PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

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Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, $24.00
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Divorce notices - - - - - - - - - - - 5.00
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 September. 1897

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MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter 3 6:13 p. m.
Full Moon 10 9:13 p.m.
Third Quarter 18 9:51 p.m.
New Moon 26 8:56 a.m.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES S. BEACOM,
Of Westmoreland County.

For Auditor General,
MAJOR LEVI G. McCAULEY,
Of Chester County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Jury Commissioner.
CHARLES A. GILLETT,
Of Lackawaxen.

EDITORIAL.

THE silverites insist that the rise in wheat is due to scarcity only. But how about wool?

THOSE wretched Ohio editors will not stop talking about John McLean's gold bond.

THE farmers are rapidly getting back the $80,000,000 which they lost in the value of their sheep under free trade.

BLAND, Tillman and Bryan admit that there is "temporary" prosperity. A year ago they said even that couldn't come without free coinage.

SPEAKING of the "growth of exports of manufactures under free trade," will the Democrats claim the recent foreign sales of American tin as due to their non-protective theory?

THE Democrats have laid aside their usual cry about increased prices under the new tariff law. They see that low tariff is no longer popular, even with their own people.

PEOPLE who are wondering what the Democrats will find for an issue in 1900 should postpone their worry, as there may be no Democratic party by that time, the way things are going.

WHY don't Professor Debs and his associates call on the framers of the Wilson law to help out the miners? It was clearly the reduction of the tariff that caused the reduction in the miners' wages.

OH, by the way, have the Ohio and Iowa and Maryland and Kentucky and Nebraska and New York Democrats forgotten about the tariff? They seem to be strangely silent on the subject.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

"THE benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The auspicious and momentous result is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and independence secured by so large a majority of the total population as in the United States of America."—James G. Blaine.

THE ASSESSMENT.

THE County Commissioners will in a few days issue a precept to the assessors and instructions for making the triennial assessment. We assume that no taxpayer in the county will dissent from the proposition that the taxes should bear in equal and just proportion on all. We are not advocating any increase in taxation on any particular person or property, we are only asserting that the method of assessment heretofore prevailing in this county is unfair and discriminating, and that no assessor can truthfully say that his return of valuations has been either according to his best judgment, the oath he has taken, or the letter or spirit of the law. In fact no proper assessment has been returned to the commissioners in years of ever. Nor do we say this to cast any reflection on the honesty or probity of the assessors themselves. The custom of valuations has been established for years, and it has with unimportant changes been adhered to. The commissioners have "adjusted" these returns by making slight reductions or additions from time to time without having perhaps any well defined reason, other than that too apparent mistakes, or favoritisms should be corrected. They are not assessors, but the law says they shall proceed to examine and inquire whether the returns of the assessors have been made in conformity with the laws of the commonwealth, and whether all property to be valued for taxation for state and county purposes, has been valued at a sum or price not less than the same would bring after full public notice, at a public sale, supposing each separate lot or piece or tract of land, with the improvements or the personal property of each individual company or corporation, only were to be sold.

Have the commissioners ever conformed to their oaths and the explicit definition of their duties in respect to the assessments returned?

To point out the especial disproportions in the present system of assessment might seem to be arraying one section of the county against another, but we may ask whether one acre of land lying remote from market, just as productive, smooth and level as one lying in close proximity to excellent markets, is of the same cash value? Are the hill improved, or wood lands, of the same value from Westfall to Lehman. Would a farm of 100 acres with the same number of improved acres, and comparatively the same class of buildings sell for the same cash price, irrespective of its location in the county, excluding the river flats. Would not a purchaser consider its location the quality of the soil, its state of cultivation, its lay, and many other circumstances and conditions in fixing the amount he would pay for it? And yet our assessors say by their returns that really it makes no difference in what section the land lies, it is of the same value.

The law says each separate piece or tract with its improvements is to be considered, as if it alone were to be sold. Surely there can be no more definite instruction, nor could there be any fairer adjustment of value. It may be said that to raise the valuation throughout the county to the cash value would be to give the commissioners and township officers too great a margin for taxation. If there is well grounded fear of such result a plan might be suggested as follows:

Let there be a convention of the assessors held at some suitable place to take this matter in consideration, and if it is concluded to make the assessment as required by law, let some factor as 3, 4, or 5 be agreed on which each assessor after making a cash valuation, will use to reduce the total. This method while not in accordance with law would at least produce the result of equalizing the assessment in the county, and equitably distribute the burden of taxes. If the commissioners were not satisfied they could take such measures as they saw proper to rectify the whole matter. If the tax payers, and especially the farmers, are alert to their own interests, and they may easily ascertain what they are, they will see to it that in the coming triennial assessment the assessors perform their duties in some other then the old fashioned perfunctory and illegal manner.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Druggist and General Merchant s in Pike county.

