

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.
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 J. H. VAN KETTEN, PUBLISHER,
 Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896 JULY 1896

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MOON'S PHASES.
 Third Quarter 3 30 P. M.
 Full Moon 10 10 A. M.
 First Quarter 17 12 30 P. M.
 New Moon 24 3 01 P. M.

Regular Republican Nominations.
 FOR PRESIDENT,
 WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
 OF OHIO.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
 GARRET A. HOBART,
 OF NEW JERSEY.

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

Editorial.
LOCAL POLITICS.
 The different candidates for county offices are beginning to urge their claims and offer reasons why they should receive your support at the polls. They will claim consideration on the ground that it is custom to re-elect; that by reason of economical administration or judicious management of affairs they are deserving; or that their great executive abilities and natural fitness entitle them to your suffrages. They will have abundant evidence of home manufacture to prove that their knowledge of the duties of the office is so complete and comprehensive that it would be a costly experiment to try to educate others for the position. They will meet you at every mental turn with a plausible suggestion for their retention in or election to office. Voters should carefully listen, candidly weigh and impartially consider these arguments, and with their personal knowledge as to the fitness of the candidate based on his past record determine whether he is as well qualified to perform the duties of the station which he aspires to fill as some other man.

It is not a question of tariff, or free silver, or gold, or protection, it is one which more nearly and directly concerns your pockets and the prosperity of the county. In national affairs you vote a policy which influences the general prosperity of the country, in county matters you vote no policy save that which bears directly on the economical management of the money you pay as taxes and the betterment of the physical condition of local interests. In such matters it were better that the strictly partisan eye which sees only a name and the ear which hears only a party slogan, be closed, and that you vote in accordance with the dictates of sound common sense, that is the fittest man for the place to be filled. Should this doctrine be established all parties would exercise more care in selecting candidates and the result would inevitably be that a better and more capable class of officials would administer our affairs. Do the voters of Pike desire any such result?

A WORD ON THE TARIFF.
 Some Democratic newspapers are attempting to demonstrate by figures claimed to be taken from the treasury reports that the receipts under the Wilson tariff bill exceed those

under the McKinley measure. Figures may be juggled, and statements calculated to deceive, concocted, to catch the unwary. The cry in 1894 was "the tariff is a tax" down with protection, and thousands of voters looking only on the surface reasoned no farther than that if a duty was laid on a certain article which they bought, they paid that duty in addition to the cost of the goods, which is a naked fact. They did not consider that this duty or "tax" was necessary to furnish a revenue for the support of government, nor did they pause to inquire what wages the workmen earned who made the goods, or whether they were paid the same as American workmen. They did not reflect that if a foreign mechanic earned but fifty cents per day in a factory, or on a farm, our laborers could not be paid at any higher rate if American products were to compete with foreign wares. They did not reason that in order to pay certain fixed and living wages to American workmen the products of our mines, manufactories and farms, must be protected by just the difference which it cost to produce the same articles in foreign lands. The Canadian farm hand is paid about fifty cents per day, and at that rate labor costs about one-half what it does here. Now can our farmers raise potatoes in competition with the Canadian farmer? If a duty is laid on potatoes per bushel just the amount of that tax either goes in the pocket of our farmer or his hired help, and by just that amount are we benefitted. It is so with every class of products. This is all there is of protection aside from raising the revenue necessary to carry on the government. Now is this requisite? Laying aside the figures which our Democratic friends cite every one knows the fact that the Cleveland administration has been obliged to borrow immense sums of money. The Harrison administration did not borrow, it paid large sums on our indebtedness. These are facts. Now which policy should be endorsed? Under which state of affairs will our country be prosperous, and our workmen contented? Every voter will answer that question as he casts his ballot for or against Democratic misrule.

Esser's candidate for Congress, L. H. Barber, isn't going to have everything his own way. The opposite faction have trotted out John E. Lauter, of Lansford, who promises to make things exceedingly interesting for the other fellows.—Lehigh-ton Press.

There are some Democrats who are not sure that McKinley is a sound money man. What a state of mind they must be in! It would appear as if they had been imbibing too freely of their own party doctrine, and ought to be in some gold cure establishment.

