

**PIKE COUNTY PRESS.**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

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OFFICE, BROWN'S BUILDING, BROAD ST.

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**Legal Advertising.**

Court Proclamations, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00  
Administrators' and Executors' notices - 3.00  
Auditor's notices - 3.00  
Divorce notices - 3.00  
Sheriff's sales - Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.  
J. H. VAN ETTE, PUBLISHER,  
Milford, Pike County, Pa.

**1896 AUGUST, 1896**

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**MOON'S PHASES.**

Third Quarter	1 10.00	First Quarter	16 8.20
New Moon	9 9.18	Full Moon	23 9.20

**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.**

**INFORMATION OF INTEREST**

These concise and clear definitions from the Educator will enable our readers to fully understand the meaning of many terms now in daily use, and are worth preserving. Bullion. Gold or silver in bars, or ingots, uncoined. Kinds of money in use. Gold coins of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50. Silver coins of \$1.50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents. Nickel 5 cent coins, 3 cent nickels and 1 cent coins. United States notes (Greenbacks). Treasury notes: United States gold certificates issued upon deposits of gold coins; United States silver certificates, issued upon deposits of silver dollars; United States currency certificates issued upon deposits of United States notes to National banks only; issue now suspended. National bank notes issued by National banks. Subsidiary coin, Silver coin of 50, 25 and 10 cents. Min or coin nickel 5 and 3 cent pieces and cents. Money of the constitution. The constitution gives congress power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and of foreign coins and forbids the States to coin money or "make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

Ratio of 16 to 1. In the proportion of 16 grains of silver to 1 of gold or more precisely of 15,988 to 1 that is a silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver, and a gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold, there being 16 grains in the former to 1 in the latter.

Origin of the Ratio.—Fixed by law in 1792 at 15 to 1, representing the relative commercial values of the metals in 1834 changed to 16.002 to 1 and to present ratio in 1837. Grains in gold dollars 23.22 of pure gold and 2.58 of alloy. No gold dollars are now coined; but this is the proportion in eagles, double-eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles. Grains in a silver dollar 371.25 of pure silver, and 41.25 of alloy.

Trade dollar.—Authorized by Congress in 1873 for foreign use. Coinage discontinued in 1878 by order of Treasury. Contained 378 grains of pure silver and 42 of alloy. By act of 1887 it was for six months re-deemed in standard silver dollars, and its further coinage prohibited.

Free coinage of silver.—Coinage by the United States mints of all silver offered, free of charge to the owners of the bullion, into legal tender money.

Unlimited Coinage of silver. Coinage of all silver bullion offered.

Independent Coinage of silver.—Unrestricted coinage independently of other nations.

Seigniorage.—The difference between the cost of bullion purchased by the Government and its face value when coined. For example, the present commercial value of silver is 69 cents per ounce. One hundred ounces, costing \$69, would coin \$100. The seigniorage, or gain of the government would therefore be about \$30. Under free coinage this profit would go to the individual owners of the bullion.

Gold Reserve.—Gold held by the Treasury for redemption of paper money. The aim is to keep this fund up to \$100,000,000.

Gold Standard.—Gold the ultimate measure of monetary value.

Silver Standard.—Silver the ultimate measure of monetary value.

Silver Standard Countries.—Bolivia, Central America, China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Tripoli.

Value of Gold in Various Countries.—The Hon. M. L. Muhlenberg of the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, says the grain of gold is of the same value in the civilized world as in the international standard, even silver is now measured by it alone in international transactions.

Value of Silver in Various Countries.—It is not uniform as gold. The most prevalent standard is the Mexican dollar, which contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, nearly six grains more than our dollar. As silver changes constantly in value the Mexican dollar, in its purchasing value in this country, though containing more silver than our own silver dollar, is but little more than 60 cents, because our own silver is maintained at a parity with gold.

