PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

OFFICE, BROWN'S BUILDING, BROAD ST.

Entered at the post office of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, as second-class matter, November twenty-first, 1895.

Advertising Rates.

One square(eight lines),one insertion - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - - - .50
Reduced rates will be furnished on application, will be allowed yearly advertisers.

Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, $24.00
Administrator's and Executor's notices - - - - - - - - - - - 3.00
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Sheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

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

1896		JULY.				1896
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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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	31	

MOON'S PHASES.

Third Quarter	3	3:39 p. m.	First Quarter	17	11:20 a. m.
New Moon	10	2:51 p. m.	Full Moon	24	1:01 p. 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.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

The Borough officials realizing at last that Centre Square, if properly graded and neatly laid out with walks, would be an ornament to the village, have authorized the work to be done. Plans were obtained by Thos. Armstrong from Harry Mesia, a New York engineer, and submitted to the Council, which approved them, and the work has been done under the supervision of Messrs. Thomas and L. W. Armstrong and E. Warner, who offered their services cheerfully and gratuitously. The two cannon and pyramids of balls secured through the interest of Hon. J. J. Hart will be placed in front of the new Court House, and the two remaining squares will be laid out with gravelled walks and a fountain probably placed in one them. The Liberty pole will be removed from its present location and erected in the centre of the square in front of Daumanns, Shade trees no doubt will be planted at the proper season and in a few years our citizens and guests will realize that we have been deprived of an adornment which had the matter been taken in hand years ago would have proven a great attraction. The officials deserve the thanks of the community for their public spirit. Let Milford get out of her old fogyisms and try to progress.

A village improvement society should now be organized and a few of our active ladies placed in charge, that flowers may be planted and the square kept in a neat and attractive condition. The good work so auspiciously began must go on.

WHO ARE THESE REPUBLICANS.

In a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Press our member of Congress is reported to have "acknowledged that there were many Democrats in the district who had come out honestly and boldly and declared that they would not vote for Bryan and free silver. He claims, however, that these bolters are more than offset by Republicans who have announced their intention to vote for free silver." If Mr. Hart is correctly reported we beg to question the correctness of the latter statement. That there are many Democrats here who will not vote free silver is abundantly proven by their declarations, but these men are not "bolters in any sense of that word, and it is a libel on their honesty and steadfastness to principle to so designate them. The declaration of the Allentown convention was accepted by the Democracy not only of this district, but of the State, as representing its views on the money question, and can any Democrat now say that this exposition of its principles and those of the Chicago convention are in harmony and that any man even a straddler can stand on both at the same time?

Such a proposition is too absurd for a moments consideration. If the Allentown resolutions were not farcical they at that time truly represented the Democratic thought, and Mr. Hart with all good Democrats in the State heartily endorsed them. They were for sound money. Now Mr. Hart is for free silver. Is he so because his views have changed in the meantime, or is he so from pure policy? And, if the appellation of "bolter" is deserved by any Democrat, to whom can the epithet be applied more fittingly than to those Pennsylvania Democrats who have "bolted down" the Chicago doctrine of Democracy?

It would be interesting reading if Mr. Hart would name in his organ any Republicans in this district who have "announced their intention to vote for free silver." He probably observed the despondency of Senator Faulkner and so gladdened the spirits of that gentleman and his assistants with the above rank hyperbole, as to the Republicans of his district. We ask him to give us their names; no doubt they will be proud of the distinction, and happy to have people know the kind of company they are keeping.

WILL MR. HART ANSWER?

Now that Mr. Hart is a full-fledged candidate for Congress we think in fairness to the voters of this district and the Democracy of the State he should make a clear exposition of his views on the silver question, also on the income tax matter, and any other point in the platform which may need elucidation, so as to make it perfectly plain to his constituents, what mind he has on these subjects, that is his present mind. One can hardly expect in these trying times that a Democrat of office-seeking propensities purely would maintain a mind in statu quo for any considerable period. Such take for a motto, "the times change and we change with them." Should there be a Democratic gold party it would be perfectly lawful for Brother Hart to accept its declarations with all the sincerity and dignity of his nature, and with the versatility for which he so justly celebrated no doubt he could expatiate as largely on the duty of all good Democrats to abide by the new order, as he displayed in his reasons for supporting Bryan and Sewall. The PRESS first plead for his renomination, and it now feels a paternal interest in his political welfare.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

This "benighted corner" as correspondents and editors throughout the country cheerfully call it, may turn over a new leaf this fall. There is a growing sentiment that Pike should get on the band wagon once, and the time is now opportune for this display of political agility. The Democrats have always been pleading for a change when there was a Republican administration. Why not carry the same idea into our local affairs? Since its erection in 1814 Pike has uniformly been Democratic, and in a spirit of fairness we may now ask that unselfish and patrotic party to give us a chance just this once, and see if the Republicans cannot improve on its methods.

