

An election will be held in said county on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, for the purpose of electing, One State Senator, One Assemblyman, One Sheriff, One Treasurer, Three Commissioners,

STATE BALLOT.
NOT VOTED.

Legal Electors shall be Equivalent to a Mark Opposite every name of the Group of Candidate thus Marked.
Straight Ticket must Not Mark a Cross Within the Circle at the head of the Column

Table with columns for 'STRAIGHT TICKET' and 'FREE SILVER'. It lists names of candidates for various offices including Presidential Electors and Representative-at-Large.

Table for 'MCKINLEY CITIZENS'. It lists names of candidates for Presidential Electors and Representative-at-Large.

Table for 'JEFFERSONIAN'. It lists names of candidates for Presidential Electors and Representative-at-Large.

Form for voters to insert names. It includes sections for 'The Voter may insert in the column below', 'Representative in Congress', 'Senator in the General Assembly', 'Sheriff', 'Treasurer', 'Commissioners', 'Auditors', and 'Coroner'.

FACTS ABOUT WAGES.

Prices Paid to Labor in Countries On a Gold Basis.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

Voters of This Country Will No Longer Listen to Theories

ABOUT THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Three Things That Always Interest the Laboring Men—First, Good Wages; Second, Steady Employment; and Third, the Best Money in Circulation—The Conclusions on All These Questions Demand the Triumph of McKinley, Protection and Sound Money.

There are three things that always interest the laboring men, says the Jeannette Dispatch. First, good wages; second, steady employment; third, the best money in circulation. In answer to the free silver argument we beg leave to quote the prices paid to labor in a few trades in countries on a gold basis and the same labor also in countries on a silver basis.

Bricklayers are paid per week in the gold basis countries as follows: New South Wales, \$16.32; Victoria, \$14.00; Brazil, \$7.00; Belgium, \$4.58; Denmark, \$7; France, \$7.57; Germany, \$4.21; England, \$7.58; Scotland, \$7.55; United States, \$21.18; and Ontario, \$18. In the following countries on a silver basis the wages for bricklayers are: Austria, \$3.58 (in 1894); Quito, \$1.44; Russia, \$1.21; Mexico, \$10; Venezuela, \$2; Japan, \$2.40. As the silver money in each of these countries is worth only about 50 per cent. of the value of gold the reader can judge for himself whether or not a free silver basis is conducive of high wages.

Now consider the second question of steady employment. The cry four years ago was, give us a chance at the markets of the world and we will give steady employment to our laboring men. Has such been the case? Is not the same tariff policy to be pursued by the Democratic party? It seems from the hard times of the last four years the markets of the world have gotten a chance at us. With more depositors in the banks than ever before in the history of our country, does it go to show that hard times is brought about by the scarcity of money?

The argument that scarcity of money never brought about good times is certainly true, but the opposite is equally true that good times never brought about a scarcity of money. If the money of our country today was put into circulation and not hoarded up through fear there would be no talk about scarcity of money. As to the third question, the dollar of today is equally good among all classes. No one would ask for anything more. Its parity is never questioned. Then why resort to experiment, as the people did four years ago? The voters of this country will listen no further to theory; they want facts.

SILVER DOWN—WHEAT UP.

An Interesting Little Fact That Should Not be Forgotten.

The recent sharp advance in wheat coincident with a fall in silver is quite in line with the experience of the last month and annihilates the theory that the price of silver is inseparably linked with the prices of farm products.

Government assay bars fell to sixty-five and a half cents an ounce. At this price the bullion value of the silver in a standard dollar is fifty and a half cents, so that if the advocates of free coinage were successful we would have a dollar worth about fifty cents.

Every claim made by the silverites has been promptly refuted by the event. They pleaded for the passage of the Sherman law, asserting that the government's purchase of nearly 200 tons a month under that law—practically the entire product of this country—would advance the price of silver so that sixteen ounces would be equal to an ounce of gold. In other words, they said it would sell at \$1.29 an ounce.

When the law passed and purchases under it began silver was \$1.05 an ounce. After more than three years of steady government buying when the law was repealed silver was seventy cents! Recently the free coinage advocates have been assuring the farmers that their wheat would continue to fall unless silver could be advanced. What is the fact? Silver goes down because the demand is not equal to the supply, and wheat advances because the demand exceeds the supply. The farmer must see that the prices of his products are not dependent upon the fluctuations of silver, but upon the same natural laws that govern all other commodities.—N. Y. Herald.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The Amount Brought Forth Since the Crime of '73.

