

**PIKE COUNTY PRESS.**  
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 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 advertisements.

**Legal Advertising.**  
Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00  
Administrator and Executor's notices - 3.00  
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Divorce notices - 3.00  
Sheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.  
J. H. Van Kitten, PUBLISHER,  
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896							MAY							1896						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9														
10	11	12	13	14	15	16														
17	18	19	20	21	22	23														
24	25	26	27	28	29	30														
31																				

**MOON'S PHASES.**  
Third Quarter 4 10:41 P.M.  
Full Moon 12 3:08 P.M.  
First Quarter 20 1:27 P.M.  
New Moon 26 5:12 P.M.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**  
For Congressmen-at-large,  
GALUSHA A. GROW,  
of Susquehanna County.  
SAMUEL L. DAVENPORT,  
of Erie County.

**Editorial.**

**IS PROSPERITY DESIRABLE?**  
To ask is to answer that question in the minds of most people. There is a class, the tramps the ne'er do wells, and some other shiftless persons who are not seeking either for the betterment of their own conditions or that of their neighbors. We are not addressing such, but the great mass of American citizens who are ambitious not only for their own material advancement but that of their friends and the country generally. All such will answer with an emphatic affirmative. What brings prosperity to a nation will bring it to the prudent citizen. No man can habitually spend more than his income and remain prosperous. Sooner or later as his credit may be more or less elastic he arrives at a pinching point and from that the descent is easy. The same rule applies to any government. The prudent man lives within his income, and the prudent nation does the same thing. Apply this test to our country and we may discover the reason for the present great depression, and find a remedy which the people wisely may apply. Beginning at the close of the civil war, (which was brought on by a desire on the part of the south to perpetuate slavery, and for which the Republican party was in no wise responsible, as a party, and when enormous expenses were necessary) from 1866 down to 1893 there was not a single year in which the receipts of the government did not exceed its expenditures. These were years when the Republicans were in control, and every year there was a surplus. Since 1893 to the present time under Democratic management in no year has the receipts equaled the expenditures. There has been for every year a deficit, which has been made up by borrowing and that too at a high premium. From the close of the war down to 1893 the public debt was decreased about two billions of dollars from 1893 to the present it has been increased \$162,500,000. These are not mere extravagant statements, they are facts borne out and sustained by an examination of the Treasury reports. Hon. John L. Dalzell in a recent speech at the dinner in memory of General Grant said:  
"During the Republican control, though gold was largely exported, the governmental gold reserve remained intact. During the Democratic control \$360,000,000 of gold has been drawn from the reserve, \$55,000,000 more than have been exported. These \$55,000,000 are hoarded by our own people, who have no faith in the Democratic party."  
"What the disease was that affected the country when the Fifty-fourth Congress met was very apparent to every man not devoted to a theory or blinded by partisanship. It was not a discredited currency.

The currency had been all right up to the time that the revenues failed. It was not a necessity for the free coinage of silver. We had more silver in circulation than at any previous time in our history. It was not a necessity for the redemption of the greenbacks. From 1879 till the failure of revenues the country preferred greenbacks to gold. It was and it was only a lack of revenues. This was the disease eating at the vitals of the nation's prosperity. This it was that compelled the necessity of borrowing money in time of pence on bonds issued under a false pretence, the pretence that they were issued to maintain the reserve when in the last analysis they were issued for Government expenses.

"Now, what has the Fifty-fourth Congress done? Just here permit me to draw a distinction. Congress means the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is Republican, the former is controlled by Democrats and Populists. The Republican party can be held responsible only for the action of the Republican House. No House of Representatives that ever assembled I undertake to say, ever accomplished as much by way of important legislation within the same length of time as has the present House, that of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"It passed, within a week after the committees were announced, a tariff bill that if enacted into law would bring to the suffering Treasury an annual increment of \$40,000,000. It passed a bond bill that would have, if enacted into law, enabled the Treasury Department to separate its current account from its reserve account, and borrow money for each as occasion might require at a low rate of interest. It compelled by its action the adoption by the Administration of the method of borrowing money from our own citizens, in the open market, by competitive bids, in small sums, instead of from foreign syndicates by secret agreements at unjust and ruinous rates of interest. It has expressed itself in unequivocal terms in support of a vigorous American foreign policy. "It has been in session less than five months, and yet has passed every appropriation bill, a thing never before accomplished in all our history. It has demonstrated the Republican faculty of accomplishing results by business methods with expedition, energy and dispatch. Why has not its beneficent action produced final results? Because the Senate is controlled by a Democratic and Populist majority.

