

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

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J. B. VAN ETSEN, PUBLISHER, Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896 MAY, 1896

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MOON'S PHASES.
Third Quarter 4 10:41 P.M.
First Quarter 8 2:08 P.M.
New Moon 12 3:08 P.M.
Full Moon 16 6:19 P.M.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

"No one need be in any doubt about what the Republican party stands for. It stands now, as ever, for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil." From Hon. William McKinley's speech before the Marquette Club of Chicago, Feb. 12, 1896.

Editorial.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

Very interesting and elaborate exercises were held last week at the East Stroudsburg State Normal school, the occasion being the dedication of the new gymnasium. Addresses were made by Hon. J. B. Storm, Prof. M. G. Coughlin of Wilkesbarre, Prof. George Howell, of Scranton, A. C. Labar Esq., of Easton, Hon. R. F. Schwarz of Monroe and others. Specimens of the handiwork of the pupils in painting, penmanship, object lessons, fancy work, modeling and in fact all the grades of industry, and study in the school were exhibited, the whole making a display unequalled in uniqueness and skill in work wrought by children's hands.

The total expenditures on buildings grounds and improvements since 1893 have been \$117,386.00. The obligations resting on the school are the mortgages given the state for its first appropriation and for a loan making a total of \$44,662.97. The remainder has been raised by subscriptions and from the income of the school. It therefore has property worth at least \$70,000 above all encumbrances.

The school is in a highly prosperous condition and under the efficient management of Prof. G. P. Bible has taken in the short period of its existence a front place in the ranks of its competitors.

Prof. Bible is devoted to the work and is untiring in his labors to advance the interests, educational and material of this institution. His efforts are ably seconded by the corps of teachers in charge as was evidenced by the display of work accomplished. This school deserves and should receive the hearty support of teachers in this county, and of parents wishing to give their children a thorough education in the English branches.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church is now in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. One of the interesting questions which will come before that body is the authority which the assembly has over the licensing of candidates for the ministry. This arises from the action taken heretofore in regard to the Union Seminary matter. It seems to be a law of the church that the Presbyteries shall be the sole judges of the qualifications of candidates for the ministry, and the question is

can the general assembly assume that function, or dictate to the Presbyteries what those qualifications shall be.

The attempt was made to exclude graduates of Union Seminary from being licensed in the church because of the teachings of Dr. Briggs, a professor in that institution, and who was sustained in his action by its trustees. It was therefore urged that this seminary had by its refusal to listen to the general assembly in its request that Dr. Briggs be dismissed from its corps of teachers lost the approval of the church, and that on this account its students could not claim the privilege of examination. The question will be ably debated and the final action may be to refer it back to the Presbyteries.

HOW THE DELEGATES STAND.

The Chicago "Inter Ocean" in order to obtain a correct list of delegates and their instructions and preferences, addressed a letter to each State and Territorial chairman of committee and obtained replies from a majority. The information is therefore official, and it is to be presumed correct. There are 918 delegates of whom 414 are instructed for McKinley, 14 are under resolutions of and 129 are pledged. Reed has 14 instructed and 68 pledged, Morton 30 instructed and 32 pledged, Allison 26 instructed and 5 pledged, Quay has 38 instructed 3 indorse him and 16 are pledged. Bradley has 16 instructed and 114 delegates are unpledged.

This would give McKinley a total of 557 and of these forty five are contested.

On the figures above given which this paper says are not made up in the interest of any candidate and are probably very close to the official roll of the convention, counting out all contested delegations and making all possible allowances for uncertainties and doubtful delegates McKinley is sure of a nomination on the first ballot.

THE CUBAN WAR.

From the reports received it would seem as though the vicissitudes of war were as varying in Cuba as the weather here in April. One day the Spaniards have won decisive victories and the next day this is reversed and it was a rout in which many were killed and taken prisoners. Large consignments of arms and munitions of war are landed by one correspondent for the Cubans and next day's telegraphic reports say that the spanish gunboats have coralled them.

A powerful fleet of war ships is now gathering in New York harbor carrying the Yankee flag at their mast heads, but whether this has any significance is not known. That the United States should recognize Cuban belligerency is beyond question and that she should be prepared to enforce and maintain her position at short notice will be undisputed. The Cubans are deserving of better government than Spain gives them, and the claims of humanity and progress should be heeded and acknowledged.

MCKINLEY TIDE RISING.

