PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

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Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per cent. $24.00
Administrator's and Executor's notices - - - - - - - - - - 3.00
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Sheriff's sales, Orphans' 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		JULY.				1897
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter	7 8:23 a. m.	Third Quarter	21 10:08 a. m.
Full Moon	13 11:52 p. m.	New Moon	29 10:58 a. m.

EDITORIAL.

TO THE TAXPAYERS.

In a recent issue of the PRESS we presented some figures showing the present situation of county affairs. We have so far seen no disavowal of their correctness, and may assume that they are a fair statement. The question of taxation nearly concerns every taxpayer, and a careful enquiry should be made whether our rate of 10 mills on the assessed valuation of the county is actually sufficient to pay fixed charges and the necessary current expenses. We are not palliating what may be termed by some unnecessary outlays, or extravagances. We are for the present assuming that the county affairs are honestly, judiciously, and economically managed. If they are not, the people who have the ballot can at the proper time rectify this difficulty. The questions which the people should carefully consider are first, does the present levy on the valuation raise sufficient funds for a proper administration and second, is the burden of taxation so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes. While taxation bears heavily yet it must be conceded that money is necessary to carry on the public business and to protect persons and property. We must be taxed, but no fair minded citizen will say that taxes should be unequally imposed. The burden should, so far as possible, be exactly adjusted to the proportion which every man ought to pay. This is a fair proposition, and should meet with unanimous approval. We are of the opinion that the present levy is insufficient to meet the necessary and unavoidable outlays. New bridges are being constantly placed on the county, and while this relieves local taxation it increases it generally, and probably in the end is more equitable than to compel the townships to be at the expense of maintaining them. But so long as grand juries see fit to impose these additional expenses they must be met.

In the past there have been comparatively few jury terms of court, and this has lessened expenses. Let us assume that four terms in a year are necessary as they may be, and at all events should be provided for, then with the bridges and other fixed and ordinary expenses, the county cannot keep out of financial straits on, say $11,000 per year. Some may say borrow if necessary, as is now being done to tide over emergencies. Look at it—two per cent. for the treasurer receiving the borrowed money, two per cent. for paying out, and six per cent. to the lenders, then to repay the money five per cent. to the collector of taxes, two per cent. again to the treasurer for receiving and two per cent. for paying out, nineteen per cent. total to the taxpayers. Would it not be economy to have this per cent. applied directly to the payment of debt? At least ten per cent. of the above would be saved, and can any farmer in these times afford to pay ten per cent on money?

The act of assembly relating to assessment says that it shall be the duty of assessors to assess, rate and value all objects of taxation according to the actual value thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would separately "bona fide" sell. It is urged by some that as this would greatly increase the aggregate valuation it would also increase taxation. It is easy to see how in the hands of extravagent officials such might be the case, but it is also a sad commentary on the intelligence and discretion of voters to say that they will elect to office men who must be fettered, and circumscribed by limitations in order to make them careful and honest. If our assessed county valuation is, say $1,000,000, 10 mills will raise $10,000 for taxes. Suppose we raise the valuation to four million dollars then a two and a half mill rate will raise the same amount. This method would enable the county to go on without borrowing, but it has in its favor what is of equal or greater importance to a majority of the taxpayers, it would tend to equalize taxation. If the people cannot under any circumstances trust their officials, there is another method by which the result can be obtained. Assess all property at its cash value as required by law, and then divide by some arbitrary figure as 3, 4, or 5. River flats within a mile of Port Jervis are assessed at $22.50 per acre, and so they are all the way to Bushkill. Is there no difference in their actual cash value? Improved hill lands are assessed at 10 per acre indiscriminately. Are they equally worth it? Timber land ranges from $1 to $3, the poorest barren and the best timbered acre. Is this an assessment?

Houses worth $2,000 rated at $75, those worth $10,000 at $1,000, and the range may be said to be all the way from one-tenth to one-third of their value. Who pays the taxes? Many other illustrations could be given.

We submit these rather amusing, but wholly ridiculous figures to show that the patient people will grumble at their taxes, but sit still year after year without any attempt to rectify the glaring inequality. Our propositions are that the present valuation is inadequate to raise the necessary tax and that the taxes raised are inequitably proportioned by the present system of assessment, and on these we invite the fullest discussion.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomah, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Druggists and General Merchants in Pike county.

Explained.

"See here, young man, I'll have to take you in. Your lantern's out."