The agility some of them have displayed in getting down from the Allentown declaration of principles to the Chicago platform proves them to possess political gymnastic abilities of a high order, it was in fact a double somersault. Without a tithe of the effort these same gentlemen of elastic opinions, we cannot dignify them by the appellation of principles, could turn to the support of local Republican candidates.

Since taking the dose prescribed by that aggregation of Populists, Anarchists and Free Silverites they must have a swallow on them which is perfectly immense, and a little thing like a vote for a good, honest, capable Republican for a county office ought not to make them wink once. Come gentlemen, be fair. We do not ask you to stultify yourselves, you do that without saying so much, "as by your leave, sir." We only desire to impress the fact that you may do a manly and meritorious thing this fall by voting for an upright neighbor who will give you a good, clear, economical administration of county affairs,

MONROE COUNTY FAIR.

We have received a list of premiums to be awarded by the Monroe County Agricultural Society at their twenty-fourth annual fair which will be held at Stroudsburg beginning Tuesday, Sept. 8. The list is large and liberal and should attract a fine display. It is good for farmers to attend these fairs, and study attentively the methods which others take to attain success We ought to have one in Pike and if the citizens of Milford would bestir themselves, no doubt a very respectable effort could be made in the direction of a display of fruits, vegetables, implements and small articles. We would not advise any attempt at a "hoss trot," but there are many attractions which could be furnished by the people if this was taken in hand and energetically pushed. Who will come to the front in the matter?

We are sorry the assistant editor of the Dispatch coming so recently from pedagogy has so little patience with us. Somewhere there is a saying "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," but he dismisses our ignorance with a curt "once for all." Perhaps the subject in his opinion is incorrigible, or perhaps he thinks his remarks might pass upon the unwary for humor or even wit. The campus refrain "ah me, magna mente" is still ringing in his ears, but as he grows towards "middle age" he will realize the force of Thad Stevens expression that some men are like a bumble bee biggest when first born.

Both the Populist and Democratic platforms are outspoken for free coinage, both attack national banks, both demand an income tax and both are against the courts. The only real difference that a careful reader can discover is the language used to convey the ideas. The two conventions might have exchanged platforms, and neither would have gained or lost.

Is there a Democratic party today? Bryan is accepted by the Populists as being the greatest Populist of them all. They reject Sewall because he is a Democrat. Now to be a consistent man, a Bryan supporter must claim that Democracy and Populism are identically the same all wool and yard wide goods, and so they are.

In 1860 the Democratic party refused to be absorbed by the Secessionists and Slaveholders. In 1872 it would not fuse with Greeley and protection, will it allow itself to obliterated in 1896 by the Silverites and Populists!

Of course, Bryan will accept the Populist nomination for president, he is a candidate to get there, not one of principles, but what will the two tails to the ticket do.

Just how a sound money Democrat can support Bryan and Sewall and repudiate the platform is like the thimble rigger's little game of "now you see it and now you don't."

The New York Times says it is no time for decent Democrats to hesitate any longer as to their attitude toward the Bryan ticket and what it stands for now.

Bryan is in the middle of the road sure enough with a Democrat on one side and a Populist on the other, as his supporters.

The Republicans will await with more amusement than anxiety the next move of the new party of Popocrats.

These be troublous times for honest Democrats with a sound money conscience.

The "Sun" thinks Hoke Smith is a case of arrested development.

Politician (arranging for music at political meeting).—Isn't that a big price? You may not have to play half a dozen times during the whole evening.

Brass Band Leader.—But, my dear sir, we have to sit there and listen to the speeches.—Puck.

