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NOTABLE EVENTS OF JULY FOURTH.

Three Ex-Presidents Died on That Day.

ANNIVERSARY OF TWO BATTLES.

Our First Tariff Bill Was Fought That Day—The Massacre of Wyoming Valley—The Amnesty Proclamation of 1868—Treaties Signed

Not alone was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence the Fourth of July entitled to the attention of patriotic citizens.

Other events of national importance are indissolubly connected with the day, so that, partly by intent and partly by pure accident, the Fourth of July, aside from its prestige as the Nation's birthday, has become one of the most distinguished days in the chronology of our country.

The first tariff bill that the United States ever had was signed by President George Washington on the Fourth of July, 1789. This measure, which was the first important legislation of the Congress of the new Nation, was regarded as eminently patriotic, and that consideration had much to do with the selection of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence as the day for the official proclamation.

At that time the National Congress was sitting in session in New York city, and early in April James Madison, Jr., of Virginia, member of the house of representatives, made the proposition to meet the pressing financial necessities of the country by a system of impost and tonnage duties. The subject engaged the attention of the house until late in May, when the bill was passed, that with slight amendments was subsequently concurred in by the senate and signed by the president. So our tariff system as well as our independence began on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Madison the father of the measure, condensed in 22 lines, with eight or nine words each, the essential principles that governed impost and tonnage legislation for many years to come. Specific duties the rule, ad valorem duties the exception, revenue the object, moderate duties, the burden of taxation upon luxuries—these were the characteristics of the measure as proposed and as finally adopted. The ad valorem duties ran from 5 to 15 per cent, the latter figure being fixed for pleasure carriages. Specific duties were also very moderate. The law was limited to expire in June, 1796.

THE WYOMING MASSACRES.

Thomas Campbell has celebrated in "Gertrude of Wyoming" one of the most tragic and most pitiful events in our country's early history. The poem, as all know, is in Chamberlain's most charming style. The poet sings:

Delightful Wyoming! beneath thy skies The happy shepherd swains have taught to do But feed their flocks on green declivities Or skin pellucous they lake with light From noon till evening's sweeter pastime grows With timber, when beneath the forest crown Thy loved, maidens would the dance renew And eyes, those sunny mountains half way down Would echo fabled from some romantic clown.

The Wyoming Valley on the Susquehanna river was as beautiful a spot 100 or more years ago as it is now. Possession of the territory was in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and strife between contending claimants was frequent. The Tories were turned out, and then under the command of Colonel John Butler, they allied themselves to the neighboring Indians and returned with a force of 1,100 men, 800 of whom were savages. Colonel Zebulon Butler commanded the settlers, but he and his little army were cut off out of their fort on the plea of a parley and having been led into ambuscade, were slaughtered almost to a man. The fort was then attacked and forced to surrender, and many of its defenders were massacred. It is said that Queen Esther, a half-breed Indian woman, tomahawked with her own hand 14 persons to satisfy her revenge for the killing of a favorite son. And when this dread Fourth of July came it loomed upon a devastated valley, ruined homes and mutilated corpses, while a little band of survivors—25 or 30 men

and 300 women—were driven out into the trackless wilderness to find a way as best they might to a friendly settlement, a long journey that was only accomplished after much suffering.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

When the cornerstones of the Washington monument at Washington were laid, July 4, 1848, there was a brilliant assemblage. Among those in attendance were a few men and women who had been contemporaries of the Father of His Country. Upon the platform were seated side by side the widows of Alexander Hamilton and President Madison, both of whom have witnessed the birth of the Republic. President Polk and his cabinet were present, and Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration.

The date, July 4, 1851, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Nation's birthday, was selected as the occasion for laying the cornerstone of the extension of the capital at Washington. The celebration was a distinguished affair. There were a grand military and civic procession and imposing ceremonies. Fillmore was president, and Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, delivered the oration, which was one of his most dignified, eloquent and impressive public speeches.

