

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 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 advertisements.

Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial Lists for several courts per term, \$24.00 Administrator's and Executor's notices 3.00 Auditor's notices 1.00 Divorce notices 5.00 Sheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

1896 AUGUST 1896

Calendar table for August 1896 with columns for Su, Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa and rows for dates 1-31.

MOON'S PHASES table with columns for Quarter, Full, and New Moon, and rows for dates 1, 9, 16, 23.

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.

THE TWO RULES.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

McKINLEY'S MOTTO:—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

SILVER RULE.

BEVAN'S DOCTRINE:—"Do others before they get a chance to do you."

AS TO FREE COINAGE.

When the silver orators declaim on the question, they do not cite our experiences and those of the whole world. They are content with the shallow predictions that because money will be plenty it will be easier to get and therefore being easily procured it will be more freely spent, and this will cause a rise in all commodities. They also assume that if there is free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 the parity between silver and gold may be maintained and that both will continue in circulation. The Act of Congress of 1792 provided that silver and gold should be coined at the rate of 15 to 1, and under this proportion gold disappeared from circulation because the amount of silver in the dollar was worth less than the gold in the gold dollar. And from that time down to 1837 when the ratio was changed silver was the only metallic circulating medium. The act of 1837 changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1 and silver disappeared, and gold became the sole metallic circulating medium, the reason for which was because the gold in a gold dollar was worth less than the silver in a silver dollar. With this experience how can it be argued that it is possible to maintain the circulation of the two metals with a ratio of 16 to 1 now? There should be no difficulty in comprehending this proposition. The difference between the value of silver and gold when the act of 1792 was passed was this: Silver was worth 15 1/2 as compared with one of gold; the coinage ratio was 15 to 1, and this difference, silver being worth the least, caused gold to go out of circulation. In 1837 the ratio was made by law 16 to 1 which caused silver, it becoming the more valuable by this coinage ratio, to disappear and the gold took its place. The above are facts which cannot be gained and how can any intelligent man assume that when the ratio of actual value at the present is about 30 of silver to 1 of gold they

could both be kept in circulation when there is free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1?

The "demonstration of silver, or the crime of 1873," as it is called, was simply this: Silver having gone out of circulation, in the revision of the mint laws the dollar was dropped from the list of coins because its coinage was of no use. Since 1837 when the ratio as above stated of 16 to 1 was adopted, silver coins went into the melting pot, or abroad because they were worth more as bullion than as money. To keep silver change in this country the weight of the half-dollar, quarter and dime was reduced so that it was no longer profitable to melt them. So in 1873 the uncurrent useless dollar worth as bullion \$1.03 was dropped from the list of coins. No one objected or raised one word of dissent, yet now it is called a crime.

FREE SILVER.

Having received numerous inquiries as to the meaning of "free silver coinage, sixteen to one," we publish the following explanation of the subject:

It means in practice that sixteen ounces of silver should be held as worth as much as one ounce of gold. One ounce of gold, American coin standard of fineness—that is, nine hundred parts of pure gold to one hundred of alloy, will coin in gold dollars \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver, American coin standard of fineness—that is, nine hundred parts of pure silver to one hundred of alloy, at the rate of 41 2/3 grains to the dollar (the weight of the present standard silver dollar) will coin \$18.60 in silver dollars. These sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the markets of the world to-day for \$9.94. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$8.66 on an investment of \$9.94, being about 87 per cent., if a holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin into silver dollars. The advocates of free coinage favor a law that will allow any holder of silver bullion—or, in fact, silver of any kind (as the latter can readily be melted into bars) to have the right to take the same to any mint of the United States and convert it into silver coin free of charge.

SHALL PROTECTION BE ABANDONED?

