

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, BROWN'S BUILDING, BROAD ST.

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Advertising Rates.

One square (eight lines), one insertion - \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion - .50 Reduced rates will be furnished on application, will be allowed yearly advertisers.

Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00 Administrators and Executor's notices - 3.00 Divorce notices - 4.00 Sheriff's sales, Orphan's court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

J. H. VAN ETTEN, PUBLISHER, Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896 January, 1896

Calendar table for January 1896 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

MOON'S PHASES. Third Quarter 7 10:41 p.m. First 22 9:58 a.m. New Moon 14 5:35 p.m. Full Moon 30 4:11 a.m.

Editorial.

The ten national delegates from Philadelphia will probably stand administration 7, Quay 3.

This backbone of the Monroe Doctrine is stiffening up wonderfully in this country.

New York's great bicycle show is now open. There are some dandy wheels on exhibition.

Gold is going out of this country in a perfect yellow stream. Two million five hundred fifty thousand dollars went out in two days.

Present appearances would indicate that Pennsylvania's vote in the National Republican convention in June may be cast for Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

We think it is only a question of a few days—hours perhaps—when the United States will recognize the Cuban Insurgents. We have been waiting to change the brand of our tobacco for some time.

The Republican City Campaign Committee of Philadelphia organized Jan. 20 by re-electing Samuel M. Clement chairman. The vote was twenty-three for the administration forces and ten for the Quay men.

CARBON COUNTY Republicans elected a chairman of the county committee on Monday. The contest was between George M. Davies, administration and David G. Watkins, Quay. The vote stood on first ballot: Davies 44, Watkins 33.

It has been decided by the committee appointed to determine the charges, that Lord Drumraven's question that the Defender's ballast was tampered with, and that she received an extra amount of about 14 tons prior to sailing the regatta, were both based on sailors' yarns. The whole matter places the noble lord in a very unenviable plight.

ABOUT THRILLING TALES.

We always feel grateful to the Port Jervis scribes when we read the thrilling tales sent from that place over the wires to the Metropolitan press concerning bears, snakes, Rip Van Winkles and other pleasant things they say Pike county abounds in. This advertiser as a prosperous, civilized, pleasant community, encourages people, particularly timid and nervous persons seeking some Acadia retreat to flock here in great numbers. It also enables the voracious scribe to turn an honest penny. There have been a number of well authenticated bear and snake stories reported from this county, all told by some notorious liar from New York state. The Rip Van Winkle story was written by a celebrated writer on mental phenomenon who is generally first attacked, and who is a chronic sufferer from writer's cramp of the brain.

Now while it pleases us to gain such enviable and cheap notoriety, we are not so selfish as to envy our neighboring town when she gets a dose of the same medicine. It is agreeable to take and can be easily swallowed without sugar coating.

Here in Pike the bears, snakes and other pets of that description are

found in the forests, and are properly classed in the animal and reptile kingdoms; over in Port Jervis according to the Sun they belong to the human species. An article in that illuminating sheet recently published, says "in Port Jervis no one loses a chance to jump on an actor or an actress." (Tigers and cats usually take their prey in this manner.) "Port Jervis will attach the box office receipts for a claim of ten cents," and "they tell how when a woman was stranded there and got up a performance to raise enough money to send the women to their homes, a local hotel keeper who had turned the company out on the street the night before, seized what few dollars were taken in at the door to pay for the half day's accommodation he had given the company."

The same paper says "theatrical people are convinced that Port Jervis is the meanest town in the United States."

An indignant actor says, "Why, I'd rather play to an audience of polar bears and seals than a crowd of Port Jervis citizens."

Now let the ambitious young paragraphers, begin like Charity, right at home. According to the Sun they have plenty of material, and it will be far more entertaining, for we assume that the bears, seals and other animals inferentially alluded to in the Sun article in Port Jervis can read, while those located in Pike have never been educated and hence do not know any better than to be what they are.

Divorce.

In Pike County Common Pleas No. June Term, 1895, Subpoena and alias subpoena returned defendant not found. To Charlotte Wenzel, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the third Monday of March next, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed in the above case. H. I. COCHRAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Milford, Pa. January 7, 1896.

Divorce.

In Pike County Common Pleas No. 14 October term 1895, Subpoena and alias subpoena returned defendant not found. To Lillie Bell Phelps, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the third Monday of March next, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed in the above case. H. I. COCHRAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Milford, Pa. January 7, 1896.