MEMORABLE BATTLES.

It was an anxious Fourth of July that dawned upon the country in 1861. Civil war had become a dread reality. Confederate troops had been assembling for weeks across the Potomac in Virginia. Apprehension for the safety of Washington were rife and Federal troops were throwing up fortifications and pushing into the field. Almost daily reports were coming in of skirmishes and light engagements between the opposing forces. In this crisis the Fourth was celebrated with renewed fervor. Congress met in special session on that day, the time in the history of the country that the day has been chosen for such a purpose. There was a dramatic force in the arrangement that was not without its effect in stimulating patriotism in the then tense condition of the public mind. At once President Lincoln sent in his message calling for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 and urging prompt measures for the prosecution of the war.

The month of July, 1863, opened with much of hope and anxiety throughout the country. All eyes north and south were turned toward Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and there was little thought anywhere save for the opposing armies that faced each other. For several weeks the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army of the Potomac had been talked of. The state militia of Pennsylvania had been called, and President Lincoln had summoned troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia to repel the invasion. The Confederates had crossed the Potomac and several small engagements had already occurred. On the 1st of July the great document that is commemorated on that day and both died on its semi-annual anniversary. Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, died at Monticello, Va., in 1826, at the age of 83. He had lived to see the republic firmly established among the nations of the world and himself abundantly honored by his countrymen. On the same day in Quincy, Mass., John Adams, who had been Jefferson's associate in the stormy days of the republic, passed away at the age of 91. One of the last acts of his life was to send from his sick bed to the Fourth of July celebration of the town of Quincy this toast: "I give you independence forever." His last words were "Jefferson still lives," but Jefferson had already by a few hours preceded Adams to the land of the hereafter.

Five years later, in 1831, James Monroe died in New York city on the Fourth of July. He was buried in the marble cemetery on Second street, east of the Bowery, but in 1838 his remains were removed to his native state, Virginia.

Chief Justice Marshall, who did more perhaps than any other person of his time to give permanence and explanation and judicial determination to the constitution, lay on his death bed on July 4, 1835. He had served as chief justice for 35 years. Those about him thought he would expire on that day, but he lingered until July 6.

President Zachary Taylor was smitten with mortal disease on July 4, 1850. He attended the cornerstone ceremonies of the Washington monument and was overcome by the heat. Returning to the White House, he ate with imprudence and that night took to his bed, which he never left. A few days later he passed away.

followed a few years later it stood as the most disastrous conflagration ever known in this country.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Only once has a national convention of a great political party been called to assemble on the Fourth of July. That single exception was the Democratic convention of 1868 at New York. The country was in a distracted condition. The war had left its legacy of passion and of depression, that always follows civil discord. President Johnson had been separated from the Republican party that had elected him as Abraham Lincoln's associate, and the reconstruction measures, the carpetbag governments of the south and the use of the United States military in the states lately in the rebellion were the burning questions of the hour. It was felt that the Democratic party had now a fair chance to return to power, and the Fourth of July was selected as a fitting day for the convention to meet in order to initiate the campaign with éclat. And on the same day a soldiers' and sailors' convention was also held in New York and endorsed the Democratic nominees in advance. The Democratic convention sat for several days and on the twenty-first ballot nominated Horatio Seymour for president. George H. Pendleton, Andrew Johnson, General W. S. Hancock, Sanford E. Church and Thomas A. Hendricks were prominent candidates, and it is almost forgotten political history that Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase—although a Republican—was seriously considered in connection with the nomination. But when election day came Grant defeated Seymour.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

July 4, 1868, was even more distinguished by the famous amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson to those who had been on the Confederate side during the war. Devoted to its preamble and whereas this is the historical document: "Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do by virtue of the constitution and in the name of the people of the United States hereby proclaim and declare unconditional amnesty and without reserve to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for all offense or treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States."

DEATHS OF EX-PRESIDENTS.