Listers and the Great Eastern Fertilizers at W. & G. Mitchell's.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri 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

Monday, October 11. A. D., 1897,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. All those eighteen certain pieces, parcels and tracts of lands situate, lying and being in the Townships of Blooming Grove, Dingman, Shohola and Lackawaxen, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, containing in the whole seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four acres and ninty-six perches (7,764 a..96 ps,) more or less. The first fourteen of which are designated and numbered on the Commissioners' books and Cross' map of said county as lying and being in the Township of Blooming Grove aforesaid and numbered as aforesaid respectively, as follows: One tract No. 71 in the warrantee name of Charles Steedman, containing 600 acres and 28 perches. One other, No 165, in the warrantee name of Daniel Drinker, containing 441 acres. One other No. 166, in warrantee name of Abigail Kebble, containing 425 acres and 40 perches. One other No. 167, in warrantee name of Joseph James, containing 424 acres and 40 perches. One other No 168, in warrantee name of John Thomas, containing 433 acres and 154 perches. One other No. 169, in warrantee name of Jacob Downing, containing 397 acres and 80 perches. One other No. 171, in warrantee name of Michael Fennel, containing 422 acres and 80 perches. One other No. 173, in warrantee name of Joseph Downing, containing 310 acres. One other No. 174, in the warrantee name of John McCahan, containing 448 acres and 40 perches. One other No. 175, in warrantee name of Joseph Yerkes, containing 450 acres and 98 perches. One other No. 176, in warrantee name of John Salter, containing 421 acres. One other No. 177, in warrantee name of Jos Thompson, 427 acres and 80 perches. One other No. 164, in warrantee name of John Drinker, containing 441 acres and 48 perches. One other No. 70, in warrantee name of Thomas Greame, containing 596 acres and 37 perches. Also the three following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Dingman, county and State aforesaid, the one numbered as aforesaid No 209, in warrantee name of Alexander Steedman, containing 489 acres and 80 perches. One other No. 84, in warrantee name of Thomas Smith, containing 166 acres and 151 perches. Also one other No. 103 in the warrantee name of Richard Freeman, containing 403 acres and 84 perches. Also the following described tract of land situate, lying and being in the Townships of Shohola and Laokawaxen, numbered as aforesaid No. 163, in warrantee name of Henry Drinker, containing 493 acres and 50 perches. Also a certain other tract in the warrantee name of Thomas Ritchie, situate in the Township of Blooming Grove and numbered as aforsaid No 170 containing 55 acres and 100 perches, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, etc.

Excepting and reserving out of said lands about 158 acres and 27 perches and six per cent. for roads, sold and conveyed by said John A. Burke, et. ux., et. al., to William H Kemp, et. al., by deed dated 24th of March, 1885, recorded in Deed Book No. 41, page 564, etc.

Also about 10 acres of land, more or less, sold and conveyed by said John A. Burke, et. ux., et. al., to Nellie Hart, by deed dated 22nd of May, 1886, recorded in Deed Book No 42, page 47.

Also about 4 acres more or less, sold and conveyed by said John A Burke, et. ux., et. al., to Fred Long by deed dated 17th of July, 1885, recorded in Deed Book No. 42, page 81.

Also about 50 acres more or less, sold and conveyed by John A. Burke, et. ux., et. al., to John A. Burke, by deed dated 26th of May, 1886, recorded in Deed Book No. 42, page 548, and which by divers mesne conveyances became vested in Zilpha K. Burke.

Also about 50 acres more or less, sold and conveyed by said John A. Burke, et. ux., et. al., to Mary C. Whipple by deed dated 26th of May, 1886, recorded in Deed Book No. 42, page 553.

Also about 50 acres more or less, sold and conveyed by John A. Burke, et. ux., et. al., to Frederick Long by deed dated 25th of May, 1886, recorded in Deed Book No. 42, page 550.

Also about 50 acres more or less sold and conveyed by Nellie Hart to Charles Terwilliger deed dated April 1, 1891, recorded in Deed Book No. 47, page 155, etc.

Being the same lands conveyed to Garret W. Hart by Nellie Hart by deed dated 28th of March, 1896, and recorded in Deed Book No 49, page 301.