"When the country shall again be in the keeping of the party that believes in America for Americans, in good wages, in encouraged capital, in the home market, it will return again to prosperity and contentment and the reign of public confidence. And that time will be when a Republican President finds behind him to hold up his arm a Republican Congress. And may God speed the day."

**THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.**  
To an impartial mind it would seem as the results so far of the election of delegates to the National Convention go far toward settling the question of the Republican presidential nomination. The contest in Illinois was a pivotal one, and in a sense decisive. The opponents of McKinley had said to the wave of popular enthusiasm which was sweeping the country "thus far but no further," and when that State obeying the wide spread popular sentiment submerged the opposition, it overcame practically the last substantial barrier. We Republicans, as a rule, should not be governed by what our Democratic friends desire, but in this case there seems to be such a unanimity of opinion among them that we are half inclined to suspect they are sincere in asking that this apostle of protection be nominated so they may have the opportunity of voting for him.

The few great states yet to declare are probably all for McKinley. California, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia will in all probability stand in his column, and if so, he will have a clear majority in the whole convention.

There are many contested cases, but it would seem as if his success was independent of them all, and if such is the fact, it would be fit and proper that all contention should cease, and only patriotic motives govern. Wise Republican leaders will recognize in their devotion to Republican interests and the welfare of the country that the will of the people should be carried out, and what that will is seems to be unmistakable.

**AN INCAPABLE OFFICIAL.**  
By reference to the Mercantile Appraisement in another column it will be seen that no billiard tables are appraised in the county this year, although they are named in the notice, with the tax on each.

The attention of J. A. Fisher was specifically called to the Act of 1849, and the Act of 1850 which relate to billiard rooms in this Commonwealth, and at that time he placed three names on the list. Subsequently he directed them to be stricken off, and it was done. At least two of the three persons keep tables and charge for their use, and one of the tables is in daily use and daily charged for. Mr. Fisher made no enquiry as to that fact, and arbitrarily took them all off the list. These same tables were last year appraised by Judge Hornbeck and at least two of them paid the tax of \$30 and would have done so this year without a murmur, had they been rated.

We call attention to this in order that the people may know the kind of official, John A. Fisher is, and should he ever have the assurance to ask for a public office they may understand his utter incapacity to perform the simplest duty pertaining to it and refuse him their votes and support.

**QUAY'S FOOL FRIENDS.**  
In a letter, which we publish elsewhere to-day, written by Congressman Robinson to the Philadelphia Times, Robinson states that he is not inclined to down Quay. That is fortunate for Robinson. It is a matter of comparative indifference to most of the Senator's real friends if, perhaps, is a matter over which the Senator himself devotes little or no thought. Robinson had the option at Harrisburg of either standing by Quay or turning against him, and he deliberately took the latter course and told Quay what he would do before the convention met. How he reconciles his conduct then and his declaration now it is in order for Robinson to explain.

Robinson talks of Quay's fool friends as a possible factor in driving him into opposition to the Senator. Just who is referred to he does not indicate, but on the subject of fool friends of Quay, there can be said that which brings Robinson in to just the position described. It is a fact that not until after such fool friends as Robinson and Leach had painted the picture in alluring terms did Senator Quay conclude to make a flight for delegates in Northampton county last year when he was downing the Philadelphia Combine. It was Quay's fool friends who stirred up this strife in Northampton, and it is Quay's real friends who are trying to wipe out the unprofitable developments of that unwise effort. When Jack Robinson talks of Quay's fool friends he ought to think of himself for a while and his record in Northampton county politics at the South Bethlehem Convention.—Free Press.