"Hold on, officer, I'll explain. You see I bought one of these $2-bicycle suits this afternoon, and it burst on me ten miles from home. Now, I'm trying to get back as quietly as I can in the dark. You see the necessity of it?"

"That's all right—go ahead."

Political Gossip.

Despite the hostility of the 16 to 1 free-coinagists, President McKinley's bimetallic commission is still meeting with very favorable reception wherever it goes, and its reports are greatly encouraging to the friends of international bimetallism.

Mr. Bryan's recent announcement that he expects to speak in every county in his own State in the coming campaign leads to the suspicion that his enthusiasm in regard to Ohio is not as great as it was before that State in its convention refused to endorse him for the nomination in 1900.

It is a "low down" thing on the part of the great business firms of the east to have ordered their western representatives to resume the making of loans on farm property at low rates of interest, just as the Pops and "Anarcrats" are preparing to make "scarcity of money" the chief cry of their fall campaign.

The preliminary conventions of gold Democrats which have been held in most of the States in which elections are to take place this fall show a much larger percentage of Democrats linin up with the gold wing of the party than in last fall's campaign, and the leaders of the gold Democracy are greatly encouraged by this fact.

Despite the enormous importations of manufactured goods, the manufacturers of the country are showing an improved business condition. Reports from various sections show an increase in the number of hands employed and hours occupied. Reports from Dun's Review covering the failures for the month of June show that the failures among the manufacturers were only 238 against 284 in June of last year, while the liabilities were only $6,365,010 against $8,209,984, in June of last year, and $12,156,408 in June 1895.

A reduction in the tariff on coal by the Wilson bill was followed by a reduction in wages amounting to nearly as much per ton as the reduction of the duty. That act cut down the coal tariff 35 cents per ton, which is a little more than President Ratchford claims as having taken place in 1893 in the reduction of wages. If 35 cents reduction in tariff cuts down wages 25 or 30 cents per ton, would the removal of the entire duty, as urged by Mr. Bryan in his speech in Congress of June 13, 1894, leave the miners any employment at all?

No tariff law which has gone upon the statute books within the memory of the present generation has been so cordially approved and endorsed even by members of the party opposed to it as is the case with this one. The growth of the protective-tariff sentiment in all parts of the country, coupled with the fact that the new law destroys the advantages given to the trusts under the Wilson law, make it an especially popular measure, while the advantages which it gives to the farmers, as well as the manufacturer adds to its general acceptability.

The Bryan-Altgeld wing of the Populist party is very much disturbed over the result of the Nashville convention, in which 700 representatives of the Populist party declared against future alliances with the Democratic or any other political organizations. The dignified and vigorous utterances of that convention, representing, as it did, a large majority of the Populists of the United States, make it perfectly apparent that the days of fusion between Populism and Democracy are over, and that the silver Democrats, who lost their gold associates last year, will lose that other wing of their party from this time forward.

The statements of the fiscal year just ended show that the agricultural element of the country has enjoyed a greatly improved condition during the past year, while other statements received here are equally gratifying as to the prospects for the coming year. The exportations of breadstuffs during the year ending June 30, 1897, amounted to $189,838,828, in value against $136,846,845 in the fiscal year ending June 30 1896, and $110,967,758 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. This is an increase of $53,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers for the year just ended for breadstuffs alone, as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of $79,000,000 compared with the year 1895. The exportations of cattle for the fiscal year, just ended amounted to about $2,000,000 more than in the preceding year fresh beef increased about $4,000,000, hams $3,000,000.

Currency Action Urged.

The New York State bankers at their convention held at Saratoga Springs last week advised sweeping legislation regarding the currency. One resolution is "We recommend retirement of all Government paper and that a safe bank currency under Government supervision be substituted. The preliminaries of such action could be prepared on sound economic lines by a commission selected for their eminent qualifications to formulate a plan to be submitted for the consideration of Congress. We accordingly demand action on the currency question and solemnly warn our countrymen that safe conditions cannot possibly delay it."

Just try a 25c box of Cascarets the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Governor's Work of Pruning Appropriation Bills.

PENROSE - HASTINGS QUARREL.

