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

1896		APRIL		1896	
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.
			1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30	

**MOON'S PHASES.**  
 Third Quarter 4 7:40 P.M. First 20 9:03 P.M.  
 New Moon 12 11:59 P.M. Full Moon 27 9:08 P.M.

**Editorial.**

**KIRKPATRICK FOR CONGRESS.**  
 The announcement is made on what seems excellent authority that ex-Attorney-General Kirkpatrick will be a candidate for the nomination to Congress in the Eighth district. His many friends in Pike will rejoice at this conclusion, and redouble their efforts to see that he succeeds. He was defeated in 1894 by the narrow majority of 197 in a district which is usually good for 6,000 Democratic majority. This was certainly very flattering, not only to the Judge, but to the efforts of his party, and we feel sure that if he is a candidate again this year he will command all the votes of his former supporters and many others who would like to see this district represented by a man with his ability and force of character. The Judge is a ready speaker, a cogent reasoner, and a man of wide and varied attainments. He would make a live representative for the Eighth District, and we think he can, as he should be, elected.

**"PIKO" ON THE CONSTITUTION.**

To those who have even casually noted the decisions of our State and Federal courts, it has been apparent for some time that they were slinging the law around in a reckless manner, and that sooner or later they would be brought to book. This has now happened, but we trust the Judges will not take the matter too much to heart and reverse themselves too suddenly. Most of them are well advanced in years and presumably cannot bear great reverses with the same equanimity as younger men. But then they ought to know better, or at least before rendering decisions they should consult some one well versed in "constitutionalism." In the Gazette of Wednesday April 8 "Piko" in a two column letter with his usual cogency, demonstrates that the United States Supreme court really does not understand the constitution. It has had the effrontery to affirm a decision of a state court deciding that a law passed by a state forbidding the export of game is constitutional. It evinced its imbecility by accepting the argument of a "paid attorney of an association" to that effect and hence has brought itself into contempt. Now this is all wrong. Piko says it will knock the stuffing out of our boast that our unity as a nation is in the sisterhood of states.

This is really too bad, and we will listen with anxiety for the dull thud when the unity "bent almost if not quite to breaking" finally snaps. Piko quotes article 4 Sec. 2 of the constitution. "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." In the Federalist which is a collection of essays written in favor of the constitution in 1788 by such men as Jay, Madison and Hamilton the latter says that the security to liberty, and to property to be derived from the adoption of the proposed constitution consists chiefly in the express guaranty of a Republican form of government to each state.

the man who gets it, by "legitimate not necessarily legal means." We confess that this distinction is too fine spun for our limited comprehension. Webster says legitimate "is in accordance with established law," but then probably his mind was not subtle enough to discern between the two terms. The United States Supreme court has been "off" for some time, and it was highly proper that it should be admonished. Under the very section above quoted are two decisions one in 18 How. 71 1855 and one in 94 U. S. 391 1876 which say "public property in the State can be reserved for the citizens of the State exclusively."

Piko says, "there are people in sections of this country who would appear never to be satisfied until they surround themselves with a high board fence, whitewashed." This is highly humorous. To it we fully agree, and not to detract from its mirth provoking quality we say the community would be far better off if some people were so enclosed and set to work. Piko tells us how successful he has been in killing game for his family, and boasts, modestly of course, that he has "never bought or sold any, except on rare occasions as a personal or friendly favor." On whose land does he hunt and fish, and does he have permission to do so, or does the pursuit of game draw with it the inherent right to trespass ad libitum. After this wonderful exposition of the real meaning and intent of the constitution, our courts should pull themselves together, and rectify their mistaken interpretation of its provisions. If a vacancy should occur we give notice now that our voice will be raised in favor of the appointment of Judge Piko to the position.

**WE RISE TO ENQUIRE.**

For some time we have been keeping an ear close to the ground expecting to hear a whisper as to the views of one half of our Democratic representation in Congress from this State on silver and the tariff. So far as we can learn no reporter as yet has succeeded in obtaining the coveted interview, or, if he has, the profundity of the wisdom, or the comprehensiveness of view has so paralyzed his pen that he cannot transmit the "views" to paper. The question may arise as to whether a Democratic Congressman from this district should have any other view than the single one of how to get there. During the memorable Democratic conference held here in 1894 it was broadly hinted by some of the Northampton conferees that the kind of money a would-be-Congressman believed in was immaterial, only so it was money, and the kind of tariff did not matter much only so it protected him. It was not so much a tariff for revenue they demanded, but an actual revenue, and they clamored until it is said a "plank" of the proper size was furnished. If this version is true, and it has never been denied, then the aforesaid conferees must have pocketed the "plank," for it was not visible in the platform. This view is sustained from the fact that reports indicate they have been "sawing wood" down there in Northampton ever since that time. It is further alleged that Mr. Mutchler has now a good pile in his back yard and that he is still at it. But this is a digression. What we started out to say is, has the half of our Democratic representation in Congress any views concealed in his inmost consciousness on the great and vital questions of the tariff and the currency. We hope the representatives of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania have positive convictions on these subjects, and that they will not attempt such political straddles as to compel the abandonment of the ordinary garments worn by men only.