The treasury deficiency for July, the first month of the new fiscal year, was thirteen million dollars, and so far in August it has averaged a million dollars a day. There is a reason for this and it is free trade as embodied in the Wilson tariff law. This will continue as long as this law remains in force. It is idle to say that Protection must be relegated to the rear in this campaign. It should be brought conspicuously to the front. The object lesson has taught the people the need of it. There can be no question but that the Government should have a revenue sufficient for its expenses. The deficiency shows just what the American wage-earners are losing. This money should and would go into their pockets if they had proper protection against the cheap labor of Europe. This state of affairs must not continue.

WAS FRIES SILVER IST.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver means that the owners of silver bullion shall be permitted to bring their silver to the mint and have it coined for them without charge at a ratio which would make every 37 1/2 grains of pure silver \$1.00, though in the market that much silver sells for 53 cents and at that price brings a good profit to the mine owners.

Mr. McKinley is speaking to the old soldiers at Canton, Ohio, last week said:

"I DO NOT KNOW WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT IT, BUT I BELIEVE THAT IT IS A GOOD DEAL BETTER TO OPEN UP THE MINDS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LABOR OF AMERICAN PEOPLE THAN TO OPEN UP THE MINDS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SILVER OF THE WORLD."

The Newark Sunday Call commenting on "Mr. Bryan's failure" says:

The explanations of his policy are vague and his replies to arguments curiously without fact or reason. Mexico is a silver nation, and its currency's condition admittedly bad but this country is rich enough to bear the strain which is breaking Mexico but why this country should spend its wealth in behalf of silver mine owners is not explained. Compare the address in detail with that of Speaker Reed and it seems almost incoherent. There is little logic, and the habit of appeal instead of argument clings, in spite of the evident intention to abandon the

methods of discussion with which he has been familiar. The whole address is the product of an inferior intellect, and confirms the first impression that the party nomination of a mere talker was the seal of folly set upon the Chicago convention's desertion of Democracy.

Every where about Canada, in the street cars, the stores, the hotels, railway stations, restaurants, and saloons printed cards bearing this announcement have recently appeared:

NOTICE.

"No American silver will be taken here after the 31 of July."

OR THIS.

"To the Public: Notice is hereby given that on and after August first United States silver coins will not be accepted in trade at this place." At some of the banks American silver can be sold at a discount of 10 or 12 per cent but most of them will not take it except from regular depositors.

Democracy made promises to the people in 1892, which it failed to keep.

The tariff reform has become a stumbling block and by word. Can it be trusted to do better with the silver question, reinforced as it is with Populists and Anarchists vagaries? Chairman Hanna is well satisfied and thinks the Western prospects encouraging for McKinley. He is more than delighted with the campaign work done, and about Sept. 1 he will open up all along the line with speakers and from that time on make an aggressive fight.

Bryan is a man to move audiences, if the way his heavers tumbled out of the garden the night of his notification, is any indication of his powers.

If Bryan's predictions are as far off, as are his statements of alleged facts, the proper place for him is in the weather bureau. Since the primary election the Democrats are claiming that the party is this county is stronger than ever. Judging from the number of good people here now using smelling salts we are not inclined to say nay.

Bryan's Speech a Dismal Failure.

The speeches of Mr. Bryan on his trip East were poor stuff, and, compared with the addresses made under similar circumstances by any of the men the country has learned to consider great, showed melancholy flatness. There are several young lawyers in Newark who would be quite as effective, and, if married, they would be a trifle more reserved in their display of matrimonial felicity. The question which has been in the minds of all was it possible that, in spite of his training and tendency to loose talk, the man was a genius such as America has so often seen springing from the most unfruitful soil? Granting him every excuse, and forgiving violation of taste which would be unpardonable in men who have seen more of the real world, it is impossible not to realize that the candidate who was nominated for a hyperbolic speech is composed of the thinnest material that has yet assumed to be all wool. The exultation over the curious crowds at the railroad stations, the cheap demagoguery of taking an ordinary passenger sleeper, the shouting himself into laryngitis on the steps of a car, hoisting his wife for exhibition to the multitudes on platform cars and talking, talking, talking, with rarely a trace of thought, all showed the failure of the man under a test, and answered the question that was on the tip of every tongue. The toy balloon has been pricked.—Newark Sunday Call.