Improvments,

On the above lands are erected four dwelling houses, two barns, store house, lumber sheds, blacksmith shop, and other small buildings. Also a large and substantial sawmill, with necessary and modern machinery for all kinds of heavy sawing and planing and for making siding, shingles, lath, pickets, etc., and has an inexhaustible water power. Of the lands above mentioned, about 30 acres are improved, the balance is timber and woodland, also clay bed and blue stone quarries on the property.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Garret W. Hart, and will be sold by me for cash.

H. I. Courtright,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa., Sept. 3, 1897.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri 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

Monday, October 4, A. D., 1897,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, viz: All those certain lots or parcels of land situated in the Township of Lackawaxen, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, the first tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Lewis Wolf, containing three hundred and eighty-seven acres and fifteen perches more or less, and numbered on the Commissioners' books sixty-four. The second tract all that parcel of land immediately adjoining the above being part of a larger tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Thomas Martin Beginning at a certain corner or said Martin and said Lewis Wolf tract, which corner is north 15 degrees east 100 rods distance from the northwesterly line of the Mehlin Battin tract, thence north 15 degrees east 149 rods to the Delaware river, thence along the said lands to lands of R. F. Lord and the said Lewis Wolf tract to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, excepting thereout the right of way conveyed to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, 2 acres sold to the Catholic Church, lot 50x100 sold to John Smith, lot 100 feet square sold to John W. Greening, lot 100 feet square sold to Patrick Harrington, about 11 acres sold to A. Sawyer, about 10 acres sold to A. Hambach, about 8 acres sold to W. Henderson, about 1½ acre sold to Ed. Eswort, about ½ acres sold to Herman Kamper, about ¼ acre sold to M. Shields, about ½ acre sold to M. Tague, about ½ acre sold to Susan DeWitt, about ¼ acre sold to Thomas Finan, about ½ acre sold to M. Amstaldon, about ½ acre sold to Patrick Devine, about ¾ acre sold to Henry Asher, lot 50x100 sold by L. B. Dimmick to John Smith, about 4 acres sold to George Cron, about 2 acres sold to John Hill, about 2 acres sold to W. H. Holbert, also lot 165x200 sold to Sarah E. Williamson, also about ½ acre for school house, also lot 75x100 sold to S. V. King, lot 50x100 sold to E. Van Benschoten All the above land being the same premises conveyed by Edward Buck and wife to John Doerr, deed recorded in Deed Book No. 46, page 118.

Improvements,

A large hotel building, six dwelling houses, store house, large barn and shed, shed dancing pavilion. About 10 acres of improved land, balance wood and timber land, also stone quarries; property situated at Lackaxen near Erie depot, and is a good hotel stand

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Doerr and will be sold by me for cash.

H. I. Courtright,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa. Sept. 7, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri 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, County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania on

Monday, October 4, A. D., 1897,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, viz: All that certain piece, parcel and part of a town lot situate in the Borough of Milford, County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania and numbered on the map of said Borough as lot two hundred and ten, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the corner of Cranberry alley and Catharine street, thence west along Catharine street forty-two feet to James Bosler's land, thence along said Bosler's land eighty feet, thence east fort-two feet to Cranberry alley, thence along Cranberry alley eighty feet to the place of beginning, containing forty-two feet front on Catharine street and eighty feet in depth along Bosler's line and Cranberry alley, being the same premises conveyed by Henry A Skinner and wife to John H. Brink, deed recorded in Deed Book No. 48, page 195

Improvements,

Good dwelling house and out buildings, fruit, etc

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Brink and will be sold by me for cash.

H. I. Courtright.
SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 7, 1897, Milford, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri 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

Monday, October 4, A. D., 1897,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Township of Greene, in the County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at stones, a corner in the line of lands of William Rohrbacker in the allotment of Wilson's land, thence south 1 degree east 133 rods to a stone, thence by lot No. 531 of said allotment, south 89 degrees west 81 rods to a hemlock, thence by lot No. 550 of said allotment north 1 degree west 133 rods to a sugar tree, and thence by lot No. 527 of said allotment north 89 degrees east 80 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-nine acres and seventy-three perches be the same more or less; being the same premises conveyed by Richard J. Dawson, administrator of James Dawson, deceased, to George Cummins, recorded in Deed Book No. 41, page 406.

Improvements,

About thirty acres improved, balance woodland, a good dwelling house, barn, chicken house, and other outbuildings, fruit, etc., premises well watered by springs and running stream.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Cummins and will be sold by me for cash.

H. I. Courtright,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa., Sept. 7, 1897.

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-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 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.

