CATSKILL MOUNTAIN NEWS.

W. H. EELLS,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, Payable in Advance.

Published Every Thursday.

Entered July 10, 1902, as second-class matter in the post office at Margaretville, N. Y., act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Member of Congress,
GEORGE J. SMITH
of Kingston.

For Member of Assembly,
JAMES R. COWAN,
of Hobart.

For County Treasurer,
HUGH ADAIR,
of Davenport.

For Superintendent of the Poor,
GEORGE B. SMITH,
of Harpersfield.

For Coroner,
CHRISTOPHER J. HILLIS,
of Griffin Corners.

For School Commissioner,
First Dist.—
FRANK L. OSTRANDER,
of Masonville.
Second Dist.—
JAMES A. GOW,
of Bovina.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the State of New York and other electors without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, September 23, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

GEORGE W. DUNN,
Chairman Rep. State Com.

R. L. Fox, Secretary.

The state tax rate has been worked out. This fact, with which taxpayers are becoming familiar since the adjournment of the last legislature, means dollars and cents to every town in every county.

Under the operation of laws recommended by Governor Odell and enacted by the Republican legislature sufficient revenues are brought to the state treasury to meet the entire appropriations for the state government and leave a surplus in the treasury. A constitutional provision, which requires that interest on canal bonds shall be raised by direct taxation, is still in force, and hence the amount necessary to meet this must be raised by a direct levy. That is all that is left of direct taxation for state purposes.

The appropriations made by the legislature aggregate a little more than $21,000,000. This includes the care of the insane, the support of the public schools, appropriations for the construction of good roads and the general expenses of the government. All of the appropriations will be met by revenues raised indirectly, such as from excise, from the inheritance tax, the franchise tax and taxes on large corporations. It is a new era in taxation for the people of the state. It is the result of a Republican policy, extending for several years, which has been efficiently carried out.

In the last year of Democratic control of both legislative and executive departments of the government the tax rate was 2 58-100 mills. That produced a revenue of $10,418,192.08. At that time the care of the insane was a burden on the several counties, no state money was spent for road improvement, the public schools received much smaller appropriations than they do today, and yet the amount of tax raised directly in that year was almost ten and one-half millions.

Every taxpayer gets his proportionate share of release from this burden this year. Each county in the state has a direct saving amounting to thousands of dollars, running from $2,932.74, the decrease in Hamilton county, to $4,331,835.73, the amount in New York. Each town gets its proportionate benefit.

It is possible by a comparison of the public records to show precisely what is the direct benefit to each town. Every individual taxpayer, knowing his own assessed valuation and remembering that the state tax on each $1,000 of such valuation is 13 cents, may compute how much the saving amounts to in his own case. In this county the tax paid in 1893 in each town and the amount levied this year, based on the last equalized valuations, with the direct saving, is shown below:

	State tax 1893 2 58-100 mills. Rate.	State tax 1902, 13-100 mills, estimated on last equalized valuations. Rate.	Amount saved.
Andes	$1,859.35	$91.35	$1,768.00
Bovina	1,359.67	61.07	1,298.60
Colchester	1,406.83	68.86	1,337.97
Davenport	1,419 62	67.46	1,352 16
Delhi	3,271.22	155 60	3,115.62
Deposit	1,581.31	65.59	1,515.72
Franklin	3,070.55	156.45	2,914 10
Hamden	1,532.73	72.04	1,460.69
Hancock	1,545.89	120.62	2,425 27
Harp'rsf'ld	1,109.05	56.09	1,052.96
Kortright	1,814 72	98 49	1,716 23
Masonville	1,142.75	55 47	1,087.28
Meredith	1,505 36	73 83	1,431 53
Middle'n	2,142 85	105 76	2,037 09
Roxbury	2,445.28	113 99	2,331.89
Sidney	2,538 55	139.70	2,398 85
Stamford	1,966.74	121 17	1,845.57
Tompkins	1,358 49	66 92	1,291.57
Walton	3,152.89	158.22	2,994 67
	$37,223.85	$1,848.08	$35,375.77

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BEEF AND THE TARIFF.