Four years ago the Democrats told the farmers that if they voted for Cleveland and free trade, they would have good times and lots of money. Now they say vote for the ticket and free silver and the good times and cheap money will come. What about the story of the burnt child?

The shrinkage in value of farm crops between 1891 and 1895 was in round numbers eight hundred million dollars. The cost of labor, taxes, insurance, interest and repairs was nearly as great in '95 as in '91. The loss to the American farmer has been at least five hundred million dollars. Does he want a change?

Gold Clauses Becoming Popular.
 There were two interviews printed in The News yesterday which ought to set people thinking. It was shown in one of these interviews that the banks are already beginning to call in their paper, even paper which at other times they would have been glad to receive. This tendency on the part of lenders of money will grow stronger as the situation grows more uncertain. Men who lend money on a gold basis will take no chances of being repaid in cheap silver. This is shown by the practice of the building associations, as described in the other interview. The secretary of one of these associations said yesterday that there had been hardly a building association mortgage made in the past three years which did not contain a gold clause. We quote his words:

"I do not believe it is generally known that nearly every building and loan association in this city and in the state, I suppose, has put in every mortgage it has taken for the last three years a clause to the effect that the loan shall be paid in gold, if demanded by the association. The association of which I am secretary has out \$470,000, and that clause is in every mortgage."—Indianapolis News, June 11.

The Inconscient Silverite.
 "I believe in a man living up to his principles," said Uncle Allen Sparks. "Now, I have a neighbor who is a howling silverite and is always talking about the crime of 1873, but whenever he finds that somebody has passed a Canadian 10 cent piece on him he saves it to throw in the contribution box at church."—Chicago Tribune.

Will Never Vote For Cheap Money.
 The attempt to convince the masses of the people that a depreciated currency would shower blessings upon them can never succeed.—Atlanta Journal (Dem.)



THE FREE COINAGE HOLD UP.
 This bandit may not intend to shoot but he certainly has dangerous weapons and while they are pointed at our capitalists our industries will make but slow and uncertain progress. But little new capital will be invested in industries until it is practically certain that such investments are safe and that they will not suddenly lose half their value by being measured in 50 cent dollars. Remove all doubts as to the standard of value for the next ten years and our own capital will come out of its hiding places; foreign capital will rush to this country; old factories and mills will become active; new enterprises will be undertaken; showmen, new mills, will find employment; farmers will find markets for their products; merchants will have use for their old, and perhaps need new, clerks; in short, "times will be good." Never was there more capital in Europe ready for investment at very low rates of interest. Harvests are promising and all conditions are favorable for prosperity except one—the 10 to 1 threat aimed at capitalists.

"THE CRIME OF '73."
 IT EXISTS ONLY IN THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW THE FACTS.

Congressman McCleary Exposes the Absurd Fabrications About the Act of 1873.
 This bill was discussed for three years—No One Thought of Renouncing Silver, Which Was Practically Demolished in 1873—How the Act Went Through Congress "Like the Silent Tread of a Cat."

For the benefit of the thousands of intelligent people who honestly believe that a crime was committed surreptitiously against silver in 1873, Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota devoted considerable time, in his great speech of Feb. 18, to present to the people the important facts connected with the passage of the coinage act of 1873. The facts stand out so clearly and tell such a straightforward story that it would seem impossible that any fair minded man should, after reading them, continue to believe that there was any "conspiracy" by anybody that caused the passage of this act. We can give but a few of the more salient points from Mr. McCleary's speech on this point:

The original bill was prepared in the treasury department in the winter of 1869-70, by John Jay Knox, then deputy controller of the currency, under the direction of George E. Boutwell, then secretary of the treasury. The law relating to the mint had not been revised for more than a generation, and much confusion existed. This bill was largely a codification of existing law, with such improvements as experience suggested.

The first draft of the bill was submitted to leading experts on coinage and currency in the country, and to some in Europe. In this way the views of more than 80 men were obtained. Their answers were transmitted to the house in June, 1870, as a supplementary report on the bill. The consensus of opinion of these experts, and of those who discussed the bill in congress, was that it was simply to recognize legally what had practically existed, since the act of 1853 made gold the single standard of value and made silver subsidiary and legal tender only for sums not exceeding \$5.