Three ex-presidents of the United States have died on the Fourth of July. Two were signers of the great document that is commemorated on that day and both died on its semi-annual anniversary. Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, died at Monticello, Va., in 1826, at the age of 83. He had lived to see the republic firmly established among the nations of the world and himself abundantly honored by his countrymen. On the same day in Quincy, Mass., John Adams, who had been Jefferson's associate in the stormy days of the republic, passed away at the age of 91. One of the last acts of his life was to send from his sick bed to the Fourth of July celebration of the town of Quincy this toast: "I give you independence forever." His last words were "Jefferson still lives," but Jefferson had already by a few hours preceded Adams to the land of the hereafter.

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FAMOUS TREATIES SIGNED.

Several of the treaties that the United States has made with foreign nations have been in some way associated with the Fourth of July. In 1827 the first commercial treaty with Sweden and Norway was concluded, and signed on that day. So, too, the claims treaty with France was concluded July 4, 1841, but was not proclaimed until July 7 of the next year. Jackson was president then, and William C. Rives for minister of France negotiated the treaty. France agreed to pay \$5,000,000 francs in claims to citizens of this country, but to this day, although

64 years has gone by, the United States has not yet paid over to all the claimants the money received from France. The treaty of peace with Mexico was concluded in February, 1848, ratified by the contracting powers in May and proclaimed by the president July 4. Another treaty with Mexico in relation to claims under the treaty of 1848 that our southern neighbor had never settled was concluded July 4, 1868, by William H. Seward, secretary of state, and Donato Romero of Mexico.

Two famous treaties with Great Britain come in this category. The first was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty negotiated by Secretary of State John M. Clayton and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. This treaty, relating to a canal across Nicaragua and recognizing the paramount authority of the United States on this continent, was ratified at Washington, July 4, 1850, and proclaimed on the following day. The treaty providing for a mutual and arbitration over the Alabama claims was successfully arranged by Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar, George H. Williams, the Marquis of Ripon, Stafford W. Northcote, Edward Thoroton, John A. McDonald and Montague Bernard. It was concluded in May, 1871, ratified in June and officially proclaimed June 4 of the same year.

A commercial treaty with Honduras and a treaty with Peru were also signed on the Fourth of July, the one in 1864, during Lincoln's first administration, and the other in 1857, in the administration of President Buchanan. Several other treaties have escaped by only a few hours the distinction of having been signed on the nation's holiday, most notable of these being the Gushing treaty with China, signed late in the day of July 3, in 1844, during the Tyler administration. Other treaties signed on July 3 were those with Great Britain in 1816, Austria in 1855, Morocco in 1880 and Zanzibar in 1886.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Golf club will give a tea at their club rooms Saturday afternoon.

Mason's at Port Jervis is the longest store in the county. Go right there and make your purchases of anything you wish in that line.

H. L. Canine is pushing the work on the wing walls of the West street bridge. It is a somewhat necessary but quite expensive improvement.

Robert Brown of Stroudsburg was elected Republican County Chairman of Monroe at the convention held June 25. New rules for the party were adopted.

Boarders is becoming quite numerous. Several hotels and boarding houses have opened with a very promising number. The Home-stay will receive guests this week.

W. C. Courtright the newly appointed Postmaster at Lackawaxon has received his commission, and will assume the office at once. He called at the county seat Monday on legal business.

John K. Rudolph is a first-class workman and all jobs entrusted to him, in the way of repairing clocks, watches, glasses and silverware will receive prompt attention. He also deals in these articles.

Milford will not celebrate to any large extent this year. A ball will be given in Brown's Hall Monday evening, L. W. Armstrong with his usual generosity will provide a beautiful display of fire works.

Several of Milford's musically inclined people heard the rendering of the sacred oratorio, the Crucifixion at the Reformed church Port Jervis last Sunday night, and speak in highest terms of its beautiful and impressive rendering by the excellent soloists and choir.

Attention is called to the trespass notice of George H. McCarty in another column, and also to those of several others. If you have a desire to go on the lands of another for any purpose it is just as well to ask permission, and may be much more comfortable.

