

TIE-UP IS LIGHTER

Tension In Georgia Railway Strike Increases.

BLOCKADE OF THE U. S. MAILS

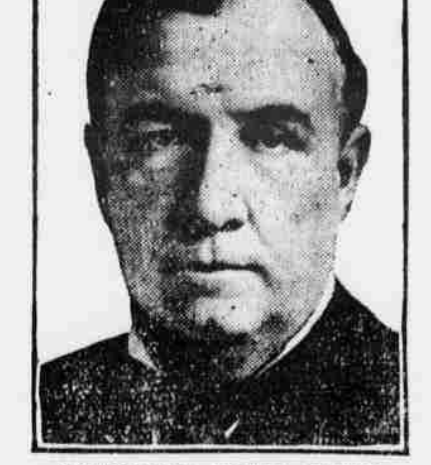
Mayor of Lithonia Threatens to Condemn Provisions on Siding and Tell Citizens to Help Themselves.

Atlanta, Ga., May 27.—The tension in the Georgia railway firemen's strike is increasing with every hour's delay in settling the race question involved.

United States mails held up since the beginning of the week, a dozen counties facing demoralization of business and the race issue brought continually into unwholesome prominence were the factors which spurred the negotiations through hours of discussion in conferences for terminating the strike.

Governor Smith and General Manager Scott of the Georgia railroad had a long conference, at which was discussed the feasibility of submitting the dispute to a board made up of men conversant with local conditions along the railroad.

Various towns in the strike district took inventory of their visible supply of food. Madison reported at least fifteen days of plenty in prospect.



GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH.

Washington reported a shortage in yeast and prices rising. At Lithonia Mayor Brand said:

"If supplies should run short and it becomes necessary I shall simply condemn the trademark of perishable provisions now on the siding at Lithonia and tell the citizens to help themselves."

There are eleven cars of provisions at Lithonia, and ice has been supplied to maintain the perishable portion of their contents in good condition.

In addition to the visible supplies the towns have their visible means of transportation, headed by a traction engine traveling nearly a mile and a half per hour, automobiles with daring drivers and dangerous roads, and teams with negro drivers and cracking whips, altogether a combination which has furnished a bright side to the strike and many a holiday prank for rural communities.

This good nature of the country along the silent railroad was a reassuring feature during the negotiations in Atlanta, for one of the gravest aspects of the strike has been the uncompromising sympathy which has backed it all along the line.

An offer of aid in moving the mails was sent to Washington by Vice President Ball, who is conducting the strike and who wired the postmaster general that he would be glad to confer with any representative of the postoffice department designated by him to aid in getting the mails through.

The handcar which is carrying mail out of Atlanta went nearly forty miles to Union Point.

Six strike breakers who left the employment of the Georgia railroad complained to the Atlanta police commission that they had been brought here by misrepresentations and had been practically prisoners for several days in a hotel, finally getting into communication with strikers by notes dropped from the windows.

General Manager Scott of the railroad practically refused to consider any basis of settlement that does not permit recognition of the seniority of certain negro firemen. Mr. Scott, however, has not refused outright to enter into arbitration.

Mr. Scott urged Governor Smith to issue a law and order proclamation in the communities bordering the railroad. Governor Smith maintained his previously announced attitude that until there have appeared some definite dangers that property will be destroyed or lives jeopardized no such proclamation should be issued.

Pioneer Silk Manufacturer Dies.

South Manchester, Conn., May 27.—Colonel Frank W. Cheney, secretary and treasurer of Cheney Bros., and a pioneer in silk manufacture, died suddenly at his home here from heart disease, aged seventy-seven.

Weather Probabilities. Partly cloudy; light to moderate variable winds.

KING'S VICTORY POPULAR.

First Time an English Monarch Has Won the Derby.

London, May 27.—King Edward's victory in winning the Derby with his colt Minerva is enthusiastically acclaimed all over England. It is the first time a king of England has won the blue ribbon.

W. Raphael's Louviers, with France's star Jockey, Stern, on his back, was a close second, and Lord Michelham's William IV. was a good third.

