

**PIKE COUNTY PRESS.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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**Advertising Rates.**

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**Legal Advertising.**

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00  
Administrator's and Executor's notices - 4.00  
Divorce notices - 5.00  
Sheriff's sales, Orphan's court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

J. H. Van Etten, PUBLISHER,  
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

**1897 MARCH 1897**

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	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.**

New Moon	3 5:54 a.m.	Full Moon	18 4:58 p.m.
First Quarter	11 10:28 a.m.	Third Quarter	25 7:50 a.m.

**EDITORIAL.**

**ARBOR DAYS.**

The Governor has fixed the days to be observed as Arbor days April 9th and 23rd, but trees planted at any other time in the spring will thrive and grow. It is well however that schools should have a uniform time and make preparation for the occasion. The exercises can be made very interesting and instructive, and from an educational stand point alone the day is worthy of observance. If the importance of making an effort to adorn and beautify their surroundings by planting trees and keeping school grounds in a neat and attractive manner could also be impressed on the minds of directors it would not be a lesson thrown away. There is no reason why a child should not be instructed in, and taught the value of, neatness and order, and also the fact that a well adorned, well kept and handsome school ground is an evidence of a higher civilization, and a mark of refinement in the community. Nothing renders a home so attractive in appearance as pleasant shade and a neat lawn with flowers scattered here and there over it. Most children are destructive in such matters, and the vandal instinct is uppermost. Culture as to attractive appearances and instilling by example as well as precept a habit of thrift and order in surroundings, might be of inestimable aid in their journey to success. If in future years the child then a grown man or woman returns to the scenes of childhood, and visits the old school ground nothing would awaken a train of thought leading to the fondest associations, like a stately tree which the youthful hand aided to plant.

We rise up and call those blessed who planted our orchards, and the familiar trees standing around the home of our childhood. They readily recall scenes and incidents long past, and forms and faces now resting in some quiet churchyard again people the spot in imagination. These trees are landmarks linking us to the past, they were our boyhood friends, and they are the memories which people the memory with happy events long covered by the dust and ashes of manhood's struggles and failures. Plant trees they will remain your steadfast friends.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to abolish the conference system of making nominations, which ought to become a law. The workings of this method have heretofore defeated more good nominations, split more parties, and brought more corruption in politics than any other kind of election.

possible to make it a punishable offense.

For a number of years the fashion among women of wearing feathers or parts of birds on their hats has caused the death of many a songster, and although much has been said against it he rage shows no sign of diminishing, and probably will not unless the present movement prevails, until the birds are all dead.

There are imported into England yearly about thirty millions of birds to be used for ornamenting hats. No one can estimate the number killed there. Naturally the more gayly plumaged birds are the favorites for this purpose, and as they are mainly found in warmer climates, the work of destroying birds goes on there even at a much greater rate than here. The egret, worn by the heron in the brooding season only, is a great favorite with ladies. Every feather means that some mother bird has died and her brood of little ones been left to starve. She must be a highly sensitive girl or woman who can guilely nod the plume with a knowledge of this fact. As the birds decrease naturally the insects, worms and bugs increase, and it has frequently been remarked of late that these pests and nuisances were multiplying at a rapid rate. The remedy is "don't kill the birds, the pretty birds," and if women would with one accord taboo the fashion of wearing plumes on their bonnets and substitute some article manufactured by women they might aid some starving families instead of aiding to starve many helpless little broods.

**THE COINAGE QUESTION.**

Mr. Bryn said in recent speeches and in his book that the silver agitation must be kept to the front and the battle fought over again in 1900. This is well. If the matter of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is not fully understood it ought to be by the people. The next four years will be a good time in which to discuss the subject in a dispassionate and reasonable manner. Whatever is best for the people should be obtained by them. They have the matter in their own hands, and are to the extent of saying what they want the arbiters in the matter. We have therefore concluded to give the readers of the Press from time to time articles on the subject of coinage, which may be useful in enabling them to form stable opinions and weigh the subject in its various aspects and relations to their best interests.

CARBON county Democrats are brooding over "harmony," of course and dreaming out lots of ways "to get together for 1900," and yet, with all this brooding and dreaming going on, it is only necessary for one factionist in order to fill the Carbon air with gnashing teeth, flying froth, bowie-knives, razors, revolvers and other grizzly hereditaments and appurtenances of the grimace of grin visaged war. One faction is insoluble over the last election. Another faction is implacable to all its opponents. The indications are that, if the local factions ever do "get together," it will be a "get-together" with war and slaughter trimmings.—Coal Gazette.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to abolish the conference system of making nominations, which ought to become a law. The workings of this method have heretofore defeated more good nominations, split more parties, and brought more corruption in politics than any other kind of election.

**The One Who Resisted.**  
—Mr. Henpock—Doctor, my wife tells me you have advised her to go to the seaside for two months.  
Physician—Yes.  
—Mr. Henpock—Do you think also needs rest?  
Physician—No; but you do.—London "Tit-Bits."