Jas. W. Pinchot spent Sunday at Grey towers. Any one desiring to see the highly beneficial results from the use of nitrate of soda on grass will be surprised on visiting his intelligently cultivated and highly productive acres to note the increased growth where this fertilizer was used. The problem as to whether it will pay would seem to be emphatically answered in the affirmative.

Those who are accustomed to the old-fashioned method of raising cream, might interview with profit Mr. Williams the farmer at Grey Towers and see a baby separator in operation. This novelty dispenses with a vast amount of labor, besides increasing the cream product. In a small dairy even it would no doubt pay well.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascart, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c. 25c.

Real Estate Transfers. Lehman, Morris B. Swartwood to Anna M. and Edith Swartwood, dated June 25, 2/3 of 233 acres, con. \$2,500, net'd June 26th.

PERSONAL.

Frank B. Thrall continues to improve but the gain is slow.

Robert Kent has arrived for his accustomed visit to Milford.

S. St. John Gardner of Shohola made a brief visit at Milford Tuesday.

Fred Wilson and Lanty Armstrong Jr., spent Sunday with the family in Milford.

Murray H. Chapin and wife of Besocklyn are in town for a two weeks visit.

Wm. Whitney and family will arrive at the Jordan House for the summer to-morrow.

Mrs. Hannah G. Williamson attended the funeral of Mrs. Williamson at Lackawaxon Tuesday.

Fred West, of Mongaup purchased the cabes and iron of the old Milford bridge sold June 28, for \$40.

Mrs. Maria Killam of Kimbles will spend the summer at Summitville N. Y., with her son, Byron.

Miss Carrie Westfall, of Port Jervis visited her cousin, Mrs. B. E. Brown for a few days recently.

Geo. R. Ball rides a new wheel, a reward of merit for his excellent standing in his graduating class.

W. S. McCarty, of Horton, W. V., is spending a couple of weeks with friends here recuperating from a serious illness.

Fred Armstrong, contractor for building a handsome home for Frederick Potter at Sing Sing was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Ann Wells has greatly improved the appearance of her cottage on Broad street with paint and new porches.

Howard Reed '97 Harvard with two classmates arrived in town Tuesday and will spend the summer at Overbrook.

Mrs. B. S. Lassiter rests comfortably after her severe injuries and will be confined to the house for a considerable period.

Mr. Alonzo Klein, of Brooklyn, who has a good position in that city, is visiting friends and relatives in town this week.

Harry Watson is home from Sing Sing where he went to work for Thos. Armstrong, nursing an abscess on his arm.

Mrs. Kate B. Van Wyck with her daughter, Happy left town Monday for a visit of several weeks to Satona and other resorts.

Mrs. Mark Brodhead with her daughter Katharyn of Washington, D. C., are guests for the sea on at the cosy Brookside cottage.

Fred Klaer of Amherst arrived home to-day and was accompanied by Harvey Klaer. The Misses Linda and Louie are also home for vacation.

Miss Edith Lewis gave a dinner party to a number of her friends last Saturday evening, which was a very sumptuous and sociable affair.

Miss Laura Delphine, a daughter of the late General Kilpatrick will this week wed Harry H. Morgan of New Orleans at the Murray Hill Hotel New York.

"Jim" McLaughlin who is an expert base ballist and last summer was on both the Port Jervis and Milford nines, this year twirls the stick with the Fordham club.

Dr. R. G. Barekley of Glenside Retreat wishes us to state, as a congratulatory of a rumor, that so far as he knows himself he is very much alive, and has had no personal intimation to the contrary.

Gustavus Hoek and his three daughters, Mrs. Nettie Masteller, the Misses Ida and Rose Hoek, accompanied by their aunt, Mrs. Susie Harps, of Snyderville, Pa., visited Barney Van Etten's family a few days last week.