Since silver was "struck down by the crime of 1873" the mines of the United States alone have produced 969,575,000 ounces.

The commercial value of the enormous yield, reckoned at the average price for each year, was \$943,083,000.

The coluing value of the total product at the existing ratio was \$1,214,751,000. So that if permitted to enjoy free coinage the mine owners would have made an "additional profit," as the circular of their "finance committee" truly put it, of \$271,668,000. They would have made an "additional profit" of \$28,000,000 on the yield of 1894, and of \$30,000,000 on the yield of 1895.

No wonder Mr. Merrill thought they "could afford not to give" the "additional profit they would receive for their own silver product for one month" to help elect a free coinage president.—N. Y. World.

September Adjourned List.

M. M. McLaughlin, G. R. Seigler, et al. Ex'rs vs. Catharine Weider and Andrew Weider.

1. Rule on Piff. to show cause why judgment should not be opened and Catharine Weider the Deft. let into a defence. McLaughlin. | Potter.

Geo. F. Dauberman use of Dell; H. Dauberman vs. Pheobe A. Keely, now W. W. Warnets, adm'r.

No. 5, Sept. term, 1895. 2. Rule on Piff. to show cause why judgment should not be opened and Deft. let into a defence. Heuer. | Ulrich.

J. G. Moyer vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No. 144, May term, 1896.

3. Rule for judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence. Ulrich. | Bucher.

Whitmore and Dundore for the use of N. T. Dundore vs. Port Trevorton church of the Evangelical Association. No. 59, Dec. term, '94, Assumpsit.

1. Reasons for a new trial. Ulrich & Bucher. | Potter & Rich.

Geo. S. Rine vs. J. Kolder and J. B. Hall. No. 103, Sept. term, 1895.

5. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened, and defendants let into a defence. Dwyer and Weiser. | Ulrich.

In the estate of Jonathan Romig. 6. Exceptions to the account of A. A. Romig, Executor. Crouse. | Baker.

In the estate of Daniel G. Stahl. 7. Exceptions to return to order of sale for payment of debts. Ulrich. | Crouse.

Union Twp. Poor District vs. Washington Twp. Poor District. No. 1, May session, 1896.

8. Appeal from an order of removal. Ulrich. | Boddorf.

In the matter of the report Commissioners appointed by court under Act May 22, 1895, run portion of boundary line between Union and Snyder counties.

9. Exceptions to the report of H. S. Poyer, Wm. Moyer and A. B. Evans, three of the commissioners. Pawling. | A. A. Leiser & Follmer.

In the matter of the inquest of J. E. Thomas. No. 134, May term 1896.

10. Exceptions to the report of the commissioners and motion for a rule, etc. Weiser and Bucher. | Ulrich.

Full Meaning of the Law.

Some months ago we published for the information of the farmers the law in full providing for a rebate on road taxes when wide-tired wagons are used. Some questions having since arisen as to the purpose of the law, the matter was submitted to Attorney General McCormick and in the opinion he has given the Department of Agriculture he says:

"The evident purpose of this legislation was to prevent as far as possible the use of the narrow tires on wagons upon which heavy loads were carried, and to encourage the use of wide tires to the end that the roads should be injured as little as possible. I am of the opinion, however, that a farmer who uses a draft wagon carrying 2,000 pounds or more, has them equipped with four-inch tires and uses no wagon with a narrow tire for the purpose of carrying 2,000 pounds or more, brings himself within the provisions of this act and is entitled to the rebate of one-fourth of the assessed highway tax."

Middleburg Market

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Pitted cherries, Unpitted, Raspberries, Onions, Tallow, Chickens per lb., Turkeys, Side, Shoulder, Ham, Old Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats Old, Bran per 100 lbs., Middlings, Chop, and Flour per bbl.

Legal notice regarding the election and the validity of the ballot. It discusses the requirements for a ballot to be valid and the consequences of not following the rules. It mentions that the ballot must be marked with a circle around the name and a cross within the circle at the head of the column. It also states that the ballot must be deposited in the ballot box before the polls close.