

INFORMATION FOR NOV. 3rd, 1896.

and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in said county on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, for the purpose of electing Representatives-at-Large in Congress, One Representative in Congress, One State Senator, One Assemblyman, One Sheriff, One Treasurer, Three Commissioners.

FACSIMILE OF THE OFFICIAL STATE BALLOT.
 Official Ballot and cannot be voted.

President at the head of the Group of Presidential Electors shall be Equivalent to a Mark Opposite every name of the Group of Presidential Electors in the Column, Indicates a Vote for Each Candidate thus Marked.
 Column- Those who do not desire to vote a Straight Ticket must Not Mark a Cross Within the Circle at the head of the Column.

STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET MARK WITHIN THIS CIRCLE	The Voter may insert in the column below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
ST LABOR. For President and Vice President. BENTLEY AND SOUTHWATE Presidential Electors. (Mark 2)	NATIONAL. For President and Vice President. BRYAN AND SEWALL. Presidential Electors. (Mark 2)	FREE SILVER. For President and Vice President. MCKINLEY CITIZENS. For President and Vice President. MCKINLEY AND HOBART. Presidential Electors. (Mark 2)	JEFFERSONIAN. For President and Vice President. PALMER AND BUCKNER. Presidential Electors. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Insert 1)
Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative-at-Large in Congress. (Mark 2)	Representative in the General Assembly. (Insert 1)
					Representative in the General Assembly. (Insert 1)
					Sheriff. (Insert 1)
					Treasurer. (Insert 1)
					Commissioners. (Insert 2)
					Auditors. (Insert 2)
					Coronor. (Insert 1)

MEXICO is on a silver basis, yet it has to pay its foreign debt in gold, the total debt being \$111,000,000. Minister Limantour, in his budget for next year, calls for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 in silver, that amount being necessary to obtain \$6,000,000 in gold required for the interest. It will thus be seen that while Mexico is on a silver basis at home she is on a gold basis abroad. She can pay the Mexican wage earner in silver dollars, but the foreign bondholder must have gold. How much better it would be to have the gold standard at home as well as abroad, so that the dollar of the laborer would be just as good as that of the foreign bondholder. The best dollar made is none too good for the man who earns it.

If the mints of this country were to coin all the silver in the world into dollars tomorrow not a single wheel in a single mill in the United States would begin to turn again, not a single unemployed operative would find a day's work, not a single farmer would find a new customer in the home market for his product. But if it were known that American goods would not be driven out of the American market by competitive products made abroad by cheap labor; if it were known that the product of American mills and factories could be disposed of in 1897 as it was disposed of in 1891 and 1892, then, within the time that it would take the holders of idle American capital to put that capital into active operation again, one million American wage-earners would resume work and the wage payments of this country would be increased to their old figures or to still higher figures. Dollars do not make business and work. Business and work make dollars.

"There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion. The presumption in such cases is that each metal finds its own level in the general system of money operations."
 "As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence over silver as to have hitherto had the latter silver as a consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolution, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the favor of the former."—Alexander Hamilton.

Oh, Yes, It Would!
 Mr. Bryan continues to say: "Free coinage will not restore any more to the owner of silver bullion than legislation took away from him." Oh, yes, it would! In 1873 he had the privilege of taking \$1,000 worth of bullion to the mint and having it stamped as \$1. Of course he didn't do it. He could do better in the market. Though in the ten years previous to that time he had produced \$100,000,000 worth of bullion, he had only 3,000,000 dollars coined. He left the poor people to use paper money. Now that the bullion to make a dollar is worth only fifty cents, he is red-hot to have it stamped as \$1. If Mr. Bryan cannot see the difference we think the voters can.—N. Y. World.