PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, BROWN'S BUILDING, BROAD ST.

Entered at the post office of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, twenty-first, 1895.

Advertising Rates.

One square(eight lines), one Insertion -\$1.00

Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.06 Administrator's and Executor's notices - - - Anditor's notices -Andlear's notices
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J. H. Van Etten, PURLISHER, Milford, Pike County, Pa.

1896		JUNE.			1896	
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30			7	

25 a.m

Regular Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM M'KINLEY, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GARRET A. HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Congressmen-at-large, GALUSHA A. GROW.

of Susquehanna County. SAMUEL L. DAVENPORT, of Erie County.

Editorial.

PRESIDENT.

No one dispassionately looking at the situation could for one moment doubt the result at St. Louis, It has been evident for weeks that no other than McKinley would be the nominee of the party. The Repubdisastrous, aimless, debt creating, and un-American policy of the present administration, and inspired with the highest and noblest political wisdom made their determination so clear and unmistakeable that they will turn on you in rage at the slightest proposal of interest of the country tired of the disastrous, aimless, debt creating, and un-American policy of the present administration, and inspired with the highest and noblest political wisdom made their determination so clear and unmistakeable that they will turn on you in rage at the slightest proposal of interest of the country tired of the disastrous, aimless, debt creating, and unmost and unmost and unmost and unmost and unmost and unmost all the condition is bad; offending the condition is bad; of licans of the country tired of the there could be but one outcome. There were many favorite sons, gifted leaders and eminent statesmen in the party upon whom the honor might have fallen, but the people determined that more than any other man McKinley was the embodiment of all the traits of character, the personification of the principles, and the tirelesss champion of the doctrines for which the party stands and for which it has in the past successfully battled.

policy which has been the bulwark could have more forcibly illustrated the need of this fundamental doctrine as applied to our material interests, than the "object lesson" given us in the Wilson Democratic of tender years find the means of free trade measure. The promises made four years ago, and which the filled. Fires in manufactories have try have ceased their hum, idleness

turned, and the prayer has been ans- looking after public interests. wered. The party has like a giant | But has a movement for law and risen in its might, it has measured order ne real friends among us?

up to the grand opportunity offered, Yes, many; some of whom will it promises again prosperity and stand by it through thick and thin plenty, and as its leader presents a They feel keenly existing evils, and man of whose character and princi- will remedy them if possible though ples there can be no question.

there is no doubt. His public and who are anxious to see the thing our leader, William McKinley.

LAW AND ORDER.

first time the subject has been a dead letter? ent classes in the community toward and get an unholy living. such an organization?

defines the thing. The design of evil at once. This would set the law is good order-the repression of whole community by the ears and vice and crime, and the protection of defeat itself. There is reason in all the people in their rights. A Law things. Take in hand the gross of and Order Society seeks the main-fenders first. The great majority tenance of order through the en- can be combined against them. Lesforcement of law. That is all there ser offenders may be dealt with lais of it. So that an opponent of the ter. Perhaps they will see the hand organization where there is need of writing on the wall, and take them it advertises himself as unfriendly selves out of the way. This often to the law. The law is the target he happens. A little courage and resoshoots at, law-breakers he would lution might give us a moral revolucover with a shield. The friend of tion without once resorting to legal the organization, on the other hand, process, though this would always asks only what is fundamental to be seen looming up in the backthe peace and well-being of society. ground. Shall we have a better But does he not pursue unusual state of things or shall the rough methods? Why a special organiza- element have its heel upon our tion when the statute makes no necks? provision for it? Rather let us ask why nor such an organization? If an individual may make complaint when the law is violated why not a Jersey in the Republican column by score of individuals, each of whom a large majority. His nomination strengthens all the rest? What in-WILLIAM M'KINLEY, OUR NEXT terests are imperiled by a movement which when all is said and done, seeks nothing but the enforcement of the law? If laws are not bro-

