PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

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Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, $24.00
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Divorce notices - - - - - - - - - - 5.00
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J. H. Van Etten, PUBLISHER,
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

EDITORIAL.

THE BOROUGH INDEBTEDNESS.

OUR neighbor last week took occasion to say that "some ill thinking self praising persons in the village hatched the report some time ago that the young men of our town council were responsible, through their extravagance for this indebtedness," and it proceeds to comparisons, which do not compare. In 1895 the article says the council expended $1,360.72, which we understood was all paid. This year it spent $1,631.77 or $271.05 more, and they leave the town in debt $418.21. They bought a street sprinkler and paid for it out of money which if applied to the payment of debts would have left us a little over $147 in debt. It is not so much the amount of money they spent,the sprinkler was perhaps necessary,but the manner in which they spent it. What we claim is that the public has derived no benefit from the outlay, that it was injudicious, unnecessary, and unwarranted to expend the amount they did on two streets, George and John when there are other streets used lawfully by the public which are in worse condition. The extravagance was not in the amount, it was in the manner it was spent, and if this management continues, as the Dispatch says it will, what we want to ask is where will the Borough stand next spring ? How is the present debt to be liquidated and the necessary amount of work on the streets to be accomplished without an increase in taxation ? The streets were never worse than this spring, and never required more work to make them passable. If they receive the proper attention or even the same amount of work as last year, there will be no money left to apply on the debt. If the debt represented necessary improvements there would be no complaint but the difficulty is it does not, and the Dispatch can wet its hands and take another whack at the situation.

THE TAX ON WHEELS.

On another page among the wheel notes it will be seen that the wheelmen are opposing the bill to tax bicycles on the ground that other vehicles are not taxed, and that no tax should be imposed on wheels unless all other vehicles are taxed equally. They seem to be selfish in this matter and forget that the local inhabitant pays and has paid very likely, for more years than most of them have lived, an annual road tax. The wheelmen skips through the county, uses the road and wants it better, has all the rights of a vehicle, and the fullest protection of the law on the highway, and yet he protests if he is asked to contribute his modicum toward those rights and privileges. He asks full representation in all benefits but pleads to be excused from bearing any share of the burden. Now gentlemen, we favor good roads, and have always urged them, but we think you should not be quite so fresh in your demands.

The farmers and taxpayers will much more cheerfully and cordially acquiesce in your request for good roads and they will also regard you with a much greater complaisance if you show a fair and liberal spirit and a willingness to bear at least a share of the burden of road improvement. The covert threat that you may wield your influence in elections against those who do not accede to your propositions is in bad taste.

Perhaps you can throw a boomerang, but if you can't,better not try, the wrong fellow may get hit. There is a rapidly growing sentiment of favor toward wheelmen in the country. Let them be modest and fair, and not buzz too much in infancy if they would retain the good graces of the old haysseds who pay the taxes and at least have some rights. Verbum sap.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

If any Democrat has had the temerity to read the tariff speeches made in Congress by Democratic members, he will be astounded at the fact that some of them are really advocating protection, at least they have become so far enlightened as to think that for articles such as cotton and wool which pertain especially to the southern section it is not a robber measure. The average Democrat, however, displays the same crass ignorance, and flounders around in the haze and error of arguments and theories long ago exploded. Why does not some brilliant chap among them offer, as was asked a few days ago, the Wilson bill as a substitute for the Dingley measure. That would discover to the country just how much the leaders of the party have learned in the past four years. Two distinguished sons of the south have spoken, one air. Bailey, of Texas, who can see no sin in a wool duty, and Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, has no idea now that a man should be hung in effigy because he advocates the protection of cotton. As for the rest of them they should follow the advice Ian McLaren says a county minister gave his congregation in the "closin'" of his sermon, "Now ma frands I will be keepin' ye no longer,and ye'll go hame to your houses and mind your own business,and as soon as ye get hame every man will go to his closet and shut the door, and stand for five minutes and ask himself this solemn question, 'Am I a gout ?'"

NEWTON people were in raptures over the prize fight, and wired the champion congratulations. If Corbett had visited that lovely town as well as Fitz it might have experience a new alignment in society, politics and religion. The moral sentiment seems to have been pretty one-sided in the matter anyway.

Cheap Confederate Money.

A southern firm advertises 15 varieties of Confederate bills for 25 cents, also a "rare collection of 50 different bills and shinplasters for only $2." Apparently the firm has millions of dollars worth of this money for sale cheap.