The bill as introduced distinctly discontinued the silver dollar. One of the eight headings to the divisions in the reports accompanying the bill was as follows: "(8) DISCONTINUANCE OF SILVER DOLLAR." This was printed in capitals. The discontinuance of the silver dollar was specifically referred to in four places in this report.

Contrary to the suppositions and statements of many leading free silverites, the old standard dollar of 48 2/3 grains was never in the coinage act passed in 1873, and therefore it could not, as they allege, have been omitted surreptitiously. In May, 1892, a silver dollar containing 84 grains was introduced into the bill. Like the silver half dollars it did not have "free coinage" or full tender. This was the dollar which was afterward dropped out of the bill and in place of which the trade dollar of 490 grains, with unlimited coinage, but limited tender, was substituted.

From the contemporary records it is clear that the bill was before congress for about three years; that it was printed 11 times separately and twice in reports of the committee of the currency; that it was considered at length by the finance committee of the senate and by the coinage committee of the house during five different sessions; that it was carefully debated in both houses, the debates in the senate occupying 66 columns and those in the house occupying 78 columns of the Congressional Globe, and it finally passed substantially as it was originally introduced. Every feature of the bill was thoroughly explained in the original report accompanying the bill, and repeatedly afterward in the debates on the bill itself.

There doubtless were persons in both houses who did not pay attention to either the report or the discussions, for at that time such subjects were regarded as of interest only to experts, but it certainly cannot be truthfully said that they did not have full opportunity to know all about it.

So far as concerns the coinage of gold and silver there were just two important provisions in the act of 1873—namely, the unlimited coinage of gold and the limited coinage of silver. Both of these provisions have endured and will endure, because, as I have shown already, this is the only way in which we can have the use of both metals as money at the same time. And though some very excellent gentlemen in congress in 1873, when the war of "free silver"

threatened to overwhelm every one opposed to it, may have said some foolish things about the act of 1873, it is a significant fact that not a single Republican of those quoted as saying these things, unless he lives in a silver producing state, has ever voted to repeal the essential provisions of the act of 1873 since it was passed. Except as to the trade dollar (which was inserted as a special concession to the silver producers), the act of 1873, based upon the experience of centuries, framed by men pre-eminently for ability and integrity, discussed in all its phases during the three years when it was before congress, will be recorded in history as one of the wisest and best pieces of legislation ever enacted by the congress of the United States. Its details may be changed, but its fundamental principles will endure.

Occasionally we hear a man say, "Why didn't the newspapers say more about the act at the time of its passage?" The answer is plain. It was because of their being newspapers, not ancient histories. There was nothing new in principle or practice in the bill. It was largely a re-statement of existing law, properly codified. Why did the bill give gold unlimited coinage and tender? Because all mint laws in existence did so. Why did it restrict the coinage of subsidiary silver and limit its tender to 50¢? Because these were the provisions of the act of Feb. 21, 1853. Why did it omit from coinage the old standard silver dollar? Because that had been the intent of the act of 1853. In 1853 the dollar was entirely out of circulation, and no attempt was made to bring it back into circulation. Why did it make the gold dollar the unit of value? Because it had really been the metallic unit since 1834. And this was the avowed intention of the act of 1853.

The truth was that in 1873 the silver dollar was worth for bullion 8 1/2 cents more than the gold dollar and that silver dollars had not been in circulation for many years. As Congressman Hooper said on April 9, 1873, when discussing the silver dollar: "It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of these manufacturers in this respect can better be met by supplying small stamped bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose."

And Mr. Kelley, who is reported as having said afterward that he "did not know that the bill omitted the standard dollar," said on this same day: "It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago. They are 16 to 1 now."

"Hence all proposals have shown that you must have one standard coin which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver, which shall circulate in all parts of your country as legal tender for a limited amount and be redeemable at its face value by your government."

In another place in the same speech Mr. Kelley said, "Every coin that is not gold is subsidiary."