PureFood

You agree that baking powder is best for raising. Then why not try to get its best results? Just as easy to get all its good—none of its bad, by having it made with digestion-aiding ingredients as in KEYSTAR: greatest raising strength, no bad effects. No use to clog the stomach with what never helps make flesh and blood.

KEYSTAR is the one all digestible baking powder. Just right for best baking results; harmless to a delicate digestion. $1000 forfeit if made with alum or other bad. Fresh, sweet and pure, all foods raised with it digest so easily that you are quickly surprised with better appetite and health.

Keystar
BAKING POWDER
¼ ℔ CAN 12¢. ½ ℔ 22¢. 1 ℔ 40¢.
FACTORY RED BANK, N.J.

OFF ITS TROLLEY.

VICTIMS OF CHEAP MONEY.

Macaulay's Description of Those Who Suffered by Clipped Coins In the Seventeenth Century.

Free coinage at 16 to 1 is equivalent to clipping from 45 to 50 cents from the present dollar. It would give us a debased dollar of varying value. The world has had experience with clipped coins. Poorly minted coins during Queen Elizabeth's time made it easy to clip them. Coin clipping was carried on extensively during the rest of the sixteenth and during all of the seventeenth century. By 1695, Macaulay tells us, "it could hardly be said that the country possessed, for practical purposes, any measure of the value of commodities."

Speaking of the effects upon the people at large of this debased coin of uncertain value, this great historian says that "it may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments and bad judges was equal to the misery caused in a couple of years by bad crowns and bad shillings." He describes the workings and effects in the following language:

But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged, all trade, all industry, were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the thrashing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose fast.

The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatham, they were able to make their complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight.—"Macaulay's History of England."

Toadstools on Uncle Sam's Farm.

A Poor Argument For Free Silver.

The free coinage agitators ask the people to vote for the 16 to 1 scheme on the ground that the bankers, manufacturers and merchants are all in favor of a sound currency. "If the banking and business interests are opposed to free silver," say the cheap dollar advocates, "the farmers and workers should support it. There must be something good for the poor in this free coinage scheme just because the rich people do not want it."

Of all unreasonable and demagogic pleas for 50 cent dollars this is the worst. An exactly similar argument would be a demand on the part of the millions who do not own homes or buildings of any kind that all houses should be burned down because it would hurt property owners. There is no doubt but that every man in America who owns a building would say, if asked, that he is opposed to having his property destroyed. But that would be no reason why the people who have no homes should favor arson.

The attempt to create a prejudice in favor of debt repudiation because business men and bankers believe in honesty can never succeed with fair minded, honorable citizens. They will decide the silver question on its merits and will not be led astray by appeals to one class to vote for cheap and trashy money merely because it is favored by another class.

Why He Leaves His Party.

Mr. Samuel Dickson of Philadelphia, a lifelong Democrat and an influential citizen, has resigned as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Among other reasons for his action he gave the following:

It is merely paltering with the truth to pretend to acquiesce in the experiment of trying to make the product of a day's labor in a silver mine worth two or five times as much as the product of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results of a day's work in one occupation are worth approximately and in the long run as much as in any other. To affix an artificial value upon silver ore is a dishonest and unjust discrimination against every other form of industry, and when it is done by calling it a legal tender it is done at the expense of every class in the community except the money lenders and the money changers.

With currencies of different value in circulation, the money lenders always thrive at the expense of the people, and the debtor must suffer more than the wage earner. It was a favorite saying of Lord Palmerston that a high rate of interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that when he lends a bar of gold he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bimetallism as a practical question as between the lender and the borrower, and, so stated, it ought to be easy to understand why, until it is stated, hundreds of millions of capital are lying idle which would be at the service of the south and west if they were willing to give back what they got.

The Free Copper Movement.

The silver bug should not delude himself with the idea that the only enemy he has to combat is the goldbug. There are others. The copper bug is abroad in the land. His arguments are finding fixed lodgment in the minds of many who have rejected the goldbug and the silver bug.

Every argument advanced for free silver applies with greater force to free copper. The widow's mite was copper. The money of the poor is copper. It has been coined into money by nearly all the nations of the earth for a thousand years.

If the government with its stamp can make 53 cents of silver worth a full dollar, it can make 3 cents' worth of copper worth $1.

If the 53 cent silver dollar will bring prosperity and give money to all the people, the 3 cent copper dollar will bring those blessings in greater measure.