Large advertisement for 'Subscribe for the PRESS. Advertise in the PRESS.' with large stylized text.

COMMISSION AT WORK

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA RECEIVE NOTICE THROUGH OLNEY.

They Are Informed That the Court is Open and Invited to Furnish Evidence and Be Represented by Counsel—Preparing Maps and Abstracts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Venezuela commission has just transmitted to Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all of the evidence in their possession to further the work of the commission, and of his with the reservation that such representation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rights or position heretofore assumed. It has done this in order that the proceedings of the commission may not be said to be ex parte, that the truth may appear and that there may be the same in the inquiry with which the commission is charged. The invitation goes in the shape of a letter to Secretary Olney, who has made reference, saying that he has transmitted a copy of the commission's views to the two governments concerned. These facts came out after the meeting of the commission, although the letter was drawn up and sent to the secretary of state at its last meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 15. The full text of the letter is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. "The Honorable Secretary of State: "DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to state that the commission has just received from the United States to investigate and report upon the true division line between the republics of Venezuela and British Guiana. It is organized by the election of the Honorable J. M. McKim, of New York, as president and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

"In so doing it has, after careful consideration, concluded that the best method of securing, as far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary determination, is to invite each of them to send several examples in the past. They were constituted by or with the consent of the two nations themselves and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce a final judgment. The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were therefore confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

Duties of the Commission. "The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment, nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be to investigate and report upon the facts touching a large extent of territory in which the United States have an interest. What is to be ascertained is not a territorial question, but a question of fact, and in any form accords to the United States. The sole concern of our government is the peaceful settlement of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Venezuela, for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition of territory on the part of any European state.

"It has seemed proper to this commission, under these circumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the nature and object of the commission, and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to give the commission the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical facts, and published archives or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

"Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims and should not be deemed to be an abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in lawyers' phrase, each might be willing to act for the time being and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions, which should be examined as carefully as the magnitude of the subject demands. The purposes of the pending investigation are certainly hostile to none, and can be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the government of the United States to secure the desired information should fail in its purpose.

"I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant, "DAVID J. BREWER, president." The Secretary's Reply. "The secretary's reply was short and formal, merely an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter and a statement that he had caused copies of it to be sent to the British and Venezuelan governments. It cannot be said that the commission is confident of a favorable response from both parties to the boundary controversy, although the courteous terms in which the suggestion is couched and the wide latitude of reservation permitted each party that may respond and the open spirit which characterizes the invitation leads to the natural hope that it will be accepted.

Meanwhile the commission will proceed on the original line of inquiry, which promises to be a slow and difficult task, trusting to the abridgment of the proceedings later on by the production of evidence by both parties and the appearance of attorneys, when the proceedings may at once take on the form of a judicial trial and the attainment of a conclusion be correspondingly hastened. The meeting took place for the first time in the new quarters of the commission in the Baltimore Sun building on F street. The first business was the selection of officers, and first of those chosen was S. Malet-Frevost, who has earned a high repute as one of the stenographers in Washington. Mr. Malet-Frevost was named as secretary of the commission and will be in daily attendance at the rooms. Mr. Whitmore of Ithaca, N. Y., was selected as one of the stenographers who will be employed, and Walter Moulthrop of the District of Columbia was appointed a messenger. A few other appointments will be made hereafter as a need for further help appears. It was ordered that the rooms of the commission be kept open every week day from 9 till 5 o'clock, and any person who has any suggestion to make to the work will be accorded an opportunity to be heard for at least one of the commission will undertake to be present besides the secretary. Every Friday there will be a meeting of the full com-

GRIGGS IS GOVERNOR

ASSUMES THE OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NEW JERSEY.

The First Republican Governor in Thirty Years—With Single, but Impressive Ceremonies He Accepts the Great Seal of the State.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—For the first time in 30 years the Republicans of New Jersey have inaugurated a governor. John W. Griggs, who was elected last November, received into his keeping the great seal of the state. It was the governor's wish that the ceremonies should be as simple as possible. His wish was carried out, and there was no military display or governor's ball in the evening, but the inaugural ceremony was doubly impressive because of its simplicity.

