

When Washington Was President

Mrs. Washington was a strict disciplinarian about certain matters, and among other things always required the members of the household to follow the example of her husband and dress for dinner, which was at 8 o'clock. On one occasion Nellie Custis and her cousin, Martha Dandridge, appeared at the table in their morning gowns, but no comment was made upon it until a coach was seen approaching and the visitors, some French officers of high rank and Charles Carroll, Jr. of Carrollton, one of Miss Custis's ardent suitors, were announced. Instantly the girls, in a flutter of excitement, begged to be excused in order to change their gowns, but Mrs. Washington shook her head. "No," she said, "remain as you are. A costume good enough for President Washington is good enough for any guest of his." Needless to say, Miss Nellie never overlooked her proper garb for dinner again.

Owing to the prominent position of her grandparents, Nellie Custis had untold advantages and was accustomed in early life to both flattery and attention from the notable men of the time. She was one of the most interesting figures in the White House during Washington's regime, yet that she was content to take up again life in the country is evidenced in a happy letter written a few days after the family returned to Mount Vernon (Washington having completed his second term as President), in which she writes: "We arrived here on Wednesday without any accident after a tedious journey of seven days. Grandpapa is very well and much pleased with being once more Farmer Washington." — National Monthly.

George Washington.

Down the road to Valley Forge, in the grip of winter weather, Death, defeat and hunger stalked along;

Phantoms grim upon his vision; wondrous if his God would ever.

Crush the tyrant, help the helpless, right the wrong.

Patient in disaster he, misery and wait around him.

Who a ragged band of heroes led; Blackest specters of the night ever vigilant they found him, True and faithful to a cause so nearly dead.

Out of depths like these he came, and the dawning of a nation Was the guardian that he wrested from the foe; For himself the wreath of laurel, steadfast love and adoration Of a hundred million freemen here below.

Gone the day of Valley Forge, gone the misery and sorrow, Like the clouds before the sun all melt away; And memory immortal will hail his name to-morrow As his countrymen remember it to-day. —I. R. R.

The February Tree. Now blooms for all the world to see The February cherry-tree. Whereof, with all veracity, We now set down the history.

First Cupid saw it standing fair And cried, "A tree, I do declare!" Then, whipping out his knife, with care He left initials carved there.

George Washington then cut it down In order to acquire renown, And since in every vale and town The story serves his fame to crown.

A few years later Lincoln came; He also wished to make a name. Pursuing thus the noble aim, He split it into rails and fame. —Lippincott's.

It is no more than fair, however, to point out that when Washington had carried the American revolution to a successful end, when the infant nation was bewildered and helpless and he was approached from his army with hints of royal power and dignity awaiting him, he repelled and silenced them with this stern reply: "Let me conjure you if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else a sentiment of the like nature."

That Cherry Tree Story. "The fact that George could not lie does not appeal to me," said Ibsen Browning Emerson, of Boston, aged just three. "It showed his small ability—Imagination poor. He'd make no great impression now were he alive, I'm sure. Had he remarked, 'I will not lie,' it would have shown he could. Yet would not. Then I might admit His claim to being good." —T. E. M., in the New York Telegram.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.—George Washington.

FOREIGN TITLES IN AMERICA

Massachusetts Member Lost Seat In Congress Over Contest Back in 1795

SLAVERY QUESTION INTRODUCED

Law Permits Native Citizens to Accept Nobility from Potentates But Foreigners Must Renounce Distinctions Before Naturalization.

An inconsistency in American law lies in the fact that while native citizens may accept titles of nobility from foreign potentates, foreigners must renounce their hereditary titles before becoming naturalized citizens of the United States. That provision of the Federal naturalization laws goes back 115 years, and the subject led to a curious parliamentary fight in Congress. It also resulted in the temporary retirement of a conspicuous Massachusetts Federalist from public life and stirred up a lively discussion on the slavery question.

Immigration was exciting a good deal of talk in 1794, when French nobles were still fleeing from the reign of terror which ceased in the summer of that year and when other French refugees had recently fled from the black terror of Hayti. So late in the year Congress began to revise the naturalization laws.