What a pity that our old fogy constitution is in the way! But for it the cheap money advocates in any state where they have a majority could buy up this whole Confederate outfit and start in business at once. The amount of prosperity and happiness that could be extracted from this old paper mine would depend upon the size (population) of the state fortunate enough to secure the monetary outfit.

For instance, it would probably give Nevada more than $1,000 per capita and would at once transform her from one of the poorest to one of the wealthiest of states. Instead of sagebrush and prizefights she would teem with granaries and warehouses. Down with a constitution which prevents state home rule in monetary affairs and the manifold blessings of cheap money!

Better Banking Facilities Needed.

Discussing the poor credit and banking facilities of the west and south before the last meeting of the American Economic association, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said:

In the 11 southern states it is impossible that one-tenth of the farmers could have any bank accounts or could ever draw checks in payment for their retail transactions. In the recent campaign the successful candidate received the votes of 23 states, the defeated candidate the votes of 22. The 23 states hold 92 per cent of all bank deposits and depositors. Deducting from the other 22 states the silver states and a few large cities, the remaining vast agricultural section of the country, having 40 per cent of the population and 75 per cent of the area, has less than 4 per cent of the bank deposits and depositors. This suggests what was the real grievance of this mass of voters, although they did not themselves understand it. Their banking facilities are proportionately only one-sixteenth of the rest of the country.

Tom Watson Accepts the Verdict.

In a letter printed in the New York World of March 9 Thomas E. Watson, ex-candidate for vice president, says:

If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Changes in the Legislative Districts of the State.

AGREEMENT ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

Danger of a Clash Between the Governor and the Legislature Now Removed. House Opposition to the Reform Measures—Dr. Swallow's Belligerent Attitude

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, March 30.—The governor has thus far received 12 bills, four of which he has approved. The last one he signed was an act in reference to prison officials, visitors, etc. He still has in his hands seven to which he has not attached his signature, viz.: To pay mileage of coroners viewing dead bodies; creation and regulation of municipal liens and the proceedings in the collection thereof in the several boroughs of the state; making constables of townships ex-officio fire wardens in the extinguishment of forest fires and reporting to the courts violations of laws protecting forests, etc.; regulating standard weight of a bushel of oats; establishment of public libraries in the several school districts, excepting in cities, and the purchase of unceated lands by the commonwealth for nonpayment of taxes for the purpose of establishing a state forest reservation.

Both houses have succeeded in the dispatch of very considerable business, but the senate is much ahead of the house in their work, and in consequence of this have adjourned over until April.

The New Legislative Districts.

A bill was offered in the house a few days ago which makes a decided change in the legislative districts of the state. By the provisions of this bill the Third and Fourth wards of Philadelphia are made one district, and with 1 member, and the Fifth and Sixth wards comprise one district, with 1 member. It entities the Seventh ward to 2 members, and the Eigth and Ninth wards are consolidated, with 1 member. The Tenth gets 1 member. The Eleventh and Twentieth are united, with 1 member. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth together are entitled to 1 member, while 4 members are given to the Nineteenth and Thirty-first wards. The Twenty-second ward gets 2 members. The Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth are consolidated, and get 2 members, instead of 2. The Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh are given 2 members. The Thirty-second ward, which was formerly in that district, is made a separate district, with 1 member. These constitute the changes in Philadelphia.

Adams county gets 1 member. Allegheny county will have 20 members. Bedford county gets 1 member, while Blair is entitled to 2 members. Cambria county is given 3, Chester 3, Clarion 1, Crawford 2, Clearfield 3, Columbia 1, Huntingdon 1, Jefferson 2, Lancaster 5, Lawrence 1, Luzerne 7, Lackawanna 3, Mercer 2, Schuylkill 5, Somerset 1 and Wayne 1, while Westmoreland gets 4. All other counties will be the same as under the present apportionment.

Among the bills that met with defeat recently, and which are not likely to be resurrected again during this session were the anti-treating bill and their death on final passage. The latter bill, it was understood, was going to be knocked into smithereens by the house any way, and it was thought best to not give them the opportunity. The libel bill drafted by the Pennsylvania Editorial association was also practically killed in the house when it came up for second reading.

Agreement on the New Capitol Assured.

There is no doubt that an agreement will be reached in a short time between the governor and the legislature on a plan for a new capitol, and the structure will be on about the same economic lines as recommended by the executive in his message. This is about what was agreed upon by the committees on public buildings and grounds of the house and senate, who had a conference with the governor of about two hours' duration, and the plans were received as to the grouping of the various buildings in architectural effect, of which there will be four in all. This will include the executive building. The style adopted will in all probability be the rennaissance, which will include a slight touch of the colonial, the object being to improve on the old state house.

