CLAPTRAP BY **UNDERWOOD**

Tariff Duties Not Paid by Users of American Goods.

HIS ADDRESS SHOULD BE READ

Workers Will Recognize His Distortion of Figures and Facts and Will Not Be Beguiled by It-Shows How Hard Pushed the Democrats Are For an Argument.

It is to be hoped that every Ameriworker in the various industries protected by the tariff will read the address of Mr. Underwood, Democrat ic leader in the house of representatives, in which he sets forth as taxa tion the tariff duties on articles in ordinary use. There is nothing novel in the Underwood distortion of tariff as free trade, as threadbare as the American workingman would soon be if he should allow himself to be beguiled by Underwood and other votaries into the surrender of Republican pro

It is true, as Underwood says, that the tariff taxes he describes are imposed on articles such as he describes -woolen clothing, shoes, the tin pail window pane, carpet, etc., but he is wholly and deliberately wrong and misleading when he says that the duties in question are imposed on or added to the cost of these articles, as used in the ordinary American family.
The tariff tax is imposed on goods

manufactured abroad and imported for sale in competition with goods made in America by American workers earning American wages.

The man or woman who is satisfied with the product of American laborand nine-tenths of the American people are so satisfied—has no tariff tax to pay, and this is shown by the fact that the American article, with its manu-facture fostered by protection, is often cheaper in price than the imported would be without paying tariff duties.

The tariff duties prevent excessive imports, which would flood the mar-kets, as imported goods flooded the market under the tariff reductions made by the Democratic Wilson bill of 1894, reducing not only the tariff, but reducing also the demand for Ameri can goods and for American labor to

make American goods.

Mr. Underwood's statement is cheap claptrap. We had supposed that style of talk too muddy and cobwebbed for further exercise, and the fact that it is again dragged out of the discard proves how hard pushed the free trade Democracy is for something to bolster its waning cause.

FAIRNESS TOWARD NEGROES

Taft's Attorney General Stands for the "Square Deal."
Attorney General Wickersham

flects the broad American spirit of himself and his chief, President Taft, in his splendid fight against the dropping from membership in the American Bar association of his able colored assistant, William H. Lewis, It is needless to say that every sup-porter of Woodrow Wilson and every sympathizer with Theodore Roosevelt his refusal to recognize the citizenship of the southern negro, is opposed to Mr. Wickersham in his battle for equal rights and fair treatment for colored Americans.

action of the executive committee of the Bar association in revok-ing the election of three colored mem-bers, gentlemen of spotless professional standing and excellent personal character, by their local committees, was outrageously, cruelly unjust and ought to be repudiated by every reputable lawyer in the United States. It was a concession to that southern Democratic prejudice which seeks to crush the spirit of manly aspiration in the negro's breast and to tolerate him only as a laborer on the plantations and for the households where his ancestors were slaves. It amounts to an attempt to nullify the constitution of the United States, as amended after the rebeilion, by men whose sacred obligation and welcome duty it should be to support that instrument in their every act as lawyers and as citizens.

In their resolute backing of Assistant Attorney General Lewis against the assaults of rank Bourbonism and racial prejudice, President Taft and his attorney general have the god-speed of every American who believes in the principles for which Lincoln died, and who is determined that the sacrifices which the nation offered up on the altar of freedom and equal rights for all shall not have been made

The Wilson Fall Frost

The free trade Evening Post publishes a lot of figures to show what would happen if all the states voted the same

as Vermont in November.

A two-and-three-makes-five schoolboy could tell the free trade Evening Post that if all the states should vote in November the same way Vermont has voted Taft would have the whole

has voted Taft would have the whole electoral college.

It came early, but it came with a bite to it—the Wilson fall frost. Bryan and Parker were both elected in August and buried under a snowstorm of bullots in November, and Wilson is herrying to the same snow pile.

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMIT TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY OR-DER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSU-ANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Constitution that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Constitution that th

tion of the Commonwealth of Pennsy tion of the Commonwealth of remainstraint vania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—
That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of rev repel invasion, suppress insur-n, defend the State in war, or to rection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, 'nat the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to Issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution

A true copy of Joint Resolution

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitu-tion of Pennsylvania, so as to perspecial legislation regulating Section 1. Be it resolved by the

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amend-ment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in ac-

monwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven, Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as followed.