Even Mr. Stewart, then as now a senator from Nevada, said on Feb. 20, 1874: "By this process we shall come to a specific basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do, figure upon the exchange, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York. But he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

The remarks of Mr. Kelley in the house in 1873, and those of Senator Stewart in 1874 show that at that time, before the tremendous output of silver turned men's heads, there was practically unopposed opinion on the subject. The bill had been before congress three years, it had been repeatedly discussed, there was nothing new or startling in it, and hence there was no call for any extended notice of its passage.

But the facts are seen to be that the bill was passed openly and honestly. It embodied the plain opinion of the subject, and was understood by all as going to a silver basis on the resumption of specie payments. And, therefore, the man who framed it and those who passed it deserve and will receive the grateful thanks of ourselves and our posterity.

After becoming acquainted with the facts how ridiculous becomes the following statement from Bush's Financial School: "In the language of Senator Daniel of Virginia, it (the act of 1873) seemed to

have gone through congress like the silent tread of a cat." Yet this is but a sample of the false statements made by most of the leading silverites. The following summary of procedure indicates how "like the silent tread of a cat" the act of 1873 stole through congress:

Approved by the Senate, Feb. 21, 1873. Approved by the House, Feb. 21, 1873. Approved by the President, Feb. 21, 1873.

Approved by the Senate	Feb. 21, 1873
Approved by the House	Feb. 21, 1873
Approved by the President	Feb. 21, 1873

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?
 Some Test Questions For Undecided Voters.

Are you opposed to a sudden contraction in the volume of money now in use? A free coinage law would immediately drive out of circulation over \$600,000,000 in gold.

Do you believe in a stable measure of values which shall be fair to both debtor and creditor? The 16 to 1 scheme would put this country on a fluctuating silver basis.

Have you money in the bank or loaned out to any one? Free silver would cut the value of your savings in two.

Are you prepared to abandon the monetary standard which is used by all the great commercial nations of the world and adopt that of India, China and other cheap labor countries? If not, you should protest against free silver.

Do you believe that common honesty demands that debts contracted in 100 cent dollars should be paid in money worth as much as that which was borrowed? Free coinage means the repudiation of one-half of all obligations.

Do you know of any way in which men who are now poor can get rich honestly, except by hard work? If not, you should condemn the quacks who are promising the people to make them all rich by legislation which will debase the currency.

Would you like to see capital abundant and interest low? Money is far more plentiful and interest rates are lower in gold standard nations than in the silver using countries.

Do you consider it important to the interests of trade and industry that there should be no uncertainty in regard to the basis of the country's finances? Then you must oppose the senseless agitation which is checking the investment of capital and depressing business.

Would you like to see the purchasing power of the workingman's wages cut down one-half by a currency law which should declare that 60 cents worth of silver was a "dollar"? Under free coinage this country would have silver monometallism, with doubled prices for everything the workers buy.

Are you willing to bring on a financial panic, caused by the calling in of loans through fear of free silver repudiation, merely for the sake of trying cheap money experiments which have always resulted in disaster? If not, and if you want an honest dollar and prosperity, you should work and vote against all attempts to debase the currency.—Whidden Graham.

Silver and the Poor Man.
 Every crank who ventures to proselyte for free silver seems to think that the poor man is his most promising game. The doctrine he presents is that more money is needed that the poor man may have plenty. He does not say how the poor man is to get any more money, which is the important thing, nor that a cheap money is the one thing the poor man can stand less ably than the rich man. The poor man, the workman, or the farmer, are served only when they have the best money obtainable. Suppose for a moment that free silver should drive the gold dollar out of circulation. The first effect is on the poor man. When he receives his weekly wages it is paid in the cheap money. He is the first loser. He can buy less with it than with the higher priced money, of course. If he happens to be earning \$12 a week and the dollars are cut down from a gold basis to a silver basis he will get 12 dollars, worth possibly 70 cents each, or \$8.40, instead of the value that prevails when the gold standard is accepted. With cheap money prices will go up. What he buys he will have to pay more for. Manufacturers are not going to produce their wares and sell them for the same number of dollars when the dollars are worth less money. The poor man will catch it in both directions.