**Might Be Overlooked**  
"I would not marry a woman who did not know how to cook."  
"Oh, I might overlook a little thing like that if she had money enough to pay my board."—Indianapolis Journal.

**HARRISBURG LETTER.**

**Measures Which Have Passed Both Houses.**

**FIGHT AGAINST THE POOL BILL.**

Should It Pass the Senate It Will Probably Meet Death in the House—Some of the New Measures Introduced—A Record Breaking Session Probable.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Harrisburg, March 25.—The record of the Legislature of this year is the most remarkable 743 bills introduced in both houses and 284 petitions presented during the session. The bills introduced in the house are out of committee and the calendar and 209 bills have reached the governor, and three of the house bills have been signed by him and become a law. One of these is known as house bill No. 12, which provides for the classification of real estate and other property for purposes of taxation and election of assessors in cities of second class and for the election of assessors in cities of first class. The bill No. 12, authorizing the burgess and town council of the borough of Sharpshurg, Allegheny county, to levy a tax not exceeding 18 mills on the dollar on the assessed value of any real estate in that borough, is a bill which has not been approved, as they but recently came into his hands, an act authorizing the burgess and town council to declare the seats of councilmen vacant when they fail to organize for ten days. A number of bills which have passed the house and senate have been sent to the governor. This morning there has been very considerable work done during the past week, and the majority of the bills on the calendar have been passed. The second and third readings, and with the same industry expended during this week they will have a number of bills ready for the governor's consideration.

**Fight Against the Pool Bill.**  
What is known as the pool bill, which was introduced in the senate, some time ago and reported from committee, was pushed forward last week, so as to pass third reading by a vote of 28 to 12. It gives six months license to the race track gamblers, to inaugurate a feature that will, according to its opponents, be productive of more evil and do more to demoralize society than almost anything else that could be named. If it should pass the senate the house will, by a good majority, kill it. It is, they say, a bill that should be protested against by all good thinking people, to be introduced in the legislature of pool racing and other forms of gambling in Pennsylvania.

Among the resolutions offered during the week was one asking for an investigation of the rebuilding of Grace church, the building now occupied by both branches of the legislature. In this resolution it was charged that the state paid for thousands of feet of lumber that was not used, and that in some instances the price charged for the lumber was \$55 per thousand, when it is claimed that the same lumber could be purchased at \$15 per thousand. Investigations have become so frequent and unpopular that the house decided to dispose of this case by referring it to the public buildings and grounds committee. This will be taken up during the week, and an effort made to ascertain if there has been any fraud perpetrated.

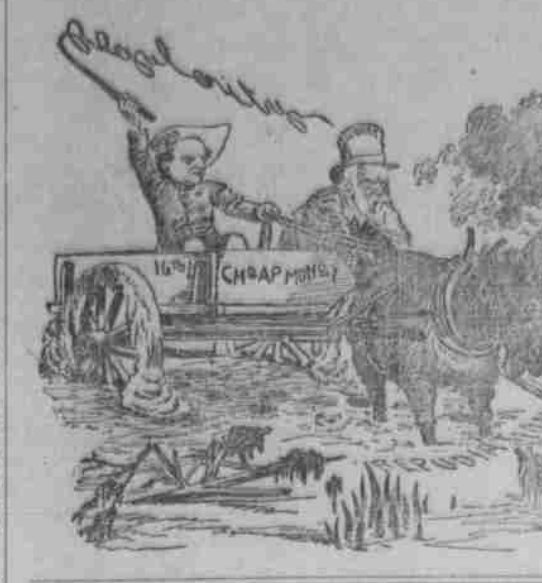
Among the features that have developed since my last letter in legislative circles was the introduction of three more reform bills in the house and senate. These prohibit city officials and corporations from interfering in politics, prevent political assessments and contracts by city officials, and his own taxes. The punishment in the political assessment bill is a fine of \$500 or one year in prison, and in that in relation to the payment of taxes for another year. The bill against the contractor whom the tax has been assessed the punishment is a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment.

The civil service reform bill, which applies only to the executive branch of the government, is being introduced by Messrs. Aitchison, Schuykill and Lutzner, passed the senate within the past few days. This bill will meet with considerable opposition in the house, as it is denounced by every man who opposes to it as unjust and unfair, and capable of being manipulated by the bosses.

The house bill authorizing the superintendent of public buildings to purchase every school in Pennsylvania with a copy of Smull's Legislative Handbook, after a spirited debate, passed finally by a vote of 108 to 65.

**The Amended Capitol Bill.**  
The house bill providing that the material of the construction of the proposed capitol building shall be furnished by Pennsylvania firms and corporations, and that none but citizens of Pennsylvania be employed in the construction of the building, was amended by striking out the word "Pennsylvania" and substituting in its stead "United States," and will now no doubt pass both houses in its present form. In the discussion of this measure, the opposition to Governor Hastings' plan to construct a new capitol building at a cost of \$150,000 took advantage of this occasion to denounce the absurdity of his estimate. There seems to be a disposition to prolong the settlement of the construction of a new capitol building, although a resolution was offered recently to that effect. Something should be done very soon to pass a bill designating the kind of a capitol to be built, and the cost, so as to have it completed and ready for use by the next legislature.

