Ambassador, Jean Nicot, sent to the Portuguese court in 1559. When he returned to his home he presented some of the seed and leaves to Queen Catherine de Medici, and the scientific name of the plant thereafter was called "nicotine" in his honor.

The Forksville Fair will be held from Tuesday to Friday, October 5, 6, 7 and 8. A liberal premium list will be prepared and a general invitation extended to Sullivan county farmers to make exhibits. The Forksville Fair has improved from year to year until it is now classed among the best held in this section of the State. The vegetable exhibits usually surpass anything shown elsewhere. Meet your friends at the Forksville Fair.

LaPorte Bank Starts Business.

The First National Bank of LaPorte opened its doors to the public last Thursday morning, under the most auspicious circumstances. A singular fact connected with the time of opening is the combination of the number 9 in the opening date. It will be observed that the bank stated its business career on the ninth hour of the ninth day of the ninth month, of the ninth year of 1909. If there is luck in odd numbers and peculiar combinations of them, then good fortune will surely come to the new institution.

At the close of the first weeks business, the deposits exceeded \$15,000 and new accounts are being opened every day. Business from entirely unexpected sources is coming to the bank and its prospects for becoming a prosperous and useful financial institution for Sullivan County are certainly bright.

The bank has temporary quarters in the county building formerly used as the Treasurers office. Here with its fire proof vault and burglar proof safe, the bank will transact business until its new building at the corner of Main and Muncy Sts. is completed. Contractor Rogers is now finishing the foundation and will have the structure completed for occupancy by January first. It will be one of the best equipped banking buildings in this section of the state. The building is 24 by 40 feet, two stories high, with living apartments on the second story, for cashier. It is fire proof throughout, the only wood used in its construction being the doors and window frames. The floors and roof are to be of concrete reinforced with steel and the partitions of metal construction, the exterior is of wirecut red brick.

The officers and directors of the new bank are as follows: President, Hon. T. J. Ingham; Vice Presidents, A. H. Buschhausen and Dr. J. L. Christian; Cashier, E. J. Madson; Esq.; Cashier, Edgar Ladley; Ulysses Bird, T. J. Keeler, W. C. Mason, Peter J. Muncy, F. W. Meyler, Dr. C. D. Voorhees, Albert L. Dyer, W. B. Snyder, John M. Converse, Chas. J. Pennock and Edward Phillips, directors.

Edward H. Harriman, organizer of railroads, the greatest of all time, is dead and the world still moves on to vaster things beyond the grasp of this master of 64,000 miles of railroad having an aggregate capitalization of \$5,200,000,000 in stocks and bonds.

The thing he leaves which is of most importance is the great transcontinental system of railroads. This was his most magnificent work, the one thing to which he gave his powerful hands in life and which must run on after his death.

Harriman was the wizard, yet had he not lived, it is certain that his work would have been done by another, just as his great organization will now go on without his personal direction. The time will soon come when E. H. Harriman's power will seem small in comparison to the tremendous sway of a greater, stronger man. He won and lost, for all that he gained, all that he accomplished for himself and others, cost him his health and led to his death.

It is the old story. The quest for power, for wealth, for glory leads to the inevitable. A man lives and dies. Big though the notch he holds may be, he must go, and another steps into his place, to profit by his death struggle and to reap the reward.

Does it pay? The life and death of Harriman proves that it does not.

On the other hand, has Harriman lived in vain. The poor boy of half a century ago, son of a minister of meagre means, rose to the power of a king, until his merest word swayed the destinies of public utilities valued at five billion dollars.

Go the youthful laborer of to-day may be the business Hercules of tomorrow. It is this that gives a forceful lesson from the life of Harriman—the possibilities lying before the youth of America.

Subscribe for the News Item