Judge Schoch editor of the Stroudsburg Jeffersonian, and probably the oldest active editor in the state, who has always been a pronounced Quay man sees clearly the wonderful development of strength among the people shown by McKinley, and, in a recent issue of his paper says. "Nothing can withstand the McKinley cyclone. It is carrying everything before it, because it is grounded in the demands of the masses. The opposing politicians are nowhere, for the popular sentiment of the Republican voters has chosen McKinley as its exponent. He is as popular among the people as were Lincoln and Grant and like them will be nominated and elected by an overwhelming vote."

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

The Philadelphia Press in speaking of nominations for Congress in this state says, "Several others who will be nominated can be pretty safely named at this time, it is probable that Judge Kirkpatrick will be given another chance to win over the somewhat obstinate Eighth District. He came very near it when he headed the Republican ticket two years ago, and there is a feeling of certainty about it now."

CLAY IN MONROE COUNTY.

Forty-nine leases which contain options to purchase have been entered in the Records office in Monroe county. The lands are located in Eldred and Ross townships and are supposed to contain valuable clay deposits. The lessees are Trenton parties.

There will be six national political conventions this year. The new Reform party lead off with a meeting May 25 at Pittsburg and the Prohibitionists followed with one on Wednesday at the same place. The Republicans will meet at St.

Louis June 16. July 4th the Socialist Labor men will meet in New York city. July 7th, the Democrats assemble at Chicago and the Populists have their convention at St. Louis July 29. There may be a seventh if the free silver advocates conclude to secede and put up candidates as is not improbable.

They are warning up down in Monroe, R. L. Burnett of Stroudsburg and Frank E. Place of Mount Pocono having announced themselves as candidates for representative, Timothy Everitt, of Stroudsburg, and Joseph Overfield, of Smithfield for Prothonotary, and F. E. Wolfe, of Snyder'sville, for County Commissioner, with several more to hear from later on.

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one man turns something up; so, while ten fail, one succeeds, and is called a man of luck—the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.—Exchange.

No wonder the Cubans complain of taxes for the salary of the captain-general is \$50,000, and as much more for household and state expenses, besides which she must bear a large share of the expenses of the royal family at Madrid. The population of Cuba is about half that of Ohio.

President Cleveland does not care to have even a child mention third term in his presence. His mind is in a highly sensitive condition just at this time and trifles might make a lasting impression.

The difference between the administration of President Harrison and that of President Cleveland, so far as the latter has gone, is \$558,000,000.—Baltimore American.

Has the Hon. J. Donald Cameron's presidential boom fallen in a gopher hole out west?

The Nation's Heroes.

The Unknown Dead. Memorial Day, 1896. ISAORHE BAKER.

Sleep they now, these heroes, well,
Death entrench'd them where they fell;
Mosses green and lichens gray
Guard their sepulchre away.

Sleep they well, these heroes brave,
Highest sacrifices they gave;
Rest they now from sea to sea
In the name of Liberty.

Death entrenched them where they fell,
And immortal asphodel,
Blooms above each lowly grave
Of the land they died to save.

The Grand Army Bulletin.

GEORGE F. STONE, SECRETARY CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

I have heard that our Lord's prayer has been inscribed on the disc the size of a dime, but on that Grand Army button is recorded in ineffable and living characters the history of Grant and Sherman and Lincoln;

of Sheridan and Thomas and Logan and Custer and Meade; of Farragut and Porter; the history of the campaign of the army of the Potomac, of the Cumberland and of the west; of the march to the sea; of Shiloh, of Vicksburg; of Forts Henry and Donaldson; of Atlanta; of the Wilderness; of Winchester; of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; of sieges and battles and skirmish lines; of "days of danger and nights of waking;" of weary marches by day and by night, in cold and storm and heat; of parting of lovers and maidens; of farewells of husbands and wives; of prayers and blessings from fireside and camp ascending on high as a divine incense; of agony and death in prison and in hospital; of great captivities and heroic soldiers; of valor on sea and on land; of the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln giving freedom to four millions of a persecuted race and wiping forever from the national escutcheon, human slavery; of Gettysburg and of Appomattox; of the downfall of a rebellion, wicked as hell itself; of the reunited country and of the perpetuity of the Union with its countless and unspokeable and eternal blessings—a priceless gift from the great Dispenser of good things unto men!