Norman Guillot of Bushkill and Jacob Hill of Delaware Water Gap appointed by Hon. J. J. Hart of this district as candidates for West Point, both failed to pass the required examinations. We sympathize with the young men in thus having their laudable ambitions frustrated.

Hamilton Armstrong formerly of this place but now residing at Howells, N. Y., is teacher of the Grammar Department in the Goshen Public schools. We acknowledge with thanks an invitation to be present at the graduating exercises which took place June 24.

John Nye of Hawley, Pa., was in Milford Friday last accompanying the remains of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cox which were interred in the cemetery here. Mr. Nye is an exceedingly well preserved and active man, and the seventy-nine years he bears sit lightly on his shoulders.

Traps Notice. Notice is hereby given that trespassing on the premises occupied by the undersigned in Dingman township, known as the Buchanan farm for hunting, fishing, berrying or any other purpose whatever is forbidden under penalty of the law. Any person or persons disobeying this notice will be dealt with in the severest lawful manner.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Last Week of Tariff Bill Debate.

The Vacant Oregon Senatorship—An Ohio Editor's Forecast—Patent Attorneys in Trouble—Speakers Hope to Prevent the Annexation of Hawaii—Senator Jones as a Tariff Acrobat.

That this will be the last week of the tariff debate in the Senate is the general opinion of Senators. Some think that the bill will be passed as early as Wednesday and some that the final vote will be taken Saturday. At any rate, unless there is unexpected delay, the bill will be in time to add to the jollification of the Fourth of July celebration all over the country. This early disposal of the bill will be far from satisfactory to some of the Democratic Senators, but fear of the wrath of their constituents has prevented them from resorting to any like filibustering tactics to delay it further.

It is impossible, at this time, to say how long the tariff bill will remain in conference, but Chairman Dingley, who is thoroughly posted on the sentiment of both Senators and Representatives, and who will be at the head of the House conference, expresses the opinion that an agreement will be speedily reached on the bill.

Ex-Senator Corbett's claim to the vacant Oregon seat in the Senate will not be acted upon until the regular session, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections has had printed for the convenience of Senators, the elaborate report prepared by Senator Hoar in favor of seating Mr. Corbett on the certificate of the Governor of Oregon. Mr. Corbett is much disappointed, as he expected the case to be settled at the present session, and hoped to get the seat.

Mr. I. F. Mack, the well-known Ohio editor, who is now visiting Washington, has been talking interestingly of a subject on which he is thoroughly posted—Ohio politics. He said "The talk about the Republican party being torn with internecine strife is arrant nonsense. We are thoroughly united and harmonious and will win in Ohio this year by a heavy majority. There is no sort of doubt about it, and a way down in their hearts I do not believe the Democrats think they have any show of success. There is no Democratic party in our state, anyway, for those who used to be Democrats have gone over to the Populists."

Commissioner Butterworth hasn't lost any time in beginning the needed work of raising the standard of practice before the United States Patent office. Eight attorneys have recently been discharged from practice before that office for not conducting their business under honest methods, and the Washington firm of John Wedderburn & Co., has been ordered to show cause why it should not be disbanded for having made "fraudulent, deceptive and improper searches, with intent to defraud and the result of defrauding clients, to their injury, and wrong doing, to the scandal and reproach of the Patent Office, and contrary to equity and good morals, and for other causes.

Certain gentlemen, notably Mr. Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, have been expressing more confidence in the rejection of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, to which they are violently opposed, than there is any showing in sight to justify. But there is a reason for their confidence, as will be fully apparent before Congress meets next winter. It lies in the manipulation of a big corruption fund to create a public sentiment against the treaty with the hope that enough Senators can be influenced to prevent the necessary two-thirds vote being obtained for ratification of the treaty. And all of this corruptive fund will not come from American sugar men. A considerable portion of it will come from the secret fund of European governments. There are at least two European nations which are more interested in the failure of the treaty than Japan is. But being smarter than the Japs, they have not protested and will not protest against the treaty, but will try to accomplish its defeat by the use of money, just as they have before tried, and sometimes succeeded in influencing the course of the United States. It is really a great pity that this scheme could not be headed off by the ratification of the treaty by the Senate at this session, but it is known that the opponents of the treaty would not allow a vote to be taken on the treaty at this session, even if it were possible to keep a quorum of the Senate in Washington for any considerable time after the tariff bill has been passed.

