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Legal Advertising.
 Court Pledgemen, Jury and Trial Lists for several courts per term, \$24.00
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 Auditor's notices, 4.00
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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 silver shoners have evidently concluded that while speech may be silver, silence on the silver question is just now golden.

This deficit of the second month of the Dingley law was only about one-fourth of the deficit of the Wilson law in its second month.

Ohio, Maryland, New York, and all other States where the Democrats think they have any show of success, still keep the bars up against Bryan, Towne, and the other free-silver orators.

SENATOR HANNA is surprising the people of Ohio by his abilities as a talker. But, then, Mr. Hanna has something to talk about. It is the other fellows who have nothing to say now.

During the last week in September the price of silver dropped over six per cent. It will be difficult for the free-cottage theorists to persuade people that a metal which fluctuates in this manner can be a safe standard of value.

The Democratic leaders are seriously considering the adoption of the "government by injunction" cry as the chief feature of their campaigns of 1898 and 1900, in view of the fact that the free-cottage proposition is being rejected by the people.

LAST year William McKinley said that in his judgment it was better to open the mints of the United States to home labor than to open the mints of this country to the silver of the world. There are many others who didn't think so then but who have since reached the same conclusion.

MR. BRYAN is about to deliver a series of speeches on the silver question in Kentucky. It is suspected that he will select places where the south wind will carry his voice across the river into Ohio, since this seems to be his only way of taking part in the campaign in that State.

EVERY few days bring announcements of another shipment of British gold to the United States, and appeals are made for its acceptance by the Treasury, which now has more of the yellow metal than it needs. Are the Britishers and the gold power still scheming against the silver theory even to this extent?

MR. BRYAN has "consented" to appear at an Arkansas county fair and make a short speech for the trifling

sum of \$400. This is a big drop from the \$1,500 figure which he made for the Ohio Democrats, though the fact that they did not close with his proposition may have affected his scale of prices somewhat.

ONE ounce of silver was equal to one bushel of wheat in value on September 1, 1896. On September 1, 1897, it took two ounces of silver to buy a bushel of wheat. No wonder the silver men are now "explaining in low tones" the mistakes which they made last year in claiming that wheat and silver went hand-in-hand.

The shooting of colored office-holders has been suspended in the South until after the Ohio election, because it might interfere with the party in attempting to capture colored votes in that State at the approaching election. But there was no need of that. The colored men of Ohio are not likely to vote for a party led by John R. McLean.

COLORADO will add \$30,000,000 to the gold of the country this year from her own mines. The total gold production of the world in 1897 will, it is now believed, aggregate \$250,000,000, a sum vastly greater than is needed to keep pace with the growth of population and business of the world. Is it Mark Hanna or the Gold Powers of Europe that is responsible for this?

The latest reports of industrial activity comes from Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Press has thoroughly canvassed the State, inquiring as to business conditions, factory hands employed, wages being paid, and the amount of work done, and the reports show a large and steady growth in all lines. Every section of the State is receiving increased orders and business, and labor is in demand.

A FAIR ASSESSMENT.
 At the convention of Commissioners held at Gettysburg last week the principal subjects of discussion were the methods of making assessments and the alien tax law.

It was discovered by conversation with officers from different counties that the assessment in Pike is about the worst in the State. This should be a hint to the proper persons to have some readjustment or equalization made so that taxation may be more fairly distributed. Whatever is right should be done, and that question should receive due and careful consideration. We have not been urging this to injure any man or class or to impose any heavier burdens of taxes, but solely in the interest of all classes, that each person may bear his proper proportion.

This matter should be thoroughly investigated on the broad basis of all sections of the county, and when so done it will be discovered where the present valuations are too high or too low as compared with others.

Romanes has played a prominent part with regard to the longevity of deer, says "Chambers' Journal." What says the Highland adage?
 Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse,
 Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man,
 Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer,
 Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle,
 Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak.

This is to assign to the deer a period of more than 200 years; and the estimate is supported by many highly circumstantial stories. Thus Captain MacDonald, of Talloch, who died in 1776, aged 86 years, is said to have known the white hind of Loch Troig for fifty years, his father for a like period before him, and his grandfather for sixty years before that. So, in 1824, McDonald, of Glengarry, is reported to have killed a deer which bore a mark on the ear identical with that made on all the calves he could catch by Ewan Macdonald-Og, who had been dead for 150 years. Analogous stories, it may be noted, are told in countries on the continent of Europe, where deer are to be found in any number. But what is the general opinion among experts would seem that thirty years or thereabout is the limit of a deer's life.