Secretary Shaw Points Out That the Tariff Does Not Create Monopoly.

[From the speech of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw at Morrisville, Vt.]

A few days ago the butchers in convention assembled declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged meat trust might be removed, but I am disposed to think the good farmers of my state would vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. By the trend of the speeches made at the butchers' convention I discover a sentiment well nigh universally expressed there that meat is being monopolized by the great packers. But I happen to have a tenant out in Iowa who has a fine bunch of fat cattle, on which no packer holds a lien of any kind, and he writes me that he is willing to sell them to the butchers if they will pay as much as the packers offer. I am quite sure the people would as soon buy this meat of the butchers as of the packers. Thus there is afforded a splendid opportunity for any one to make all kinds of money if he will but give the farmer as much money for his beeves and give the people as much beef for their money. But suppose we take the tariff off beef, and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousand. They will find their way to the stockyards, and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then, as now. No; the removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it, for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one and, I understand, two of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer as it is has ample reason to be apprehensive.

I have taken occasion to look into this matter since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reasons for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stockyards in Chicago in the one month of July, 1902, 65,000 less beeves and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7,000 less animals per day. The "Q" road alone during the entire month brought from the southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day this year than last.

Let no one understand this to be a defense of the packers or an extenuation of their offenses. A suit is now pending against them, and if the allegations of the petition are sustained, and this seems probable, they are going to have trouble, and it will take a very much more acute form than it would to say to the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America.

THEY WANT NO CHANGE.

The Hill Convention Call Will Appeal to but Few People.

In preparing his call for the Democratic state convention Mr. Hill invites "all who desire a change" in the state government to join in sending delegates.

This is another frank admission that the party of Hill has no principle, no policy, no issue.

Mr. Hill does not even dare to invite all who believe in Democratic principles, for that might open up a discussion as to what are the Democratic principles, and he knows he would find too many who think the party doctrine is contained in national party platforms to suit him. He dare not say whether he thinks so or not. On that point he is "still, very still." So he invites all who want "a change." That is to say, his invitation is to the "kickers," the "antis," those who favor nothing and oppose the existing conditions. It is a party of negative ideas only. It has no positive measures to propose, and Mr. Hill carefully avoided any language which might hint that it has had any theories of government of any sort.

"All who desire a change!" "All hungry individuals who would like to see Republicans out and Democrats in, come with us," says Mr. Hill.

If he will watch the prosperity of the people, if he will inquire how it seems to farmers to have no state tax to pay, if he will ascertain how the people like the state road improvement, how they feel toward liberal appropriations for schools, what are their sentiments on the question of taxing corporations, Mr. Hill will find that he has extended his invitation to a comparatively small portion of the people.

The great majority know that great changes have been made, to their lasting benefit, since Republicans have been in power in the state, and they will inform Mr. Hill that they do not desire a change early in November.

A NEW ERA IN TAXATION.

As the chief executive of the state, therefore, I take this opportunity, with the full responsibility for my utterance, of assuring you that the benefit we are to enjoy in the almost total abolition of state taxation is neither a myth nor one for which you will be called upon to meet a deficiency in future years either through bonds or new taxation. I also venture the prediction that it is possible, with economy of administration and wisdom in legislation, forever to do away with a direct state tax, a result that would be impossible were there a prostitution of government or its sacrifice to greed and power.—Governor Odell in His Sylvan Beach Address.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

Comptroller Miller Shows How the State's Money is Raised and Expended.

[From a speech by State Comptroller Nathan L. Miller at the Cortland County Republican convention.]