Dr. Arthur McDonald of the Bureau of Education of Washington D. C., made application to witness the execution of Holmes Alias Mud-god who was hung in Philadelphia yesterday. The doctor has made a study of human nature in many places and published several books, the last one being on the peculiar mania of men and woman to seek matrimony through advertisements. His desire was to study Holmes' just previous to his execution by means of an instrument called the kymograph which records in visible lines human emotion.

Hon. Thos. J. Edge Secretary of Agriculture has kindly sent us bulletin No. 5 containing tabulated analyses of Commercial Fertilizers, from Jan. 1 1895 to Jan. 1 1896. The tables show the name and address of the manufacturer the names of the fertilizer, the place where the sample was selected, the moisture, soluble phosphoric acid, reverted phosphoric acid, insoluble, potash, nitrogen, the comparative commercial value per ton, and the selling price of same at point of selection. Every farmer using fertilizers should have a copy of this bulletin.

The Philadelphia Press says that the reason why Mr. Pattison in his western interview was so general as to the kind of platform he would be willing to stand on, arose from the fact that he had left his financial views with Mr. Harry for use at the Allentown convention, and hence had none with him when interviewed.

The Delaware Lackawanna and Western R. Co., has posted large notices in the car shops at Dover, N. J., which request that no employees of the car department sign an application for a tavern or saloon license. This is a move in the right direction.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**  
The following accounts have been filed in the Register's Office of Pike County, and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on the first day of June next.  
Estate of Elizabeth Linley, deceased. The account of B. C. Totten, administrator.  
Estate of Nelson B. Kirkendall, deceased. The account of Harriet Kirkendall, administrator.  
JNO. C. WESTBROOK, Register.  
May 1, 1896.

**SOME WESLEY PAPERS.**  
Charles Wesley and the War of Independence—Interesting Discovery in London.  
Diagonally opposite the famous Bunhill Cemetery stands a plain brick building tenanted by the Wesleyan Conference. Within its walls are stored the archives pertaining to Methodism from the date, May 24, 1738, when Methodism, as history knows it, was born. The vaults of the building are choked with a mass of documents, letters, and unpublished sermons. It has remained for the Rev. Charles H. Kelly, secretary to the Wesleyan Conference, to have made a most interesting literary discovery among this accumulation during the past few weeks.

A short time ago Mr. Kelly had occasion to visit the vaults in order to oversee some slight repairs which were in progress. These involved the shifting of a number of old volumes and the emptying of a cupboard long disused. By accident one of the books was opened, and to his surprise, was found to contain numerous manuscripts of poems and sermons which had been written in a clear and legible hand and then bound. Something in the handwriting struck him as being familiar. In the investigation which quickly followed thirteen more volumes were unearthed. These on being opened were likewise found to contain manuscripts, and amongst them were many hitherto unknown works of Charles Wesley.

Nor was this all. In the above mentioned cupboard, a large bundle wrapped in paper discolored by age and dampness, was found. This also contained manuscript poems of Charles Wesley, and what was more interesting, the subject of the latter were the reverend author's diatribes against the American colonists for the war of independence they were then waging.

It is, of course, well known that Charles Wesley was a Tory of the most pronounced type. Unlike his brother John, who had written an open letter to Lord North, protesting against the "carrying on of a war against a brave people," Charles, built in narrow mould, could see nothing that the colonists deserved for their rebellion but the awful wrath of God. It is surmised that this bundle of poems is part of the material which was sent to the Rev. Thomas Jackson, when he was preparing his "Life of the Brothers Wesley." Most of these newly found poems have never been published by the brothers, although the number of books of poetry published by the brothers separately, or in conjunction, is sixty three.

Prominent among these unpublished poems is one written in 1780, and entitled "American Independence." As one reads this poem, which is of great length, it is difficult to imagine from its metaphor and metre that it was composed by the same man who also penned the immortal and exquisite lyric, "Jesus Lover of My Soul." The first two verses are as follows:

I.  
Where is old England's glory fled,  
Which shone so bright in ages past?  
Virtue, with our forefathers died,  
And public faith has breathed its last.  
Now men who falsify their trust  
Have laid our house in the dust.

II.  
Our rulers have to rebels sued  
And given us up into their hands;  
Respectful, profligate and lewd,  
Obedient to our foes' commands.  
They serve our cause with frantic zeal—  
Factors of France and tools of Hell.