True Story of the Controversy Between the Junior Senator and the Chief Magistrate—A Factional Party War Inevitable.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, July 20.—The revenue question is still undetermined, but before the end of the week the governor will have settled the matter in his own mind. It can be stated officially that the present revenue laws and those passed by the late legislature, which are still on the governor's table, are not sufficient to meet the deficiency of over $3,000,000, and the appropriations exceed those of the last legislature (1895) about $200,000. Of course, Governor Hastings is going to prune the list of appropriations very carefully, but it will take a lot of cutting to get the total down to the figures that are necessary to come within the revenues. Much lopping off is necessary to cut a million or two in appropriations, and while the governor is going to make an heroic effort in this direction it seems almost impossible for him to get the total low enough. Two years ago the principals of the state normal schools were called here when the revenue problem was under consideration, and they agreed to draw their appropriations in such a way as not to embarrass the state treasury. They will probably have to do something of the sort this year. As a matter of fact the grants to the state normal schools have been opposed for several years, and the next session of the legislature will give them some trouble. It is argued by the opponents of the normal schools that it was never contemplated that they should be regularly assisted by the state to the tune of $250,000 every two years. It is stated that their promoters agreed that after the buildings were erected the commonwealth would be released from further demands.

The Penrose-Hastings Quarrel.

Since the adjournment of the legislature this city has been the storm centre for some very lively political and other sensations. While the lawmakers were here they managed to keep up interest in current events, but as sensation makers they are not in the same class with Governor Hastings, Senator Quay and a few others. Just when the atmosphere was clearing and the legislative mists were fast being dissipated, Senators Quay and Penrose dropped into town, and left a few hours later, after starting the liveliest sort of a political row. Of course, there are all sorts of versions of their call upon Governor Hastings at the executive department, but there is only one correct story of the now famous interview, and it is about as follows. During the session of the legislature a new Republican organization was formed in Philadelphia, known as the combine of ward leaders. It was a Quay organization and was conceived in a desire to dethrone David Martin as the recognized leader of the party in the Quaker City. But in order to down Martin it was necessary to also down the city administration, which is in the hands of his friends. Mayor Warwick is a Martin man. Having failed to capture the mayor, the new combine had introduced in the legislature by Senator Becker a bill requiring all appointments of the mayor in Philadelphia to be confirmed by three-fifths of the members of select council. For awhile the bill was hung up in the house, and it was suspected that it would be defeated but pressure was brought to bear by logrolling combinations, and finally the measure was pushed through. Now it is in the hands of the governor, and nobody has any other idea than that it will be vetoed.

So much by way of prelude. Governor Hastings was importuned to approve the bill, but he was offish, and the supporters of the measure determined to call Senators Quay and Penrose to their aid. So they came to Harrisburg and had an interview with the governor. It was a red hot conference, and it broke up in a row. Senator Penrose was the firebrand. He was particularly anxious to have the Becker bill signed, and insisted that it should have the approval of the governor. When the latter intimated that he would not sign the bill the junior senator became quite indignant, and strongly intimated that the friends of the governor might suffer in consequence. This was taken to mean that the Quay people would not support Major Levi McCauley for auditor general, and that certain appointees of the governor would not be nominated by the party conventions. Governor Hastings was so enraged by these tactics of coercion that he responded hotly to Senator Penrose's suggestions, and gave him to understand that he had appointed good men and that they could take care of themselves. Senator Quay deprecated the remarks of his colleague, and said that Major McCauley must be nominated. He then announced that he would be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

A Factional War Inevitable.

Returning to their hotel, Senators Quay and Penrose met some newspaper men and related that, having seen Governor Hastings, it had been determined by Senator Quay to be a candidate for the senate once more, and that Governor Hastings had promised to support him. As soon as the attention of the governor was called to this statement he denied point blank that he had been asked to support Senator Quay. Meanwhile the adherents of both factions have been placing their own construction upon the results of the interview, and it is expected that some lively factional politics may be engendered by this episode. It is agreed upon all sides that the break would probably not have occurred in the absence of Senator Penrose. He is persona non grata at the executive department.

It is believed that a factional war in the Republican party is inevitable, and that while peace may be maintained on some sort of a basis this year, trouble is almost sure to come with the gubernatorial campaign in 1898. Governor Hasting has said to me repeatedly that he has no political ambition, but the trend of events during the past ten days is in the direction of his candidacy for Senator Quay's seat at Washington. The political drift is also toward the nomination of Attorney General McCormick by the anti-Quay element for governor. He doesn't admit that he will be a candidate, or that he would even accept the nomination, but McCormick is a fighter, and would probably welcome such a contest as seems to be indicated by present political conditions.