The Milford correspondent of the Port Jarvis Gazette is an original genius, and a natural writer of paragraphs. Every week a letter appears in that paper from "lovely Milford" made up almost exclusively of items taken from the Dispatch and the week before PRESS. At least about all there is in the "budget of interesting news from Pike" of any moment bears the visible marks of those two papers. The Gazette correspondent is to be congratulated at least on the good taste displayed as a plagiarist.

Superintendent Sawyer gives notice in another column of a meeting of School Directors May 5 to elect a County Superintendent of Schools. We have not heard any other name mentioned for the position than the present incumbent, and he will be re-elected. So far as we know his administration of the office has given satisfaction, and while he may have in some few instances allowed his kindness of heart to prevail over his better judgment in granting certificates, yet as a whole his aim has been to elevate the standard in the County, and we

shall be pleased to see him enter on a new term of office. He should receive the hearty co-operation of parents, and teachers and all his efforts to advance the cause of education.

A recent circular issued by Hatch and Foot, bankers, of Wall street, New York, shows that the difference between the values of thirty-four active and prominent stocks in April 1896, and for 1895 is from three to fifteen cents less this year than last. Not one on the list is up to last year's value. D. L. & W. is 15 cents less, and N. Y. Central 8 1/2 less.

If the report that the Junior Senator suggested the names of the delegates to the National Republican convention from this district is true, as is stated, Dr. Walton of Monroe, had the good sense to gracefully get out of the way without the aid of a big Quay boat.

The Republican delegates returning from Easton are inclined to the opinion that Kirkpatrick will again be their nominee for Congress in this district. Having come within two hundred votes at the last election, it is loudly boasted by our opponents that he can be elected. Whatever may be their hopes, they are based it seems to us on a poor foundation. The same apathy will not characterize the Democrats this year as in 1894 and if an acceptable candidate is named, the Judge will not be in sight this year.—Monroe Democrat.

Why, now Brother Morey, what was the matter with Mr. Hart?

**THE LADIES' COLUMN.**

**ORANGE FOOL.**—Mix the juice of three large oranges, grated rind of one, three eggs well beaten, one pint of rich milk or cream, a little nutmeg and sweeten to taste. Set the whole over a slow fire, until it becomes as thick as cream, but not boiled. Set in a dish to cool and harden on ice is best.

**MILK PUNCH.**—Two tablespoons brandy, a little sugar, add one gill hot water, add a gill of milk and a little nutmeg.

**WATER CRESS SALAD.**—Water cresses as a salad are best served simply with a sauce of lemon juice and olive oil poured over them in a salad bowl, add a little grated horse radish, sliced onions and sliced hard boiled eggs.

**TO TAKE OUT FAULT STAINS.**—Tea or cream of tartar in the spotted places and put the garment into cold water and boil it.

**TO CLEAN CARPETS.**—Mix ox gall and water, rub the carpet with a flannel dipped in the mixture, then rub dry with a linen cloth.

**SOFT CORNS.**—Soft corns between the toe may be cured by a weak solution of carbolic acid.  
 P. S.—If this does not cure, it will make them.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, at the Sheriff's office in the Borough of Milford, on Saturday, April 24th, A. D., 1896, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Township of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of lands conveyed by Jacob Coyell to Lewis S. Coyell on the bank of the Lackawaxen river, thence along said Coyell's land west seventy rods to a stone corner, thence south twelve degrees west sixty-six rods to a stone corner, thence east sixty-seven and three-fourths rods to a point on the bank of said river, and thence northerly along the river above said the several courses, and distance thereof to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-eight and five-eighths acres of land more or less, and being the same land and premises which Solomon S. Speers, et al., granted and conveyed to Ann Huff by their deed bearing date of 13th of December, 1893.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**  
 Upon the premises are frame dwelling house and outbuildings.  
 Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Huff and will be sold by me for cash.  
 H. I. COURTNEY, Sheriff.  
 Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,  
 March 30, 1896.