do.; if they are broken, offenders ought to suffer. Now it is the condition of rage at the slightest proposal of in-patriotism, purity and protection. With silver the government is more terference. "We want no blue laws" law, but of enforcing law already is prepared to go that length. made. And so evi's continue almost without restraint. Impurity stalks our streets, or is repressed just now only through the energetic protest of Law and Order men. Habitual drunkards stagger to and He is the apostle of protection, the fro. Our ears are shocked with profanity. Loungers obstruct the of the noisiest days we have, Boys ination. cultivating the cigarette habit. Of

course these things are illegal: but people believed, have not been ful- if it is to the officers of the law that we are to look for relief, why are gone out. Agriculture has been de- offenses so many and arrests so few? pressed, the busy wheels of indus- Why are arrests confined largely to to the Chicago convention are for one or two classes of offenders? The free silver, and the tail hopes to Postmaster General Wilson Explains What has reigned, and the great army of trouble is just what a Law and Or- wag the dog. honest American toilers has stood der Society is designed to remedy—a helpless while other countries have widespread spathy and indifference. reaped the benefits, and built up in- What is every body's business is nodustries on the ruins of their labor. body's business. Many wish things All this they saw and felt, and they were different, but will do nothing. determined that they would bring They became discouraged long ago. back this employment and render it "What is the use," they say. certain, with a fair compensation "Things have always been so and assured and constant, and they said they always will be." There is we will have McKinley to rule over fear of trouble and expense if charges are attempted: fear of failure: In the homes of the unemployed fear of getting the ill will of others: where the gaunt wolf of hunger has fear of losing popularity. It is the stalked and where children have prevalent American spirit, Mr. Gladasked for bread and mothers prayed stone of England runs after a cabman for aid, where fathers have sat sul- who has wronged him and brings him len and listless or drifted into dis- before a magistrate, but one of our pair, the silent petition has gone up own "popular sovereigns" pockets that wisdom might endow that the imposition and invites its repegreat party to which all eyes have tition. He cannot waste his time in

at great expense and sacrifice. Then That McKinley will be elected comes the class referred to just above

private life is without spot or stain; done but want some one else to do a distinguished soldier, a far-sighted it. When it comes to the real enstatesman, a steady and invincible counter they fight shy; want to be champion of a great American prin- sure first what their neighbors will ciple, and an able expounder of do, and have a great deal to say those tenets of the party which are about past failures. They will be at once the Nation's hope and its in the procession when once it gets salvation. His name is a tower of well started, but they will never unstrength, the principles he repre- furl the banner and take the place of ents are invincible, and the future leaders. Next to them is the class welfare of the country demands and (not a large one it is to be hoped) will have his triumphant election. that stands by and sneers; What do Let every one whose love of country these strait-laced people want i is greater than a personal interest, They will find that they have bitten whose patriotism is loftier than a off more than they can chew. Do partisan trammel, and who desires they really expect to reverse the 3.00 the prosperity, happiness and eleva- traditions of generations and purify tion of our nation stand by the prin- the community? Well, they want ciples of sound currency and pro- the law enforced, and vice and crime tection to American industry pledged repressed. That is all, but that is by the party platform and personi- enough, and it is the thing for which fied in the person and character of courts of justice are established for which policemen are appointed and armed with the laws majesty, for which lock-ups are provided and law-There has been some talk re- yers are deemed an important class cently of a Law and Order So- in the community. What do we ciety in Milford. This is not the want of lawyers, if laws are to be

broached, but the first in the know- The final class are those who op ledge of the writer when there has pose the movement with all their been effort to do as well as talk. To might. It means interference with get the subject before us, let us ask: their courses. They can see disas-What is a Law and Order Society? ter ahead. It is when law is lax, Is one needed here? And if so why? and public sentiment is low that they And what is the attitude of differ- flourish. So they ply their trades

Law and Order does not mean As to the first question, the name taking hold of every existing CITIZEN.

Garrett A. Hobart the candidate for vice President will take New was a wise and judicious one, and of high office their can be no doubt.

The ticket could not be stronger the platform sounder. Northe will ken there will be nothing for it to of the people more determined : "All things come round to him who will but wait."