The governor, in his statement before the committee, remarked that the contract should be let Aug. 1, the building completed by Nov. 1, 1898, and if the work is not done in that time he would take all the blame. He also stated that his estimate of the expense for the erection of the new building at the cost of $500,000 was based on the fact that the lighting, heating and sewerage were provided for, and that about 2,500,000 brick were in the old building that could be used. He also stated that the amount he named is not intended to cover the interior decorations, and that the walls would not be in a condition to ornament when the next legislature meets, and this cost would be extra, and must be provided for by appropriation. This estimate also does not include the furnishings, so that by the time the building was completed the total cost would aggregate about $1,000,000. There seemed to be a very satisfactory feeling among the members composing the committee, and it is now certain that any danger of a clash between the governor and legislature has been removed.

Opposition to the Reform Measures.

The house does not seem to take kindly to the reform measures, as was evidenced by the way they cut and slashed until they could be scarcely recognized, and eventually passed the Stewart bill, which is one of the reform bills for Philadelphia, after adding several amendments, which greatly changes its character. The bill requiring state depositories to pay interest on state funds passed second reading, but not until after a dozen amendments were offered and defeated. Two amendments, however, prevailed in the end. They were a clause providing that the bond to be furnished by banks having state deposits shall have approved securities, with warrant of attorney to confess judgment in favor of the commonwealth, and a clause which states that banks known as active depositories shall pay 1½ per cent interest per annum on the daily balances. By this latter amendment the state will derive, should it become a law, interest on $1,500,000 at 1½ per cent. The Quay county bill, which was vetoed by the governor two years ago has again been offered in the house, and has been so amended that its friend now believe it will meet with executive approval. It creates a new county out of portions of Luzerne and Schuylkill, with Hazleton as the county seat.

Many other bills were introduced in both the senate and house during the past week, and there is now so many to dispose of that a resolution has passed both houses that no more bills shall be introduced after April 5 except by permission of either house. It will be practically an impossibility for the house to dispose of what they have now on hand, as a resolution has been adopted that a holiday be taken during a portion of the week in which the monument to General Grant is dedicated in New York city. This means that little work will be accomplished during that week.

The School Supply Scheme.

One of the most systematic and well planned schemes, which is attributed to an organization of school supply houses, that has been devised in years has developed recently, and if not frustrated will permit of the lavish and useless purchase of materials for ungraded schools by conscienceless directors and supply committees. The plan is to send out thousands of circulars, worked off in imitation of typewriting, to secure signatures, and when signed are to be sent to the members of the house and senate. The way in which they are being scattered and their uniform character leave little doubt as to their origin. These are so worded as to effect, if possible, a spirit of prejudice in the minds of those into whose hands they come, as they assail house bill No. 136, introduced by Mr. Weiss, of Northampton county, which is a most valuable measure and intended to curb school extravagance. It places restrictions on the school boards in the rural sections, and does not affect school boards in cities or boroughs.

The circulars contain a specious plea, the city against the country, and are very well calculated to secure signatures. The bill which they are trying to have killed provides that the sum to be expended hereafter by school directors in rural districts in providing maps, charts and such apparatus shall be fixed by the state. This bill seeks to remedy one great evil, and that is the reckless expenditure of money in school apparatus which prevails, and the organized interests which supply these equipments find a fertile field in the country districts. This is a very important measure, and should be allowed to become a law. The scheme has been so thoroughly investigated that the result will be that the bill will pass by a very large majority.

Dr. Swallow's Belligerency.

Although Dr. Swallow met with defeat in his last trial, and was convicted of libel, yet he persists in keeping up the fight. His letter addressed to Governor Hastings indicates that he is defiant and determined to continue the fight. His next experience will be before the bar of the senate, before which body he has been cited to appear when they convene again to give information, if he has any, as to the origin of the capitol fire. There is some curiosity manifested as to the outcome of this trial, and if he has evidence of any importance it will then be brought out. The senate has shown a disposition to treat him with every respect, but if he has evidence that is valuable to their committee in their work of investigation he is in duty bound to give it. Strange to say, while he is not popular here, he has many followers in his movement. He is determined to have a new trial, and if he fails in this will take his case to the superior court, and if the result is not satisfactory there will then go to the supreme court. A circular letter which is being introduced setting forth that he is not alone in this contest, and soliciting funds to assist in the fight, would indicate that he has assistance. The judge has taken ten days in which to give an answer as to whether a new trial will be granted.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the auditor general's and state treasurer's offices was presented recently. They find that both offices have been properly conducted, and some recommendations are made as to the auditor general's office, and that is that an additional force be added to assist in the work of this department, which is growing in keeping with the growth and development of the state. They report that during a period of 56 years, in which time $410,974,961.73 was received by the state, it has only suffered a loss of $9,432.61 out of $407,121,131.88, making the percentage of loss the small fractional sum of .00023 of 1 per cent, a remarkable showing indeed.