Everybody Says So.
 Chiropractic Cures. The most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, not only cures but prevents all diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, headache, fever, indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments. Please try it by a box of C. C. G. 10-day 10, 25, 50 cents. Solid and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE CUBAN QUESTION

MINISTER WOODFORD CALLS ON THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

The meeting held to have been very cordial—General Blanco succeeds Weyler as Captain General of Cuba—He hopes to speedily end the war.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—United States Minister Woodford was received in audience by the queen regent yesterday afternoon, the reception being of the most cordial character. A private cable message from Washington indicates that "President McKinley will endeavor to induce the insurgents to accept autonomy, and if they refuse he will do his utmost to put an end to agitation and to present rehabilitation, as he believes, now that Captain General Weyler is recalled, congress will support this policy."

General Ramon Blanco, who has been appointed captain general of Cuba to succeed General Weyler, says that he will act with great energy against the insurgents and will employ all political means to restore equality of treatment in the various sections of the country. The captain general adds that he has the greatest desire to end the horrors of war and to establish peace by the system which he adopted in 1873.

Captain General Ramon Blanco y Arana, who will succeed Captain General Valeriano Weyler as governor general of Cuba, has had his chief administrative experience in the Philippines. He succeeded Captain General Despujol as governor general of the Philippines in 1884, and for his services in that capacity was raised to the rank of marshal in May of 1885. On August of that year he reported to the Spanish minister of the colonies the existence of an extensive plot aiming at the independence of the islands. This rapidly took on the proportions of a formidable insurrection, which the efforts of General Blanco were powerless to check. In September of that year he narrowly escaped assassination by a plot which had been exposed by the garrison at Manila, to seize the headquarters and to murder the captain general. It was discovered just in the nick of time which saved him from a hundred persons were arrested for complicity in it. Prior to this General Blanco had not resorted to extreme measures, but, spurred on by the personal animosity which he had been exposed, he issued a decree ordering that all property belonging to residents of the Philippine islands who had been implicated in the rebellion should be forfeited to the government. A week's grace being offered to those who were willing to surrender.



GENERAL RAMON BLANCO.

But neither this decree nor General Blanco's military tactics nor other expedients were sufficient to quell the rebellion, and in December, after a broad hint from the government that his methods were not sufficiently severe, he tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by General Camilo Polavieja, commander of the Sixth army corps, who was sent to the Philippines with instructions virtually identical with those given to Captain General Weyler, who the latter succeeded Marshal Martinez Campos in Cuba.

Shortly after this Marshal Blanco was appointed chief of the military household of the queen regent. He has been described as the "softest hearted soldier in Spain," and his whole career indicates his disposition to employ mild rather than violent measures. Ever since the fall of the Acarraga cabinet the name of Marshal Blanco has been the most prominent among the possible successors of General Weyler, and the impression in some well informed quarters has been that, if appointed governor general of Cuba, he would be empowered to approach the insurgents with a view to arriving at a mutual agreement for the cessation of hostilities. He enjoys the personal friendship and entire confidence of the queen regent.

CUBAN HEROINE FREE.

Benozita Cienfuegos Released From a Vile Havana Prison.

Havana, Oct. 11.—Benozita Evangelina Comay Cienfuegos, a young Cuban woman who had for some time been imprisoned in the Casa de Recogidas, has escaped and is believed to be now on her way to the United States.

The incident which led to the girl's escape was the help of two young men who for two months have watched for the opportunity to get her out. She went through a window, one of the bars of which had been filed through, across a ladder to the roof of the house where these two men had a room.

The Spanish authorities are frantically working to establish the identity of these two young men, but, though they were in Havana for at least two months, it cannot be ascertained even if they were Cubans or Americans. This much the police have learned: On Wednesday night Evangelina offered her captives some candy that had been sent in to her some days before.

She noticed nothing peculiar about the candy, but they slept like the dead after eating it. On the roof of an adjoining house on O'Farrell lane, a sort of ganseplank made of three boards, strongly hinged together, it could be folded so as to be carried in a cab, and when extended made a firm board walk about its feet long and its inches wide. Near it they found a new knitted rope that might have been used as a hand line to the bridge. A new heavy cotton Smith & Wesson revolver, fully loaded, also lay on the roof.

The police also learned that two young men recently rented the house on O'Farrell lane. Incriminate as it appears, these devoted and desperate friends of the imprisoned girl must have crossed their bridge and crawled in the window night after night while they filed the iron bars through.