Now for the redemption of Pike every community that determines County. She has been under the whether or not such a society is bane of Democracy ever since she

here" they say; condemning in this | Will the Pennsylvania Democracy way the very laws of their State, and follow Mr. Harrity's lead and sup-For it is not a question of making that even the "one green spot"

> Possibly none of the Democratic that Mr. Hart is a candidate for renomination to Congress. At all events they don't enthuse over it.in fact they are very mum.

Mr. Mutchler, it is reported, will of our national greatness. Nothing street corners from whom de- decline to be a candidate this fall, in cent women shrink back. The which event he will have money Sabbath is openly and flagrantly vi- again to loan, to be repaid the day olated; in fact, is getting to be one some other fellow gets the (re)-nom- the two metals is about 740 grains of

> What is the matter with having a McKinley club in Milford, and in Instead of asking for equal privileges fact one in every township in the

About two thirds of the delegates

Read the sound money articles on this page. They will inform you as General William L. Wilson makes the to the meaning of a free silver cur- following clear statement of the real

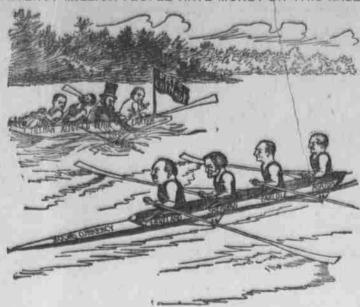
The Bector's Daughter.

Tripping softly down the aisle,
With a hrave religious air
And a sinful little smile,
Comes the Rector's daughter;
Kneels she in the fam'ly pew.
Bends her pretty head in prayer,
As her father tells her to,
And her mother taught her.

Byes and hair as black as night, Cheeks and lips like roses, Little toeth, all pearly white Has the Rector's daughter; Form as frall as cyclomen, Tinjest of noses— Who shall blame the many men, That have vainly sought her.

Sings she with a hundred charms
Holy hymns and olden,
Just as though an angel's arms,
Heaven sent, had caught her;
Yet these ways of sanctity
One small soul embolden—
For to-day she winked at me,
Did the Rector's daughter?—Puck

SEVENTY MILLION PEOPLE HAVE MONEY ON THIS RACE.



It is really a race between the interests of the debtors and the creditors of this country. Contrary to the general supposition, there are not more debtors than creditors, but four or five times as many creditors as debtors, and, strange to say, the debtors are not the poor and downtrodden of the country, but are the comparatively well to do. The great debtors of this country are railroads, insurance companies and transportation, manufacturing and mercantile corporaanies. One-half of the \$6,000,000,000 of mortgage indebted: this country is in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, and mostly in the great cities of these states. Less than two-fifths of our total mortgage indebtedness is on farms or "acres." The total number of mortgages is 4,777,898. Now, who are the "rich" creditors? Depositors in savings and other banks, and trust companies, and stockholders in building and loan associations. There are over 10,000,000 of them. There are at least 10,000,000 more who hold life insurance policies or who are members of co-operative, fraternal and industrial aid and benefit associations, into which organisations they have paid good money. The average amount to the credit of each of our 20,000,000 creditors is about \$300. The average amount of each dobt is over \$1,300. Poor people cannot give mortgages of over \$1,300. If free coinage wins, 20,000,000 creditors will lose an average of about \$150 each, and 5,000,000 debtors will win an average of about \$650 each. If sound currency wins, neither debters nor creditors will gain or lose anything-except time los while attending the race.

As this is a race of an up to date with an out of date boat, and one in which the sympathies and interests of four-fifths of the spectators are, or should be, with the crew in the modern boat, there can be but little doubt as to

EQUAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Free Coinage Would Unjustly Favor Silver For the Benefit of a Few. The Democratic state convention of

South Carolina adopted a platform drawn by Senator Pitchfork Tillman which declared that "A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1," It is true that the nation's prosperity

lepends on a sound and just system of finance. It is also true that silver should receive the same rights and privileges given to gold. But it is not true that these desirable ends would be attained by free silver at 16 to 1. On the contrary, that scheme violates every principle of sound and just finance, and is directly opposed to the great Jeffersonian doctrine of equal right to all and special privileges to none.

