PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

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J. H. Van Etten, PUBLISHER,
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1895 December. 1895

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MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	2	1:38 a. m.	New Moon	16	1:30 a. m.
Third Quarter	9	2:09 a. m.	First Quarter	24	9:21 a. m.

Editorial.

AN ENGLISH CONFESSION.

The following statement from the columns of the Financial News of London, England, contains much food for thought on the part of all patriotic Americans:

"Practically every penny that was subscribed here toward the recent American loan has been got back through the expansion in the exports of woolens and worsteds; but the United States has not confined her increased purchases to those articles. Last month she bought less raw wool than in September, 1894, but had to pay more for it. She took more cotton pieces, more iron, more alkali, and more of sundry articles which need not be specified. In some instances the rapid growth of the preceding months resulted in a slight check in September, but in all these cases the figure of the nine months show a big advance in 1894. On the other hand, we have paid a good deal less for American wheat, flour, bacon, hams, cheese, tallow and cotton, to mention only those articles in which the contraction is most apparent. The fact that the Argentine Republic heads the United States in respect of maize is not without significance. Thus the trade balance between the States and this county is moving rapidly against the former, and it would require a large and regular transference of securities from New York to London to redress this tendency and restore the former position. And with India, Argentina and Australia keeping up and even improving their position as purveyors of wheat to this country, with Argentina sending more as the United States sends less tallow, it will not be easy for the Amerians to regain their old footing in our market. Last month India and Argentina sent us more wheat than the United States, and Russia and Roumania together also topped the Americans figures. These are all factors that must be borne in mind in judging the outlook in the United States, and it is unfortunate that they are so consistently overlooked in that country itself."

This is not the testimony of American protectionists. It is the statement of a leading English authority on financial subjects, and a staunch advocate of free trade.—Fx change.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—State and western quiet, but steady; city mills patents, $4.10@4.35; winter patents, $3.50@3.70; city mills clears, $4@4.10; winter straights, $3.30@3.45.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened ½c. lower under foreign selling, big spring wheat receipts and indifferent cables and ruled quiet all the morning; December, 60½@60⅞c.; January, 60¼@60 11-16c.

CORN—No. 2 ruled dull, but steady; December, 34 9-16@34⅞c.; January, 34 5-16@34⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet but fairly steady with corn track, white, state, 24@25c.; track, white, western, 24@25c.

PORK—Steady; new mess, $9.50@10; family, $11.50@12.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, $5.80, nominal.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 15@21c.; state creamery, 17@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 7½@10c.; small, 7½@10½c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22@26c.; western, 22@23c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c.; refined firm; crushed, 5¼c.; powdered, 4⅝c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 27½@28c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 29@34c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 3¼@6¼c.; Japan, 3¼@4c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 3-16c.; country, 4 5-16c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 70@75c.; good to choice, 80@85c.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE.

CLEVELAND'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

It Discusses Our Foreign Relations and Our Financial Affairs—The Refirement and Cancellation of Greenbacks Advised. Recommends Bond Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The president's message, submitted to congress at noon today, is about equally divided between the treatment of foreign and financial subjects. It is a voluminous document, containing about 15,000 words, and discusses at length the matters in which the American people are now especially interested. The following extracts cover the most important matters regarding foreign affairs:

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our embassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

The Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our embassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission.

Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board these ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

The National Finances.

The president discusses the financial condition of the country, which he regards as a subject of more concern than any other that can engage our attention. He reviews at length the monetary policy of the past, giving his reasons for the necessity of the issuance of bonds, and suggests a remedy for present difficulties. The following are the salient features of this portion of the document:

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, undertaked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than 15 years distinct our circulating medium, and created conditions abroad in our financial affairs which have culminated in distress and panic at home, have been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this coinage upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

A Remedy Suggested.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account.

Increase of Bank Circulation.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $480,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $100,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of 1 per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute on deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $374,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rate I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

Use For Accumulated Silver.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $[illegible] in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

Helmer Found Guilty.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of Joshua S. Helmer, ex-president of the wrecked Merchants' bank, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for clemency. An appeal will be taken by the defense. The indictment upon which Helmer was tried charged him with having willfully deceived the state bank examiner as to the condition of the Merchants' bank on Sept. 19, 1893.

Receiver For a Street Railway.

TRENTON, Dec. 4.—Judge Green, in the United States court, has appointed William L. Dayton of this city receiver of the Asbury Park and Belmar Street Railway company.

Four People Drowned.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.—Four persons were drowned in the Monongahela river below Brownsville yesterday. John Pickup, Miss Laura Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. McKelland were returning from Brownsville to their homes at Woods Run in a skiff. They got too close to the steamer James G. Blaine, which was coming up stream, and the waves upset the skiff, throwing them all into deep water.