This record shall never fade away. It shall grow brighter and brighter as the years go by, scattering sparks of inspiration among the generations as they come and go! And when time shall be no more, when all things transitory shall have passed away, when all the sounds of earth have been stilled, then the bells of heaven shall ring in commemoration of American patriotism, and the undying fame of the American soldier!

The National Cemeteries.

The government has expended \$9,000,000 on the 83 national cemeteries, in which are buried 330,700 honored dead. The most of these cemeteries are situated on battlefields of the war, amid beautiful scenery. The establishment of this system was begun in the second year of the war, when orders were issued to the army requiring accurate records to be kept of all deceased soldiers and their places of burial, and President Lincoln was authorized by congress to purchase grounds and have them prepared for use as cemeteries for soldiers dying in defense of the country. On the battlefields where the Union armies won, the interments were so conscientiously made that over 90 per cent of the dead were afterward identified. Where time permitted, the confederate dead were also scrupulously buried and their graves marked. In most of the southern prisons the Union dead were buried and their names recorded by their living comrades, often under adverse and trying circumstances, and in northern prisons, as at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at Elmira, N. Y. and at Johnson Island, O. interments of deceased confederates were carefully made and the graves noted for future identification. In 1863 the first national cemeteries were established at Chattanooga, Stone river and Gettysburg and the one at Arlington was founded in 1864, and the one at Antietam in 1865. The most beautiful of all the national cemeteries, and the greatest as regards the number of identified dead, is that on Arlington Heights, overlooking Washington. It contains 16,565 interments—12,216 known and 4349 unknown. Of the national cemeteries at Shiloh and Gettysburg, the Shiloh necropolis contains 3597 tablets and that at Gettysburg just five less. The biggest national cemetery in point of population is the Vicksburg, where 16,639 heroes sleep.—American Agriculturist.

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.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

"We may live without books, what is knowledge but grieving?
We may live without hope what is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love what is passion but pining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?"

The largest kitchen in the world is the Bon Marche in Paris which has 4000 employees. The smallest kettle contains 100 quarts and the largest 500. Each of the 50 roasting pans is large enough for 800 outlets. Every dish for baking holds 255 pounds. When omelets are on the bill of fare 79,000 eggs are used at once. Sixty cooks and 100 assistants are always at the ranges.—Exchange.

ROLLED BEEF.—Take four pounds from the thinnest part of the flank, spread on a board and with the aid of a thin knife shave off the inside skin, dust over with salt and pepper, make a dressing of bread crumbs and beaten eggs as for poultry and spread this over the meat, and roll and tie with twine, roll this in cloth or in muslin padding bag and boil three or four hours and serve hot with tomato sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Cook a can of tomatoes or an equal amount of fresh ripe ones stirring until fine with one onion sliced thin, then strain through a soup strainer or fine sieve, add a tablespoon of butter in which an equal amount of flour has been rubbed smooth, one tablespoon Worcester's sauce, a pinch of pulverized parsley and salt and a little cayenne pepper, boil up once and serve with meat for dinner.

ROAST VEAL.—Take a loin or fillet of veal, make a stuffing as for roast turkey, fill the fat with the stuffing and sew it firmly to the loin, rub the veal with salt, pepper and flour and put it into a pan with a little water. While roasting baste frequently letting it cook until thoroughly done. Allow two hours for a roast weighing from six to eight pounds. When done remove the threads before sending to the table, thicken the gravy with a little flour. Veal should be rather overdone.

CHOCOLATE PIE.—The yolks of two eggs, three tablespoons of cornstarch, four tablespoons grated chocolate, and six ounces of sugar, or sweeten to taste. Mix all together and stir into a pint of boiling milk, bake in an open crust and beat the whites stiff add a little pulverized sugar and when the pie is done spread the meringue on top and set in the oven until the least bit brown.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, five eggs, half a cupful of sour milk, one teaspoon of cream tartar half a teaspoon soda and two cupfuls flour. Bake in four layers and put between the layers the following filling; Beat two eggs, add to them a small cupful sugar heaping tablespoonful of butter Simmer gently until it thickens. Remove from the fire, add the juice, grated pulp and part of the rind of one large orange.

CUSTARD PIE WITHOUT CRUST.—Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of flour into half a cup of milk, four eggs well beaten together, flavor with vanilla. Grease the pie plates good with butter, bake in a medium hot oven.

Those Awful Stiff Shoes.