The Pedigree of a Campaign Gag.

The oratorical flourish of the crown of thorns and cross of gold is not, after all, a sample of Boy Bryan's free coinage of figures of speech; at least, not in all its luxuriance. Representative McCall, of Mass., in a speech in the House, Jan. 25, 1894, in opposition to the Wilson tariff bill, said:

Do you regard your bill with reference to labor? Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss, you scourge it to the very quick and press a crown of thorns upon its brow. Nearly eleven months later,—Dec. 22d, 1894,—in a debate on currency and banking, the Boy Orator took this passage, and with some mutilation and addition,—omitting the apt reference to the betrayal and the scourging, and adding a clumsy allusion to the cross,—delivered it as follows:

I will not help to crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. I will not aid them to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor the crown of thorns.

In his speech at the Chicago convention, he worked it off in the following form:

We shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

And now the Boy Orator, detected his alterations of the stolen goods, pleads guilty and in the revised form of his convention speech permits the passage in quotation marks.

About Income Tax.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS.—The last issue of the Dispatch contains an article from the young gentleman, who is, for a time being, holding down the editorial chair of the Populist organ of Pike county. The subject of this essay is the "Income Tax," and is handled in the true Bryanese style, with the specious reasoning, and absurd misstatements, which mark the demagogue, as he appeals to the prejudice of the poor against the rich, to gain their support to measures which are far more injurious to the poor, than the rich. He pretends to think the charge of "Anarchy and Socialism" against his fellow-Populists, is based upon their demand for an "income tax." If he is fit for the position which he is understood to hold, in another place, and knows the meaning of the words, he fully understands that the two epithets apply to the folks he is railing with, because they are the declared enemies of the law and the stragglers which hold society together, as well as the malignant foes of all who have, by peaceful industry and thrift, laid by a little property "for a rainy day." But to return to the "Income Tax." Like the demagogue whom he is supporting for high office, he sneers at people who object to this tax, as being unwilling to help to support the government, "which protects them." Now, there is hardly a boy in the Milford graded school who doesn't know that it is not the "general government," but the State, which protects us in the peaceable enjoyment of our personal liberty, and our private property. To the State we owe the laws which secure to us our rights as citizens, and the courts which enforce these laws. And we cheerfully pay in proportion to our means, the taxes levied upon our possessions, both real and personal, to defray the expenses of our State government. But these people, who have nothing, want those who have saved something, to pay twice, first upon their property, and then upon the income derived from the same property! Again he says: "It is the government that protects the great railroad corporations, etc. in their property rights," meaning the Federal government. Yes, it is! When it is found that the authorities of the State are too weak to defend such great properties against the mob led by Anarchists and Socialists, like Altgeld and Tillman and Debs, the present allies of our sneaking statesmen, then the President of the United States is called on to aid the State officials, and it is precisely for this clear discharge of duty, that the present Executive is now roundly abused and denounced in the Populist platform adopted at Chicago, in the face of the energetic protest of the better element of the Democratic party. The idiotic position of the Dispatch is to denounce the Federal government for doing its sworn duty, and then abuse the tax-payers who object to paying taxes a second time for the above service! Hear him again. "The Government raises its money through taxes on imported goods, and on domestic liquors and tobacco, and the tax comes, in the end, out of the consumer. Just so. And then he sneers at his parrot cry, as though oblivious of what has just uttered, and whines, "It is unfair that the poor man should pay for the protection of the rich man's property." How, in the name of all the Gods at once, can the "poor man" do that unless he buys "more" "imported goods," and uses "more" domestic liquors and tobacco, than the "rich man"? And this is the sort of drivel which the Democracy government are invited to accept in lieu of the precepts of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson! God help them!

Wishes Hopes For Labor.

The chief hope of the free silver men is in the American farmers and it is in wishing to the class. It is based on the assumption that they can be deluded into the notion of being helped by a nominal raising of prices, which comes from debasing currency on which all our business has been done since the return to specie payments in 1873.