Parity of Gold and Silver.—Equality of purchasing power. As the bullion in a silver dollar is worth so much less, commercially, than the gold in a gold dollar, silver money and silver certificates would be at a discount if it were not known that the Government is pledged to maintain them at parity with gold and receive them at its public dues. If necessary it would do this by re-deeming them in gold.

Legal Tender.—Lawful money; money which may be offered in payment of debts. Gold is the only absolute legal tender in the United States.

Silver dollars, greenbacks and treasury notes, and fractional silver coins in amounts of \$10 and less, are a legal tender except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. Gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates and National bank notes are not a legal tender, but are receivable for public dues, except the latter, which are not receivable for custom.

Bimetallism.—Unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into legal-tender coins.

National Bimetallism.—Unlimited coinage of both gold and silver with reference to other nations.

International Bimetallism.—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, in agreement with other nations.

Demonetization Act of 1873.—Of ten called the "crime" of '73. The act by which Congress stopped the coinage of silver dollars, chiefly because the bullion value of the silver was then worth 33 cents more than the gold dollar, and silver dollars were not in circulation.

Sound Money.—Standard money; no depreciated dollars.

Fiat Money.—The doctrine that the Government can make paper, leather or any other material into money by simply putting its stamps upon it, without reference to its redemption in coin.

Inflation.—Abnormally large issue of paper money or depreciated coin.

Expansion.—Natural increase of the volume of money in circulation.

Contraction.—Reduction from any cause, of the amount of money in circulation.

Gresham's Law.—That when two kinds of money are issued, one of less value than the other, the poorer money will tend to drive the better money out of use. It will be either hoarded or exported. Sir Thomas Gresham was Chancellor of the English Exchequer under Queen Elizabeth.

Silver Barons.—Men who have large interests in silver mines, and would be benefited by free coinage of silver.

Gold-bugs.—Those who support the gold standard, particularly the money-lenders of the East.

ARGUMENTUM AD ABSURDUM.

In a recent issue of a cotemporary in a nearby town this extraordinary statement is made by way of argument. "The ordinary operation of the law of supply and demand will raise the world's price of silver bullion the moment our mints are open to its free coinage, and the coined metal is a legal tender for all debts public and private. This proposition stated in few words is simply that the more there is of a thing the higher its price will be. That such is the ordinary law. That the moment the mints are open and the silver of the world can be brought here to be stamped into dollars the price of the bullion will rise." Suppose this would be true, would anyone but the mine owners of the bullion be benefited? What the purchasing power of the dollar would be the question of interest to the farmer and laborer. No one disputes the idea that the mine owners and the owners of silver in foreign countries would be vastly benefited, and in their eagerness to have 100 cents made out of fifty-three, the price of bullion might possibly be slightly appreciated, we doubt even that, but assuming it to be true the farmer has none to sell. He must take coined dollars in payment for his produce, and if he attempts to convert them into bullion, he goes

back to the bullion price and loses 47 cents on every one.

The further statement is made in the same article that "part of the work that gold is now doing will be done by silver and the demand for gold will correspondingly slacken. Free coinage of silver will then raise the bullion price of silver and lower the bullion price of gold the world over." The total amount of silver dollars coined in the United States from 1792 to 1873 was \$8,031,238. Part of this period covers the time the Democrats point to as years of prosperity with the "dollar of our daddies." What metal was then doing the work and doing it satisfactorily if it was not gold? The amount of silver coined from 1878 to June 30, 1896 was \$430,700,041. Here was silver enough to do "part of the work that gold is now doing," but it does not appear that this metal was ambitious. The work has not been done and it must be the fault of silver. Neither has gold been overworked in that period. In fact both metals seem to be taking a rest, it would be proper perhaps for our friends to explain the cause of this idleness and find some incentive to set the lazy idle dollars at work. We suggest a dose of protection to our home industries, and restored and confirmed confidence, by the election of McKinley and the stamping out of the free coinage heresy. This done, these idle dollars will begin their labors cheerfully, and go rolling out through the length and breadth of our land, giving comfort by their presence and adding joy to the homes of the thousands of the dependant in our country.

WHAT A DOLLAR IS WORTH.