Fell Into a Vat of Nitric Acid.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Robert Johnson, aged 60, employed at the Continental Chemical works, Canton county, met with a horrible accident, which resulted in death later. He fell into a vat of nitric acid. He managed to crawl out, but died in awful agony a few minutes after his arrival.

Shot Himself In the Head.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Abram Frank, Jr., 62 years old, a well known citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the head. Frank left home apparently in good spirits, and no cause is assigned for the deed.

HELD FOR MURDER.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE YOUTHFUL TRAIN WRECKERS.

Through Their Counsel the Young Desperadoes Waived Examination and Are Held For the Grand Jury Charged With Murder in the First Degree.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Fred Bristol, Fred Heibeck, Herbert Plato and Theodore Hibbard, the boys who are accused of wrecking the fast mail and passenger train on the New York Central railroad on Nov. 19, were brought into Recorder Critchlow's court for a continuation of the hearing of Nov. 20, when they pleaded not guilty. The courtroom was crowded. The prisoners chatted pleasantly with their friends and showed no outward appearance of fear or excitement.

At 10:45 Recorder Critchlow took his seat and announced that he had received a telephone message from Utica stating that J. Frank Rogers and J. W. Bayhill would appear for Hildreth and Plato respectively.

They requested an adjournment until 2 p. m., which was granted, and the prisoners were taken back to jail.

Long before 2 o'clock the courtroom was crowded again. There were several railroad witnesses present, among them being G. H. Walter, conductor, and William Breckinridge, brakeman of the freight train on which the wreckers rode

FRED BRISTOL. THEODORE HIBBARD.
J. WATSON HILDRETH.
HERBERT PLATO. JOSEPH WILKES.

to Rome from Utica about two weeks before the wreck occurred, when Joseph Wilkes claims to have been invited to join the wreckers in their scheme.

There were also present J. B. Reynolds, conductor, and Ferdinand Thomas, head trainman of the wrecked train.

Waived Examination.

The prisoners were again brought into court, and the recorder's gavel fell two minutes after. Mr. Bayhill was not present. Mr. Rogers was present in the interest of Hildreth. The recorder asked who appeared for the defendants, and J. J. Sayles said:

"I appear for all the defendants, and as the coroner's inquest is at present in progress we waive examination to appear before the grand jury."

The counsel for the gold bondholders will be the attorneys to the Rome fall on the charge of murder in the first degree until the decision of the grand jury.

The boy wreckers were led back to jail, smiling.

Jessie Watson Hildreth, whose father is a prominent New York lawyer, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $[illegible] from his father. He is 19 years old and has been in a reform school [illegible] years. He began his career in crime by stealing money from his father's pocketbook and then plunged into gambling, drinking, theaters [illegible].

Theodore Hibbard has been also had a free rein in crime. Many of his times have been devoted to playing dirty practical jokes of murderous character. He is 18 years old.

Herbert Plato is an 18 year old orphan, and, though not naturally vicious, he was given to association with a wild set of youngsters and soon fell into their bad ways.

Joseph Wilkes, who was not connected with the crime, was held as a witness. He is also 18 years old.

Shot While Hunting.

ETNA, N. J., Nov. 29.—Charles Domas, 12 years old, was shot and probably fatally hurt while hunting in the woods near his home. He has been sent to the Hackensack hospital, although it is not believed his life can be saved. The boy took his father's gun and started to hunt rabbits. About three hours after he left home he was found lying in the woods by Franklin Pearce, shot in the stomach. The gun was accidentally discharged.

Railroad Accidents In Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 2.—The returns to the department of internal affairs of the steam railroads operating in Pennsylvania shows that 1,558 persons were killed and 10,607 injured by them during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Of those killed 39 were passengers, 447 employees and 1,107 other persons. The passengers injured numbered 612; employees, 8,246; other persons, 1,748.

Throat Cut and Gas Turned On.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Ed Concannon of Victor attempted suicide at the Canandaigua hotel. He was found in his room with his throat cut and the gas turned on. He will probably die.

Literally Torn to Pieces.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Charles H. Beizzie, aged 22, was caught between two rollers in a paper mill at Philmont and literally torn to pieces in the machinery.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

Griffin Johnston, a son of Albert Sidney Johnston, the noted Confederate general, died at Los Angeles.

Louis Julius, aged 59, was instantly killed in the yards of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The congregation of cardinals at Rome has issued a new decree, couched in strong terms, against secret societies in the United States.