**Advertise in the PRESS.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, at the Sheriff's Office in the Borough of Milford, on Monday, May 11th A. D. 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Township of Lackawaxen, County of Pike, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of lands conveyed by Jacob Coyell to Lewis S. Coyell on the bank of the Lackawaxen river, thence along said Coyell's land west seventy rods to a stone corner, thence south twelve degrees west sixty-six rods to a stone corner, thence east sixty-seven and three-fourths rods to a point on the bank of said river, and thence northerly along the river above said the several courses, and distance thereof to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-eight and five-eighths acres of land more or less, and being the same land and premises which Solomon S. Speers, et al., granted and conveyed to Ann Huff by their deed bearing date of 13th of December, 1893.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Upon the above several tracts of land are the following improvements to wit: On tract numbered respectively Nos. 2 and 167 in Schiela township, there is a good new saw mill with turbine engine and a stone saw, ridding machinery and apparatus, one frame saw mill, a stone shed, a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings, also a stone house, freight house and board house erected on lands adjoining said tract and used in connection with the other buildings and business managed by Jno. F. Kilgour also a large stable, one tract of land used for raising dairy stock, dock and railroad, with stone quarries, also well water, having a living stream passing through same and being a good water supply, and in the tract numbered power certain privileges and releases for damages, etc., by reason of overflow of lands, and right of resuming dam, etc. said property is benefitted and protected by certain leases or releases and agreements relating thereto. And of above described lands about three acres more or less are improved.

On tracts numbered respectively Nos. 18 and 167 in Schiela township there is a blacksmith shop and a one-story frame stable, and good stone quarries are on each of said tracts. On tract numbered respectively Nos. 89 and 41 in Westfall township there are erected fifteen one and one-half story board houses, one blacksmith shop, one stable, also a stone house, and of which said tracts about five acres more or less are improved. On tract numbered respectively Nos. 71, 72 and 73 in Lackawaxen township there are erected a one and one-half story frame house, a good barn, a blacksmith shop and a stone house, also a good stone quarry on said land.

Also, all that certain place, parcel or tract of land situate in the Township of Schiela, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania being the warrant name of W. H. Williams, Noye, and numbered on the Commissioners' Books of Pike county No. 13 and bounded on the west by lands in the warrant name of the same W. H. Williams, Noye, and on the east by lands in the warrant name of William Harrison and Michael Hilgans, on the west by lands in the warrant name of Charles Cooper and Samuel Deppel, on the south by lands in the warrant name of John Barrow and Jacob Utt, and containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres and three-fourths of an acre be the same more or less.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Upon the above lands are good stone quarries; balance timbered. Also, the free and uninterrupted use, liberty and privilege to keep and hold back the water in Brook Pond by dam or other structure to at least one foot above the present high water mark, as held and enjoyed by the present dam built across the outlet of Big Brook Pond on all that certain place, parcel and tract of land situate in the Township of Schiela, County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, being a part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant from the Land Office of Pennsylvania granted to Emanuel Brink and numbered on the Commissioners' Books of Pike county (79) seventy-nine, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones a corner of Benjamin Bartholomew survey, thence by same south fifty-seven degrees west seven perches to stones, then into Big Brook Pond, and by line of Robert Erwin survey south thirty-one degrees east twenty-four and a quarter perches to line of land conveyed to John Whitehead, then by same north fifty-nine degrees east three hundred and thirty-four perches to line of land surveyed to John Barrow, Jr., north thirty-one degrees west seventy-nine perches to stones, and by a direct line to place of beginning, containing one hundred and eight acres strict measure, be the same more or less. Being the same rights and privileges conveyed to the said John F. Kilgour by Bradner Wood by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 44, page 414, etc.

Selected and taken in execution as the property of William B. Gouley and John Kennell and will be sold by me for cash.  
 H. I. COURTNEY, Sheriff.  
 Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,  
 April 11, 1896.

**NOTICE.**

**TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF PIKE COUNTY.**—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8, 1884, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the COURT HOUSE IN MILFORD, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1896, being the 6th day of the month, and select a quorum from the majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, of good skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-third and fourth sections of said act.  
 GEORGE SAWYER,  
 County Superintendent of Pike County.  
 Mill Hill, Pa., April 6, 1896.

**ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court to me directed, I will expose to public vendue or outcry at the Court House in the Borough of Milford on

**SATURDAY, APRIL 26th,**

at 9 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to wit: The Christian Meyer being the owner of an undivided interest in and to thirty acres of the above described real estate to said lands being as follows: William Swezey, et al., to John H. Meyer and Frederick Meyer, dated July 30, 1861, conveys all the undivided thirty acres with the allowance of six per cent for roads of it to the 1894, acres above and first described. TERMS OF SALE, cash. JOHN E. OLMSTED, Dingman township, Administrator.  
 March 31, 1896.