Our Democratic friends are making comparisons with 1893, the last year of Democratic control of the state. In 1893 the people paid $10,418,192.08 in direct taxes. Based upon the present equalized valuations, the thirteen-hundredths mill tax will produce $748,069.02, an annual saving to the taxpayers of $9,670,123.06. And this great result has been achieved while the party, mindful of the growing needs of the state, has been granting increased local aid for purposes properly the subject of state concern. The state now cares for its mental, moral and physical unfortunates, thereby not only providing better care and more scientific treatment and training for them, but entirely relieving the counties of this burden. The last legislature appropriated for the support of the insane, charitable, correctional and educational institutions of the state $6,209,274.13, eight times as much as the nominal sinking fund tax. Realizing the changed conditions in the common schools and the increased burden on the taxpayers for their support, an increase of $250,000 in appropriations was made for their aid, and next year every common school district in the state will receive an increase of from $25 to $50, depending upon their assessed valuations. The entire appropriations for educational purposes amounted to $4,989,552.13, more than six times the thirteen-hundredths mill tax.

Realizing the vast importance of better highway transportation, there was appropriaed for that purpose $897,568.76, $150,000 more than the tax required by the constitution, making a total of direct local aid of $12,096,394.96, not one dollar of which will be collected by the tax collector.

* * *

The state will spend next year for highway improvement, for schools and to relieve the localities of the care of the insane and unfortunate $12,090,394.96. In 1893 there was appropriated for these purposes $7,052,274.05. As compared, then, with the last year of Democratic control the account between the state and the localities stands thus: The localities have been saved in direct taxes $9,670,123.06; they have received an increase from excise moneys of $5,000,000, from special franchise assessments $4,000,000 and from increased state aid for highways, schools and the care of the insane and unfortunate $5,044,120.91, or a total of direct annual benefit to the taxpayers of the state resulting from Republican laws and Republican administration amounting to $23,758,536.44.

* * *

But what of the future? Under Republican administration the indirect revenues have increased since 1893 from $5,852,893.57 to $16,000,000. A continuance of that policy and of Governor Odell's watchful care of the people interests will take care of the future.

I undertake to say that with that policy continued it will never again be necessary to resort to direct taxation except in an emergency. The Republican party is committed to this policy, and the people on the 4th of next November must decide whether they want it continued.

And let me say that it means more than the annual saving of the millions of dollars in direct taxes. It means that the counties will hereafter be relieved of the troublesome question of state equalization; it means that hereafter attention will be directed to local expenditures; it means that economy and business management must be the watchword in both state and locality, and it means that the burden of taxation will be hereafter more equally distributed and borne by all who receive the protection of our laws, the rich as well as the poor.

THINGS THE PEOPLE KNOW.

The people know—

That the direct tax for state purposes has been nearly abolished, the rate being only thirteen one-hundredths of a mill, which makes the direct state tax payable on each $10,000 of assessed valuation $1.30.

That there will be no need to borrow money to cover a deficiency because there will be no deficiency.

That, barring the increase in expenditures that has been necessitated by new statutes and new constitutional provisions, the outlay for state purposes is less now than it was in the last year of the last Democratic governor's administration.

That for every dollar expended greater value is received than ever before.

That through the operation of the Republican policy of increasing the revenue from indirect taxation and the practice of economy in the management of state affairs the virtual abolition of the direct state tax will become permanent.

These are the facts which the Hill bureau cannot put aside, evade or distort, try as it may.—Albany Journal.

MR. HILL'S ASSISTANTS.

It is reported that David B. Hill is receiving expert aid in carrying on his organization plans for the Democratic party of his state from Eugene Wood of Albany, P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn and Tim Sullivan of New York. Wood is versed in legislation even to the "third house" and knows all about the ins and outs of politics. McCarren represents "Boss" McLaughlin, besides being a state senator. Tim Sullivan can get deeper into Tammany dive politics and ways than any other man. Such leadership gives the Cleveland Democrats the shivers even in July weather.—Glens Falls Times.

Sometimes.

"Do you subscribe to this statement that a woman ought to look up to her husband?" inquired Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Well, Henrietta," he answered cautiously, "I do think that when there is any picture hanging or anything like that going on in the house it's a man's duty to assume the position of perilous responsibility at the top of the stepladder."—Washington Star.

Eggs and Eggs.

