

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897.

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Administrator's and Executor's notices - 5.00
Author's notices - 4.00
Divorce notices - 2.00
Sheriff's sales, Orphan's court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

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

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.
For Jury Commissioner,
CHARLES A. GILLETTE,
Of Lackawanna.

EDITORIAL.

The Treasury Department is now rejecting offers of gold which are coming from San Francisco and other cities. But then this is not a Democratic administration!

There is Mr. Bryan making two speeches a day in Iowa and just aching to break into Ohio and New York, but the wily McLean and Sheehan are sternly motioning him away. It's too bad, in view of Mr. Bryan's fondness for public speaking.

A good deal was heard about coercion in the last fall's campaign. The latest case comes from Ohio in the announcement that the manager of the Democratic campaign, Allan Myers, has ordered ex-Congressman Towne and other silverite orators down off the stump and out of the State.

The Dingley law receipts for the month of September exceed those of the second month of the Wilson law and the deficit for the month of the Wilson law developed a deficit of over \$13,000,000, while the second month of the Dingley law was only about one-tenth of that sum.

The Nebraska banks are complaining that they have more money than they can loan, and the farmers of that State are paying off their debts with unexampled rapidity, thus making Mr. Bryan's home State a rather uncomfortable place for him just now. This may account for his anxiety to break into Ohio and New York.

The nomination of Henry Single Tax George for the position of mayor of Greater New York by a large element of the Democratic party in that city is another evidence of the fact that the leaders of the late Popocratic party are in search of a new issue, and are likely to adopt the single tax as a possible hit, especially among the cities.

The American "Economist" says: "The spreading of protectionist sentiment in the South, the impartial and wholly national spirit which has determined the provisions of the Dingley law, and the wise and statesmanlike utterances of President McKinley have gone far to destroy the remnants of that sectionalism which years ago threatened to destroy the Union."

Chairman Jones's views and attitude in regard to the recognition of silver by State platforms are still uncertain. One day he announces that he is opposed to it; the next day he announces that he favors it,

and the next day he tries to announce that he has said nothing on the subject. The late Popocratic leader is evidently ashamed of the company he is keeping, but apparently sees no way of breaking loose from it. There are others in the same boat.

RETAILATORY legislation with reference to our tariff is not being heard from, despite the dismal predictions of last June and July. The only place where it is suggested is in Argentina, and a study of the commercial relations of that country with the United States shows that there is little probability that any action will be taken which would disturb the business relations of the two countries in view of the fact that we buy more from Argentina than she buys from us.

ANYHOW, there is one thing that William Jennings Bryan can still do. He can write letters. He has been obliged to keep out of New York State in person, ejected from Ohio, given the cold shoulder in Maryland and shelved in Kentucky, but this does not prevent his writing letters at long range and injecting his advice where it is not wanted. The United States mails are still open to him and by furnishing to the newspapers advance copies of his letters he still manages to keep himself before the public eye despite the efforts of the leaders of his party to silence him.

The Ohio Democrats are not by any means a happy family. The silver question has not only made a wide breach in the ranks of the party but is making the breach wider every day. Not only are the gold Democrats absolutely divorced from that branch of the party which made free silver the chief plank of the platform, but now candidate McLean and his followers want to abandon free silver, and as a result are making another division in the party. Chairman O'Myers, who, it is said, ordered ex-Congressman Towne off the stump and out of the state, and even McLean himself, are understood to be urging the absolute abandonment of the silver cause.

ADJUST VALUATIONS.

With the present indebtedness of the county and the prospect of additional expense in the way of courts the taxes will fall far short of meeting the current demands on the treasury, and an indebtedness tax will be necessary the coming year. How large this will be depends on the time the commissioners deem proper to take to pay off the debt, but as it now seems while former debts are being paid new ones will be accruing so that the tax may and no doubt will be necessary for several years. In view of this would not the taxpayers be wise to insist that the assessment be adjusted so that it may be equitable. No one wishes to pay more than his share of tax and no honest man would ask to pay less. As it is now there can be no definite conclusion reached by any one, because there is no real basis of valuation. It is all guess work. No man can say that his valuation as compared with his neighbor is too high or too low, because he does not know the measure by which the other valuation is made, if in fact there is any. This adjustment would require much time, labor and care, but if there is a desire to equally distribute the taxation among those who pay, it should be done.

PREPARE TO ATTEND.