"Section 7. The General Assembly "Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, ettes, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, open-ing, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or

incorporating ferry or bridges compan-ies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form bounda-ries between this and any other

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards,

or public grounds not of the State:
"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:
"Locating or changing county-seats,

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

place of voting:
 "Granting divorces:
 "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;
 "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in countries after boroughs townships elec-

tles, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-tion or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or

tion or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and for-

ment:
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally
paid into the treasury:
"Exempting property from taxation:
"Regulating labor, trade, mining or

manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, of amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, asso-

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ctation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad

"Nor shall the General Assembly in directly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or spec-

law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:
"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—
Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

school districts: Changing the names of persons or

Changing the venue in civil or crim-

inal cases:
Authorizing the laying out, opening altering, or maintaining roads, high-ways, streets or alleys: Relating to ferries or bridges, or in-

corporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Vacating roads, town plats, streets

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards,

or public grounds not of the State:
Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:
Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or vill-

by changing their charters: the opening and conducting of ons, or fixing or changing the

ages, by changing their charters:
For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.
Granting divorces:
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:
Creating offices, or prescribing the powers/and duties of officers in counties, cfties, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

tion or school districts: Changing the law of descent or suc-

cession:
Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or

dence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment.

to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:
Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending,

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

thereof:
Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a rail-

road track:
Nor shall the General Assembly in-

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Consti-tution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteent article thereof:—

Section 2—Amend section these of

provisions of the eighteent article thereof:—
Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:
"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:
Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, bor-

ough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, snatt on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-number. day of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly
may by law fix a different day, twothirds of all the members of each
House consenting thereto: Provided,
That such elections shal be held in
an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts
of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose
terms of office may end in an oddnumbered year, shall continue to hold
their offices until the first Monday of
January in the next succeeding evennumbered year.

numbered year. A true copy of Concurrent Resolu-

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonw

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed, as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levy-

the same class of subjects, whilst the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public

laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worshlp, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and incitutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:
All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:-

eighteenth article thereof:—
Article IX.
Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a per-iod of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obliga-tions, or if the said obligations shall any corporation, association, or indual the right to lay down a rail-did track:

Nor shall the General Assembly inectly enact such special or local by the partial repeal of a general right but laws repealing local or specacts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed grant-powers or privileges in any case ere the granting of such powers in privileges shall have been project for by general law, nor where courts have jurisdiction to grant same or give the relief asked for, true copy of Joint Resolution.

ROBERT MCAFÉE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. have been operated by said countie or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution

No. 5.

ROBERT MCAFEE. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith— else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shorewore.

Before or After.
"I thought that in the 15 years of my practice of medicine," said a physician, "I had answered almost every possible foolish question, but a new one was sprung on me recently. A young man came in with an inflamed eye, for which I prescribed liniment to be dropped into the eye three times a day. He left the surgery, but returned in a few minutes, poked his head in the doorway, and asked:
"Shall I drop this in the eye before meals, or after?"

Electric Street Sweepers.

The municipality of Berlin has found electrically driven machines for cleansing the streets much cheaper than the old has the state. than the old horse carts. There are now twenty-four storage-battery ma-chines in use. The electric machines do so much work that each machine is supposed to save about \$1.33 a day by comparison with a horse-driven water cart.-The Electrical Review and Western Electrician.

Oiling Shoes.

The best way to keep black leather shoes from looking worn, and also from breaking, is to dip a small flannel rag in olive oil and rub it into the leather; if it needs further rubbing or wiping, take a fresh, dry flannel rag and go over it. This method good for the woman in mourning, as it keeps her footwear black without polishing it, and provides a dulled fin-

Clothes. He—"Did you ever observe what a difference clothes make on one's mind? Now, when I am in my riding togs, I'm all horse; when I have on my business suit, my mind's full of business; when I get into my evening dress my mind takes a purely social turn." She—"And I suppose that when you take a bath your mind's an utter blank?"—Stray Stories.

A remarkable record of longevity is to be found in some of the rural par-ishes of France. In the village of St. Thomas de la Fliche there have been only 14 parish priests in 300 years, the fourteenth being still in possession, The parish of St. Germain du Val. in Paris, has had only three pastors 100 years, while that of Givry en Ar gonne has had but five in 130 years.

Perhaps.

A Boston minister has jumped into the spotlight by making the statement that American women wear too many the last objection we expected a minister to make. Perhaps the women whom he observed are inclined to freckle.

Pass the Bouquets Now. Never, never wait for post-mortem praise. Speak the kind words which love prompts, and remember that words of loving kindness are the best possible tonic which can be given, even to the happiest of the mortals .-Kate Tannatt Woods.

Verona's Municipal Pigeons The municipality of Verona has expended 50 liras (two pounds) in ac city. Having thus become state supported, they are immune from the mo-lestations of wanton destroyers, who will now be punishable by law.

Proofreader in Embryo.
A primary grade boy in Fredonia was told to write a sentence containing the word "chicken." He was not quite sure how to spell the word, so he wrote: "A jiken is a small hen. (I can spell hen.)"

A man of 70 writes to the New York Times to complain because a reporter referred to a man of 60 as "aged." To the cub reporter it seems all right to refer to a man of 50 as "venerable." Boston Globe.

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Tuesday and Wednesday Live
fowls and chiel ens on Wednesday.

M. BRINK New Albany Pa.

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