Another written in 1783 has for its title subject "The Testimony of the American Loyalists." Still another seems to have been inspired at some stage of the war by the declaration of Lord Carleton, "that the conquest of America by fire and sword is not to be accomplished."

I.  
We never can by fire and sword  
The fierce American subdue,  
If we our general's steps pursue.  
Against his friends his sword is turned,  
He splits and plunders them and burns.

II.  
Such leaders never can inspire  
Rebels to quell with sword and fire;  
But without fire—another can accomplish.  
Who truth and righteousness approves,  
And more than gold his country loves.

III.  
A man for his great end designed  
We now at last expect to find,  
By providential love bestowed,  
Whose object is Britannia's good—  
Britannia's peace his only aim—  
And Carleton is the patriot's name.

One of the newly-discovered volumes is especially interesting by reason of the two manuscript sermons which it contains. One of these was preached before the students of Oxford University; the other was written while the preacher was in America. The preface of the latter is thus inscribed:  
"Written on board ye London galley, Captain Judiview, between Charlestown and Boston, September 1734.

It also appears from these old volumes that Charles Wesley wrote many of his sermons in shorthand, employing for this purpose the old system invented by Dr. John Byron of Manchester, somewhere about 1731. Among other relics of the

brothers Wesley preserved at the rooms of the Wesleyan Conference is John Wesley's note-book when a student at Lincoln College, Oxford. This contains the notes of scriptural reference which he used in preparing his exhortation to the Holy Club, of which he was one of the original founders while in college.

**CHARLES SHELDON WELLS.**  
She: "Were you upset by the failure of the bank?"  
He: "Not completely, but I lost my balance."—N. Y. Herald.

**THE LADIES' COLUMN.**  
We wish to suggest to the ladies that this column is always open to any and all who wish to suggest domestic subjects of any nature whatever, either to ask advice or furnish information to others, and we earnestly hope all readers of the Press and who desire will avail themselves of the opportunity, and thus receive as well as confer benefits.  
All communications relative to this column intended for publication will be laid over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

**POTATO SALAD.**—Six large cold boiled potatoes cut in dice, sprinkle with salt and add one onion chopped very fine, take some strips of breakfast bacon cut in dice and brown in a skillet stirring all the time, take two eggs, a dash of red pepper, one teaspoonful sugar and a little mixed mustard and beat together in a bowl and add weak vinegar to taste (few people like a salad sour) stir this into the browned bacon in which the accumulated grease should be left, stir a moment and pour over the prepared potatoes. I prefer potato salad prepared in this way to any I have ever eaten.

**HICKORY NUT MACAROONS** as requested by L. M.—One pint of chopped kernels, one half pint of flour, one pound of pulverized sugar or granulated sugar sifted four times. Four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, add the flour and nuts last. Many prefer to drop on brown paper and bake, to using tin.

**SOME HELPS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**  
Mix a teaspoonful of powdered alum with stove polish.  
Quick boiling and careless skimming are the causes for cloudy soup.  
Spread soft soap over mildewed spots and expose to the sun.  
Rub lamp chimneys with a little kerosene on a piece of newspaper.  
If a piece of camphor gum is placed in the drawer where dress waists are kept it will prevent any steel trimmings from becoming tarnished, in this day when steel in all shapes and designs is used so abundantly. This is wise to remember.  
It is said if parsley is eaten with onions either alone or in salad the odor of the onions will not affect the breath.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons are hereby notified that throwing or burning papers or refuse of any kind in the streets of the Borough is prohibited.  
By order of the town council,  
J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,  
President, pro tem.  
Attest, D. H. HORNBECK, Sec'y.  
Milford, May 5, 1896.

**OUR GREAT OFFER TO THE READERS OF THE PIKE COUNTY PRESS.**  
The New York Farmer,  
The Philadelphia Press  
and the  
PIKE COUNTY PRESS  
All for  
\$2.50 a year.  
Give the above a TRIAL.  
Subscribe NOW.