The Wheat Man.

"You seem to have impressed the Queen of Sheba very favorably," observed Hiram, King of Tyre, handing over the freight bill for his last shipment of cedars of Lebanon. "She says you are the most brilliant conversationalist she ever met."

Measured in the cheap money of the war period, wages advanced a little and prices a great deal. Cheap silver dollars would affect labor not in exactly the same way. The working classes always suffer most from a debased currency.

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF SO, YOU SHOULD VOTE WITH CAUTION THIS YEAR.

Vote For Free Coinage and You Vote to Cut Your Politics in Two—You Have Put in 100 Cent Dollars and Should Get Back the Same Kind.

Colonel Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, has addressed a letter to the 860,000 policy holders of the company, in which he says:

We never supposed it necessary to provide that you should pay your premiums or that we should promise to pay your policies in any particular kind or quantity of dollars; both—with the exception of certain Canadian insurances made during the civil war and while gold was at a premium—are payable in "law money" only on the confident assumption that the American people are sufficiently honest to keep their dollars meaning what they were meant to mean and always had meant.

But now comes a political party and avows its distinct purpose to make a dollar mean three distinct and widely different things: (1) A gold dollar, worth as bullion 100 cents anywhere in the world; (2) a silver dollar, worth as bullion only 82 cents at the present time; (3) all the paper promises of dollars to be hereafter issued by the government only, redeemable in either 100 cent gold dollars, 62 cent (or less) silver dollars, or in new promises to pay, at the option of the debtor or redeemer. You do not need to be told that only the least valuable of these dollars would remain in use. The inevitable experience of all the ages faces that fact before-hand.

Should this party so led come to power upon this platform, the government dues, instead of being paid, as now, in gold at 100 cents, or in paper, which it now redeems with such gold and never with silver, would be paid in silver or in paper redeemed in silver, which silver we could use in trade as only its bullion value of 82 cents on the dollar. The greenbacks being then redeemed in 62 cent dollars, the government bonds and their interest being paid in 62 cent dollars, our national bank currency, which rests on government bonds, redeemable in 62 cent greenbacks and the gold gone from domestic circulation into international trade, we shall be on the single 62 cent silver dollar basis. One hundred cent gold dollars do not swap even for 52 cent dollars of silver, iron or copper. Fifty-two cents' worth of anything can never buy more than 62 cents' worth of anything else. Then the purchasing power of your policies will be cut in two.

Coming upon a silver basis would instantly stimulate again the production of silver. The ore is now easily accessible, in inexhaustible quantity, from which silver can be put upon the market at a profit of 40 to 50 cents an ounce, at which price a "silver dollar" would be worth 30 to 38 cents, or less than a greenback was during the darkest days of 1864. Under that stimulus and under such conditions there can be no possible doubt that the price of silver would steadily decline on the average toward the point at which it can be produced, which in some mines is said to be already less than 35 cents an ounce, and inventions and improvement have not ceased. Should we come upon a silver basis your policies would for the present be paid in "dollars" worth to your families only about 50 cents; and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in "dollars" worth not more than 35 to 38 cents.

It is therefore our duty to warn you that by so much as it was your duty to make this provision for the protection of your families, by so much as it is your present duty to see, so far as your action can prevent it, that no part of that provision is lost to them by being paid in "dollars" which are worth anything less than the 100 cents in which you have been paying your premiums and in which, therefore, you and we supposed you were making that provision, trusting to the personal and political integrity of the American people to keep their honor bright and their money good. We have never supposed—and do not yet suppose—that the money standard of this great country, producing for and trading with all the countries of the earth, is at the mercy of a lot of people who have a lot of cheapening metal to sell to us to use for a new standard and who have long been carefully and at great expense organizing their schemes politically by bringing into one camp all the discontents, the jealousy, envy, and hatred which the selfish, unscrupulous, and unscrupulous are supposed to harbor toward the self-restrained, industrious, careful, saving, thrifty and wisely provident.