You may take a gold dollar and the metal in it is worth 100 cents, you may melt it, pound it out of shape, or put it in any form and it is still worth 100 cents and you can get that for it just as well as when it was in the coin. The metal in a silver 16 to 1 dollar is worth 53 cents and the moment you change its shape, that is all you can get for it. The coin contains 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, and that at the current market rates is worth 53 cents. The free silver man says that if the government should remonetize silver and coin it on equal terms with gold then the 412 1/2 grains would be worth 100 cents. If this is true then the government should monetize iron or lead and say that a specific quantity should be worth 100 cents. Why not? If the fiat of government makes the value, it can make it out of one metal as well as another. The fiat of silver being a so called "precious metal" makes no difference. A thing is precious in proportion to its scarcity. If we could pick up diamonds as readily as quartz crystals, diamonds would cease being precious stones.

If the farmers want to be really benefited by free coinage they should ask that iron be monetized, and then their stoves, old horn shoes, plough shares, and all the scraps of iron around the farm could be turned into 100 cent dollars. If free coinage will increase the value of one metal it will of another. There is precedent for the use of other metals for money, and other materials too. The Indians used beads, Mexico soap Ahyssinia salt, Tartary tea, Burmah lead, Carthage leather, Russia platinum, Britain tin, and Sparta iron.

The Democrat insists that "the actual value of the metal in the coin makes no matter anyway." There is not a cent's worth of value in paper one hundred dollar bills, yet they pass for full value, and so would the 53 cent dollar. The answer is paper is not standard money. The bill derives its value from the sole fact that the government is willing and able, and legally bound to redeem it in gold. But the Populist would make silver a standard, and the standard must be measured by itself, the paper dollar is not. The government when it wants to make paper money buys paper at the market price and stamps it, and when it wants to make silver coins it buys silver at the market price. If the reasoning of the Populist is sound he should demand that the government stamp paper or cloth or whatever he pleases to furnish, or has the most of, into dollars for his use. This is the rational end and logical conclusion of the free coinage argument.

THE DUTY OF ASSESSORS.

Under sections 2 and 3 of the Registration Act of 1895 it is the duty of the Assessor of each election district to be present at the election house of said district during the two secular days, the last of which shall be the sixty second day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November to wit Tuesday and Wednesday the first and second days of September from the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. and from 6 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. of each of said days for the purpose of hearing and acting

upon applications to be made, or relating to names upon the original registry list, or that are sought to be placed thereon or struck therefrom, as provided in said Act.

The Republican Convention for Northampton will be held Sept. 26, at Easton, and will nominate a full county ticket, and select conferees to the Congressional Convention which will be held at that place Sept. 28th. Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, former attorney general, will be the choice of that county for candidate for Congress. No better nomination could be made.

The greatest parts without discretion may be fatal to their owner. —Hume.

**COMMISSIONERS' SALE.**

The undersigned, the County Commissioners of the County of Pike, will sell to the highest bidder, the several seated and unseated tracts of land enumerated below, at the Court House, in Milford, on