SHOT DOWN STRIKERS

SHERIFF AND DEPUTIES FIRE INTO MARCHING MINERS AT HAZLETON.

Nearly Twenty-five Killed and Many Wounded—The Sheriff Insists That He Was Justified—An Eyewitness Says It Was an Unprovoked Assault.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 14.—This place and the neighboring village of Lattimer are now practically under martial law. Nearly 4,000 members of the national guard of Pennsylvania, under command of General Gobin, are on duty, having been called into service by the mandate of the governor to maintain the peace.

This condition is the outcome of the shooting of marching strikers at Lattimer last Friday afternoon by Sheriff Martin and his deputies, which resulted in the killing of nearly 25 and the wounding of about 40 of the miners, who were mainly Hungarians and Poles.

The strikers left Hazleton at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, announcing their intention to go to Lattimer. As soon as this became known a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. After reaching Lattimer they left the car and formed into three companies under Thomas Hall, F. A. Hess and Samuel B. Price. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and a line of houses in their rear.

Sheriff Martin was in entire command and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming across the ridge, and Martin went out to meet them.

The Sheriff's Story.

The following is the sheriff's statement of the encounter, made shortly after its occurrence:

"I heard that the strikers were going to march to the breaker at Lattimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept them and if possible prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, 70 in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances. The trouble began at 3 o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, reviling and kicking me, knocking me down and trampling upon me. I called up my deputies to aid me, and they did so, but they were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once or I would be killed. I called to the deputies to discharge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings.

JAMES MARTIN.
[Sheriff of Luzerne county, Pa.]

"The strikers then made a still bolder move and endeavored to surround my entire force of deputies. I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves. I then called upon the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard from being demolished. The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the infuriated foreigners, and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd. I hated to give the command to shoot and was very sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it as best I knew how, and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the laws of the commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They insisted instead on doing violence and disobeying the laws.

"The scene after the shooting was simply terrible, and I would have willingly not had it occur; but, as a public official, I was there to see that the law was obeyed and lived up to, and I merely did my duty. Some of the foreigners fell over dead and others badly wounded. Some rushed about hither and thither, seeking a place where they would be shielded from any more shots. Others were aiding their wounded companions to places of safety, while here and there could be seen men taking away some one who was badly injured or dead. The entire crowd of foreigners, as soon as the volley had been fired by my deputies, turned and started to retreat. They rushed off in all directions as fast as they could run, taking as many of their dead and wounded with them as they could carry during their hurried retreat. The excitement at the time was terrible."

Testimony of an Eyewitness.

Charles Gussett, the principal of the Lattimer grammar school, who was an eyewitness of the shooting on Friday afternoon, furnished the following graphic account of it:

"It was just 25 minutes past 3 o'clock when the affair occurred. I had just disbanded school and, with my assistant, Miss Grace Coyle, was on the porch. Marie Sharkey, a 12-year-old pupil, was near the porch. I remember that at the first volley she dropped her schoolbooks and ran. I picked them up an hour or so afterward.

"Miss Coyle and I were attracted first by the deputies marching to a position about 300 yards from the schoolhouse, almost directly in front of it and a few yards on the far side of the highway, along which the strikers marched. The deputies came on an electric car, left it near the road and marched to an open place on the road 300 yards from the car tracks. There they were drawn up in the form of a crescent with the horse toward the road.

"The strikers made their appearance soon after, marching down the road toward the Lattimer breaker. They were in orderly array, six abreast, carrying a small American flag. Two small boys, one 7 and the other 11, sons of one of the strikers, were in the van, walking hand in hand several feet in advance of the men.

"After the shooting I found those two little fellows lying side by side, dead. They were pierced by at least a dozen bullet wounds and had probably been instantly killed, as they lay side by side on the spot where they were last seen alive.

Strikers Crowded Around the Sheriff.

"As the strikers approached the deputies Sheriff Martin left his men and advanced toward the oncomers, who stopped upon his command. I saw the sheriff talking vigorously to them, and then he read the riot act. The strikers crowded around him to the number of at least 100, but I do not think he was knocked down, as he states. Finally I saw him pushed aside into the ditch at the side of the road, and then the strikers, headed by the two little boys I have mentioned, swept toward Lattimer and in a minute or two were in front of the deputies.

"As the van confronted the armed men, Samuel Price of Hazleton, who had volunteered his services, stepped out in front of his line, whereupon one of the deputies cried, with an oath, 'Come back, or we'll shoot you too!'