It would be a waste of time to show that the free and unlimited coinage of his character and ability to fill the silver dollars, the commercial value of which is only 51 cents, would be to give the country a most unsound currency. Nor is it needful to discuss the justice of a scheme for robbing creditors of onehalf of the property they have loaned. These things are self evident. But for the benefit of those persons who believe that our currency laws favor gold by giving it privileges denied to silver, it is necessary to state just what the government does for the two metals.

have been coined, in none of which is the metal of which they are composed worth their face value. The United the ordinances of their Borough; port a free silver platform if one is pilloried by their own ignorance, made at Chicago? We don't think cents per ounce and coins it intodollars at a ratio which implies that it is worth \$1,29 per ounce. That such coins circulate at par is due to the government's declared policy of maintaining the par-ity of the two metals, nearly one-half editors in the district have heard of the value of the silver being thus flat, or depending on the country's credit.

silverites do not want equal rights for the white and yellow metals, but special privileges for silver. They but special privileges for silver. They want free coinage at 16 to 1, so that, instead of coining silver at its commercial value, which is all that is done for gold, the government would declare that \$71 \(\) grains of pure silver is worth as much as \$25,22 grains of pure gold. Since the market ratio of silver to 28.22 of gold it can easily be seen that free coinage would be the rankest kind of favoritism to silver. are trying to secure class legislation county? Let the good work go on. such as is given no other industry in the

FREE SILVER FOLLY.

Free Coinage Means to Farm

In a recent letter to Dr. M. W. Gam meaning and effects of free coinage: "Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1

neans that any private owner of silver bullion may bring it to the mints and have it coined without charge into dollars of the present weight and fineness. which, of course, would thereafter be worth as much as and no more than the bullion of which they were coined, which is now about 50 cents to the dol-lar. No gold would then be coined, because with the bullion necessary to coin a gold dollar could be purchased enough silver bullion to coin two silver dollars. No one would use gold dollars to pay debts which he could pay with loss val-uable silver dollars. The first effect of free silver would be to drive out of circulation the \$625,000,000 of gold and to sink all silver and paper money to the standard of the silver dollar.

There is no country in the world that could make this sudden change in its money standard without plunging and our manufactured products.—Sel-headlong into an indefinite period of ton (Tex.) Journal.

panie, bankruptey and distress, with lisastrous check to its development and long idleness to its industries. The hope held out to debtors that they would b able to pay in cheaper dollars would never be realized, because they would be at once pressed for their debts, and in such a disorganization of trade and of all business they could not get the cheaper dollars, and the idea that free silver would give us a larger currency would not be realized, if ever, in the lifetime of the present generation.

"The farmer is urged to support free silver on the ground that his products have gone down with the gold standard and would rise with the silver standard. They would not rise as fast or as much as the things he has to buy, and he ought to see that, while wheat and some other things have gone down of recent years, it is because of the immensely increased production and the speed and cheapnes with which all parts of the world can carry their wheat by steam car and steamship to the markets which fix its

"But farm produces, on the average, have not fallen near so much as the things which the farmer has to buy, and labor has steadily increased in wages in all the years of the gold standard, thus giving the laboring man, with fewer hours of work, larger control over the necessaries and comforts of life.

"Out of all the catastrophes of such a change no men would emerge unharmed except those who own gold or who own silver bullion or mines, and when we had once gotten to a silver basis and be gressive countries of the world, and sur-render to our great commercial rivals the best metal and the best mechanism for trade and commerce.

and should enact a law compelling all the railroads of the country immediately to change from broad gauge to narrow gauge, it would not more disorganize the transportation business of the country and more cripple its efficiency there after, as compared with other nations, than for us to pass at once from a gold to a silver standard.

All Aboard For the Millennium.



Where Boies Would Be Strong Horace Boies of Iowa is the leading se silver candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Boiss is the duce them is to adopt the free coinage of silver. He would poll an immense workingman's vote.

Workingman's Simple Question. Sooner or later, and probably very soon, our workingmen will put to both parties this question, "Do you intend to refuse to us the best dollar there is, which is the gold dollar, and compel us by legal tender laws to take for our la-bor an inferior dollar?"

What Debts Are Paid With. Our Populist brethren say there isn't gold enough in existence to pay what we owe. We don't pay debts with gold.