The American bred colt, Sir Martin, which every one had reckoned as Minerva's foremost rival, was crowded out of his stride just beyond the Tattenham corner, about the middle of the course.

Jockey J. H. Martin shot over his mount's head to the ground as Sir Martin stumbled, and with him fell the hopes of hundreds of confident American onlookers, and \$900,000 of American money was lost. This large amount placed on Sir Martin sent his price to 3 to 1 and made him a nominal favorite for a time.

Electric Boy apparently was the horse that crowded the American colt, Louis Whans, owner of Sir Martin, said that it was a regrettable accident, but nothing more.

At the time of the accident Brocklands was leading, with Louviers close up and Sir Martin, Minoru, Bayardo and Valens forming the second flight.

Jockey Martin was badly fazed from the fall, and his forehead was bleeding from a cut where the hoof of one of the other horses had grazed him.

THREATENED B. AND O. STRIKE

Machinists and Boilermakers Demand Pay by the Hour.

Baltimore, May 27.—A committee representing the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad called upon Superintendent J. B. Harris and laid before him a new working agreement calling for the payment of all the men on the hour basis instead of by the piece work rule, the attempt to introduce which in the erecting shop at Mount Claire, this city, was the cause of the strike now on there.

The members of the committee demanded that Mr. Harris accept the new agreement or agree to a conference upon it within twenty-four hours.

Action of any sort was, however, refused by Mr. Harris, who informed the men that they would have his reply on or before June 14.

A subsequent call by the committee upon Third Vice President Potter of the Baltimore and Ohio failed to change the situation, whereupon the committee decided to refer the matter to the presidents of the several unions.

This is believed to materially increase the probability of a general strike in the shops of the B. and O. system.

CHURCH BAN ON GAMBLING.

Episcopal Convention Hits Church Fairs, Raffles and Chances.

New York, May 27.—Gambling at church fairs, which was attacked yesterday by Bishop Frederick Burgess at the opening of the annual convention of the diocese of Long Island at Garden City, was condemned again in the report of the social service committee submitted to the convention.

The average man's morality was also made the subject of recommendation in the report, which urged in this respect that the clergy should in plain and unmistakable words preach from their pulpits the gospel teaching that men are "under the same moral obligations to be chaste as women."

CONSUL GENERAL WYNNIE OUT

John L. Griffiths of Indiana Will Get Post at London.

New York, May 27.—Robert J. Wynnie has resigned his position as consul general in London and will be succeeded by John L. Griffiths of Indiana, who is now consul at Liverpool.

Mr. Wynnie has served as consul general at London since March, 1905. He was appointed first assistant postmaster general early in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and later became postmaster general upon the death of Henry C. Payne.

Mr. Griffiths has been prominent in Indiana politics for many years. He entered the consular service in March, 1905.

The consul generalship at London is one of the five which draw the maximum consular salary, \$12,000 a year. It used to be worth about \$75,000 a year, but has been placed on a salary basis since Wynnie went there.

HITS SUGAR TRUST

Senator Bristow Advocates Reduction of Duty.

SAYS GERMANY CAN'T COMPETE

Burrows of Michigan Also Condemns the Trust's Fraudulent Practices in the Evasion of Duty on Its Product.

Washington, May 27.—The senate continued the discussion of the sugar duty in the pending tariff bill, and Senators Burrows of Michigan and Snoot of Utah, both of them members of the finance committee, spoke in support of the duty fixed by the committee.

Mr. Bristow, the new senator from Kansas, was the only advocate of a reduced rate. He presented an amendment eliminating all reference to the Dutch standard in determining the grade of sugar. Referring to the attitude of the so-called "progressive" senators, Mr. Bristow declared that, instead of wanting to destroy the sugar industry, they were the best friends of that interest as they were of the protective policy. Their desire, he said, was to prevent graft and greed on the part of the trusts.

Mr. Bristow urged that German refined sugar cannot compete with American sugar even with an advantage of 31 cents per hundred pounds over the American price after the duty has been paid. The claim made was that the difference in the price at Hamburg and New York was not sufficient to make it possible for the German sugar to compete, considering the higher quality of the American sugar.