The average woman considers her boots spoiled when once they are wet, and usually they are stiff, uncomfortable and shapeless. If they are new, and her purse is limited, she can't throw them aside, and consequently suffers torture, both to her pride and her feet.

But with a little care she may prevent much of the discomfort. Remove the wet shoes as soon as possible, wipe off all the mud, then with a bit of cotton flannel wet in kerosene, rub them well; when they are partially dry repeat the treatment. Put them in a moderately warm place to dry slowly and thoroughly. When they are quite dry rub again with the cloth damp with kerosene, and apply the dressing. They will be soft and flexible, and but little affected by their rain bath.—Farmer.

Modern Journalism.

Reporter.—What shall I say about this man Jones that died to-day? All I know about him is that he had been married five times?
City Editor.—Say that he was domestic in his tastes.—Town Topics.

The bicycle girl may be your grandmother nowadays, and the worst of it is that in the short skirts a near-sighted man can't tell the difference between grandma and granddaughter.

Fenny has a fool.

An interesting incident in connection with the shooting of two Princeton students last spring has just become known. When the wounded men were examined it was decided that nothing could save the life of one of them except an immediate operation. A telegram was sent to Dr. Bull in New York city. He received the message after midnight, and at once went to the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City. The last train having gone he asked for a special engine and car. He was informed that he would be obliged to pay a deposit of \$900 and also promise to meet any further bill that the company might present. Dr. Bull assented to this proposition, and the train was made up.

He waited for some time for a bill from the company, and finally wrote asking that one should be sent to him. Instead of receiving a bill he received a check for \$200 he had paid and a note saying that the company would make no charges for the special train, as the service was "in the interest of suffering humanity."

Where pennies Are Coined.

It is not generally known that all the minor coins of base metal, such as pennies and nickles, are made at the Philadelphia mint, and that nearly 100,000,000 pennies are coined here every year. This large number is occasioned by the fact that thousands of pennies are lost annually, and the government has some difficulty in maintaining a supply. The profit of the government on their manufacture is large. The blanks for making them are purchased for \$1 a thousand from a Cincinnati firm that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickles are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half apiece. Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco. Not enough of it comes into the mint at New Orleans to make the coinage of it worth while. Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains \$20 worth of gold without counting the one-tenth part copper.—Scientific American.

New Definitions.

The following expressive definitions appear in an article in Current Literature.

Ambiguity—A quality deemed essentially necessary to the clear understanding of diplomatic writings, acts of congress and law proceedings.

Blushing—A suffusion, least seen in those who have the most occasion for it.

Cigar—A roll of stuff with fire at one end of it, and a fool at the other.

Eyeglass—A toy which enables a coxcomb to see others, and others to see that he is a coxcomb.

Mouth—A useless instrument to some people, in its capacity, by the organs of speech, of rendering ideas audible, but of special service to them in its capacity of rendering victuals invisible.

Plagiarists—Purloiners, who filch the fruit that others have gathered, and then throw away the basket.

What is Expected of a Profitable Cow.

A correspondent having asked how many quarts of milk per day and how many pounds of butter per week should an ordinary cow give to be considered a good profitable cow, Hoard's Dairyman replies: It takes 150 pounds of butter at good market prices to pay for the keeping of a cow for one year. At the standard of four per cent of butter fat, that amount of butter fat will require about 3,500 pounds of milk. Therefore a cow must yield 3,500 pounds of milk, or say 1,700 quarts, to stand just even with her owner if butter is made.

In order to give a fair profit on the investment, a cow should yield at least 5,000 pounds of four per cent milk, which would produce, say, 240 pounds of butter. The value of the skim milk, if it is handled with the skill and intelligence, will be about \$15 a year.

Thomas May Peirce Dead.

Dr. Thomas May Peirce, the well-known founder and principal of the Peirce School of Business, one of the most ably conducted and successful institutes of the country, died at his residence on North Broad street, Philadelphia, at half past 9 o'clock last Saturday morning, May 16th. The death of this eminent business educator will be greatly lamented by friends, of whom he had many. Few educators have done more for the promotion of business knowledge in Philadelphia.

Dr. Peirce was born in Chester, Delaware county, this State, on December 10, 1837. His father was Caleb Peirce, a well-known citizen of this city, and for a quarter of the century a successful teacher in Chester and Delaware counties.—Jeffersonian.

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and the
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