WALL STREET SHYLOCKS.

WHO THEY ARE-ENOUGH OF THEM TO DEFEAT ALL CHEAP MONEY SCHEMES.

Estimate of What Free Coinage Would Cost Some of Our Shylocks-Hillions of Dollars of Savings Would He Sacrifices on the Sixteen to One Altar-The "Poor" Debtors Who Own Our Railroads and

One of the many delusions back of the free coinage sophistry is that there are a few wealthy creditors and millions of poor debtors in this country. Upon this assumption it is argued that cheap money will make it easy for the mass of debtors to clear their farms and homes from mortgages held by the Shylocks of Wall street. Let us see now who are these Shylocks and who are the creditors of this country.

Every one who has a deposit in a savings or other bank, every holder of a lingem tins in a moderately quick life insurance policy, every pensioner, every member of a building and loan association, every member of aid and enefit associations, every owner of a government bond, every one whose sal- take one egg, well beaten : one cup ary or wages are paid only after services or labor is performed—these are some of the creditor classes. These are the Shylocks who have a mortgage on this tablespoonfuls of flour, whites of country and who are to be done out of two eggs (used in croquettes,) lastly half of their savings by the slick 16 to 1 scheme. In truth these Shylocks not only own the country, but they have votes enough to compel the debtors to pay in honest money. "poor" Let us enumerate some of them who hoard their wealth in banks and loan it out at 'usurious' rates of interest, and see how much they would lose under free coinage and with 50 cent dollars:

No. of deposi- Amount Loss under fore or of free

Totals 10,141,344 \$5,306,806,150 \$2,651,900,075 Will these 10,000,000 Shylocks sit idly by and see their dollar decline to by some. 50 cents when they can, by depositing slips of paper in a little box, prevent any decline whatever? But there are others who will help them. There are 970,524 pensioners on our government and 750,951 of them are voters. If paid in dollars worth only 50 cents, these would lose one half of the \$140,959,861 which they now receive annually. Free coinage would be an easy method of cutting down our pension account, but will it meet with the approval of our veterans? It means not only a loss to them of \$70,000,000, but this amount every year, or \$700,000,000 in ten years.

Then there are the 2,000,000 life intheir \$4,202,857,328 in policies paid in the same kind of money as were their premiums. About 3,500,000 more Shylocks are members of co-operative and mutual aid societies and are creditors o the extent of \$5,184,670,986. Nearly 7,000,000 more Shylocks have \$816, 650,678 to their credit in the numerou industrial companies of this country.

In truth not only Wall street, but the woods and the prairies are full of these money sharks. If the most of them vote, as they are likely to do, in favor of honest money there will be no help for the quency would suggest. The simturn all they borrowed or have their mortgages forcelosed.

But worst of all there are only 4,777,cannot east half as many votes as the Shylocks. These 'poor' debtors are mostly in our large cities and have mortgages of from \$2,000 to \$1,000,000 logs. hanging over them. Just think of it! rich and enterprising, and that they are cantile corporations and companies.

These facts are likely to upset the best laid plans of politicians some fine day next November. The average silver | sweet oil. politician may know much about the ratio of 16 to 1, but he knows but little about the ratio between the debtors and creditors of the country. He will have to learn it by experience.-Byron W.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The principal office which is attracting attention in Democratic before they are used at all and then circles in Carbon is that of Congress- thoroughly dried they will draw Two years ago Esser trotted well and not smoke. out Lined H. Barber, Esq., as his choice for Congressional honors. The boss had no particular love for Barber, but wished to use him to the hands, sprinkle over the carpet pull his chestnuts out of the fire, and sweep. wanted the Carbon conferces that he might throw them to Con-gressman Mutchler and thus give the Northampton man the nomina- hollow around the wick with salt. tion. The late Major Klotz saw disreputable fights that has ever please,) and Mutchler was forced to the best substitute. do without the Carbon conferees and was thus defeated for renomination. This year we see a repetition of Esser's former tactics. Bar- days. ber is again a candidate, and while dighearted patriot who declared not he himself may be honest in his long ago that wages are too high in this candidacy and probably does want the best way to reused as a cat's paw by Esser. There amount of cream.
is little doubt but that Barber will win and that the conferees will to all outward appearance be chosen in his interest. The chances are, however, he will never be voted for at the conference, or if he is he will receive but a complimentary vote, and the conferees will go to some other candidate of Esser's choosing.