Mr. Bristow said he could not understand why the representatives of the beet sugar and cane sugar producers opposed his proposition. "I can see only one answer," he said, "and that is that they are weak and are afraid to antagonize this great commercial power."

Condemning in vigorous language the fraudulent practices of the sugar trust in the evasion of duty, Senator Burrows defended the sugar schedule of the tariff bill in the interest of the beet sugar interests of Michigan. He maintained that within the United States alone more sugar could be produced from beets than is now needed by the entire world.

The sugar trust in order to injure the beet sugar industry had spread the report among senators, he said, that it is in league with that industry. Mr. Burrows presented communications from all the beet sugar factories of Michigan denying that the sugar trust had any interest in any of them.

"And I hope," he added, "that these affidavits will be sufficient to warn senators against these reports."

Mr. Snoot asserted that the proportion of interest of the sugar trust in the beet sugar industry was less than 20 per cent. He proposed, he said, to show that neither the dictatorship nor the profits of the trust were as enormous as had been claimed. From 1900 to 1904, he said, beet sugar factories had increased in numbers, but the uncertainty of legislation had in recent years prevented a further increase.

Concerning the profits of the sugar trust in refining, Mr. Snoot calculated that, instead of being \$8,749,200 a year, as reported by trade journals, they were \$1,157,548 less than that amount, the portion of the trust's income represented by the latter figures coming from an invested surplus. He also had made careful calculations, which convinced him that the price received by the trust on refined sugar above the price paid for its raw material was 463 cents per hundred pounds with which to pay for refining, etc., and out of which its profits must come.

He quoted the prices of sugar for the last nine years to show that under the Dingley law they had been reduced. The best way, he said, to further reduce the price was to encourage the building of beet sugar factories and the production of sugar in this country.

MILLIONAIRE'S SON KILLED.

Boy Runs In Front of Automobile Near His Father's Home.

Pittsburg, May 27.—Merrill Trees, the twelve-year-old son of Joseph Trees, a millionaire oil operator and president of the Washab Gas company, was instantly killed when he ran in front of an automobile near his father's home here.

For several hours his identity was not known, and as his parents did not miss him no search was made for him till he was found in the morgue.

No arrest was made, as the police learned that the chauffeur had stopped his machine to await the passing of several pedestrians and that the boy ran in front of the automobile just as he started it up again.

Governor Hughes Signs Subways Bill.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—Governor Hughes signed the Travis-Robinson bill, designed to permit the building of additional subways in New York city by private capital, public funds or by assessments on the property benefited.

New Bishop of Maryland. Baltimore, May 27.—Rev. John Gardner Murray, rector of St. Michael and All Angels' church, this city, was chosen coadjutor bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, with the right of succession.

LORIMER ELECTED

Chicago Man Goes to U. S. Senate From Illinois.

DEFEATS ALBERT J. HOPKINS

Deadlock Which Lasted For Four Months Broken on Ninety-fifth Ballot by Coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

Springfield, Ill., May 27.—On the ninety-fifth ballot Congressman William Lorimer of Chicago was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Albert J. Hopkins, whose term expired on March 4.

The breaking of the deadlock, which began on Jan. 19 and was the longest in the history of Illinois, was brought about by a coalition of fifty-three Democrats and fifty-five Republicans.

Speaker Edward Shurtliff, elected to the chair of the house last January by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats, cast the vote in the joint assembly which insured Lorimer's election. While the constitutional majority was 102 votes, the new senator received a total of 108 to 90 for Hopkins, who had received about that number since the deadlock began.

Until a few days ago Lorimer had not received a vote for senator, while Senator Hopkins, who went before the legislature with the indorsement of the primary election of the Republicans of Illinois, had kept within from twenty to thirty votes of a majority during the five months of the deadlock.

Following his election Mr. Lorimer thanked the Democrats for their support and announced that he had always been and always would be a Republican.