About one-third of the bills left with the governor by the legislature have been disposed of, and next week the decks will be entirely cleared. Governor Hastings was compelled to attend the several brigade encampments of the National Guard, and these interfered seriously with his consideration of the various measures on his table. He has, however, disposed of several important bills, among them the Merrick-Smith bill changing the method of distributing the state appropriation to public schools. This measure will largely increase the share of the appropriation received by the country school districts, and proportionately decrease the amounts received by the city schools.

The Governor's Investigation.

Governor Hastings has caused a sensation by demanding of the chief clerks of the senate and house a detailed itemized statement of the lump sum in the general appropriation bill for salaries of officers and employes of the two bodies. He wants to know the names and amounts received by each employe. He has also written to the chairmen and members of the various investigating committees, requesting them to furnish him within a week an itemized statement of each one's expenses. Some of the members of these committees have charged from $200 to $250 personal expenses, and the governor is anxious to discover just now they spent the money. He has likewise requested the heads of departments to appear before him and explain in detail the necessities of their department, with a view to lopping off all unnecessary appropriations. When it is recalled that the expense accounts of the investigating committees were manifestly padded it will be understood how difficult the members of these committees will find it to present a detailed statement. It is not doubted by the governor that many of the items are correct, but his suspicions have been aroused by the big totals. For instance, the governor wants to know, in the matter of the expenses of the committee which investigated the office of the dairy and food commissioner, how the items were made up, as follows: Sergeant-at-arms, $610.20; sergeant-at-arms, mileage, $506; witness fees and expenses, $55.60; committee expenses, sleeping car berths, $198; witness fees and expenses, $59; assistant sergeant-at-arms, $77.90; Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburg, $253.90. These items the governor regards as too general, and he wants them itemized. There are some big items for stenographers, running up as high as $1,500, and the governor has asked for the names and addresses of these stenographers, and also for copies of their notes.

Never before in the history of the state has the governor determined upon such an investigation of bills. Consternation has been caused by the move, and those who have received letters will have to do some hustling during the next few days to get their itemized accounts in shape. It is intimated that there will be some trouble on the railroad transportation bills, in view of the fact that most of the members were supplied with passes.

The sergeant-at-arms of the house has not been requested to furnish itemized statements of his expenses, which are large, because the appropriation bills in which he is interested had a provision inserted by the house requiring him to submit to the auditor general a sworn itemized statement of all expenses. His bills could not have passed the house under any other condition, because the sentiment was against them, and one or two of them were defeated on second reading, being subsequently reconsidered. There is music all along the line, and as the governor has requested responses to his letters by next Friday the answers will be awaited with interest. There is no way of getting out of it. It means that the bills must be itemized or they will be vetoed.

The Mercantile Tax Bill.

It is still an open question whether the governor will approve or disapprove the mercantile license tax bill. He is disposed to veto it, and if it is approved it will be because the governor thinks the charitable institutions will suffer for lack of money which must otherwise be denied them on the revenue score. It is suspected that the governor is now trying to cut down the appropriations for big educational institutions, investigating committees and the like, in order to make the signing of the mercantile bill unnecessary as a revenue measure. His judgment is against the bill. There can be no question on that score, but he has not yet given any indication of what his action will be on the bill. It is estimated conservatively that the bill will produce about $600,000 in revenue, but some merchants say this amount will be increased under the inquisitorial provisions of the bill to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 a year.

Other important bills still on the governor's table are the Simon electric light scheme, requiring municipalities to purchase existing electric light plants before establishing their own; the Becker confirmation bill, previously referred to; the amended liquor license bill; the Orme bill taxing store orders, and the Kunkle bill providing for the placing of auxiliary fire alarm boxes in factory and office buildings. At least three of these bills will be vetoed, as will also the bill amending the pharmacy law, so as to make it almost impossible for one to engage in the drug business who is not a registered pharmacist. Under the constitution the governor is given 10 days in which to dispose of bills after the legislature adjourns. His limit will expire a week from next Saturday, but as he has probably made up his mind as most of the bills before him the task will not be a hard one.

The governor has approved the bill creating a state bureau of mining in connection with the department of internal affairs, and also the bill providing that coal shall be weighed as it comes from the mines before screening.