The ceremony took place at the Taylor Opera House in the presence of the members of both branches of the legislature and a large concourse of people. Governor Griggs was driven to the opera house from the statehouse, escorted by Governor Werts and the legislative inaugural committee. The families of Governor Griggs and Governor Werts occupied first floor boxes. In the other boxes were passed senators William J. Sewell, Frank H. Murphy of Newark, chairman of the Republican state committee; Garrett

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate yesterday Messrs. Mills and Peffer spoke in advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In the house the debate on the pension appropriation bill was continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate Mr. Sewell introduced a resolution disapproving the president's course in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Late spoke in advocacy of his bill for a cable to Hawaii. In the house the pension appropriation bill was further discussed, but no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the pension appropriation bill was passed substantially as reported by the committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Both branches of congress were in session. In the senate Mr. Davis, from the committee on foreign relations, presented a resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Sewell spoke in criticism of the president's attitude on the subject. In the house the military appropriation bill was passed; an explanation of his recent speeches was received from Congressman Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Both branches of congress were in session yesterday. The senate devoted its time to routine business and passed several bills, including the bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late war. The house passed the urgent deficiency bill. The bill carried \$4,115,922, \$5,212,283 of which was for the expenses of United States courts. The recent growth of the expenses of federal courts came in for a good deal of criticism, and there was a general expression in favor of a salary system.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Experiments With Acetylene Results In a Serious Disaster In Connecticut. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—A tremendous explosion of gas occurred in the factory of Frank P. Pilegar & Co., located in the building of King & Merck, on Crown street at the foot of Orange street and near the corner of Little Orange street. One man was instantly killed by the explosion, two others lost their lives in a fierce fire which followed, the buildings and contents were totally destroyed, and a loss of \$100,000 was caused. The dead one: Joseph C. Hauser, machinist, aged 38, killed by the explosion; body frightfully mangled.

Thomas Toof, aged 40, burned to death; body almost burned away.

Harbison Stevens, aged 24, body horribly burned, identified by papers found in pockets. The injured are: Frank P. Pilegar, Sr., burned about face and arms; Frank C. Richter, James T. McNeil, Alexis Krah, a foreman, all burned and bruised. The loss will prove total to the owners of the building and the tenants. English & Merck's loss is placed at \$60,000, which \$45,000 is on the stock. Frank P. Pilegar & Son will lose \$25,000, mostly in valuable machinery; E. J. Toof's loss is placed at \$10,000, and George Perry, a rivet maker, will lose \$5,000. Although the loss will not reach a figure much in excess of \$100,000, there is insurance on the property amounting to \$125,000. It appears that in order to use acetylene in a building special precautions must be obtained. This had not been done in this case, and it is likely that a contest will be made against the claims for insurance.

Fatal Gas Explosion. RED KEY, Ind., Jan. 22.—A terrible explosion occurred at the pumping works of the Natural Gas Pipeline company at this place. A 12 inch main was blown out and all the buildings burned. Five men were working at the pumps. Engineer Sam Goodwin of Red Key was killed. Another man, John H. Rhodes, was seriously injured and Mrs. Sheets badly bruised in an accident on Chestnut ridge.

Three Men Fatally Burned. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The four story structure at 415 Broadway, owned by A. J. & Co., opticians and dealers in surgical and electrical instruments, was burned. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Three men were working in the basement were crushed beneath falling floors and were fatally injured. Omeroy Hires, a fireman of truck No. 6, was taken from the second floor badly cut and suffocated.

Killed by a Falling Tree. GREENSBORO, Pa., Jan. 21.—Daniel Sheets, a prominent farmer living near Jones' Mills, was instantly killed, his two little children, aged 5 and 7 years, and Harry Baker, a neighbor, were fatally hurt. John Rhodes, seriously injured and Mrs. Sheets badly bruised in an accident on Chestnut ridge.

Judge Ward's Appointment. ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Governor Morton has appointed Hon. Hamilton Ward of Belmont, Allegheny county, as the appellate division of the supreme court of the fourth department.

Again Resuming Full Time. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—The collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company will work full time until further notice. Six thousand men are affected.

Harrison Engagement Announced. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Ex-President Harrison has at last acknowledged his engagement to Mrs. Dimmick, Colonel Albert's private secretary, made this statement to the newspaper reporters at the Fifth Avenue hotel. "General Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

Utah's New Senators. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22.—Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were elected to the United States senate, with but two dissenting voices among the Republican members of the legislature. There was no excitement during the balloting. It was a foregone conclusion that the caucus had settled the election. The ballot in the senate was 13 each for Cannon and Brown, Republicans, and 3 each for Thatcher and Rawlins, Democrats. In the house the ballot was: Cannon, 31; Brown, 29; Goodwin, 1; Bennett, 1; Thatcher, 14; Rawlins, 14.