After the joint session was over Speaker Shurtliff, a Republican, said: "The defeat of Senator Hopkins was caused in part by the working of the direct plurality primary law. Mr. Hopkins in the primary received much less than half of the Republican vote cast. He was indorsed by only a minority of the party, and the election of Mr. Lorimer was brought about by the sentiment of nearly two-thirds of the Republican party, which voted against Senator Hopkins in the primary."

"The election of William Lorimer is due to his own popularity, his ability to do things for the state of Illinois, the enthusiasm for the deep waterway movement, with which he is so closely allied, and the absurd rule of plurality or a minority control in the primary."

Sensor Lorimer in accepting the honor said: "Receiving the votes of the two great parties of the country is a new precedent in the history of this great commonwealth. Every Democrat that voted for me today knew that he was voting for a Republican. Every Republican that voted for me knew that he was voting for a man who believed in the principles of his great party."

"All my life I have been for what is known as a 'high protective tariff,' but in our last Republican national convention our party, the Republican party, declared for a lower tariff or a tariff revision downward. I do not know whether that legislation will yield revenue enough to conduct the affairs of this great country, but I do know that the party to which I belong will keep the faith and pass a bill along the lines passed by the house of representatives."

In retiring to private life and at the same time wishing his successor "God speed" former Senator Hopkins said: "I had supposed, as many others, that the primary law was to determine the result of the senatorial canvass. When I came here in January I found a different condition existed. I found that many of the members of this general assembly felt that they should be guided by the vote in their respective districts, and others believed, as I believed, that the general results of the entire state were to determine this question."

"I have nothing but good wishes for my successful competitor. I regret he was able to be elected by Democratic votes, because this county should be governed by political parties. The Republican party in this state up to this time has never failed to be united in the support of its candidates. But as the Republicans have joined with the Democratic party in electing Mr. Lorimer, my successor, I say God speed him and give him every success in the senate of the United States."

SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Dowagiac, Mich., May 27.—Of eight men who were in the Geesey hoop mill here when the mill boiler exploded six were instantly killed, one was fatally hurt and one escaped without injury, though the entire building tumbled about him like a house of cards.

The dead are: De Forest Geesey, owner of the mill; Frank Geesey, brother of the owner, and Otto Behnke, Charles Fritz, Estli Gamber and Marvin Stewart, employees. Freeman Geesey, another brother of the owner, was fatally hurt.

The explosion threw pieces of wreckage in every direction as far as forty rods. The cause of the disaster has not been determined, but a boiler inspector who examined the ruins found that the boiler was an old one, the plate being fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick. The average pressure that has been maintained was 115 pounds.

CENSUS SHAKEUP.

E. Dana Durand Takes Place of North, Resigned.

TOO MUCH FRICTION WITH NAGLE

President Taft Says Change Was Necessary, and Retiring Director Alleges Lack of Co-operation.

Washington, May 27.—President Taft settled the long standing controversy over the census director by sending to the senate the nomination of E. Dana Durand of California, to be director to succeed S. N. D. North. Mr. Durand has been an employee of the bureau of corporations.

This statement was given out at the White House: "Director North tendered his resignation as director of the census on the ground that on account of conditions existing and likely to continue his administration of the census office would not probably be successful. His resignation was accepted."

The resignation of Mr. North is the culmination of the disagreements between him and Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor.

Secretary Nagel complained to the president that Mr. North had been carrying on the administration of the census office as if it were an independent bureau, while as a matter of fact it is under the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Nagel particularly objected to the course pursued by the director in going before committees of congress and recommending to those committees matters which did not agree with the views entertained by the secretary.

Mr. North when asked as to the causes leading up to his resignation said: "I became convinced by the events of the last few weeks that it was impossible for me to secure that close co-operation between the bureau of the census and the department of commerce and labor which is essential for the successful administration of the bureau during such a critical period as a decennial census of the United States."

"I believed that public interest and my own private interests as well were best subserved by my resignation, which I accordingly tendered to the president."