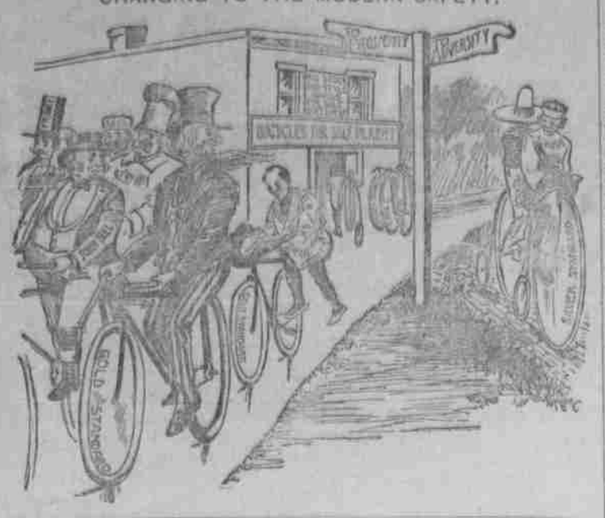
The Philadelphia Capitol Bill.

The bill to make Philadelphia the state capital was recommitted, and no doubt a special occasion will be made to perform the chesquies and carry its little body out to the tomb.

Representative Voorhees, a member of the house committee on law and order, explains why he and his fellow members have reported out for a place on the calendar Mr. Seyfert's bill against pugilistic contests. "It goes to extremes," says Mr. Voorhees, "as it could render liable to the penalty for murder such persons as those whose fists recently caused the death of two sparrers in Philadelphia. Admitting that there should be increased restrictions upon such contests, we think this bill should be ventilated in the house, there to meet the fate to which such foolish legislation as the bills against the theater hat, football and cigarettes have been doomed."

A duplicate of the retaliatory insurance bill introduced by Representative Voorhees in the house was presented by Mr. Durham in the senate, and is on second reading there. Agents of foreign insurance companies are watching its progress, presumably with adverse purposes, as it would require the insurance commissioner to retaliate against states whose representatives refuse to license Pennsylvania companies.

CHANGING TO THE MODERN SAFETY.



WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market valde according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetallism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned or held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally received. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make flat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

A Movement For Currency Reform.

The Massachusetts Reform club of Boston has commenced a systematic movement for practical currency reform. It has recently passed formal resolutions demanding that congress shall adopt some safe plan "whereby our legal tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn, and gold, gold certificates and bank notes shall gradually take their places." They further advocate "such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and knowledge of credits."

These resolutions are being sent throughout the country, accompanied by a statement setting forth the views of the club and requesting every friend of currency reform to sign the resolutions and send them to congress.

This movement is exactly in line with the action of the Indianapolis conference, which was to impress congress with the fact that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of currency reform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Wyoming's Common Sense Action.

By defeating an unqualified free silver resolution and substituting a resolution in favor of free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement, the Wyoming legislature of Wyoming charged a lesson of common sense and practical politics to all the states of the union. The free coinage of silver on any other basis than that of actual value is a delusion which was effectually disposed of last November.—New York World.

Rivera Captured by Spaniards.

Havana, March 30.—General Rius Rivera, who succeeded General Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio, has been captured by General Hernandez de Velasco, who was operating with his columns in the hills about Cabezas de Rio Hondo.

De Velasco on the morning of March 28 encountered Rivera, who had only 100 men. The Spanish defeated and dispersed the insurgents after sharp fighting for an hour, during which the infantry and artillery were engaged. Rivera was wounded in three places before he was captured, as well as his chief of staff, Colonel Bacallao, and his adjutant, Lieutenant Terry, who was wounded by a shell.

The insurgents left 19 dead on the field, being unable to remove the bodies on account of active pursuit. The victors had 35 wounded.