P. D. Armour said in a recent interview: "I believe that what will sell at \$1 a bushel, or near that figure, soon. This is speaking from the standpoint of a merchant and not of a scaler. It ought to sell there on its merits and will unless something new unforeseen occurs."

**ROENTGEN IS A BARON**

THE BAVARIAN SAVANT HONORED BY PRINCE REGENT LUDWIG.  
 Recognized After Years of Toil—Decorated Also by Kaiser Wilhelm—Something of His Life—His Townsmen and Friends Surprised.

In recognition of valuable services to his native country and to all the world, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria has created Professor Roentgen of Wurzburg a baron. A little more than a month ago the name of Professor Roentgen was only known in a few exclusive scientific circles, mainly for some speculative papers on chemical subjects. Today it is popular throughout the civilized world. And yet the world will never know much of the years of endless toil and patient research which preceded the phenomenal discovery which has brought fame and no doubt fortune to this Bavarian savant. The news that the professor had found a way of photographing the invisible struck the old world like a lightning flash, and America was also startled, notwithstanding her rapid strides in mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries.

Of the private life of the inventor of the X ray little is known, as the professor lives a secluded life, being present only at important social gatherings of his students. He might be called a book-worm, and his townsmen and most intimate friends are most surprised at his sudden elevation and the distinctions shown him by royalty and scholars.

I learn from those that Baron Roentgen has always been a tireless experimenter, and finally (his enemies say by mere chance) he learned one of the undiscovered wonders of nature. He is admired by scientists of all countries, but to the unscientific multitudes in the fatherland and elsewhere it seems incredible that we should be enabled to photograph in total darkness, and that we should be able to photograph through walls of wood or solid and opaque bodies is little sort of a miracle.

Baron Roentgen was born in 1845 in Zurich, Switzerland, and until his twenty-fifth year studied in the Zurich university, where he graduated and received his M. D. diploma. After a brief practice in Strasbourg, he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Strasbourg university. Since 1879 he has been professor at Hohenheim, Giessen and Wurzburg. It is said that he will devote all his energies in future to the perfection of his discovery.

It will be remembered that Kaiser Wilhelm decorated the professor with the Order of the Royal Crown a few weeks ago. His majesty had invited the professor to the Schloss to illustrate his discovery by a few experiments, which proved highly satisfactory.—New York Journal.

**LORDLY LITERARY BUREAU.**

**Doagles—Coker Combustion Seen to Start on a Tour.**  
 The Lord Douglas-Lord Coker literary syndicate is flourishing and will soon start out from California on its path to fame and wealth through Mexico. All the participants are members of the English nobility, and they intend to travel through Arizona, Utah and New Mexico and then go to old Mexico. They say they will visit many unexplored portions of the neighboring republic and that they have made arrangements to have the matter they will produce published by San Francisco and New York papers and one of Harper's publications.

The most prominent member of the party is Lord Sholto Douglas. With him will be Lord Vaux-Coker, who has been for some time a writer on the local press. He is the only man in Los Angeles who wears a monocle. Lord Frederick Willoughby de Clift and Lord Percy de Capel Burke are the other members of the party. They come from Bakersfield, where they have been learning farming, and where they met Lord Douglas. They will go more for sport than for literary work.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

**The Newest Bang.**

Now that bangles are again in fashion many novelties are shown. The latest is a narrow succession of gold links fastened with a heart shaped clasp. The heart is a trifle thicker than gold hearts usually are, and when a certain spring is touched it opens to disclose a tiny watch. More costly bangles in this design have the heart studded with jewels.

**A Song of Victory.**

Sing! the latest Olympian conquest!  
 Sing! the Yankee descent upon Athens!  
 Sing! a hatch in the style that old Sappho  
 Had such a snatch in:  
 Bully the boys that came on in their tritons;  
 Feed they on bloody beefsteak and good Bass  
 Ale!  
 If she wants some of that laurel, old Athens  
 Must get a move on!  
 First came Tom Curtis, bean better from Boston.  
 Society's kicking his hand to the galleries;  
 Ran in a silk tie and new leather gaiters;  
 Best Chalkholmkindia.  
 Then with the diction came Jerry Bob Garrett,  
 Twirled in the metal around on his finger;  
 Threw it a sale and a half beyond poor Parsse  
 Receptio!  
 Then both Farsereveopole and Chalcho-  
 Ronghale chewed up their suspender in anger,  
 Went on a Janhorse on the Firman  
 To draw their arrows.  
 He fell the Greek, and the limber Yankee  
 Filled themselves oia up with massie and  
 protols;  
 Warbled the frog song of old Aristophanes:  
 "Hes-ah-Cosah-Cosah!"  
 —New York Press.