**BALKS AT REPUDIATION.**



this will be the longest session of the Pennsylvania Legislature in many years. The members are now beginning to realize, and it developments continue as they have in the past few weeks it will be the middle of July before all the work is done.

**SCARCITY OF MONEY.**

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.  
Business Conducted by Harter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900.  
Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention. "I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is greatly out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a \$50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local stockkeepers. The local stockkeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that there was not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people, that the people are prompt and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can afford in some way get some money. If it were hard things—yet do not misunderstand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be thrifty. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good sense of the merchants and bankers will be able to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first and serious mistakes made, necessary by the

designs of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election.

**NIAGARA BICYCLES**  
Reliable Agents Wanted.  
**BUFFALO WHEEL CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a writ of Leviam 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 17, 1897,**  
at 2 o'clock p. m. the following lands situate in the Township of Palmyra in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, all three certain lots of land situate in Palmyra township, aforesaid: The first beginning at the corner of the Milford and Oswego turnpike road and a corner of land of William B. Holmes, thence south 22 degrees west 90 1/2 rods by said land of William B. Holmes to a corner, thence by same land south 9 1/2 degrees east 33 1/3 rods thence by same land south 82 degrees west 32 rods thence north 21 degrees east 10 rods to the Walleppaque creek, thence by the southeast bank down said creek about 2 1/2 rods to a white oak for a corner, thence by land of Collingwood & Co. north 60 1/2 degrees east about 100 rods to the center of the said Milford and Oswego turnpike road, thence by said turnpike road a piece of beginning by the same more or less. The second being situate on the west side of said turnpike road, on or before the House on the above described premises and containing a front and rear of fifty feet and a depth of 100 feet, and a building formerly used for a tavern and barn, together with the said buildings and free ingress and regress for the full complete and unobstructed enjoyment of the same excepting from the first of said lots the land conveyed by George G. Waller to Joseph J. Waller, the same being the said turnpike road. Also excepting the land conveyed by said George G. Waller to Martin Moore & Co. being the same land conveyed by Louis J. B. Waller to Ellen Newburger.

**Improvements,**  
About 40 acres of the above are lupin wood, balance woodland, also erected thereon are one large frame house, two barns and other outbuildings, fruit, etc.

**H. I. Courtright,**  
Sheriff.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, by Nelson E. Marvin, Henry E. Hawley, Wm. F. Steadman, A. T. Seable, G. W. Lane and others, under the act of incorporation of April 25, 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the application thereof, for the charter of an incorporated corporation to be called Hudson River Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, which corporation is to be formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and leasing lines of telegraph for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal and otherwise, for general business, and for police, fire alarm and messenger business, or for the transaction of any business in which electricity, over or through wires may be applied to any useful purpose, in the counties of Wayne, Lackawanna and Pike, Pennsylvania, and to connect at any point at the boundary line of the States of New York and Pennsylvania with the lines of other telegraph or telephone companies in the State of New York. And for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, franchises and privileges of said Act of Assembly, and its supplements.

**THE MATCHLESS BURDETT ORGANS**  
They excel in power, sweetness of tone, variety, elegance and durability. Catalogue and prices sent on application. Manufactured by **BURDETT ORGAN CO.,** Freeport, Ill. Established 1860.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
**H. E. Emerson, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
OFFICE in Drug Store on Broad Street.

**J. H. Van Etten,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
OFFICE, Brown's Building,  
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

**John A. Kipp,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
OFFICE, opposite Court House,  
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

**CHURCH DIRECTORY**  
MILFORD.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Milford,**  
Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome will be extended to all. Those not attached to other churches are especially invited. REV. THOMAS NICHOLES, Pastor.

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Milford,**  
Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Week-day services, Friday 8:00 p. m. Sentences free. All welcome. B. S. LASSITER, Rector.

**MATAMORAS.**  
EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH, Matamoras, Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. C. E. meeting Monday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everyone welcome. REV. F. G. CURTIS, Pastor.

**HOPE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Matamoras, Pa.**  
Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Junior C. E. before and C. E. prayer meeting after the evening service. Mid-week prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sentences free. A cordial welcome to all. Com. REV. J. A. WORMAN, Pastor.

**Secret Societies.**  
MILFORD LODGE No. 94, F. & A. M.: Lodge meets Wednesdays, on or before Full Moon at the Sawkill House, Milford, Pa. N. Emery, Jr., Secretary, Milford. Godfred Wieland, W. M., Milford, Pa.

**Van DEL MAR LODGE No. 288, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every second and fourth Fridays in each month in Old Fellows Hall, Brown's Building, Mrs. Alice Hornbeck, N. G. Miss Katie Klein, Sec'y.

**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 HERMIT'S MARK SPRUCE OIL**  
**KILL RATS AND MICE**  
is an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and is an agent for the cure of BRONCHITIS, KILLS COUGHS and COLDS.  
Keep a Bottle in the House. IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.  
PRICE, 25 CENTS.  
No. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.