Cheap money disarranges all business relations. There is no such thing as one standard for one class and another for another class. The talk of the debtor's money and the creditor's money is bunk. Every man is debtor and creditor all the time. The workman is the creditor while he is earning his wages, until he is paid. He is a debtor for the few things he buys without paying for when he gets them. As he pays cash for much of what he buys, and allows all his wages to stand until the end of the week or month, he is a creditor more than he is a debtor. The cheap money which is to benefit the debtor, would benefit the employer who owes him wages, and who pays the wages in the depreciated coin.

There is but one standard desirable, and that is the best dollar that can be made. The standard is now fixed at a trifle more than 23 grains of pure gold. The aim of the country is to keep all other dollars, gold, silver or paper, up to that standard and not debase or cheapen any of them.—Pittsburgh Times

DISHONESTY NEVER PAYS.
 Free Coinage Would Hurt Debtors as Well as Creditors.
 "He needs a long spoon who would sup with the devil!" is a good old Spanish proverb. It is one which should be remembered by all the voters who have been deluded into favoring the free silver plan for robbing creditors by cutting the value of the dollar in two.

It is unfortunately true that the clearest proof of the dishonesty of a scheme which would enable men who have borrowed 100 cent dollars to pay back the loan in 50 cent dollars does not cause the man who favors it to abandon their agitation. There was a time when the people had only to be shown that a certain policy was dishonest and immoral to secure its prompt condemnation. But through a shortsighted and foolish selfishness, which seems to have blighted their moral sense, a large number of persons now openly declare their willingness to repudiate debts. "Free silver will cheat creditors!" they say. "Then all the more reason why we should have it."

Such men can only be reached in one way. This is by showing them that stealing from creditors is exactly like stealing from any other property owner, and that if this country once inaugurates a policy of confiscating one-half of the property of some men, it will not be long before all property rights will be assailed. How will this hit the great majority of the American people, who all have some property and are trying to get more? Are they ready to start in robbing on a wholesale scale by debasing the currency?

Even if one-half of the debts in this country were wiped out it by no means follows that debtors would be benefited. The paralysis of industry which would follow the withdrawal of capital would cause such suffering and loss to all classes that debtors as well as creditors would be involved in the common ruin. When the men who paid their debts in cheap silver went to borrow more money, they would find that no one would lend, unless at very high interest rates, sufficient to cover the risk of another repudiation scheme. Thus in the end the men who had hoped to profit by dishonesty would find themselves still poorer than they are now. The attempt to cheat the devil by robbing people of their property with a 16 to 1 law, instead of stealing it openly, is a miserable trick. His majesty cannot be fooled in this way.

How Savings Will Be Lost.
 There will be millions of mad farmers, workmen, clerks and professional men when they go to draw their little savings out of bank after we have gone, or decided to go, to a silver basis, should we foolishly decide to go there via the 16 to 1 short line. The 6,875,000 depositors, who have \$1,810,697,928 in savings banks, would all suddenly conclude to withdraw their savings and to convert them into gold before we should drop to the silver basis. Only a small percentage could obtain their deposits before the doors of the banks would close. The great majority of depositors would have to wait until we had actually reached a silver basis before they could withdraw their deposits, and this picture shows the kind of money they

LEMON CUSTARD PIE.—Grate the rind of one lemon, squeeze the juice into one and one-half cups of sugar butter the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of flour, and the yolks of four eggs; stir altogether as for cake and pour over it one pint of boiling milk; beat the whites separately and stir in after it has cooled a little then bake in a crust as you would a custard pie. F. W.

L. O. a reader of the Press, requests a receipt for lemon sherbet and we give her the following which we find to be very good. Put two quarts of new milk in a porcelain kettle, and one pound or two cups of granulated sugar. The rind of four lemons peeled off taking care not to cut into the sour part. Scald the lemon peel in the milk and set off to cool, leaving the peel in milk till the milk is cool. Skim out the peel and add one pint of rich cream and two tablespoonfuls of Cooper's gelatine which has been dissolved in a small bowl of milk, put in the freezer and freeze till like slush. Have prepared the juice of eight lemons, to which is added one pound and a half of sugar and the whites of five eggs beaten to a froth. When the milk is half frozen add this and freeze till done. This will make a six quart freezer full.