If the debtor can save 47 cents on every dollar under free silver, he can save 97 cents on every dollar by paying with a 3 cent copper dollar.

The copper bug certainly has a better scheme than the silver bug. If the arguments of the silver bug are sound, those of the copper bug are sounder.

But let us suspend judgment, brethren, until we hear from the man with the leather dollar.—Chicago Times-Herald.

American Dollars In Mexico.

A man may get a meal, and when he puts down an American dollar in payment will get back as change a Mexican dollar, which contains six grains more silver than our own. He gets a demonstration of the fact that it is the credit of our government which keeps the silver dollar afloat at 47 cents more than its intrinsic value, just as it keeps its paper notes, which have no intrinsic value at all, at an equality with a gold dollar. "Free, unlimited and independent coinage at 16 to 1" would mean dollars worth even less than Mexican silver dollars.

To Wage Earners.

Are you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

Why This Favoritism?

Silver can be profitably produced in this country at 60 cents an ounce. It is now selling here for a fraction over 69 cents.

The mine owners ask, and the Chicago convention is ready to agree, that the government shall make their product worth $1.29 for coinage purposes.

Why this favoritism? If the government—which means the taxpayers—is to double the value of silver bullion, why may it not logically be asked to double the value of wheat, corn, cotton and potatoes by making an "unlimited" market for them at a fictitious price?

The silver product of this country is relatively of minor importance. Its real value in 1895 was about $32,000,000. The copper product was worth $38,000,000, pig iron $105,000,000 and soft coal $115,000,000. Why should these products be sold at commercial rates and silver be doubled in money value by act of congress?

The silver craze is, at bottom, the most unjust paternalism and the worst bunko game ever attempted in this country.—New York World.

PLATFORM FALLACIES

False and Misleading Assertions by the Democratic National Convention.

Financial Planks Adopted at Chicago Declare For Unsound Money and a Debased Standard of Value.

The declaration of financial principles put forward by the Democratic national convention is a shrewd mixture of cheap money delusions, half truths and wholly unfounded assertions. Its alleged statement of facts has frequently been shown to be untrue, but in spite of this they were deliberately indorsed by a majority of the representatives of the Democratic party. Since the standard raised at Chicago will be used to rally all the forces of silverism, fiatism, currency debasement and debt repudiation, it becomes necessary to refute once more the statements on which the American people are asked to support the Democratic candidates. This can be briefly and effectively done by a comparison of the assertions of the Chicago platform with the simple facts.

SILVER CLAIMS.	SOUND MONEY FACTS.
"The constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States."	The constitution does nothing of the kind. It does not contain a line or word which can be twisted into meaning that gold and silver shall be the money metals of the country. Article I, section 10, says: "No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The denial of the right of the states to make anything but gold and silver legal tender is very far from naming those metals as the "money metals of the United States." In no other part of the constitution is gold or silver even mentioned.
"The first coinage law passed by congress made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit."	The first coinage law passed by congress made both gold and silver coins the unit or measure of value. The Spanish milled dollar was made the unit of number, but the coinage of gold was based on a fixed number of grains of gold and not on a ratio with the silver dollar.
"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or consent of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold."	The coinage law of 1873 was passed after three years' discussion in congress, and it was printed 18 times in the course of its enactment. The speeches in both the house and senate during the proceedings on the bill show that the change was made as openly as any other law ever passed by congress. There is no proof that gold has appreciated. Measured by its labor cost—that is, the amount of labor necessary to obtain a given quantity of it—gold is cheaper today than in 1873.
"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."	The free coinage of silver bullion, of which 30 ounces are worth less than one ounce of gold, into legal tender dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1 gold dollar, would at once force this country on a silver basis and thus bring about the monometallism which the silverites pretend to oppose. It is also the policy of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and other civilized nations.
"Gold monometallism is a British policy. It is not only un-American, but anti-American."	Silver monometallism, which would be the certain result of free coinage at 16 to 1, is the policy of China, India, Mexico and Japan. Are the gold using or silver using countries the most enlightened and prosperous and worthy of being imitated by Americans?
"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private."	This is a demand that silver worth only 53 cents shall be declared equal in value to a gold dollar worth 100 cents in face of the fact that the rest of the world refuses to join in establishing an arbitrary ratio between gold and silver. It is also a demand for legislation making debts contracted on a 100 cent basis payable in 53 cent dollars. It is a frank assertion in favor of debasing the currency by adopting the cheap silver standard. It means that one half of the property of the millions of creditors of the country shall be taken away from them by law, and that if the silverites are successful they will bring on a financial panic by threatening investors with the loss of half their capital, thus forcing them to call in all their loans.