The residence period necessary for naturalization was raised from two years, at which it had been fixed in 1790, to five, where it has since remained, except for a short time in John Adams's administration, when it was made fourteen years. While the matter was under debate Giles of Virginia proposed that foreigners seeking naturalization should be required to give up any title of nobility that they might hold.

It was at this point that Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, a Federalist, brought the slavery question into the matter. He made a speech ridiculing Giles's amendment as childish. He proposed an amendment requiring foreigners wishing to be naturalized to give up any slaves of which they might be possessed.

Dexter's amendment stirred the Southern members, for they were a bit uneasy in view of recent massacres of whites by the insurgent slaves of Hayti, and they protested that the Massachusetts Federalist was inciting Southern slaves to insurrection and endangering the social system of the South. Dexter, nevertheless, stuck by his amendment, though some of his fellow Federalists were a trifle uneasy at the storm he had raised, especially as they well knew that Giles's amendment would be popular in New England.

Giles on January 1, 1795, did a thing that scared Dexter's friends even more, for he called for the yeas and nays on both motions. Under this call Dexter's amendment was defeated, and that of Giles was carried. Dexter, although he knew he was doing what would be unpopular at home, voted against the amendment requiring naturalized foreigners to give up their titles of nobility, and he failed to return to the next Congress, though he lived to enter the Cabinet of John Adams.

The requirement was so popular that it was not repealed, when in 1798 the naturalization laws were materially amended, and it was left undisturbed when in Jefferson's first administration the residence period required of foreigners seeking naturalization was reduced from fourteen years to five years. The five year period had prevailed in Virginia in late colonial days. Oddly enough the first man known to have been naturalized in this country, Augustine Herrman, one of New York and later of Maryland, received from Lord Baltimore about 1666 the title of Lord of Bohemia Manor.

Some naturalized foreigners have been known socially in this country by the titles which they assumed on giving notice of their intention to seek naturalization, though in all public relations they have figured under simple surname and Christian name. Of the few native Americans who wear titles of nobility most perhaps owe them to the Pope.

American hankering after titles, which fell into general disrepute during the French Revolution, revived early in the nineteenth century, and it is said that one thing to attract some men to Burr's expedition was the hope held out that his Spanish-American State would have orders of nobility. Young men making ready to join him bantered one another as to the titles that they should bear, and a clever woman in the confidence of Burr was said to have gone so far as to draw up rules for court ceremony and make sketches for ceremonial costumes.

Within a few years a young Virginian shocked some of his kinsfolk by expatriating himself in order to claim an English title long in abeyance in his family. It is said, on the other hand, that although the De Courseys of Maryland have an entirely clear and legitimate claim to an English title, the rightful heir declines to give up his American citizenship for the title.

HE MADE KANSAS CITY PRETTY.

That's What They Say Out There About George E. Kessler.

Soon after George E. Kessler was born in Germany, in 1862, his parents noticed that a handful of posies amused him more effectively than anything else. That discovery was significant. The family came to this country in 1865 and young Kessler was educated in the New York public schools.

Then he went back to Europe for a special course in engineering, forestry and botany. When he returned to the United States he headed for Kansas City, where he announced that he was able to make a boulevard out of a dump heap.

That was in 1892. Now Kansas City, has thirty-eight miles of boulevards and 500 acres of parks. The cost was \$9,000,000, but according to Hampton's Kansas City is glad she spent the money.

Mr. Kessler is a landscape architect, but his field is that of cities and not that of isolated residences or a once in a while cemetery. In the beginning he transformed Kansas City from a rugged, hilly, dirty town out in the West to "that pretty Kansas City," a place of boulevards and parks, of playgrounds and breathing spots.

There does not appear to be much of the dreamer about Mr. Kessler, but just the same he does dream, and those visions have resulted in giving Kansas City one of the best park systems in the country, remodeling the vacant and dirty lots of Memphis into public gardens, beautifying Syracuse, N. Y.; creating a butterfly metamorphosis for Indianapolis and making and restoring the World's Fair buildings of St. Louis and then showing the city how to create a boulevard system worthy of the size of the place.