The rescue neglected nothing. When at last the bar was sawed through, one

of them—and he must have been a fellow of tremendous strength—wrenched the iron outward far enough to permit the passage of the girl. While her companions slept under the influence of the drug in the candy the girl had distributed, she squeezed through into the open air. The bridge was in position, and in a second or two she was on the roof of the house 1 O'Farrell lane. Below in the alley a carriage was waiting. The people on the street rushed to the scene after midnight on Wednesday, they heard the ruck of carriage wheels before their unglazed windows. Carriages at midnight are not frequent enough in O'Farrell lane to pass without notice. Undoubtedly this



BENOZITA CIENFUEGOS.

carriage carried Benozita Cienfuegos to the outskirts of the city and to the water front to advise the civil guards to be on the lookout. The marine police were ordered to overhaul and inspect every boat that put out. The rapid steamers which were to leave that day for New York, was searched until it seemed that not even a cat could have escaped the inspection. Of course it was all futile. The authorities do not know whether Evangelina Cienfuegos was rushed through the guards and out into the rebel lines, or is concealed in Havana, or has escaped by the regular line of her way to the United States or Mexico.

Spanish Colonel Dies of Wounds.
 Havana, Oct. 12.—Colonel Tomas Rotger, who was wounded in the last engagement at Carmen heights, this province, is dead at Guines.

M'PHERSON DEAD.

Former United States Senator of New Jersey Dies at Jersey City.
 Jersey City, Oct. 9.—John Roderick M'Pherson, formerly United States senator, died at Taylor's hotel in this city late last night.

Mr. M'Pherson had been staying at the hotel for over a month. He had not been well for some time, being sick with fatal trouble. On Tuesday last he was obliged to take to his bed. He could not be alarmed until he turned toward the last. Last night heart trouble set in as a complication, and he expired at a quarter of five o'clock, after he had gone to Washington some days ago, were telegraphed for. Mr. M'Pherson sank rapidly, and death resulted from heart disease.

John R. M'Pherson was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., on May 5, 1833. He was for a time engaged in farming and stock raising. He became a resident of Jersey City in 1855. There he was largely engaged in the stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put in practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways.

Mr. M'Pherson was a member of the board of aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was president of the board. He established in that city the People's Gaslight company and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey senate and served for three years. In 1876 he was a presidential elector, when the state went for Tilden by a large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States senator to succeed Hon. F. P. Frelinghuysen. He was elected to a second term as United States senator by the legislature in 1881, and to a third term by the legislature of 1889. His term as United States senator expired March 3, 1894, and he was succeeded by William J. Sewall, a Republican.



JOHN R. M'PHERSON.

Mother and Daughter Drowned.
 Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Archibald O'Neill and daughter were drowned last night at Fallburg. Mrs. O'Neill, his wife and two daughters were driving. Their horse ran away, and all four were thrown into the lake. Mr. O'Neill saved himself and one of his daughters.

Death of a Naval Veteran.
 Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 12.—Captain William H. Perry, a cousin of Mr. Henry Clay, died here, aged 86 years. He was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria and served with distinction during the civil war. He was 82 years at sea.

AGRICULTURAL

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

THE CROW AGAIN.

Judging by what we saw in another department of our paper, the "Montague Cracker Barrel" must have been missed broken crackers and all, or he would have seen in the article concerning crows, that they even had had a relish for tarred corn in our section of this county, last spring. Neither does he state how the doctors his corn for fall purposes!

As for Mr. Chipmunk we advise leading with rather fine shot and "blaze away." You will find that Mr. Chipmunk does not measure the carrying distance of shot as accurately as the crow will. Let us hear from others while it is going.

Some years ago when the chipmunk was more troublesome in this section, we know a farmer that planted the two outside rows around the field with potatoes, as they will trouble the edges of a field more than anywhere else. This also gives better turning ground for the horse in cultivating the corn. Of course you will send your articles to this department of the Press.

ARE YOU STARVING YOUR HENS?

My neighbors complain that they do not get many eggs, and seem somewhat puzzled to know the cause. A little observation and inquiry reveal the reason. Their hens are all right, but one is feeding them almost wholly on corn. He also deprives them of lime in any form. This is one form of starvation. Another keeps his hens yarded, and they are largely deprived of green food, and entirely of lime in any form. They eat their eggs eagerly to supply their craving appetites.

When the wheat stubble was naked and drawn I gave the hens free access to it, believing that the wheat was just what was needed at the beginning of moulting. So it proved, for the forty hens, instead of diminishing in egg production as their moulting progressed, made a gain of one-half dozen eggs per day, now laying two dozen daily. Most farmers have probably carefully stored away these gleanings awaiting the thrasher. The hens are the best threshers, and ask nothing for the work. Much of the wheat is grown this year, and to deprive the hens of a supply is sheer nonsense. When I drew the gleanings and said they were for the hens, a neighbor remarked that there were two "bushels of wheat in them. I said perhaps so, but the hens need them, and if there were so much wheat as he said the hens have paid for shillings per bushel for it. There is an abundance of grown wheat, and we cannot do better than to turn a portion of it into eggs. Save a lot of sheaves for next winter, and see how the hens will thresh out the wheat and roll out the eggs.—C. M. D. in N. Y. Tribune.

