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

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State
For Governor,
WILLIAM A. STONE,
of Allegheny County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
of Lebanon County.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JAMES W. LATTI,
of Philadelphia.
Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM W. PORTER,
of Philadelphia.
Congressmen-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna County.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,
of Erie County.

County Ticket.
For Representative,
WILLIAM B. KENWORTHY,
of Milford.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH D. BROOKS,
of Delaware.
For Coroner,
ALFRED T. SEELEY,
of Milford.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the Legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the State. It will be my care and purpose to correct those and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while Governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

EDITORIAL.

PIKO REFLECTS.

IN A recent article to the "near and dear paper" we find this mention by Piko: "If Mr. Lee's life is spared, his post office address, after January 1st, will be 'Senate Chamber,' Harrisburg, Pa., and the agitators for the extension of the tyrannical powers, now enjoyed by the Blooming Grove Park Association, through their diabolical character, to all similar organizations, will get no encouragement from the Democratic 22d District." Webster defines diabolical as pertaining or appropriate to the devil. Among the names of the incorporators of the association upon which Piko takes every opportunity to pour out the vials of his wrath are Lafayette Westbrook, John C. Westbrook and Warren C. Ridgway, all of whom have received at the hands of their fellow citizens reported evidences of esteem and confidence. It is the mark of an ingrate to thus reflect, especially on the venerable John C. whom there could be no more kind or faithful wet nurse than he has been for many years to Piko.

The Italians on the new railroad were all paid last Monday and laid off for a few days.

MISSIONS DEFENDED.

Their Civilizing Influence, and Cost of Management.

The article entitled "Foreign Missions" printed in your valuable paper Aug 19th is of such a nature that I cannot but say a few words in regard to it. It is, however, not my intention to enter into any controversy with the writer of that article, nor shall these words be an apology, for foreign missions do not need any apology, nor shall this be a vindication of the foreign missionary movement for its intrinsic value and high importance has been recognized by men of the greatest learning, standing—the foremost ranks of the scholars of this and the earlier centuries.

I am astonished that the writer of that article can even question for a minute the fact that the work of the missionaries in the slums is more effective than the work of the police. If he cares, and as an honest man he ought to care, he can convince himself of the correctness of my statement, that the missionary work in the slums is accompanied by greater and more permanent results than that of the police, by coming to New York City, and go through the slums accompanied by a missionary who will point out to him what the missionaries have done. I question whether the writer of that article is really an unbiased reader of the Bible and of history. It seems to me that when the gentleman in question studied the Bible and history, all that which he demands in others, i.e., a mind free of any preconceived notions, was utterly wanting in him, or he could not have made such a thoroughly false statement as the following: "That people would make it (the Bible) the literal and sole guide would be a nation of Socialists." How does the gentleman harmonize the following two passages in the Bible with his above statement? "The first passage we find: Matthew, XXII: 31, and is in answer to the question whether it is lawful to give tribute to those who are in authority. "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God, the things that are God's." And again he said: "All things, therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them." Matthew VII: 12. Truly these are not the principles of socialism, but if all our citizens would live up to these precepts, truly it is extremely difficult to live in accordance with the precepts of the Bible, not because "the entire civilized earth would have to be entirely remodeled," as that writer wants us to believe, but because men could no longer indulge un-punished in their passions and more than dubious pleasures. Therefore it is far easier and more convenient to slander the Bible and minimize the good that has come from it, to accept as true without further investigation what the opponents of Christianity says, than to convince oneself of the truth by careful and diligent study of the results of the work of the missionaries.

Since I have no reason to doubt that the writer of that article is a gentleman, and therefore open to conviction, I would ask him kindly to read with an unbiased mind J. F. Dennis' book, "Christian Missions and Social Progress," published by F. H. Revell Co., N. Y. City. This book will give him a true and honest representation of the work of Christian missionaries in foreign countries.

As to the other statement, "that but 18% of the foreign missionary funds ever reached the heathen for whom it was collected," I emphatically declare it, even though it is attributed to a minister, a misrepresentation. The fact is that the cost of administration is only 7%, as can be seen by the reports of all reputable missionary boards, which are published and can be bought. The method employed by the different boards of foreign missions to collect money and transfer it again to the different fields, is perhaps not the most perfect one, but the integrity of those men who have charge of these matters is above suspicion, and they are as earnest and business-like in the discharge of those duties as ought to be expected of any honest and diligent business man.

Least but not last, if any man makes a remark at another man for the remark, "Judged from the fact that he claims much that is not in sight, I should set him down as a D. D., etc., etc.," is doubtless in the mind of the writer an attack upon Mr. Carroll (though in fact it is only an honor) such a man should at least make sure that he knows what he talks about, and not show also his ignorance even in things relative to the affairs of this world and especially his own government.