The Result of Stock Gambling. MONROE, N. B., Jan. 22.—Only Treasurer George Johnson Robb is a defaulter to the extent of \$9,000, due to speculations in the New York stock market. The fact was discovered and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was apprehended while trying to elude himself.

New Trial Denied. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—Lawrence C. Keegan, who was convicted of the murder of Emily Chambers Sept. 20, 1894, was refused a new trial. The verdict was shown not to be against the evidence, the additional evidence being purely accumulative.

A Womanless Town. The little hamlet of Alceston, Jefferson county, enjoys the distinction of being the only Wisconsin settlement of any size without a woman resident. The village was platted a year ago. At present it has a "star route" mail service daily, a dry goods and grocery store, butter and cheese factory, blacksmith shop and repairing shop and a resident population of perhaps 100 men. It is known as "the town without a woman."

CAMPOS IS OUT OF IT.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL GIVES UP HIS COMMAND IN CUBA.

Tactical Admission That He Was Unable to Cope With the Insurgents—General Weyler Will Be Campos' Successor—A Rebellious Policy to Follow.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The cabinet has unanimously decided to supersede Captain General Martinez de Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius, owing to differences which exist between them and the political parties in Cuba. General Arderius has been appointed to the province of Santiago de Cuba, to replace General Campos and Arderius temporarily.

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Although Martinez Campos has declined the post of president of the supreme military court of justice, his appointment will nevertheless be granted. General Martin has been appointed governor of Porto Rico.

Weyler's Bloody Record.

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General Weyler is a veteran soldier and has had his own experience in revolutions, for he followed the fortunes of the Spanish army in Cuba for years during the last revolution, with the result that he earned for himself a dreadful reputation as a man of blood and iron.

Moreover, the Cuban leaders here hint at acts of cruelty to women and children, less prisoners on his part in the past in a fashion that augurs ill for the rebels who come within his power this time, and they predict that he will soon become involved in trouble with the United States government as the result of the ill treatment of American citizens who may be unfortunately enough to fall under suspicion. General Weyler's appointment upon after the suppression of the last rebellion and has since dwelt in Spain, holding the important command of captain general of the province of Catalonia.

Campos Leaves the Island.

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The general went on board a yacht which took him to the Spanish warship Alfonso Doce, 1200 tons, which was at the wharf was black with people as the war vessel floated past, and all shouted vivas for Campos.

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New Jersey Legislature Meets.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—Both houses of the legislature held brief and unimportant sessions. Besides the announcement of the house and senate committees, speaker Derouse announced the appointment of Alexander Millette of Camden as his private secretary and John Cherry of Camden as assistant private secretary.

LOVE'S MODEL CITY.

The largest real estate contract ever made in western New York was filed in the county clerk's office at Lockport the other day, involving the transfer of 26,500 acres of land under option to the Niagara Power and Development company, better known as Love's Model City. The company now controls over 80,000 acres, and will now push forward its canal which was commenced last year.

The projectors announce that almost \$500,000 worth of property has been sold off, which amounts to half of their belongings. They will furnish 25,000 horsepower to a company which will invest \$10,000,000. It is claimed that leading iron and steel men are in the enterprise, and that 5,000 men will be employed and 10,000,000 tons of finished steel turned out annually. It is also claimed that steel can be manufactured in Model City at 24 per cent cheaper than in Pittsburg.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

New Members of Congress Against the Carr's Method. Some of the colts in the house of representatives are trying to organize a mutiny against Speaker Reed because they think he is acting too much "like a schoolmaster." In other words, the ear has adopted his old tactics and is running the house himself. The old members knew it would be so and accept the situation, but the new ones who come here to make reputations for themselves and secure legislation for their constituents are not willing to submit to a struggle. There are said to be 40 of them.

Several conferences have been held, and some strong talk has been indulged in, but nothing has happened as yet. Another conference will be held soon, and a programme will be agreed upon.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

A Womanless Town.

The little hamlet of Alceston, Jefferson county, enjoys the distinction of being the only Wisconsin settlement of any size without a woman resident. The village was platted a year ago. At present it has a "star route" mail service daily, a dry goods and grocery store, butter and cheese factory, blacksmith shop and repairing shop and a resident population of perhaps 100 men. It is known as "the town without a woman."

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