The difference between being a tariff expert and posing as one was made painfully apparent when Senator Jones, of Ark., tied himself up in a jungle of figures supplied to him by the opponents of a duty on the cheap silks of China and Japan. Before he got through, everybody knew absolutely that he knew nothing of what he was trying to talk about.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Does this Somewhat Peculiar Death Need Investigation?

Monday evening, June 21, a stranger arrived at the home of E. Kimble in Lackawaxon, who said he was boarding at Asher's Hotel and had ridden up on a canal boat as he enjoyed it and finding he could not return the same evening desired to stay all night, which request was complied with. He appeared to be social and informed his host that he had for several years boarded during the summer at Narrowsburg but wished to spend this along the Lackawaxon river. Tuesday morning while paying for his lodging he displayed two large rolls of bills, and remarked that he would probably return with some friends as he liked the place. He died that day at Mr. Bernsteins', one mile below Kimble's, and was next seen at Linderman's on Thursday afternoon. It being very warm he went in the house, seemed somewhat affected by the heat and asked to stay all night. He remained there until Friday about 5 o'clock p. m. when he walked down the railroad track pausing to converse with Mr. Hazen a watchman at High Rocks, Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, Charles Higgins found the man killed on the track about a mile below where Hazen was watching. He had as it is supposed been struck by a west bound train. It is reported that some clothing was found on the engine of a train which passed the point where the man was found 3 o'clock a. m. Saturday. Where the unknown person was during all the intervening time seems to be a mystery. The man carried a gold watch and had considerable money when at Kimble's, but when found there was no watch and but 16 cents in money on his person. Not a scrap of paper or anything to reveal his name or residence. He did not give his name at Asher's or to any one else but said he was from New York. He was evidently a German, about sixty years old, of large frame and quite stout.

William Smith, postmaster, and Henry DeWitt, justice of the peace, were notified who took charge of the body and buried it at Revere's Sunday afternoon. No inquest was held. The above facts were communicated to us by Ephraim Kimble at whose house the man staid on Monday night, and who saw the two rolls of bills and watch. It seems strange that no enquiry was made as to the whereabouts of the man during Friday night, as he certainly could not have been lying on the track, if there was evidence that he had been struck about 3 o'clock Saturday it would seem that his body should have been found before 8 o'clock a. m.

The Union says he is known as a glass cutter who had worked at Port Jervis and Hawley, but this does not tally with the account given by himself and at all events there are circumstances apparently connected with the death of the man and the disappearance of the watch and money which appear suspicious and should have been carefully investigated.

A lot of new straw and felt hats at W. & G. Mitchell's.

Novel Church Services. On Sunday after next, July 11th, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford, the Rev. J. M. Koehler will interpret to deafmutes the morning and evening services. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock p. m. there will be also a special service for deafmutes.

The services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. will be intelligible to all, being read as usual to the ear by the pastor and at the same time translated into sign language by the Rev. J. M. Koehler.

All are invited to these services at 10.30 a. m., 3 p. m. Stroudsburg and Port Jervis papers please copy.

Something new, a spring tooth harrow with wheels, Syracuse plows and "Planet Jr." cultivators at W. & G. Mitchell's.

Teachers Elected. The directors of the Independent district met Monday evening and elected as teachers for the ensuing term: Grammar department, J. C. Watson, salary \$25; Intermediate, Bayard Nichol, \$45; Primary, Lila Van Etten, \$40, Schoeppe, D. H. Hornbeck, \$20. The term is for nine months and begins September 30th.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-cure, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarolet the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.