Though I do not want to say that he ought to know every official, yet I do not doubt that if he had known that Mr. Carroll was Supt. of a Department of the U. S. Census and never a D. D., he would not have made such a blunder. Therefore get the facts before you make statements, or you are apt to make your self ridiculous even in the eyes of those who sympathize with you and your ideas.
H. H. S.

THE HESSIAN FLY IN WHEAT.

This insect, which is very abundant in Pennsylvania, is often known as the "fly" or the "wheat fly." It is responsible for a large amount of loss each year, often destroying one-quarter of the crop, and is particularly injurious in the wet seasons.

LIFE HISTORY.

There are two broods of this insect this year. The winged fly appears in August and September, and searches for the young winter wheat to lay its eggs on, and places them on the leaf blades, anywhere from one to thirty on a blade. In four or five days the eggs hatch and the young maggots crawl down the blade, enter the sheath and pass down to the joint. Here they stay, sucking the juice from the plant until about the end of November, when they turn brown, and harden. This is called the wax-seen stage. In this condition they pass the winter. In the Spring, about the middle or end of April, they change to the full grown form, the winged fly. These, at once begin to lay their eggs as before, and the history as already given for the fall brood is repeated; the flies from this brood, appearing in August and September to lay their eggs on the winter wheat. This, in brief, is the history of the Hessian fly.

TREATMENT.

From what has been given it is plain that there is no treatment of the seed which will do any good, nor is spraying of any possible use. Treatment here must be in other lines.

The best thing to do for the protection of the wheat from the fly is:

1. Plant a small piece of wheat early in August so that it will come up early, and be found by the flies when looking for a place to lay their eggs. This piece will, of course, be full of maggots later. About the end of September plow this under, and do not use the ground for wheat the next year.
2. Do not plant the wheat (except the small piece just spoken of) until about September 20th; by that time almost every fly will have died, and there will be none left to lay their eggs when that wheat comes up.

There is a tendency in Pennsylvania, as well as elsewhere, for the farmer to get his sowing done a little earlier than the year before. This is directly favorable to the fly. Wheat sown as late as September 20th will make growth enough so that it will not winter-kill, and this method has been tried in States far north than Pennsylvania for many years with success.

3. Some kinds of wheat are less attacked by the fly than others. Rolling the field, with a heavy roller, when the fields are smooth and free from stones, about the first of October, is of value in some cases. Letting sheep graze on the fields as soon as two or three blades from each root appear, also helps, the sheep eating the eggs of the fly along with the leaves. Crops on poor land usually suffer most; hence the use of fertilizers to enrich the soil, aids in keeping down the insect.

4. Where the fly is already in the wheat, cutting a little higher than usual and plowing the stubble under at once, will kill the insects before they have changed to the winged stage. Burning the stubble is also beneficial at this time.

SUMMARY.

The fly must be killed or starved. To kill as many as possible, plant a small piece early, as a trap for the fly to lay its eggs on, then plow it under and thus kill the eggs from which the spring brood comes.

To starve the fly do not plant until September 20, so that the fly will die before it can find any wheat to lay its eggs on.

If both these methods are used together and if all who raise wheat in any region will work together to do this, but little trouble from the pest should occur. Many farmers in the State are following this plan already and with good success. One writes: "I plant a trap piece early, and my main crop late, and am never troubled with the fly, while some farmers in this township sometimes lose one-quarter of their crop." If results like this can be obtained in such an easy way it will certainly pay to try these methods.
H. T. FERNALD,
State Zoologist.

WHEN TO PICK FRUIT.

The Agriculturist of a late date contains an article by C. A. Buskirk, of Indiana, entitled "When to pick winter apples and pears," the writer recounting his experience and giving his reasons why, as found by reading, the recommendation to gather early, as early, in fact as the first blackening of the seeds and before the fall ripening and coloring in order to enhance the keeping qualities of the fruit. He followed the instructions so far as to have his apples and pears picked while it was still hot weather leaving a few barrels of apples mostly Ben Davis and some Kieffer pears ungathered until near the middle of November as a comparative test. He says those gathered in October did not keep nearly so well as those gathered in November and taking on the loss by all of apples from the trees and all other causes and he feels sure he would have had 25 per cent more apples and pears in good condition had he left the whole crop until near the middle of November. The pear loss was greatest. He therefore argues in favor of late picking.

Our teaching has been that pears should be gathered when the stems, by lifting of the fruit, parts readily from the branch and that apples are best if gathered before fully ripening.