The Farmers Institutes for the winter have been announced and those for this county will be held at Milford, Feb. 14, and at Dingman's Ferry Feb. 15. In the one day institute the evening session will be devoted to Education for farmers and their children. The other sessions are left open for the more general topics relating to Agriculture. These meetings are intended especially to aid the farmers, and assist them in these efforts to raise their business out of the depressed condition into which it has fallen in recent years. Complete programs of exercises can be had by addressing this office. It is earnestly hoped that all who possibly can will attend the meetings, and be prepared with such suggestions and experiences as may be of profit to others. All trades and professions meet and discuss the situation as relating to the improvement of their business and why not the farmers?

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gears Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cents sizes for sale by Druggists and General Merchants in Pike county.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

The school board at Stroudsburg has introduced the study of music, and one lesson will be given each week by a competent instructor. This is an excellent feature in their instruction.

There is scarcely any knowledge

which affords more personal satisfaction or happiness to the possessor, than some knowledge of music. Singing is a natural safety valve for either depression or exuberance of spirit, besides being a companion in solitude, and a happy form of worship. We believe the older generations were generally more advanced in a knowledge of hymns and tunes, and the reading of notes than the present. The Sabbath school of thirty and more years ago was a great teacher of hymns and music. What middle aged man or woman in this and the surrounding communities does not recall with tender emotions the face form and voice of John H. Wallace who was accustomed to hold a service of song in his Sabbath school?

The little tune books are lost or relegated to the garret, the singer has gone to his reward his tuning fork is silent but his memory is green, and the hymns he taught are still sung and involuntarily come welling up and carry the thoughts back to happy childhood days.

The name of Moser is a household word with the old people and the tunes he taught are still stored in their failing memories. There is nothing purer or more ennobling than good music, and nothing deeper than a chorus of children's voices. The girls who had singing Mothers and were taught at her knees the simple rhymes and tunes like "Nearer My God" make better wives and mothers than those who were taught no music and no songs.

The old fashioned singing school was looked forward to with interest and pleasure and the evening spent in music and social intercourse was far more instructive and elevating than the modern rattle of the piano with its accompaniment of chatter and shuffling feet.

These may be foggy notions and not agreeable to the taste of the present generation, but let the modern young man and woman stand up and be compared as to their knowledge of reading music by sight or singing without the guide of an instrument, with those who were so taught years ago, and the difference will be marked. In the church the choir does the singing, and the congregation worships in silence lest there should be a discord.

There would be more religion if the people took part in the service of song, and the voices of the entire assemblage rose in hymns of praise. We believe it would be wise and highly beneficial to go back to some extent at least to the methods of those days when singing was more generally taught both in the day and Sabbath school.

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

THE GEORGE BOOM.

ACCEPTS NOMINATIONS ON PRACTICALLY THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The Declaration of Principles Vigorously Denounces the Tammany Democracy and the Politics Law, and Demands Municipal Ownership of Transportation.

New York, Oct. 8.—Henry George accepted the nomination for mayor of Greater New York at Cooper Union last night. It was in the same hall and before many of the same people that he accepted the nomination 11 years ago and made the race, receiving 3,000 votes. It was the greatest outpouring of the people seen in this city during the present campaign. The doors were opened at 7:15, and in less than two minutes every seat in the hall was occupied, and the aisles, as far as the police permitted, were crowded.

Charles O'Connor Hennessey called the meeting to order and proposed as chairman and secretary of the meeting, Jerome O'Neill and E. Lawson Purdy, respectively. Mr. O'Neill is secretary of the Central Labor union.

In telling the chair, Mr. O'Neill said that the purpose was to offer to the citizens of Greater New York the opportunity they long had been denied by the party leaders of naming their own standard bearer. He declared that the purpose was to nominate a man who would stand for the platform, which was adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm.

The platform indorses the Chicago platform in its entirety, compliments Bryan and declares that the purpose of Henry George, there is no regular Democratic candidate for mayor of New York. It promises equitable and scientific taxation; calls for municipal ownership and control of public franchises; demands compulsory reduction in the price of gas to 10 or less per thousand feet, and reduction in price of street car fares; ignores the Politics Law, and demands a recognition of the rights of the people to assemble and speak in peaceable manner; and demands "government by injunction." Finally, it winds up with an attack on Tammany and the terming of the Henry George party the Jeffersonian Democracy of New York.