Passengers whose were seriously hurt by the breaking of the axle on a car of the sleeping room in the Cincinnati car company's mill yards at Norwood, O., Tuesday, Robert Bonnaffon of New York city and Miss Gertrude J. Gates, daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, rector of Holbrook church, were married at Scituate.

Francis Schlatter, the Healer healer, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., and is at a hotel in that place. He is hoping to his room, and few persons have been able to see him.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Peter Shearon, while at work on the new bridge at Dividend, N. J., fell from the structure to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.

Fire in Detroit destroyed a five story apartment house, entailing a loss of $45,000. Many people were in the building, but all escaped.

Miss Mary C. Philbrook, the first woman lawyer in New Jersey, made her first professional appearance in the orphans' court in Elizabeth.

John R. Balfour, who was convicted in London of frauds in connection with the Leeds Allotment company, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

Frederick Bawenkamp, aged 55, was attacked by boys throwing snowballs in front of his home. One icy ball hit him in the stomach, and he fell dead.

Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn forwarded to Washington a big bundle of petitions signed by 5,000 Kansans requesting congressional action in the Waller case.

Lord Wentworth, eldest son of Earl Percy, has been elected to the seat in the house of commons made vacant by the elevation of Sir Algernon Borthwick (now Lord Glenesk) to the house of lords.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Count Edward Taaffe, formerly prime minister of Austria, died on his estate at Eichelburg, in Bohemia.

Bankman William H. Kichenleister was instantly killed while at work in the Ontario and Western railroad yard at Middletown, N. Y.

Joseph W. Beacham, Cornell's crack left half back, has been chosen captain of the Cornell football eleven for 1896.

Governor Morton has received word from the Atlanta exposition showing that New York has been awarded a gold medal as a diploma of honor.

Charles McKinstrey of Greenport, N. Y., filed a claim against the state for $3,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by him, arising from the death of stock.

Mrs. Eliza Snively, who was divorced from the Rev. Mr. Snively of Chicago a short time ago, was married to William Alexander, a real estate dealer at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Hon. J. A. McKenzie, the United States minister, has arrived at Lima, Peru.

A rear train struck a wagon containing three persons at Air Line Junction, O., killing all of them.

An epidemic of measles has broken out at the naval station in Newport, R. I., and already there are 15 cases in the hospital.

At Auburn the jury in the case of Samuel Gillett, charged with wrecking the Rome Central bank, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

President Cleveland has appointed Henry H. Roloff of Utah associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, vice William Smith, deceased.

At the Republican caucus Saturday night Thomas B. Reed of Maine was unanimously nominated for speaker of the house of representatives in the Fifty-fourth congress.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, next to Fred Douglass the ablest colored man developed in the United States, fell, stricken with paralysis, at his home in Baltimore and in a few minutes was dead.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

General C. H. T. Collis was sworn in as commissioner of public works of New York city to succeed William Brookfield, resigned.

James Bockwith, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Oswego, N. Y., died at Yonkers, whither he had gone on account of his health.

Henry Menier, the chocolate manufacturer of Paris, has bought the island of Anticosti, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence river, Canada, for 1,000,000 francs.

The Navy Yard ferry of Brooklyn, a passenger on the Hudson river steamer Saratoga, committed suicide by jumping overboard as the boat was passing Coxsackie, N. Y.

J. B. Brewster & Co., the carriage makers and dealers of New York, have assigned. Liabilities, $600,518; nominal assets, $[illegible]; actual assets, $78,[illegible].

Dr. George Gerlach, a well known physician of San Francisco, was found lying on the floor in front of a mirror in a dying condition, with a self inflicted bullet wound in his head.

At North Baltimore, O., a fire was caused by the explosion of natural gas, destroying the Zielman glass works, with a loss of $50,000. The watchman was burned to death.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Fire in Indianapolis destroyed the business places and stocks of five wholesale houses, entailing an estimated loss of $500,000.

Lawrence Bur, who had acted as secretary for nine large German building associations in Philadelphia, has disappeared, with a shortage of $25,000 in his accounts.

The president nominated Rufus W. Peckham of New York to be associate justice of the United States supreme court to succeed the late Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee.

Governor Morton has appointed Judge Milton H. Merwin of Utica to be appellate judge in the third department of the state of New York and Henry A. Childs of Medina in the second.

William Porter of Brattleboro, Vt., was arrested at South Farmington, Mass., by Special Detective John A. Meloney of the Boston and Maine railroad for an alleged attempt at train wrecking in Vermont on Oct. 20.