In one respect at least the Chicago platform is to be commended. It is a straightout declaration of revolutionary doctrines and repudiation principles. Every one who supports it will know just what he is voting for, and the American people will have only themselves to blame if they are foolish enough to indorse a policy which would bring widespread ruin and poverty and end in national bankruptcy and dishonor.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

Plenty of Bimetallism Now.

We have bimetallism in the United States in every sense of the term. If the gold man wants gold, he can get it. If the silver man wants silver at 16 to 1, he can get it. Based on these two metals and redeemable in them, or like them, in the products of the world (the final redeemer of all moneys) we have the greenback, the treasury note and the national bank note, so that if the citizen prefers paper to either gold or silver it is within his reach.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Household editor will gladly receive suggestions from any of the interested readers of this department and any questions of a general domestic nature will gladly be considered.

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

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Vegetables possess medicinal qualities which if properly understood and applied will often prevent the the need of drugs. Celery is valuable in cases of chronic rheumatism and in all forms of nervous trouble.

Lettuce is useful in nervous trouble also, and is especially recommended for insomnia.

Peanuts are good for indigestion, especially when they have been pounded and made into soups.

Onions are the best of all nervines, and are excellent remedies in cases of cold and influenza.

A pinch of salt on the tongue followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water often cures sick headache.

To prevent salt from absorbing dampness and becoming hard in the salt cellars, during the summer season, mix a little corn starch with the salt, using one spoonful of starch to six of salt.

* * *

SANDWICHES TO EAT WITH ICED TEA.

A sandwich that is excellent with iced tea or lemonade is made with a raisin filling.

With a pair of scissors cut larger raisins in two lengthwise. Remove the seeds and lay closely together upon very thin slices of buttered bread cut in triangular shape.

* * *

SIMPLE WAY TO KEEP ICE WATER.

The following simple method of keeping ice water in a common pitcher is worth knowing: Put a layer of cotton batting between two sheets of wrapping paper three inches higher than the pitcher. Fasten the ends of the paper and batting together, forming a circle. Paste a cover over one end of the batting and paper. This cover, when over a pitcher, must come close to the stand and so exclude the air, and ice will keep for a long time. This paper cover will be found of great service in a sick room for both milk and water pitchers.

* * *

CURRANT SHRUB.

Heat the currants a little and strain out the juice through a muslin or flannel bag; to every quart of juice add a pound of sugar. Boil about fifteen minutes, skimming it well; bottle tight. A few spoonfuls of this added to a glass of water makes a wholesome and most refreshing drink.

CURRANT SHRUB NO. TWO.

Boil currant juice and sugar in proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of juice, five minutes. Stir it constantly while cooling, when cold, bottle it. Use one spoonful or two to a tumbler of water, same as for raspberry shrub.

* * *

PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of powdered alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in flour enough to give it the consistency of thick cream, being careful to beat up all the lumps. Add half a dozen cloves and stir in one third of a teaspoonful of powered resin. Now pour the whole into a teacupful of boiling water, stirring well all the time. Let it remain on the stove a few minutes and it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; set it in a cool place. When needed for use soften a portion with warm water. It will keep a year and is better than gum, as it does not "gloss" the paper, and can be written upon.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Pike County, estate of Conrad Grob, dec'd.

In the matter of the account of George E. Horton, administrator.

The auditor appointed "to make distribution of the balance of funds in hands of George E. Horton, administrator, as shown by his account," will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office, corner 3rd and Ann streets, Milford, Pa., when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims, or be debarred forever from coming in upon said funds.

HY. T. BAKER,
Auditor.

Milford, Pa., July 20, 1896. 3t

CANDIDATE'S CARD.

Having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of

Associate Judge,

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Convention. Should I receive it, and be elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

July 9, 1896.

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, pro tem.

Attest, D. H. HORNBECK, Sec'y.
Milford, May 5, 1896.