Secretary Purdy read telegrams from Senator B. F. Tillman and C. A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic national committee, expressing their approval and endorsement of the movement, and declaring that no organization could be considered Democratic which did not indorse the Chicago platform.

Mr. Hennessey then stepped forward and declared that the purpose of the meeting was to nominate a man who would stand for the platform, which was adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. George's speech. When Mr. George arose to accept the nominations, there was a terrific outburst of applause, and the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Mr. George said in part: "I am a Democrat. I cannot divide the questions which I as a citizen feel to be of the greatest importance to the people of this city. I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in the principle of individual liberty which you see here in New York. I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in the principle of individual liberty which you see here in New York. I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in the principle of individual liberty which you see here in New York."

TAMMANY'S TICKET.

Judge Van Wyck Named For Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—The first Democratic convention of the city of Greater New York nominated the following candidates: Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck of the borough of Manhattan.

For Comptroller—Bird S. Cole of the borough of Brooklyn.

For President of the Council—Jacob H. Lusk, Jr., of the borough of Manhattan.

The convention, which was held in the Grand Central palace, was called to order by John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, who named James J. Cummings as temporary chairman.

The platform is a lengthy document devoted to local questions. It contains no reference to national politics and wholly ignores the Chicago platform. It condemns Tammany for its administration of Mayor Strong, criticizes the legislature of the state for what it terms interference in municipal affairs and demands that Tammany be removed from the scene.

Justice John Henry McCarthy placed in nomination for mayor Justice Robert A. Van Wyck. There was a big cheer for Van Wyck from the body of delegates, but the cheers from the audience were mingled with hisses.

Comptroller, George's name was received with cheers. There was no counter demonstration. John W. Keller, secretary of the Tammany Democracy, said:



JUDGE R. A. VAN WYCK.

ended the nomination, and Mr. Cole was unanimously nominated.

The Citizens Union Ticket. New York, Oct. 1.—The committee on organization of the Citizens Union met last night in Madison hall here and received a report from the executive committee recommending the following candidates for city, county and judicial offices on the ticket headed by Seth Love:

Comptroller—Charles S. Fairchild. President of the Council—John H. Schuman.

District attorney—Austin G. Fox. County clerk—Benjamin E. Hall. Sheriff—Edward P. Mcweeney.

President—Edward H. Adams. Judges of the supreme court—Charles A. Van Brunt and George P. Andrews.

A MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

Many Cases of Self Destruction in and Around New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—Nearly a score of unfortunate met a tragic death in and about this city yesterday. It was suicide day. To some death came in sleep; to others it came in the form of a bullet; to others it came in the form of a gas.

Dr. Robert M. Flannery, a prominent young physician of Yonkers, who came to this city Thursday night with his wife, leaving from the window in his apartment house a bolt hole under the name of a doctor, but a short time after he was found dead in his room.

THE ARREST OF SHIPPERD.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—John J. Shipperd, who for many years has stood among the highest of Cleveland business men, a business associate of Senator M. A. Hanna and a man who on his own has handled \$50,000,000 worth of money, was arrested here yesterday on a charge of embezzlement.

The arrest of Shipperd was the placing of the affairs of the stockbrokerage firm of Charles H. Potter & Co., of 104 Superior street, in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Shipperd was arrested charges him with embezzlement of the funds of the Cleveland City Railway company and the Port of Cleveland Street Railway company, amounting in value to about \$1,250,000, the property of P. de Haas Robinson. The specific charges are fraudulently converting to his own use \$1,250,000 of the property of the company.

More Yellow Fever Cases. New Orleans, Oct. 6.—There have been three more deaths from yellow fever here and 11 new cases. This is a decided change from the good reports of the preceding two days. It is reported that there are two cases on a plantation near Patterson, La. From Mobile come word of two deaths and two new cases.

Official Vote on Jersey Amendment. Camden, N. J., Oct. 5.—The return board of judges here made their return of the constitution amendment on the change of mayor and council election. The official figures show a majority of 162 for the anti-amendment amendment, 86 for the regulation of appointments and 86 against women suffrage.

Virginia Republicans. Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 6.—The Lath Republican convention nominated P. H. McNeill for governor, O. B. Rolfe for lieutenant governor and James K. Lyons of Richmond attorney general.

AGRICULTURAL.