It is stated in Washington that the government will immediately accept the American Kalahdin without penalty, notwithstanding the vessel had failed to make the 17 knots an hour required by the contract.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

A Genesee County Farmer Kills His Employee, Mistaking Him For a Burglar.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—A terrible tragedy took place at the house of Willis Broughton, located about three miles south of Corfu, in the town of Darien.

Broughton was awakened by a noise in the yard, and seeing a person coming toward the house took him for a burglar, and arming himself with an ax secreted himself in the woodshed. When the man entered the shed, Broughton struck him five times on the head with the blade of the ax, inflicting fatal wounds. When a light was secured, Broughton was horrified to find the supposed burglar was his hired man, William Lanning, aged 20 years.

Robbed by a Woman Employee.

OWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Helen Barnes, wife of Attorney Charles Barnes of Owego, who has been separated for four years from her husband and who claims that time has been employed by Chappell, Dean & Co., dry goods merchants of Fulton, as cashier and clerk, has been discovered to have systematically robbed them of over $11,000. Seven thousand dollars cash, which she had on deposit in Owego and Syracuse, as well as several hundred dollars' worth of dress goods, have been recovered by the district attorney.

Famous Stock Farm to Be Closed.

GREAT FORD, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Seventy-five cows from the Buckman stock farm were shipped to New York last night to be sold this week. Another sale will take place six weeks hence, when the famous stock farm will be closed down, and the owner will retire.

Bismarck Ill Again.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Berlin dispatch says that Prince Bismarck is suffering again with neuralgia, and that the attack is severe and has caused the aged statesman much loss of sleep.

RAISING A NEW ARMY

CARL BROWNE SAID TO HAVE ENLISTED A COMPANY OF MOUNTAINEERS.

Two Hundred Stand of Arms Secured—Coxey's Old Followers Urged to Join the New Movement—Queer Operations In the Virginia Mountains.

A Washington gentleman who has spent a week hunting up in the Blue Ridge, in the vicinity of Front Royal, is authority for a most interesting story in regard to the present whereabouts and operations of Carl Browne, who became conspicuous as the aid and son-in-law of Coxey, the labor agitator. After marrying Coxey's daughter and making his home for several weeks in Washington, where his huge figure, clad in deerskin garments, became a familiar street sight, Browne betook himself to Virginia, and, it is said, became the bosom comrade and confidant of Captain O. C. Cullen. On the mountain farm where Cullen built his hotel are several old abandoned log houses, nearly fallen to the ground. In one of these Browne has made his home, and, according to the Washington sportsman, is snugly en-

CARL BROWNE.

sconced there, with very comfortable surroundings. Pursuing his aptitude for caricature and sensational pamphleteering, Browne has spotted the mountain roadsides and woodlands with his peculiar handbills, exhorting the mountaineers to rally around his standard and become soldiers in the army of industrial protest and reform.

The simple minded mountain folk, to whom a few words written or printed on white paper are as magic, have responded, and many of them have enrolled themselves under his command. For several weeks they have attended regular drills on one of the level mountain benches, where the motley assemblage of lank and swarthy mountaineers, under Browne's pompous leadership, have been perfecting themselves in the manual of arms and the movements of the company.

A singular thing told in this connection is the statement of the station agent at Riverton that Browne a few days ago received 200 stand of arms, with quite a large supply of ammunition. Whence these guns came or for what use they are to be placed in the hands of Browne's company of mountaineers is thus far a mystery. Some residents of the community believe that Captain Cullen has secured these rifles, and it is thought that when the mountain recruits have been sufficiently drilled, an effort will be made to tender their services to the commander of the insurgent army in Cuba. Cullen has sent out a large number of nicely engraved invitations to people who might be inclined to sympathize with the Cuban cause, soliciting contributions of money and firearms, and some connection is supposed to exist between this action on his part and Browne's enlistment of men. To the mountaineers, who are at this time of the year idle and ready for any kind of sport, the adventure is doubly inviting, and they seem to be getting a great deal of fun out of it.

Browne has kept in correspondence with many of the famous army that marched into Washington in May of 1894 and has sent out to them the same invitation which has been given to the mountaineers. These notificatious assure the old followers of Coxey that if they will come to the Blue Ridge they need have no concern about rations or a place to sleep, and that a full supply of arms and accouterments has been provided for as many of them as will return to the old cause. So far, it is said, none of the old followers of Browne and Coxey has made his appearance. The well to do people of the neighborhood, while they look upon Browne's operations with the mountaineers as a good deal of a joke and make no special objection to it, do not look with favor upon the assembling of Coxey's old forces in their vicinity. They are therefore keeping a close watch on Browne's operations, and the county and municipal authorities hold themselves in readiness to squelch Browne's Quixotic undertaking whenever it threatens to bring upon the towns of Riverton and Front Royal the prospect of an invasion by an undesirable and lawless body of men.—Washington Star.