That is not all. The natural beauties of Pensacola, Fla., are being added to by him. Fort Worth, Tex., is being converted into a city where a visit would not be complete without a trip over the boulevard system.

Kansas City, Kan., the little sister of the larger city, on the Missouri side of the State line, is being made to conform with the example of its neighboring municipality. Workmen are busily tearing down the shacks and replacing them with drives, flowers and shrubbery in many other cities, and even the tourist catering Denver, which asserts itself as "the Queen city of the West," has realized that parks are necessary.

An Unnecessary Confession.

A hearty laugh was occasioned at the Birmingham police court by a prisoner who gave himself away in a very delightful manner. The man was the first on the list, and the charge against him was merely one of being drunk and disorderly. He stepped into the dock, however, just at the moment when the dock officer was reading out a few of the cases which were to come before the court that morning, and a guilty conscience apparently led him to mistake these items for a list of his previous convictions.

He stood by passively enough while the officer read out about a dozen drunk and disorderly, but when he came to the one "shopbreaking" the prisoner exclaimed excitedly, "That was eight years ago, your Honor." Every one began to laugh and the prisoner, realizing the blunder he had made, at first looked very black indeed, but finally saw the humorous side of the matter, and a broad smile spread over his face. His blunder did not cost anything.

Where Walking Sticks Are Made.

Among the agricultural industries which flourish in the environs of Paris is one which is known to comparatively few people, namely, the growing of walking sticks and umbrella sticks. At Maule, not far from Paris, there is a plantation of nearly 500 acres devoted to this purpose, consisting of crab, maple, ash and poplar trees.

These are cut off close to the earth in order to promote on each trunk the growth of several offshoots. At the end of three years the shoots are cut down and dried in the sun, after which they are twisted and fashioned under steam as required. Sometimes the ends of the shoots are bent while they are growing to form handles or small twigs are allowed to bend themselves and graft on the parent stem, forming a ring or crutch handle. The sticks so treated are sent to the manufacturer to be varnished and otherwise finished for the market.—London Globe.

Rare Gases Above.

Samples of air at a height of nearly nine miles have been recently obtained and examined for the presence of the rare gases. The collecting apparatus, carried by a large balloon, is a series of vacuum tubes, each drawn out to a fine point at one end. At the desired height an electro-magnetic device, connected with each tube and operated by a barometer, breaks off the point of the tube, admitting the air. A few minutes later, a second contact sends a current through a platinum wire around the broken end, melting the glass and sealing the tube. All the samples obtained show argon and neon, but no helium was found in air from above six miles.

After regarding it as a true mollusk for many years, French scientists have found that a small snail-like creature found on trees is the larva of a species of fly.

Court News.

All Civil cases were continued by agreement.

Quarter Sessions.

Commonwealth vs. John Hartzig Grand Jury find "Not a true Bill" Prosecutor, Julius Bahr to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. J. Wm. Moran. Grand Jury find "Not a true Bill." Prosecutor, Dennis Palmatier to pay cost.

Commonwealth vs. John Chafie. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, fine of \$500 and 3 months in county jail.

Commonwealth vs. J. Wm. Moran. Grand Jury find "Not a True Bill." Prosecutor, Dennis Palmatier to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Haus. Heard before court without a Jury. Defendant discharged and county to pay costs.

Election Notice.

In accordance with the Act of the Assembly of April 6th 1911, The County Commissioners of Sullivan County hereby publish:

That at the primary election (known as Spring Primary) to be held by the electors of Sullivan County on the second Saturday of April the following Delegates and Alternate Delegates are to be elected, viz.:

Two Delegates and two Alternate Delegates to represent the 16 Congressional District, of which Sullivan County is part to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Baltimore, Maryland June 25, 1912.

One Delegate to represent Sullivan County in the Keystone State Convention of 1912.

One Delegate to represent Sullivan County in the Democratic State Convention of 1912.

Two Delegates and two Alternate Delegates to represent the 16 Congressional District of which Sullivan County is part to the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago Ill., in June next.

One Delegate to represent Sullivan County in the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., in May next.

Five Delegates and Alternate Delegates elected to the National Prohibition Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., July 10 11th, and 12, 1912.