**AN UNKNOWN DISEASE.**

The Remarkable Affliction of a Fellow Who Dwells in Texas.  
 Professor Reynolds of Georgetown has the unpleasant distinction of being afflicted with a disease the like of which is not known in medical science. Many noted physicians have examined his case, and until recently no solution of its mystery has been found.

The disease is caused by countless myriads of animalcules which burrow under the skin, causing great pain. When rubbed briskly with the hand, his body would give off small particles very close resembling brown sand. The case was first brought to the attention of Dr. Fleming of Georgetown, who made a very thorough study of it and reported it in several medical journals.

Last week, on the recommendation of Dr. Fleming, Professor Reynolds went to San Antonio to have City Physician Menger make a microscopic examination. Dr. Menger conducted a series of microscopic examinations, and not only succeeded in detecting the parasite, but has made several photographs of it. He says it is the most wonderful discovery ever made on the human body as far as his knowledge of the subject goes. The particles taken from the body look like common sand, are dark brown in color, and are barely visible to the naked eye. When placed in acid, the particles form like-sediment powders, and they can be seen under the microscope giving off carbonic gas. Acids also make the particles transparent, and they easily crumble into very fine powder. They are insoluble in a shell, or other two shells. The parasite itself, when placed under a powerful microscope, looks very much like a crab spider. It has eight legs, four in front and four behind. The front legs protrude and look like horns.—San Antonio Express.

**SHE HAD A MAID.**

Was the Woman in Madison Square Telling Her Own Story?  
 A new kind of evangelist attracted a crowd in Madison square, New York, on Easter Sunday afternoon. This one was a woman, and a nice looking one, too, of perhaps middle age. She stood not far from Delmonico's and exhorted the idlers to be saved. What attracted the greatest curiosity was that she was accompanied by a maid, a colored woman, who carried her extra wraps and books.

The woman told a story of how once a rich woman, while riding in her carriage, passed a preacher who was exhorting a crowd in the street. She stopped from idle curiosity to listen to him and was converted. Thereupon she gave up her carriage, her fine clothes and her fine house and devoted herself to saving others.

When the crowd heard the story, they looked at the colored maid and wondered if the evangelist was telling her own story.—New York Sun.

**SPORT UP TO DATE.**

The athletic committee of the Boston Athletic association has decided that, owing to lack of interest among the members, a track athletic team should not be sent to Athens to compete in the Olympia games in April.  
 Two hundred men had promised \$350 and ten men had promised \$100 apiece toward the expenses, but the club, acting by its committee, declined to subscribe the \$500 additionally needed.

**WHAT CATHODE MEANS.**

Let us first see what we mean by the term cathode. If we should break the tiny filament of an Edison lamp, and look at the middle of the glowing loop the light would go out. If, now, we connect the two ends of the broken filament to the poles of a battery of a great many thousand voltaic cells, such as are commonly used to ring house bells, we should be able to light the lamp again, not by incandescence, but by a feeble glow which pervades the whole bulb. The ends of the broken filament would glow, and the glow at one end of the filament would be different in appearance from that of the other. The broken filament, by means of which the electrical energy enters the bulb, is called the anode, and the filament, by means of which it leaves the bulb, is called the cathode.

Now, the great peculiarity of the cathode rays is this—they seem to be independent of the position of the anode, and they stream out from the cathode like the beam of a searchlight striking the walls of the inclosing vessel.—Scribner's Magazine.

**Ellen Terry Can Slide Down Stairs.**

When calling on an invalid friend the other day, Miss Ellen Terry set an example which it is to be hoped less graceful women will hardly attempt to follow. Asmiring her friend, who stood in the upper hallway, that she was perfectly able to "see herself down," this charming expert in gymnastics put one knee over the stair railway and slid like a rocket into the hall below. Then it took her but a moment to reassemble her trim appearance and fly out with a gay adieu to the friend who stood watching her.

**A Good Thing.**

Various patriotic societies in New York city composed of descendants of soldiers who took part in the wars of the United States are about to erect a building for joint use, one of the features of which will be a common museum of historical relics. An idea so practical and sensible will not be confined to one city.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.