

**WILSON WOULD REPEAL ALL PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS.**

The following is taken from an address delivered by Professor Woodrow Wilson before the tariff board in 1882, showing his view then on the question of the tariff and the distinct announcement of his position as a free trader, opposed to all tariffs except merely for the purpose of raising revenue:

"But the danger of imposing protective duties is that when the policy is once embarked upon it cannot be easily receded from. Protection is nothing more than a bounty, and when we offer bounties to manufacturers they will enter into industries and build up interests and when at a later day we seek to overthrow this protective tariff we must hurt somebody and of course there is objection. They will say, 'Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and hundreds of people will lose their capital.' This seems very plausible; but I maintain that manufacturers are made better manufacturers whenever they are thrown upon their own resources and left to the natural competition of trade."

"Protection also hinders commerce immensely. The English people do not send as many goods to this country as they would if the duties were not so much and in that way there is a restriction of commerce and we are building up manufactures here at the expense of commerce. We are holding ourselves aloof from foreign countries in effect and saying, 'We are sufficient to ourselves; we wish to trade, not with England, but with each other.' I maintain that it is not only a pernicious system, but a corrupt system."

"By Commissioner Garland: 'Q. Are you advocating the repeal of all tariff laws?'"

"A. Of all protective tariff laws; of establishing a tariff for revenue merely. It seems to me very absurd to maintain that we shall have free trade between different portions of this country and at the same time shut ourselves out from free communication with other producing countries of the world. If it is necessary to impose restrictive duties on goods brought from abroad it would seem to me as a matter of logic, necessary to impose similar restrictions on goods taken from one state of this Union to another. That follows as a necessary consequence; there is no escape from it."

**HAS CHANGED AS CANDIDATE**

Woodrow Wilson's Speeches Now Those of Office Seeker.

Scattered among the platitudes of Dr. Wilson's speech of acceptance are some truths. None is more significant than this:

"We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe."

Following which he makes believe that he is telling the voters of the country his position on the campaign issues. No one has yet been able to determine from a reading of the speech precisely what that position is. Some slight enlightenment comes from time to time in his later utterances, like, for example, the declaration the other day that Tammany is to be safe from his assaults; but none of it is satisfying.

Dr. Wilson, in the pre-convention days, was represented to the country as a scholarly gentleman, too lofty of mind to practice the wiles of the professional politician, too earnest in the cause of good government to be aught but frank and fearless in his expression, too unselfish to put private ambition above the public weal, too idealistic in character to truckle to the forces of evil in the nation.

But how singularly he has masked all of these qualities since William Jennings Bryan forced his nomination at Baltimore.

There is no difference, save in the purity of the English, between his speeches and the speeches of the professional office seeker of the worst period in American politics. He steps pussy footed over all the large questions of the day. He exhibits a suspiciously broad tolerance for all elements in the body politic, even the elements which, to nominate him, Bryan found it expedient to denounce by name in the convention. There is none of the rugged frankness of utterance that characterized his writings in the days before he was inoculated with the virus of political ambition. He is proving over apt as an advanced student of practical politics.

It is not a pleasant nor a heartening exhibition he makes of himself. The right minded citizen can feel nothing but sadness in contemplating a man of education and culture so intent upon partisan and personal victory that he sacrifices those ideals of truth and honesty for which he has always stood to fawn upon and honeycomb the voters.

Dr. Wilson as a candidate is not in character with the Dr. Wilson that was pictured to us prior to the Baltimore convention. This "awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe," detects the difference.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

**TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.**

Number One.

**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 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 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 deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That 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 No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

**A JOINT RESOLUTION.**

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

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. Amend Article Three, Section Seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads 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:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating 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 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, 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:

"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, cities, boroughs, townships, election 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 forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

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

"Granting to any corporation, asso-

ciation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"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 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:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating 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 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, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, 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, cities, boroughs, townships, election 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 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, renewing or extending the charters 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 railroad track:

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.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

**A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.**

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution 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 eighteenth 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, 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 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 odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

**A JOINT RESOLUTION.**

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

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 article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads 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; 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," 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 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.**

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 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 derived from said property for a period 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 obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten 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.

A Frost. "Have you purchased your new car yet, Mrs. Noorich?" asked the visitor. "No, Mr. Smithers, I ain't. I can't make up my mind whether to get a gasoline car or a limousine car. May be you can tell me—does limousine smell as bad as gasoline?" inquired the lady.—Harper's Weekly.

Marking Keys. If you have a number of keys in the stable, shed, henhouse and such buildings, that look and feel about alike, put wooden tags on them, with one notch for the stable, two notches for the henhouse, etc. You can tell at a glance, then, or by feeling them if it is dark, which key is the right one.

Put Away Small Things. Get rid of small wisdom and great wisdom will shine upon you. Put away goodness and you will be naturally good. A child does not learn to speak because taught by professors of the art, but because it lives among people who can themselves talk.—Chuang Tzu.

The Fool's Guardian. Fortune has been considered the guardian divinity of fools; and, on this score, she has been accused of blindness; but it should rather be added as a proof of her sagacity, when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.—C. C. Colter.

Labeling Foods. Many otherwise good housekeepers are very indifferent about labeling. They trust to their memory as to what is in each jar or package, and sometimes with disastrous results. All stores should be plainly labeled.

Then and Now. "Sometimes I feel sure," said Bilkins, "that I once sat on a throne and waved a scepter." "And now," remarked his cheery wife, "you are going to stand on the back porch and wave a rug beater."

From Recent Books. "It takes but very delicate shadings to mark evolution in the friendship of women—because women are so seldom friends."—"The Unknown Woman," by Anne Warwick.

No Small to It. Doctor's Wife (as patient departs) —Mercy! What a monstrous man. Wants treatment for obesity, I suppose. Doctor—No, he complains of pains in the small of his back.

Erosion Losses. In thirty-five years England has lost 5,640 acres by erosion, but this has been more than made up by the new land which has formed during that time.

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Sacks each 6c with privilege of returning without expense	me.
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Wheat Bran	25.00 1.30
Oil Meal	39.00 2.00
Gluten	32.00 1.65
Brewers Grain	27.00 1.40
Choice Cottonseed Meal	34 00 1.75
Oyster Shells	10.00 60
Portland Cement per ton	9.00 45
(Portland Cement for sacks returned)	
Beef Scrap	3.00
Mixed grains for hens	2 00
New Oats to arrive in October	.40
140 lb bag Salt coarse or fine	.60
100 lb bag Salt	.45
Flour	per bbl. sack
Schumacher Patent	6 00 1.60
Marvel	6 00 1.70
Luxury	5 50 1.40
Veal Calves wanted on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Live fowls and chickens on Wednesday.	

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