**NOTICE.**  
**Borough Ordinance No. 28.**  
Granting permission to the Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company to construct and maintain telephone lines in the Borough of Milford.  
Whereas the Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company has made application for permission to construct, run, wires and maintain telephone lines in the Borough of Milford.  
It is hereby ordered and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Milford that permission is hereby granted to said Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company to erect their poles, run wires thereon, and maintain a telephone line in the Borough of Milford as follows: To erect poles on any alley in said Borough when the same may be necessary for the proper conduct of their business and to place wires thereon for the use of said telephone lines. Said poles to be located under the directions of the street commissioner or a street or other committee as may be appointed by the Town Council.  
Said Telephone Company to construct their lines upon the streets as not to interfere with the public use of the streets, and to erect their poles along same in any manner and to pay all damages done either to public or private property or individuals by construction and maintenance of said telephone lines, and all damages arising from or on account of said erecting and maintaining of telephone lines, and upon the further conditions and terms:  
All said poles to be of chestnut, straight and peeled, said poles to be not less than twenty (20) feet in height above ground and not less than six (6) inches in diameter at the top and that the said Borough and Milford shall have the right to erect and collect an annual tax of not to exceed fifty (50) cents per pole for each and every pole erected and maintained by said company on lines in said Borough whenever said Borough shall deem it necessary or proper to do so and said company shall at all times keep their poles and lines in good order and repair and upon the condition that said Telephone Company shall have no right to sublet any of the above mentioned privileges to any other corporation or individual or to establish telephone lines or lines in said Borough, and the right to repeal or rescind this privilege as above granted for or on account of any failure on the part of said Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company to keep and maintain the same in good order and repair as above stated and all poles and lines on any of said streets and alleys in said Borough without incurring any liability for damages for or on account of said removal.  
This ordinance shall not go into effect unless the said Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company within thirty (30) days from date hereof shall accept the same by its proper officials in writing and under seal of said company covenanteeing and agreeing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and the privileges or consent granted, and file said acceptance with the clerk of the Borough Council and at the same time pay said secretary the sum of ——— dollars to pay expense incurred in advertising and entering these proceedings.  
The above ordinance is passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Milford on its first reading Feb. 8, 1896.  
N. EMERY, Jrs. President.  
Attest, B. E. BROWN, Secretary.  
Approved by the Chief Burgess, Feb. 27, 1896.  
H. B. WELLS,  
Chief Burgess.

**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 Friday, May 29th, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Palmyra, County of Pike, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone in the line of lands of Ephraim and Warren Kimble running thence along said Kimble's land north 22 1/2 degrees east 112 rods to a stone, thence by a vacant lot north 72 degrees east 70 rods to a stone corner, thence by lands of Samuel Quirk south 2 1/2 degrees west 102 rods to a stone, and thence by lands in the Warranty name of David Cady north 71 degrees west 93 rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, about twenty acres of the above improvement on Monday, second day of June A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Said property owned by Andrew Eschardt and will be sold by me for cash.  
H. I. COURTRIGHT, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,  
May 4, 1896.

**Notice of Application for Amendment of Charter.**  
In the Common Pleas for the County of Pike:  
Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the above court on Monday the first day of June A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the incorporation of an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 28th, A. D. 1874 and the supplements thereto for the allowance and approval of a certain amendment to the charter of the "Beaver Run Hunting and Fishing Club" as set forth in the certificate filed in said court.  
A. R. BRITAIN,  
Solicitor.

**DIVORCE.**  
In the Common Pleas of Pike county No. 4 December term 1895. Subpoena and alias subpoena returned, defendant not found, etc.  
To Lizzie Sadler, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the first Monday of June next it being the return day of our next term of court, and answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the above case.  
H. I. COURTRIGHT, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,  
April 22, 1896. 4t

**DIVORCE.**  
In the Common Pleas of Pike county No. 4 December term 1895. Subpoena and alias subpoena returned, defendant not found, etc.  
To Lizzie Theresa Menotti, defendant: You are hereby notified to be and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the first Monday of June next it being the return day of our next term of court, and answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the above case.  
H. I. COURTRIGHT, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,  
April 22, 1896. 4t