Wishes Hopes For Labor.

The chief hope of the free silver men is in the American farmers and it is in wishing to the class. It is based on the assumption that they can be deluded into the notion of being helped by a nominal raising of prices, which comes from debasing currency on which all our business has been done since the return to specie payments in 1873.

The Wheat Man.

"You seem to have impressed the Queen of Sheba very favorably," observed Hiram, King of Tyre, handing over the freight bill for his last shipment of cedars of Lebanon. "She says you are the most brilliant conversationalist she ever met."

Measured in the cheap money of the war period, wages advanced a little and prices a great deal. Cheap silver dollars would affect labor not in exactly the same way. The working classes always suffer most from a debased currency.

MONEY AND THE CREDITOR CLASS.

When the Measure of Value Varies, the Laborer Gets the Worst of It.

Probably no question that has ever been made a political issue appeals more strongly to our selfishness than the money question. The value of all the property we possess is expressed in the terms of money, and not our property only but our labor.

A horse, a cow, a corner lot, a share of stock, a bond or a note are all measured as to their transferable value by money. They are worth so much. So of our labor, whether in the professions, the skillful trades or in more manual employments. We are worth so much an hour or a day or a week by the services we are able to render, and we are paid accordingly. The result is, if we are not fools, that we want the best money that circulates in exchange for our services or our property, and the less our income the more we want the best.

The contention, therefore, seems unanswerable that a government or a community should establish the highest standard of money whereby to measure those exchanges of labor and property which constitute the business of the world. If this is not done, and the measure of value becomes variable, who suffers? The man who has large resources behind them or the man who has nothing but their hands and brains? Most assuredly the latter. A well known banker of this town has often been heard to say that the money standard did not and could not affect him, for he could make money whether we were on a gold or silver basis. So he could, and so can any capitalist. It is the man who depends upon his labor that would suffer by a depreciated currency.

It is the creditor class of the community, therefore, which is most interested in preserving the stability of the currency and its high value. But of whom is the creditor class composed? Manifestly of those to whom something is due from day to day, from week to week and from month to month. These are the laboring people, the men at the desk, at the counter, at the forge, at the bench and at the plow. The teller who patiently yields the shovel and the pick when nightfall comes is a creditor, and he is entitled to be paid for his day's labor in the best money the country affords. And so throughout the whole round of employment where men and women receive wages.

Is it not, then, inexplicable that a large proportion of those who in the sweat of their face earn their daily bread, laying by perhaps a trifle from week to week toward a rainy day, depositing it in a savings bank—that these should be led away by the cry for cheap money? What do they want with cheap money, or "poor man's" money? If there is any difference, why should they not have rich men's money?—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Free Silver Bandits.



The Issue in Free Silver.

Stop bothering your head about the figures 16 to 1, leave the gold standard out of the question, for there is no direct issue upon it, and consider the real issue, silver.

A jump of silver of a certain size, 87 1/2 grains in weight, is today worth 53 cents. The Bryan proposition is that the government shall stamp it a dollar. That would be flat money making of the same sort as the government's setting its printing press to work and turning out without limit dollars of paper.

It is flat dishonesty. It is pregnant with trouble for every man, laborer or capitalist, who lives by industry, and who is laced to the United States the hurt of lasting distrust in the mind of every industrial investor and leader, American or foreign. Beat it as the American voters beat the Populists four years ago—by 16 to 1.—Exchange.

Silverites pretend to doubt that the result of a 16 to 1 free coinage law would be to bring on a panic. Is there one advocate of silver who has money loaned out who would not want to call in his loans if he knew that after a certain day he would be paid in dollars worth half of those which he had loaned? Would not all other owners of capital be equally alarmed by the threat of payment in 50 cent dollars, and would not their natural desire to protect themselves against loss result in a financial panic?

Have They Corrupted the Copper Cent?