FOREWARNED IS FOLLOADED.
 According to the government report the loss of live stock from winter exposure is twenty-four times as great in Louisiana as in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This is accounted for by the fact that no preparation is made to shelter stock in the mild Southern climate, because it is not expected that it will be needed, while the Northern farmer expects and prepares for a severe winter. Doubtless this explanation is correct. "Forewarned forearmed" is a principle of very broad application. It helps us to cope with difficulties which could not have been overcome otherwise. When we know in advance of the need of anything we take every precaution to provide it. The result is that we usually suffer much less inconvenience than we found at first. The past four or five years have furnished many examples of this. People learned to prepare for hard times by economizing in every possible way, and as a result suffered less the last year or two than they did the first part of the period of business depression. The working of the same principle is shown in our markets. A scarcity of anything will be partially overcome by economy in saving or using it, or by a substitution of something else, if the people are forewarned. This will doubtless have some influence on the coming year's wheat market. Flour being dear people will plan to save it by using more corn bread, etc., or millers may use corn as an adulterant as they did last year and thus increase the supply. With months of forewarning the world is planning to avoid dear bread, and will doubtless succeed to some extent in modifying the scarcity of wheat.—Stockman and Farmer.

THE POTATO CROP.
 All indications points to a high price for potatoes. As will be seen by our market report, Long Island potatoes are selling in the New York market at three dollars per barrel and the best state potatoes at about 25c. per barrel less. The crop is a very short one and is being further diminished by rot. The farmer who planted them as largely as usual this season is fortunate—even if half the crop rots, they will still be profitable if the price goes any higher which is not improbable.—New York Farmer.

Open Season in New Jersey.

Through the kindness of Constable J. H. Ludwig, of Montague, we have a very convenient card showing the open and close season for game in his state. That which may be taken now or in the near future is:

Hare Rabbit and Quail Nov. 10 to 31, Woodcock, Partridge, Grouse and Pheasant October to Dec. 10; Squirrels Nov. 10 to Dec. 10; Deer Oct. 25 to Nov. 5; Game, Duck and other web footed fowl Sept. 30 to May 1; Baked bass May 30 to Nov. 30 Picked all the year except from Feb. 30 to May 1st. No game can be taken except by the use of guns held at arms length, nor any fish except with hook and line, except spearing eels, suckers and carp. To have trapped game in possession, to hunt on Sunday, to pollute streams, or use medicated bait, or explosives to draw off waters to take fish, and to use set lines in waters inhabited by pickered, bass, trout or perch is unlawful. Some excellent suggestions are made as to the conduct of sportsmen, some of which are, never to violate the letter or spirit of the game laws, or take more fish or game than you have use for, or to be insolent or impolite to a landowner who orders you off his "property." To always destroy traps or traps, to shoot game only on the wing and never to kill the last bird, as some should be left to breed next year.

Group Quickly Cured.
 MOUNTAIN GLEAS, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thompson. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Druggists and General Merchants in Pike county.

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 For sale by all live dealers.
ELECTRIC PORTABLE LAMP CO.
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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, per pro tem.
 Attest: D. H. HORNBECK, Sec'y.
 Milford, May 8, 1897.

JOHNSON'S,
Fitter of Feet,
 Port Jervis, N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. von der Hayde,
DENTIST,
 Brown's Building, corner Broad and Catherine streets, Milford, Pa.
 OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Also at Dingman's Ferry, office of Dr. Kenworthy, over Post 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 evening 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 8.30 P. M. Weekly services: Prayer meeting at 7.30 P. M. All welcome. H. S. LANTIER, Rector.

M. E. CHURCH, SERVICES AT THE M. E. CHURCH, MILFORD: Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 8.30 P. M. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday 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. H. NIPP, Pastor.

MATAMORAS.
 Epworth M. E. Church, Matamoras, Services every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 1.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Everyone welcome.
 Rev. E. G. CURTIS, Pastor.
 HOPE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Matamoras, Pa. Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath 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. Com. Rev. J. A. WIEGAND, Pastor.

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

VAN DER MARK LODGE, No. 338, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth days in each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Brown's Building, Mrs. Alex. Foranek, N. G.—Miss Katie Klein, Sec'y.

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