**Mercantile Appraisement For 1896.**  
Notice is hereby given that all wholesale and retail dealers engaged in the sale of wares, merchandise or other effects of whatsoever kind or nature, whether of the growth or product and manufacture of the United States or of any foreign State, and to all brokers residing in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, that they are classified and assessed for the above named county for the year A. D. 1896 as follows:

Sales of	Tax Class
\$ 1,000 and less than \$ 5,000	\$ 7 00 14
2,000 " " " 10,000	10 00 18
10,000 " " " 15,000	12 50 18
15,000 " " " 20,000	15 00 11
20,000 " " " 30,000	20 00 10
30,000 " " " 40,000	25 00 9

Billiard and Bowling Saloons and Ten Pin Alloys—For one alley or table, \$20; and for each additional alley or table, \$10.  
Mechanics and manufacturers of all kinds who sell merchandise to the amount of \$1,000 above their own manufacture are 14th class and pay \$7.  
Sales of \$1,000 and less than \$5,000 are 15th class and pay \$8.  
Butchers who purchase cattle, hogs, etc., killed and dressed and sell the meat are liable to the payment of mercantile taxes.  
Eating houses, restaurants, cafes and oyster saloons where spirituous or malt liquors are not sold are taxed as follows:

Sales of	Tax Class
\$ 500 and less than \$1,000	\$ 5 00 8
1,000 " " " 2,000	10 00 7

All dealers, brokers, butchers, merchants and eating house keepers and others who are required to pay mercantile taxes in the County of Pike, are rated and assessed as will appear opposite their respective names, and they are hereby notified that the day of appeal will be on

**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1896.**  
At the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Milford between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where they may attend if they see proper.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.	Class	Tax.
Jacob B. Westbrook, store	14	7 00
Dusenberry & Smith, " "	14	7 00

**GREENE TOWNSHIP.**

J & C Homek, store <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
F. G. Haines, " "	14	7 00
C. F. Selig, " "	14	7 00

**LACKAWAXEN TOWNSHIP.**

Adam Uhl, store <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
J. L. Brueker, " "	14	7 00
G. F. Rowland & Co., " "	14	7 00
C. W. Shannon, " "	14	7 00
J. H. Smith, " "	10	10 00
C. Branning, " "	14	7 00
Julius Shantz, " "	14	7 00
Ephraim Kimble, " "	14	7 00
L. Bruster, " "	14	7 00
A. E. Smith, " "	14	7 00
W. V. Stelmastz, grocery	14	7 00
Charles Childers, " "	14	7 00
Samuel L. Van Akin, " "	14	7 00
C. C. Shannon, eating house,	8	5 00
Chas. Hettelsh, butcher,	14	7 00

**LEHIGH TOWNSHIP.**

M. C. & G. L. Nye, store <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
A. W. Hornbeck, " "	14	7 00

**SHOHOLA TOWNSHIP.**

Stephen St. J. Gardner, store <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
Jacob Higley, " "	14	7 00
Alfred Beck, " "	14	7 00
J. A. McCosch, " "	14	7 00
John Clark, grocery	14	7 00

**WESTFALL TOWNSHIP.**

F. A. Kessler, grocery <td>10</td> <td>10 00</td>	10	10 00
A. W. Balch & Son, store	10	10 00
G. H. Langton, " "	14	7 00
J. E. Van Gordon, " "	14	7 00
Isaac Witztorpe, " "	14	7 00
J. & S. Smith, grocery,	14	7 00
Michael Uhl, butcher,	14	7 00

**MILFORD BOROUGH.**

W. & G. Mitchell, store <td>11</td> <td>15 00</td>	11	15 00
Ryan & Wells, " " <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
Frank Schorr, " " <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
Brown & Armstrong, " " <td>10</td> <td>10 00</td>	10	10 00
George Darmann, Jr., " " <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
T. B. J. Klein, Hardware, <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
C. D. Armstrong, druggist <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
H. E. Emerson, " " <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
Charles Lettimore, butcher <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
Benjamin Kye, market <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00
L. F. Hafner, harness <td>14</td> <td>7 00</td>	14	7 00

J. A. Fisher,  
Mercantile Appraiser.  
4t April 28th, 1896.

**Advertisement**

**Advertisement**

**Advertisement**