receive but a complimentary vote, and the conferees will go to some other candidate of Esser's choosing. which in all probability will be ex-Congressman Mutchler, whose denial that he is a candidate can be annually for inspecting farms and taken with a gain of doubt.

but one Congressional candidate and that is ex-Attorney General W. S. -Lohighton Press.

THE

We wish to suggestitis column is always who wish to suggest d my nature whatever, or furnish information rtunity, and thus receive All communications relative to communications relative to communication will be laid over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

PLAIN BREAKFAST Musk Melon Bananas. Pettijohns Cream. Lamb chops Cream Potatoes Corn gems, Coffee Cream

CORN GEMS .- 3 eggs, well beaten, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 pint sweet milk, %teaspoonfuls salt, 1 coffee cup of corn meal well siftel, 2 heaping tenspoonful of baking powder. Mix in enough wheat flour to make like cake batter, and bake

RICE MUFFINS .- For rice muffins of milk, one cup of cold boiled rice, half a tablespoonful of sugar, three one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake quickly, for about thirteen minutes, in a hot oven. K. O. F.

FROZEN PRACHES. -When fresh peaches can be had or if canned peaches are used take a two quart can of fruit and mash through a wire seive. Add one quart of water sweeten to taste and freeze.

This will make four quarts of peach ice of which some people are very fond.

Any other fruit prepared in this way is equally good and prefered by

THE HOUSEHOLD.

suggestions from any of the interested renders of this department and any ques-tions of a general domestic nature will gladly be considered.

All communications relative to this department must reach this office not later than Tuesday.

Leather chairs that become rusty and are still in good condition for wear can be much improved and surance Shylocks who will vote to have brightened by the use of white of eggs. It should be beaten to a froth, applied with a brush and allowed to dry on.

Egg for dipping purposes is far better when diluted. One table. spoonful of warm water added to each, after beating, thins it just

enough to gain the desired end. Absolute perfection in a potato is not so difficult to obtain as its infre-'poor' debtors. They will have to re- ple act of boiling in unsalted water and sprinkling the salt over after the cooking is accomplished will 698 of these (mortgage) debtors. They make good potatoes mealy and deli-

cleanse. A mixture of chalk, num A "poor" debtor with a \$50,000 mort- stone and common soda well poundgage! It may surprise the average Popu- ed and passed through a sieve, then gage! It may surprise the average 1 to be into a paste with water will do made into a paste with water will do the owners of steam and street mil- much toward accomplishing the end. roads, gas, telephone and electric light It should be rubbed over the marble companies, and manufacturing and mer- left for a few hours, then washed off with suds and the surface polished with a soft cloth and a little

White spots upon tarnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate be held over them.

If a lamp burner is occasionally boiled in vinegar it will cleanse every part of it, and it is said that if the wicks are soaked in vinegar

To brighten old carpet take tengrounds and wring thoroughly with

Asmall candle may be made to burn for a long time by filling the

Rain water will keep the skin soft through this little game, and the re- and smooth and should best be used sult was one of the most bitter and for the face; but if it could not be taken place in Carbon county. The had, a handful of oatmeal thrown contest finally ended in the defeat into hard water or a little powder-of Esser (or Barber, whichever you ed borax dissolved in the water is

> Cinders make a very hot fire and one particularly good for ironing

Milk keeps from souring longer in

Recommendations for Agriculturists, Secretary Edge, of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, Harrisburg, and Dr. Pierson, State veterinarian, have returned from Boston, where they sanitary conditions, paying for cattle On the Republican side there is and horses killed on account of contagious diseases, etc. Secretary We use gold as a measure of services, that is ex-Attorney General W. 8, and we pay debts with our cotton and Kirkpatrick, of Easton, who came our wheat and our corn and our cattle so near being elected two years ago. the next Legislature.- Free Press.