"It has been my single purpose to administer the affairs of the census bureau justly and upon a strictly non-partisan and business basis. It is profoundly gratifying to me to find that I so far succeeded in this purpose that the work of the census bureau has won the confidence of the statisticians and scientists of the country."

Nitroglycerin Explosion Kills Three.

Bradford, Pa., May 27.—Two men were killed when 250 quarts of nitroglycerin exploded at the Dupont Powder company's plant near here. The canning house was demolished, together with the factory building, one-eighth of a mile away.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.
Money on call was 1/2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were:
Amalg. Copper... 8 1/4
Norfolk & West... 91
Atchafson... 109
Northwestern... 132
B. & O... 114
Penn. R. R... 127 1/2
Brooklyn R. T... 75 1/2
Reading... 124 1/2
Ches. & Ohio... 77 1/2
Rock Island... 149 1/2
C. & S. I... 7 1/2
St. Paul... 149 1/2
D. & H... 133 1/2
Southern Pac... 122 1/2
Erie... 34
Southern Ry... 29 1/2
Gen. Electric... 150 1/2
South. Ry. pf... 97 1/2
I. C. Cent... 146
Sugar... 33 1/2
Int. Met... 15 1/2
Texas Pacific... 33 1/2
Louis. & Nash... 138 1/2
Union Pacific... 138 1/2
Manhattan... 147
U. S. Steel pf... 69 1/2
Missouri Pac... 78 1/2
U. S. Steel pf... 115
N. Y. Central... 129 1/2
West. Union... 75 1/2

Market Reports.

WHEAT—Steady; contract grade, May, \$1.60 1/2.
CORN—Dull and one-half cent lower; May, 80 1/2c.
OATS—Firm; No. 2, white, natural, 65a.

BUTTER—Steady; receipts, 8,819 packages; creamery, specials, 30 1/2c; official, 29 1/2c; extras, 28c; thirds to firsts, 24 1/2c; state dairy, common to finest, 22 1/2c; process, common to special, 23 1/2c; western, factory, 17 1/2c; imitation creamery, 22 1/2c.

CHEESE—Steady; receipts, 1,382 boxes; state, new, full cream, special, 18 1/2c; small, colored, fancy, 12 1/2c; large, colored, fancy, 12 1/2c; small, white, fancy, 12 1/2c; common to fair, 9 1/2c; skims, full to specials, 2 1/2c.

EGGS—Steady; receipts, 23,262 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 24 1/2c; fair to choice, 24 1/2c; brown and mixed, fancy, 24 1/2c; fair to choice, 23 1/2c; western, storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 23 1/2c; extra firsts, 22 1/2c; firsts, 22 1/2c; seconds, 20 1/2c; southern, firsts, 21 1/2c; seconds, 20c.

POTATOES—New firm; old weak; domestic, old, in bulk, per 100 lbs., \$2.70 1/2c; per bbl. or bag, \$2.60 1/2c; European, old, per 100 lb. bag, \$1.2; Bermuda, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$3.50 1/2c; southern, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$3.45 1/2c; No. 2, \$3.25; cutts, \$1.25 1/2c; sweet, per basket, \$1.50 1/2c.

LIVE POULTRY—Normal; chickens, broilers, per lb., 28a 1/2c; fowls, 18a 1/2c; old roosters, 19 1/2c; ducks, 12c; geese, 10c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Firm; broilers, nearby, fancy, squab, per pair, 60a 1/2c; 3 lbs. to pair, per lb., 58a 1/2c; western, dry picked, 58a 1/2c; fowls, barrels, 16 1/2c; old roosters, 16 1/2c; spring ducks, nearby, 12a 1/2c; aquabs, white, per doz., \$2.75; frozen broilers, milk fed, fancy, per lb., 24a 1/2c; corn fed, fancy, 22a 1/2c; roasting chickens, milk fed, 23a 1/2c; corn fed, 22a 1/2c; geese, No. 1, 12a 1/2c.
HAY AND STRAW—Firm; timothy, per hundred, 7 1/2a 1/2c; shipping, 6a 1/2c; clover, mixed, 6a 1/2c; clover, 60a 1/2c; long rye straw, \$1.4; small bales, 7 1/2a 1/2c. Loss.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor, Honesdale, Pa.

W. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Relf's store, Honesdale, Pa.

A. T. SEARLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office near Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Relf's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

HERMAN HARMES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Patents and Trademarks secured. Office in the Schuerholz building Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

B. M. SALMON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Next door to post office. Formerly occupied by W. H. Dimmock, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. R. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

D. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 80-X.

Physicians.

D. R. H. B. SEARLES, M. D. Office and residence 118 Church street. Telephone. Office Hours—2:30 to 5:30 and 7:00 to 8:30, u. m.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to be directed and decreed, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1898, at 2 P. M. the following described property—viz:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property—viz:
All those two certain lots of land situate in the township of Dryden, county of Wayne, State of Pennsylvania, following, to-wit:
First lot—BEGINNING at stones corner on line between the township of Dryden and Lehigh, and line of land of Wallace estate and center of public road leading from Angels to Goulsboro; thence by said Wallace land south five degrees east, eighty-four rods to stones corner; thence by same north five degrees west one hundred rods to middle of said road; thence along middle of said road and land of George M. Johnson to place of beginning; BEING the same lot, bounded by acres, more or less. Being same land which John P. Genhardt, of Pa., by deed dated Aug. 1901, recorded in Wayne county, granted to George M. Johnson, of Pa., and which George M. Johnson, by deed dated April 15, 1904, and intended to be recorded, granted to George Sills.

Second lot—BEGINNING at the center post of the one hundred acre tract of land at Wolf's land; thence along center of said road one hundred rods east twenty-nine rods to center of the North and South township road; thence along center of said road, north twenty-three degrees to line of Wolf's land; thence along said Wolf's land, south eighty-three degrees west eighty rods to center of Barre road; thence east one hundred rods to the place of beginning; CONTAINING thirteen acres and eighty perches. Being same land which John P. Genhardt, of Pa., by deed dated May 23, 1902, and recorded in Wayne county, granted to George M. Johnson, of Pa., and which George M. Johnson, by deed dated April 15, 1904, and intended to be recorded, granted to George Sills.

Also.
All of defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property—viz:
All those two lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in Paupack township, county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: One piece thereof BEGINNING at a part on the north-east corner of the lot of land therein owned by one Harry Purdy; thence by lands late of Henry Ochs, south one hundred and three rods to a corner of the land therein owned by one Harry Purdy; thence by lands late of Henry Ochs, south one hundred and sixty-nine rods and one-half degrees west fifty-four and one-half rods; north thirty degrees west thirty rods to the place of beginning. CONTAINING twenty-three acres and eighty perches of land, be the same more or less.

The other piece or parcel of land thereof BEGINNING at a stone corner, also corner of the foregoing lot; thence by said lot north one hundred and three rods to a stone corner; thence by lands of Charles C. Ut north fifty-two degrees east fifteen rods to a stone corner; thence south fifty-two and one-half degrees east nineteen rods to stones in mill brook; thence by Selsler lot south twenty-eight degrees west twenty rods, south forty-four and one-fourth degrees east forty-eight rods, south forty-five degrees west one hundred and thirteen rods to the lands of one Richtstein; thence along said Richtstein lands north about fifty-eight degrees west twenty-two rods to stake and stone corner between the dug run of the old mill, and the natural channel of the Purdy mill brook; thence north thirty-eight degrees west twenty rods to corner of the Henry Holden lot; thence by said lot north seven and one-half degrees west fifty-four rods to a stone corner; thence by said north three-fourths day of March, 1868, granted and conveyed to Anna Goertz and Otille Steinhaus. Upon said premises is a two-story frame house and barn; also two tracts of improved land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anna Goertz, Charles Goertz and Otille Steinhaus, under a judgment rendered on the 10th March Term, 1898, in judgment No. 104 March Term, 1898, against said Goertz, Anna Goertz and Otille Steinhaus, Sheriff of Wayne County, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE.—All bids and costs must be paid in advance of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.
M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Honesdale, Pa. May 7 1898.