Edited by J. W. Palmer, Milford, Pa., to whom address all communications intended for this department.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

It is very common to see a farmer who owns a small farm and is out of debt with enough live stock around him to do well (if rightly cared for) who concludes that his future depends on his buying the 30 or 40 acres adjoining him on one side, and he buys it. To do so he sells off his stock to raise the ready cash to make the first payment, and takes upon his shoulders a burden of debt in the way of deferred payments, which, together with the accumulating interest, weighs him down all the best years of his life. He finds it very difficult to re-stock his farm and widen out in his operations sufficient to cover two farms instead of one. In fact to do so he has to go deeper in debt. Then to pay interest and taxes is about all he can do. From our own observation, we feel confident that not more than one farmer in ten who buys the land adjoining, ever lives to see himself safely out of debt again. How much better it would be if they had made the most they could of what they had in the little farm. When they had a little surplus cash, if they had put it into the drainage of their land from year to year, and by so doing have increased the averaged yield of their crops from 35 to 100 per cent annually it would have required only a few years to have accumulated enough to have bought the adjoining 30 acres, without taking on any indebtedness. Then they would have been in condition to have the drained the additional purchase, and in this way have continued to increase the productive capacity of their land, as well as their holdings of real estate, free from indebtedness. It is a safe rule to make the most of what we have before we reach out for more, and it is a sound business policy. More drain tile and less acreage, if persistently followed, will bring prosperity.

A very clever man, who has a large holding of land, covered with mortgages, was leaning over the garden fence of a well-to-do farmer, who owned only eighty acres of well-improved land, and said:

"Why, how well your garden looks! How is it, Mr. Robinson, that your stuff grows so much better than mine?"

"I suppose it is because the land is better manured, and, in addition, we cultivate closely. Mr. Robinson, I have never done much in the way of draining; indeed, I have so much to look after I couldn't. It looks like you would grow as much on your eighty acres farm this year, as I will on my 240 acres."

"I expect I will grow as much this season—it is a little less—as you will on your whole farm," Mr. Robinson replied.

The contrast between the two farms was a fair sample of the two farmers in question. Mr. Field had bought two tracts of land adjoining, and was hopelessly in debt, and is likely to be as long as he lives. Mr. Robinson has only eighty acres, but is a model farmer. His land is well cultivated, and he has every acre so well drained that he produces a maximum crop. Mr. Robinson has money to loan, money in bank, and his little farm is well stocked. He lives at ease, enjoys life. Mr. Field is a hard worker, is driven day in and day out, and has great trouble to meet his obligations by shifting the indebtedness from time to time. He may be able to hold his land, but he cannot hope for more, and he may have to sell, which would be better. At best he will likely shorten the years of his life and carry a worrowful burden. Mr. Field's mistake is a serious one, but a very common one.—Drainage Journal.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE AND DIGESTIBILITY OF FOOD.

A mixed diet, therefore, seems to be the only sensible one for man. The three classes of nutrients—protein, fats, and carbohydrates—must each furnish a part of our food, and while it is true that the vegetables can supply these, it is difficult to obtain from wholesome, easily digested vegetables those elements which the proper proportions required for the bodily health.

A fair proportion of meats, or flesh-forming food, in a mixed diet is one fourth, the fats and carbohydrates being three fourths. The food stuffs which most nearly supply these nutrients in the proper proportions are those which fall on the less costly side of the scale, and which supply these in the proper amounts, in fact, and experience guide us in the selection of the food which ought to be added to it. Thus meats deficient in fat are combined with some substance in which the fat is relatively larger. For example, liver, veal, or chicken is cooked with butter. Pork supplies the needed fat to make beans more nearly a perfect food. Fish is cooked in butter or oil. Butter, eggs, and cream are mixed with starchy foods—rice, sago, tapioca, potatoes, etc. Cheese, containing fat, is added to macaroni, crackers and cheese are a favorite combination, and bread and milk make a very complete food for children. Whenever one kind of food is wanting in any particular constituent we invariably associate it with another that contains an excess of that constituent.—The Chautauquan.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. von der Heyde, DENTIST.

Brown's Building, corner Broad and Church streets, Milford, Pa. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. Also at Dingman's Ferry, office of Dr. Kenworthy, every second 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. Mrs. Thomas Nichols, Pastor.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford; Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Week-day services, Friday 4:00 p. m. Seats free. All welcome.

M. E. Church, Services at the M. E. Church, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Week-day services, Friday 4:00 p. m. Seats free. All welcome.

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