Notice is also given that there are to be voted for in Sullivan County, at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, November 5th 1912, Candidates for the following offices:

One Representative in Congress.
One Representative in the General Assembly.

IRVIN HOTTENSTEIN,
JOSEPH SICK,
GEORGE BROSCHEART.

County Commissioners.
Judson Brown, Clerk.

There's a Reason.

As you will note the News Item has been enlarged to eight pages this week and will hereafter be of that size. Making this enlargement has made the paper unusually late this week as it was necessary for us to ship the County Statement, which is in lino type form, to New York City. To day we received a letter from New York in part as follows:

"The type was awaited day by day, but did not arrive until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 14, although you shipped it on the 10th. When it did arrive it was in the worst state of 'pi' we have ever seen. It is evident that the box broke enroute and that the expressmen gathered up the fragments and piled the slugs back into the box in a perfect jumble. They then slapped the top on and tied it up with cords. In this condition it was delivered to us and we were at a loss what to do. We had the agent of the U. S. Express Company to call and showed him the condition of the type, but they refused to make us any allowances or to grant us the power to reset the stuff at their expense. Knowing your anxiety to have this matter appear in this week's issue, we set all hands to work on the 'pi' and it took us until ten o'clock last night to get it in shape for proof reading."

So we are late and that is the reason, if you have any quarrel fight it out with the U. S. Express Company, they are to blame.

RICKETTS.

Wm. Dull is suffering with tonsillitis.

Mrs. Alzada Slua, who has been ill all winter is slowly recovering.

E. M. Casselbury visited friends at Lopez over Sunday.

Mrs. Isaac Newell is ill with La-Grippe and tonsillitis.

Mrs. H. A. Steinbeck and son William have moved to Sonestown where they will reside in the future.

Jacob Grimes has recovered from the gripe.

Mrs. Dewald was shopping at Wilkes-Barre Saturday.

The E. V. Sunday School will hold a box social in the P. O. S. of A. hall on Feb. 17th benefits to go toward paying their rent for the use of the hall.

The saw mill has had several slight fires recently. Also Richard Crous house caught fire in the bed room from the stove pipe becoming over heated one of the mill men put it out with a bucket of water.

Roll Call.

Bernice and Mildred	Present
Sonestown	Present
Muncy Valley	Absent
Ricketts	Present
Nordmont	Absent
Forksville	Absent
Hillsgrove	Absent

Remember we furnish stamped envelopes and paper to correspondents.

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

?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

STEP IN AND ASK ABOUT THEM.

All answered at
Vernon Hull's Large Store.

HILLSGROVE, PA.

PATENTS

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS & C.
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARRISON on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Dependable Goods.

We handle goods that are cheap, but not cheap goods. We want our goods to become your goods and our store your store. If it is

Clothing, or Shoes or Anything

to furnish man, woman or child up in classy, attractive and dependable attire, then we have just the articles you need. Give us a call now.

MAX MAMOLEN, LAPORTE.

Our New Features.

We call the attention of our readers this week to the feast of good things we have prepared for them, incident to our enlarging the News Item to eight pages.

First, we have arranged for a very complete and interesting news report, covering the events of the week preceding, and supplemented by Pennsylvania state news and a complete market report, giving latest New York quotations.

The ladies will welcome their own special department, devoted to the latest ideas in pretty, "fussy" feminine things and tempting suggestions in cookery. The old soldiers will find each week a "camp-fire" story to bring back the old life and drum days, and, in short, the News Item will hereafter contain such a variety of good things that its visits will, we believe, be more than ever welcome.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Heaton, late of Laporte Township, Sullivan County Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay, to

JAMES C. CAVEN, Adminis'r.
Jan. 29, 1912.



Take What Pill? Why, a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill,

of course. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Periodical Pains of women, and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have used Dr. Miles' medicines for over 12 years and find them excellent. I keep Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house all the time and would not think of taking a journey without them, no matter how short a distance I am going. I cannot praise them enough."

MISS LOU M. CHURCHILL,
63 High St., Penacook, N. H.
At all druggists. 25 doses 25c.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

presto

is a sure resource

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.