"Price did not reply in words, but leveled his rifle at the strikers and fired. Almost as if Price's shot was the signal came the crash of the volley from the other men.

"The sight was indescribable. The strikers were dazed for a moment and then fled in every direction, most of them toward the schoolhouse, where Miss Coyle and I stood. We were petrified with horror. I did not realize our danger, so that involuntarily we remained spectators to the last and saw all the horrible sight.

"I thought one volley would suffice to disperse the strikers. It did, but it was not sufficient to satisfy the ungovernable rage for blood which the deputies exhibited. They no longer fired in volleys, but one after another, taking careful aim and firing to kill, and with deadly effectiveness, too, for man after man dropped as he ran, screaming with fright, for a place of safety.

"A bullet crashed through our schoolhouse window. Then one of the fleetest of the strikers, with blood streaming from his arm, ran toward us to gain the shelter of the building. He had almost reached the corner when he was shot between the shoulders and fell dead almost at our feet. You can judge of the care with which that fatal shot was sent when I tell you that the man fell fully 300 feet from the foremost of the deputies.

Deliberately Shot Down.

"I saw men who had hidden behind trees and fences during the first fusillade leave their places of concealment only to be deliberately shot down. One poor devil, whom I afterward found was shot through both legs at the knees, had crawled some distance from the deputies, and sitting upright, was shot through the back and killed.

"I wish I could describe to you the deliberate bloodthirstiness of the shooters, but I cannot find words sufficiently strong to tell the story. It was horrible.

"The shooting continued for 10 or 15 minutes. I am sure it was more than 10, and when it had ceased Miss Coyle and I went to help the wounded. One man passed us who had been shot through the stomach and held his protruding intestines in the hollow of his hands, clasped together about the bloody mass. Miss Coyle, brave girl, did not recoil at this sickening sight, but asked the man if he could go into the schoolhouse and lie down until help arrived. 'No,' he replied, 'me want to see my wife before die,' and he staggered on down the road. He never saw her, for we found him dead against the fence near the school soon after.

"We got three of the wounded men into the school and attended to their wants as well as we could."

The feeling against Sheriff Martin continues intensely bitter, particularly on the part of the families and friends of the victims of the shooting at Lattimer. Warrants have been sworn out against the sheriff and all his deputies who took part in firing upon the strikers, the charge against them being murder.

The Strike Spreading.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 15.—The situation here, so far as the military occupancy is concerned, is unchanged, nor is there any immediate prospect of the removal of the troops. There have been various and conflicting rumors of disturbance in the neighborhood, and there is still some apprehension of trouble, but everything has been quiet and orderly here during the last 24 hours.

The strike in this section is spreading with great rapidity. Exact estimates of the number of men who have quit work are hard to obtain, but conservative figures place it at close to 10,000, with indications that within a short time every colliery of importance in the region will be idle.

Riot In Youghiogheny District.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—The Darr mine, on the Youghiogheny river, operated by Osborne & Saeger of Cleveland, was the scene of a riot, which will probably result in the death of at least one man.

The machine miners started to work. A mob of diggers gathered at the pit to give the workers a hot reception. As the miners began coming out they were stoned back into the pit, and several shots were fired into the pit's mouth. One man, whose name cannot be learned, more daring than the rest, ventured into the open and was stoned unmercifully. He will probably die.

Austria to Demand Indemnity.

London, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Vienna says the Austrian government will demand strict compensation in the case of all the victims of the Hazleton outrage who are Austrian subjects.

Charged With Misappropriation.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 15.—As a result of the Taxpayers' association investigation, warrants have been sworn out against Commissioners Rentz and Martin and ex-Commissioner Allen, County Comptroller Severn and ex-Commissioner's Clerk Connell, charging them with being parties to the misappropriation of $10,000 of county funds.

Wiped Out by Fire.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The village of Southmarch, 12 miles up the line of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway, was almost wiped out by fire. The estimated loss is between $40,000 and $50,000, with about $5,000 insurance

Suicide Identified.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The young man who committed suicide on Broadway in this city Saturday night last has been identified. He was proved to be John Bowen of Albany, who left home Saturday evening to go to Lake George.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. von der Heyde,
DENTIST,
Brown's Building, corner Broad and Catharine streets, Milford, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Also at Dingman's Ferry, office of Dr. Kenworthy, every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month.

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 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M. Week-day services, Friday 4.00 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.
R. S. LARRIMER, 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. P. 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. Godfroid 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. George R. Quick, N. G.

PRUDENCE 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.

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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 6, 1896.

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