A majority of the letters from the workmen in your columns claim that gold has appreciated in value since 1878 and that this appreciation has been caused by the wicked bankers who have cornered all the gold. Has any one suggested that these wicked bankers have cornered all the cents? In 1878 it is required 136 cents to purchase only one ounce of silver. Today it requires only 88 cents to purchase the same ounce of silver. In 1879 it required 136 cents to purchase one bushel of wheat. Today 62 cents will purchase one bushel of wheat. And yet 100 cents will purchase the same amount of gold today as it could in 1878. Clearly, then, it is this bad little copper cent that has caused all our hard times and not the gold. Let us compel all of our creditors to accept five mills instead of ten for 1 cent.—Common Sense in New York World.

Free Coinage is a Nutsell.

A fine ounce of gold is worth \$20.67. Sixteen ounces of silver are worth \$11.30. Congress can legislate until it is black in the face without making the ounce of gold worth less or the 16 ounces of silver worth more.—New York Press.

Free Coinage Men Not Bimetallists.

Senator Toller calls himself a bimetallist. He defines bimetallism as "the equal treatment of both gold and silver at the mint."

Senator Toller is a silver monometallist, and so are all advocates of free coinage at 16 to 1. They do not ask "equal" but unequal treatment of gold and silver at the mint. All that the mint does with gold is to stamp upon it the certificate of its value. It stamps 25 8-10 grains of gold of standard fineness as a dollar. The metal is worth a dollar before it is stamped. It is worth a dollar if melted in the pot. It will bring a dollar's worth of value in either shape anywhere in the world.

What the free coinage men ask is that the government shall stamp 41 2/3 grains of silver of standard fineness as a dollar under the arbitrary and obsolete ratio of 16 to 1. But this silver is worth only 33 cents. It will sell for only 50 cents if melted. It will not pass for a dollar in the markets of the world, except to be sent back here, where its legal tender quality and the policy of the government to make it exchangeable for gold keep it current at its face value.

In making this unfair and dishonest advantage for silver Mr. Toller therefore demands unequal treatment for the metals. And no free coinage of either metal at a false ratio has ever been and always driven the more valuable coin out of circulation. It would inevitably precipitate this country to a silver basis, making silver the only money by redemption and silver or silver notes the only money in use.

The free coinage men are therefore not bimetallists, but silver monometallists. They are destructionists. They would make money scarce instead of more plentiful, poorer instead of better.

India, with a population of nearly 300,000,000, tried in vain to keep the bullion value of its silver coins at a par with their nominal value. How can the 70,000,000 people of the United States expect to succeed where India failed?

Where Were the Silver Fanatics in 1873?

The advocates of the cheap silver standard pretend that the white metal is "patriotic" while gold is disloyal. One-half of the arguments for 50 cent dollars consists of appeals to patriotism for votes in favor of the "American money" and against the "traitor gold" of England.

In the happy days before 1876 the bullion value of the metal in a silver dollar was worth on an average about \$1.03. Did the noble hearted, patriotic silver miners rush to pour their products into our mints, so that the country would have plenty of money? Not by a great deal. They were the kind of patriots who shipped their silver out to France as fast as they could and in order to get a little higher price for it. They knew that at that time metallic money was scarce in the United States, but they didn't care for that. They wanted the highest price for their bullion, and they therefore sold it in the dearest market. Nobody blames them for doing so. But now that the price abroad has gone down, and they want Uncle Sam to give them more for their bullion than its market value, they talk of "patriotism" and pretend that they wish to get their silver made into dollars—in order to benefit the country. Nice kind of patriots they are—men who will send their silver away when it is badly needed and try to unload it on the government when it is cheap and plentiful.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

TO THE VOTERS OF PIKE COUNTY: I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer under the title or policy of "People's Party," as regulated by the act of June 10, 1896, providing for nominations by nomination papers, and solicit your votes at the general election Nov. 4, 1896. JOHN A. KIPP. August 5, 1896.

Associate Judge.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Associate Judge in 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 2, 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 6, 1896.

Pure Food.

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. Grocer forbid 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.

Keystars BAKING POWDER.

FACTORY RED BANK, N.J.