Attempted Robbery at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., July 16.—In broad daylight a daring attempt was made to rob the drug store owned by Dr. Schwartz. The thief entered the store and attacked the prescription clerk with a knife, demanding money. The clerk pluckily refused to open the tills and gave an alarm, which caused the man to take flight before he could be captured.

Two Months on a Barren Island.

San Francisco, July 21.—Twenty-two seamen of the lost British ship Kinkora, who spent nearly two months on the barren island of Clipperton, in the South sea, has arrived in port on the warship Comus. They will be provided for by the British consul until an opportunity occurs for their return to England.

Mrs. Creede's Claim.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—Mrs. N. C. Creede has arrived from Iaka, Miss. She refused to say anything about her projected contest for the estates of the lead miner except that she would claim about two-thirds of the estate.

State College Circular.

TO THE EDITOR:—Among the appropriation bills which failed to receive consideration during the session of the Legislature just closed was one providing for the erection of a dairy school building for the Pennsylvania State College in which to accommodate the rapidly growing work of the Dairy school. The failure of this bill will necessitate the continuance of the work upon the comparatively limited scale hitherto possible, and presumably result in rendering it necessary to refuse applications, as was the case last winter. Fortunately the appropriation for the current expenses of the winter courses was continued and slightly increased, so that the work can be carried forward as well as the limited room available permits.

In order to utilize our limited accommodations to the best advantage we have been compelled to limit the number of students in the Creamery Course to forty. Of those applying, preference will be given to residents of the State who have had at least a season's experience in a creamery. If, on December 10th, the limit has not been reached, the vacancies will be filled: First, from applicants residing in the State who have not had the above experience; second, from applicants not residents of the State who have had the above experience: third, from applicants not residents of the State who have not had any experience.

Fifteen students are already enrolled in this course and to all appearances there will be many more candidates than can be accommodated, so that early application is advisable.

No examination is required for admission to this course or to the short winter course in agriculture, and any intelligent person, with a good common school education can pursue them to advantage.

Very truly yours,
H. P. ARMSBY.

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

FOR RENT—A furnished house on Harford street. Modern conveniences, large grounds, plenty of shade, good garden, fruit, etc. Address PIKE COUNTY PRESS, Milford, Pa.

Solar Tip Shoes.

Don't Scold the Boys.

He's a good, lively, all around boy, and you wouldn't change him if you could. Kicks out a lot of shoes, of course; the only thing to do is to get shoes that are hard to kick out.

Buy Our School Shoes

and you will save one pair in four, possibly a little more.

Children's Solar Tip, sizes 6 to 8 - - 80c
" " " " 8 1-2 to 11 - 90c
Misses " " " 11 1-2 to 2 - - $1
Little Men's Shoes, sizes 8 to 13 1-2 80 c., $1 to $1.25.
Youth's Shoes, sizes 12 to 2 - - 80c to $1

Every Pair Warranted.

Your Money Back If you Want It

Shoes Shined Free.

JOHNSON'S,

Fitter of Feet;

Port Jervis, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The undersigned intending to retire from business will sell for cash his entire stock of goods and store fixtures at greatly reduced prices.

The stock is large and fresh and will be sold at a great reduction.

A large line of boots and shoes at decided bargains.

Flour, Groceries, tobacco, Cigars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Notions, &c.

AT AND BELOW COST.

Also about 2,000 feet of seasoned lumber.

The entire premises, situated opposite the Court House on Centre Square an old established business stand to rent.

SALE BEGINS Saturday, June 5, 1897.

GEO. DAUMANN, JR.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

LIVERY STABLES.

If you want a stylish single or double rig, safe horses, good harness and clean, comfortable carriages at reasonable prices call on

J. B. Van Tassel,

Corner Ann and Fourth streets, MILFORD, PA.

WHY NOT BUY THE BEST?

A GOOD SADDLE is the most noticeable and taking point on a Bicycle. When buying insist on getting a BURNS SPRING SADDLE. Take no other. Get a Burns and GET THE BEST. Manufactured by the GRAND RAPIDS CYCLE SEAT MFG. CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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 8.30 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. WIRGAND, 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. Godfredi 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.

PENDENGR REBEKAH LODGE, 197, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth Fridays in each month in Odd 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.

Board at reasonable rates for five to ten persons at a cosy cottage, 1¼ miles from Milford, Pa. Nice grounds. Milk, eggs, vegetables, all from farm. Address P. O. Box 167, Milford, Pa. junestf.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.