A Third Gavel For Speaker Reed.

Speaker Reed has received a third gavel with a history. It was presented by Representative Hitt of Illinois, and it was made from a fragment of the chopping block used by Abraham Lincoln in his rail splitting days. It was the intention of Mr. Hitt to make a formal presentation to Mr. Reed at the caucus on Saturday, but he observed that Mr. Reed was more or less embarrassed with a riches of gavels and accompanying remarks on that occasion and withheld the Lincoln gavel and quietly presented it when congress opened.

It Will Be Somebody's Waterloo.

Among the strange coincidences of history none is stranger than that now presented in Maryland, where a man named Bonaparte is fighting for the senatorship against a man named Wellington. And it looks as if Waterloo were going to be avenged.

Dyche Thinks He Can Reach the North Pole

Professor Dyche of the Kansas university said the other day that he had practically decided to make an attempt on the north pole, having received an offer of assistance, but he declines to name the source of the offer. He says that, given plenty to eat, he will get to the north pole as easily as he got within 600 miles of it. His present plan is to go north along the west coast of Greenland and then make a dash for the pole by sledge or boat.

Subscribe for the PRESS.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., by W. E. Cook, Richard Dusinberre, F. E. Sherwood, C. A. Dusinberre and Edward Cook, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29, 1874 and the supplements thereto, for a charter for a corporation to be called, 'The Citizen Telephone Company,'" which corporation is to be formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and leasing lines of telegraph for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise, for general business or for the transaction of any business in which electric force over or through wires may be applied to any useful purpose, in the counties of Wayne, Lackawanna and Pike, in the State of Pennsylvania. And for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges under the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

HOMER GREENE, Solicitor.
Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Pike the hereinafter described real estate of Christian Ott, deceased, will be exposed to public sale by vendue or cutcry on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1895,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises in Delaware township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, two pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate lying and being as aforesaid, the one bounded and described as follows, being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant from the land office of Pennsylvania to Samuel McGaw, the part intended to be conveyed is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak stump and stones a corner of Robert K. Van Etten's land south sixty degrees east sixty-two perches to a stone thence by other land of Cumming's and Van Etten north forty-two and one-half degrees east eighty-four perches to a stone, thence by land of Cornelius Van Etten north seventy degrees west sixty-five and one-half perches to a stone, thence by land of Harrison Drake south forty-two degrees west seventy-two perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty acres strict measure, and being the same lands conveyed by William C. Cumming's et. ux., et. al., to Christian Ott by deed dated 23d of March A. D. 1852 recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the County of Pike in D. B. 19, page 457 &c.

One other tract situate as above and bounded and described as follows, being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Martha McGaw, the part intended to be conveyed is bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak a corner of J. W. Kilsby's land, thence by same north forty-seven and one-half degrees west forty-seven perches eight links to stones on line of O. P. Van Etten's land, hence by same south nineteen and three-quarter degrees west ninty-five perches twenty-five links to a stake and stone corner online of S. Van Etten, Jr., thence by same south seventy and one-half degrees east one hundred and twelve perches to stones on line of land of R. K. Van Etten, thence by same north nineteen and one quarter degrees east forty-four perches seven links to stones, thence north forty-two degrees west sixty-five perches to beginning. Containing fifty acres and sixty-four perches strict measure be the same more or less, and being the same land which S. D. Van Etten by deed dated 18th of November, 1857, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in D. B. 24 page 241 sold and conveyed to Christian Ott. Of the above about thirty acres are improved and in a good state of cultivation, balance well-timbered. On the premises are a good house, barn and other out buildings. Good orchard and small fruits, a stream of water runs through the farm.

TERMS OF SALE,

one-third cash one-third in six months, and balance with interest in one year; deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises so sold.

ABRAM D. BROWN, Trustee.
Milford, Nov. 12th, 1895.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Frank Denegri assigned to Samuel Turn for the benefit of creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county, No. 60, December Term 1891:

The undersigned appointed by said court "auditor to make distribution of funds in hands of Samuel Turn assignee, as shown by his account filed, to the parties entitled and report same to the court," etc., will meet the parties interested in said estate on Monday the 9th day of December A. D. 1895, at two o'clock p. m. of said day at his office corner Ann and Third streets in the Borough of Milford, Pike Co., Pa., when and where all such parties are required to attend, present and prove their claims, otherwise they will be forever debarred from coming in upon said funds or sharing therein.

HY. T. BAKER,
Auditor.
Milford, Pa., Nov. 11, 1895.