First Actor—It was a case of Greek meeting Greek last night.

Second Actor—How was that?

"You know what a bad egg our comedian is?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was struck by another just as bad."—Brooklyn Life.

Boorish.

De Vere—That's Miss Winter. Lovely girl, but awfully boorish.

Ponsonby—How do you know?

De Vere—I proposed to her the other day, and she said that, though she liked dogs, she didn't care for puppies.—Pick-Me-Up.

NATURE'S LESSON.

Is there a cloud in the azure sky
That forgets the mission it hath on high?
Not one.
Is there a star in the curtain of night
That forgets to shine with a radiance bright?
Not one.
Is there a bud in field or bower
That forgets to blossom into a flower?
Not one.

The clouds, the stars and flowers bright
In a beautiful language speak forth God's might,
While we, frail creatures of the dust,
Forget, alas, to be even just.
We stand empty handed, while all around
There are lives to brighten, now sorrow bound.
There are deeds which our hands should gladly do
That would cheer some heart its journey through.
A kind word here, a good deed there,
Would scatter sweet blessings everywhere.
—Anna T. Hackman in Philadelphia Bulletin.

A RAW YOUNG LAWYER.

His First Case Introduced Him to Contempt of Court.

Some of the members of the bar were discussing contempt cases because of a recent notable event in the state, and one of the little coterie related a personal experience.

"I read law at home and had my examinations through a little country lawyer who knew a great deal, but never had a big case and was notorious for his ability in abusing justices of the peace. It may seem a preposterous statement, but I had never heard or thought of such a thing as contempt of court when I had my first professional experience in a common pleas court. No sooner had the opposition attorney made an objection than the judge ruled against me.

"I proceeded to inform him that he was wrong, that he knew he was wrong and that I wished he would quit his pettifogging. The lawyers in attendance were temporarily petrified; the venerable judge glared at me over his glasses, finally smiled in a forgiving sort of way and told me to proceed. Very soon there was another well taken objection, and again he ruled against me. This practically took the props from under my case, and I went at the judge as my instructor had been accustomed to go at a justice of the peace in a back township.

"'Your honor,' I declaimed, 'is a political accident. In the eternal fitness of things you should be digging coal or cleaning out underbrush. You have no more sense of justice than a Zulu chief of mercy. Thank heaven there is a higher judicial tribunal in this state that'— But there I was halted by a fine of $200 or 90 days in jail. The judge took me to his private room, where he learned my story and remitted the fine. To pay $200 at that time would have pauperized me. I now have quite a reputation for never rubbing the court the wrong way."—Detroit Free Press.

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DELAWARE COUNTY COURT.—In the matter of the appointment of the terms of the County Court for the County of Delaware:—The terms of the County Court in and for the County of Delaware are hereby ordered and appointed to be held at the Court House in the village of Delhi, in said County, for the year 1902, and until otherwise ordered, as follows:

For the trial of issues of fact by a jury and for the hearing and decision of motions, appeals and other proceedings:
On the third Monday of March,
On the second Monday of June,
On the fourth Monday of September,
On the second Monday of December.

For the hearing and decisions of motions, appeals, trials and other proceedings without a jury at Chambers.
On the first Monday of January,
On the first Monday of February,
On the first Monday of March,
On the first Monday of April,
On the first Monday of May,
On the first Monday of June,
On the first Monday of July,
On the first Monday of September,
On the first Monday of October,
On the first Monday of November,
On the Monday of December.

It is furthered ordered that a Petit Jury attend the March, June, September and December terms of said Court.

JOHN P. GRANT,
County Judge of Delaware County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Surrogate of the County of Delaware, will until otherwise ordered, attend at his office in the village of Delhi on Monday of each week, except during the month of August, to execute the powers conferred and duties imposed upon him, and that he will also attend at his office in the village of Stamford on the first Saturday, and at his office in the village of Walton on the first Tuesday of each month, except August or during a term of the County Court.

JOHN P. GRANT,
32 Surrogate of Delaware County.

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