Rivera and Bacallao were taken to San Cristobal last night. Terry is dying. This is all that is officially known here yet. Terry is a cousin of Antonio Terry of New York.

A Corner In Onions.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—James McKinney, a wholesale produce and commission merchant, apparently has succeeded in cornering the onion market. He has contracted for 37,000 barrels of fancy, kiln dried stock that will keep for months and has stored them, awaiting an advance in price. The wholesalers needing immediate orders have been compelled to pay $3.50 a barrel for the same stock which previous to the present scarcity could have been bought for $1.75 and $2.25. Local dealers have many orders from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities to be filled, but the receipts have been so light here outside of those to McKinney that no shipping orders could be filled, it being almost an impossibility to supply the local demand.

NIAGARA
BICYCLES
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Reliable Agents Wanted.
BUFFALO WHEEL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari 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 those two certain lots of land situate in Palmyra township, aforesaid: The first beginning in the centre of the Milford and Owego turnpike road and a corner of land of William B. Holmes, thence south 90 degrees west 66¼ rods by said land of William B. Holmes to a corner, thence by same land south 9½ degrees east 33 1-5 rods thence by same land south 89 degrees west 32 rods, thence north 21 degrees east 10 rods to the Wallenpaupack creek, thence by the southeast bank down said creek about 234 rods to a white oak for a corner, thence by land of Collingwood & Co. north 30½ degrees east about 100 rods to the centre of the said Milford and Owego turnpike road, thence by said turnpike to the place of beginning be the same more or less. The second being situate on the west side of said turnpike and opposite the Mansion House on the above described premises and containing a front and rear of fifty feet and forty feet deep in which stands the building formerly used for a tavern shed or barn, together with the said buildings and free egress, ingress and egress for the full complete and uninterrupted enjoyment of the same excepting from the first of said lots the land conveyed by George G. Waller to Joseph Atkinson with the rights of way from said land of 16 feet wide to the said turnpike road. Also excepting the land conveyed by said George G. Waller to Martin Morse & Co. being the same lands conveyed by Lizzie J. B. Waller to Ellen Newburger.

Improvments,

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

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Horace E. Kipp, administrator of Sebastian Newburger, deceased, Horace E. Kipp, administrator of Sebastian Newburger, deceased, terre tenant of Ellen Newburger, deceased, and will be sold by me for cash.

H. I. Courtright,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa.,
March 30, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, by Selden E. Marvin, Henry E. Hawley, Wm. F. Snydam, A. T. Searle, G. W. Lane and others, under the act of assembly approved April 29, 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended 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 line of other telegraph or telephone companies in the State of New York. And for those purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly, and its supplements.

A. T. SEARLE, Solicitor,
Honesdale, Pa.

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 1866.

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 immediately after the 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 NICHOLS, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Milford: Services Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M. Week-day services, Friday 4.00 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.
B. S. LASSITER, Rector.

M. E. CHURCH. Services at the M. E. Church Sundays: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Epworth league at 6.45 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. Class meeting conducted by Wm. Angle on Fridays at 7.30 p. m. An earnest invitation is extended to anyone who may desire to worship with us.
REV. W. R. NEFF, Pastor.

MATAMORAS.

EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH, Matamoras. Services every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30. C. E. meeting Monday evening at 7.30. Class 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 p. m. Sunday school at 3 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. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all. Come.
REV. J. A. WIEGAND, Pastor.

Secret Societies.

MILFORD LODGE, No. 344, F. & A. M.: Lodge meets Wednesdays on or before Full Moon at the Sawkill House, Milford, Pa. N. Emery, Jr., Secretary, Milford. Godfreid Wieland, W. M., Milford, Pa.

VAN DER MARK LODGE, No. 828, I. O. O. F.: Meets every Thursday evening at 7.30 p. m., Brown's Building. Geo. Dauman, Jr., Sec'y. D. H. Hornbeck, N. G

PRUDENCE REBEKAH LODGE, 107, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth Fridays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Brown's building. Mrs. Allee 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 REMEDIES
SPRUCE GUM
KILL KAUF AND HOLD KURE
is an invaluable remedy for all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS. Contains no opium or other injurious Drugs. It Kills COUGHS and COLDS.
Keep a Bottle in the House,
IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.
PRICE, 25 Cents.
Ask your druggist for it. It will give immediate relief. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared only by JAMES A. POSTER CO., New Orleans, BATH, N. H.
JAMES A. POSTER CO., Bath, N. H.