Kieffer pears have been quite generally condemned, and one writing in their defense asserted that the reason was because they were allowed to become too ripe before picking. That if taken from the tree early and allowed to ripen slowly in a cool dark place they were excellent as to taste and quality. Probably no safe rule can be laid down as to the time to pick fruit as much depends on the season. In late Oct. and early November severe winds are likely to occur, and it seems reasonable that fruit which must then be very ripe would nearly all be shaken from the trees. Our judgment is that the rule above laid down as to pears is a safe one and that apples should not ordinarily be left later than say Oct. 15th, in this section.

The subject is one of interest and we should like to hear from some of the growers in this vicinity.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been filed in the Register's Office, and the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for SEVENTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT:

- Estate of Isaac Bartow, deceased. Account of Jennie Boucher, Administratrix.
- Estate of Stephen Cuddeback, deceased. Account of Margaret A. Cuddeback, Executrix.
- Estate of John B. Van Aukon, deceased. Account of Geo. B. Van Aukon, Administratrix.
- Estate of Benjamin C. Van Aukon, deceased. Final account of John M. Van Aukon, one of the Executors.
- Estate of Frank Mueller, deceased. Account of Christiana Mueller, Administratrix.
- Estate of Charles T. Morrison, deceased. Account of Elinor Morrison, Administratrix.
- JOHN C. WESTBROOK, Register's Office, Milford, Sept. 17, '98.-5w

Widows' Appraisement.

The following appraisements set apart for the widows have been filed with the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and will be presented to the Court for approval on the 17th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

- Estate of Sylvester Sheridan, deceased, Palmyra. Appraisement of Personal Property set apart to widow, \$210.
- Estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, Westfall. Appraisement of personal property set apart to widow, \$85.
- Estate of Frederick Allen, deceased, Milford Borough. Appraisement of personal property set apart to widow, \$108.
- Estate of Henry Puffer, deceased, Lockswater. Appraisement of personal property set apart to widow, \$37.
- JOHN C. WESTBROOK, Clerk, Milford, Sept. 17, '98.-5w

DIVORCE.

In the Common Pleas of Pike Co., No. 3, Dec. Term, Subpoena and alias Subpoena returned to defendant, but not found, etc.

To CHRISTIAN HOUSEMAN, defendant: You are hereby required to attend and appear at our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Milford on the third Monday of October next, it being the return day of next term of Court, and answer the complaint of the libellant filed in the above case.
H. I. CORFIGHT, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Milford, Pa., Aug. 24, '98.

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SOME PAT QUESTIONS.

Prominent Men Placed in Embarrassing Positions Through Them.
A simple question put in Parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then Under Secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the Government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider! Not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees!"
A quiet voice on the Opposition benches asked: "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"
Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said: "I really don't know." The House laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.
A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in Congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, &c., arrived from the Imam of Muscat for President Adams. A Western member, with some heat, moved that the gifts should be sent back, with a letter from Congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no king, but the mitted to give or receive presents.

Another member arose. "Such a letter, 'Speaker,' he said, 'can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?'"
There was no response. Apparently not a member of the House was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in the country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in Parliament against France, drew a dagger and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"
Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX, when the Cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many live does your sympathy weigh?"
The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.

The unalarmed office always has to seek the man. An old hen never fears opposition from the egg-plant.
No woman is ever as young as she expects others to think she looks.
The man who chews clove is never quite free from the breath of suspicion.

The life of a chorus girl can't be so very wearing, judging from her apparel.
It isn't pride that makes the gallery gods look down on the rest of the audience.
A justice of the peace is the only peace connected with some matrimonial experiments.

The only way a man can find out just what a woman really thinks of him is to make her angry.
The peacemaker is all right, but he is never appreciated by the man who is getting the best of it.
Ice cream may be unhealthy, but the motive of the young man who tries to prove it to his girl friends is apt to be misconstrued.

A Child's Understanding.
Teacher—"Now that you have taken part in the Memorial day exercises, can you tell me what the especial significance of this day is—why we keep it as we do?"
Tommy Jones—"We have Memorial day so the boys can have their road races and the magnates can work in two ball games."

Fame Going to Waste.
"What was your chief impression of New York?"
"Well, I never before saw a city so full of unknown celebrities."

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OFFICE, Brown's Building,
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CHURCH DIRECTORY

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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.
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REV. A. WIEGAND, Pastor.

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MILFORD LODGE, No. 244, F. & A. M. Lodge meets Wednesdays on or before Full Moon at the sawmill House, Milford, Pa. N. Kenery, Jr., Secretary, Milford; Godfred Wieland, W. M., Milford, Pa.
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