It is sometimes convenient to remember the following items of cook's measure. One pint of liquid equals a pound.

Half a pound of butter will make one cup.

Four cups of flour make one pound.

Two cups of granulated sugar make one pound, but in powdered sugar it will take two and a half cups to make a pound.

Oh! well for him whose will is strong; He suffers, but he will not suffer long; He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.—Tennyson.



It will not be the fault of the bank officers if the banks are unable to return as good money as they received. They have loaned the banks' funds out at interest and, except in cases where officers have suspected the honest intentions of the borrower and inserted the gold clause in mortgages, the banks themselves will have to accept depreciated dollars in return for the full value dollars loaned. They will, therefore, have only cheap dollars to return to their depositors. These depositors, then, are the real creditors of this country. Instead of being low and wealthy there are over 10,000,000 of them having deposits in all kinds of banks and in building and loan associations, and their average per capita deposits are only \$500. This country will not go to a silver basis without the consent of a large portion of these depositors. If they do vote to put it on a silver basis, several millions must be refused or refuse of any kind in the streets of the Borough is prohibited.

CANDIDATE'S CARD.
 Having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Convention, should I receive it, and be elected. I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability.
 WILLIAM MITCHELL.
 July 2, 1896.

NOTICE.
 All persons are hereby notified that through neglect 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.
 A. W. D. H. HORNBECK, Sec'y.
 MI. Ford, May 3, 1896.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of Levavi 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, JULY 12, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that certain pieces or parcel of land situate in the Township of Blooming Grove, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner, thence south two and a half degrees west seventy-eight rods to a stone corner, thence north eighty-nine degrees east fifty-two rods to a stone corner, thence south two and a half degrees west forty-nine rods to a stone corner, thence north two and a half degrees west forty-nine rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, it being part of a larger tract of land in the warrant name of James Barton.

IMPROVEMENTS.
 Of the above lands about 40 acres are improved and upon same are erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, barn and outbuildings, with excellent fruit orchard. Balance of said land well timbered—the whole comprising a desirable farm and residence.
 Situated and taken in execution as the property of Magpie E. Pleischer, executor of the estate of Pleischer, deceased, and Messrs. Pleischer, and will be sold by me for cash.
 H. L. COURTRIGHT,
 Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,
 June 15, 1896.

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 whatsoever, 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 contribute to the benefit.

All communications relative to this column intended for publication will be held over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

PLAIN BREAKFAST.
 Cherry currants on stems with powdered sugar.
 Whentona, Cream.
 Lamb chops, Browned potatoes
 Rices maffins.
 Coffee Whipped cream.

Rice Muffins.—2 cups of boiled rice, 1 pint of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of good baking powder, 1/2 pint of milk, 3 eggs. Dilute rice free from lumps with milk and beat on eggs, sift together flour, salt, sugar and yeast powder, add to rice preparation, mix smooth rather firm batter; muffin pans must be cold and well greased, then fill two-thirds full and bake in hot oven fifteen minutes.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE.—Grate the rind of one lemon, squeeze the juice into one and one-half cups of sugar butter the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of flour, and the yolks of four eggs; stir altogether as for cake and pour over it one pint of boiling milk; beat the whites separately and stir in after it has cooled a little then bake in a crust as you would a custard pie. F. W.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of Levavi 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, JULY 12, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that certain pieces or parcel of land situate in the Township of Blooming Grove, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner, thence south two and a half degrees west seventy-eight rods to a stone corner, thence north eighty-nine degrees east fifty-two rods to a stone corner, thence south two and a half degrees west forty-nine rods to a stone corner, thence north two and a half degrees west forty-nine rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, it being part of a larger tract of land in the warrant name of James Barton.

IMPROVEMENTS.
 Of the above lands about 40 acres are improved and upon same are erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, barn and outbuildings, with excellent fruit orchard. Balance of said land well timbered—the whole comprising a desirable farm and residence.
 Situated and taken in execution as the property of Magpie E. Pleischer, executor of the estate of Pleischer, deceased, and Messrs. Pleischer, and will be sold by me for cash.
 H. L. COURTRIGHT,
 Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,
 June 15, 1896.