**Thursday, October 1st, 1896,** commencing at 12 o'clock.

**SEATED LANDS.**

**Bloomfield Grove Township.**  
Mitchell, Walter, n. r. 75 acres unimpd. David Ridgway, n. r. 97, 100 acres unimpd.  
Issac Deow, No. 104, adjoining lands of Amanda Schiner and John Newman.  
**Delaware Township.**  
Lalng, John W., est. 100 acres unimpd. part of Thos. Carney, No. 148, adjoining lots No. 147 and 149.  
**Greene Township.**  
French, James, n. r. 261 acres unimpd. Howe and Elliot, n. r. 157, adjoining lands of Chas. Hitts and John Whittaker.  
Puffer, Lewis, n. r. 100 acres unimpd. Mary Stocker, No. 296, adjoining lands of Richard Edson and Levi Shaw.  
**Lackawanna Township.**  
Boove, Christian, n. r. 2 acres unimpd. and house, adjoining lands of J. E. Kilgour and J. E. W. R. Co.  
Brumser, N. W., est. 4 lots in Mast Hope, Barn adjoining lands of Julius Schaff and T. J. Shny.  
Cronshaw, Frank, n. r. 50 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of David McIntyre and James Sheldon.  
Kettle, John, n. r. house and lot, adjoining lands of A. J. Rogers and D. H. Canal Co.  
Morgan, James, n. r. 35 acres unimpd. lot No. 1, adjoining lands of John McHale and Michael Grady.  
Riviere, P. T., n. r. 10 acres unimpd. 35 acres unimpd. and 100 acres of Patrick Moran and others. Formerly assessed to Thomas Giffney.  
Riviere, P. T., n. r. 50 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of Percival W. Davis and Zachariah Dibley.  
Wilson, George, n. r. 100 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of Wm. Herbert and David McIntyre.  
**Blackmore, Maria, n. r. 1 acre impd. 2 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of B. G. Park Association and John Smith.**  
Westbrook, Lafayette, n. r. 100 acres unimpd. part of Issac Deow, No. 104, adjoining lots 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
**Lehman Township.**  
Campbell, Wm., n. r. 90 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of Mrs. G. E. Rittinger and Jacob Griebel.  
McCarty, Arthur, n. r. 5 acres unimpd. adjoining lands of Harriet Cook est. and Abraham Gatzert.  
**Palmyra Township.**  
Skinner, John, n. r. house and lot, adjoining lands of Newcomb Kimble and Abram Esau, est.  
**UNSEATED LANDS.**

**Bloomfield Grove Township.**  
No. Warrantes Names. Acres. Perches.  
80 Kanouse, John ..... 56 78  
81 Kanouse, John ..... 56 78  
140 Stocker, Margaret ..... 430 100  
80 Stocker, Margaret ..... 430 100  
80 Stocker, Margaret ..... 430 100  
80 Stocker, Margaret ..... 430 100  
**Delaware Township.**  
100 Mease, Isabella, pt. .... 55 24  
**Dingman Township.**  
141 Brodhead, Jane ..... 433 32  
**Greene Township.**  
960 Arndt, Jacob ..... 40 78  
51 Double, Fred ..... 40 78  
156 Howe and Elliot ..... 7 78  
206 Paschal, Thomas ..... 50 78  
**Lackawanna Township.**  
2 Bond, John ..... 96 70  
32 Howes, Robert ..... 96 70  
3 Powell, Peter ..... 50 78  
40 Shee, Ann ..... 107 78  
132 Howes, Richard ..... 115 78  
**Lehman Township.**  
149 Ingraham, Elizabeth ..... 80 107  
148 Kinnear, William ..... 130 55  
200 Brotzman, John ..... 7 78  
**Porter Township.**  
96 Beecher, David ..... 411 9  
90 Edsall, David ..... 410 9  
60 Miller, William ..... 410 9  
106 Miller, William ..... 410 9  
66 Singer, Abraham ..... 412 140  
**Shohola Township.**  
96 Neleigh, John ..... 427 69  
100 Ruston, Mary ..... 418 18  
144 Scott, John ..... 46 130  
148 Wells, James, Jr. .... 50 78  
**Westfall Township.**  
91 Mease, James ..... 139 137  
Wm. Newcomb, est., County ALFRED S. DINGMAN, Commissioners ATTEST: GEO. A. SWENERTON, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Aug. 24, 1896

**CANDIDATES' CARDS.**

TO THE VOTERS OF PIKE COUNTY: Thereby announce myself a candidate for

**County Treasurer**

under the title or policy of "People's Party," as regulated by the Act of June 10, 1895, providing for nominations by nomination papers, and solicit your votes at the general election Nov. 3, 1896.

AUGUST 5, 1896.

JOHN A. KIPP.

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 2, 1896.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PIKE COUNTY: I hereby offer myself a candidate for the office of

**County Auditor,**

and respectfully ask that delegates be elected favoring my candidacy.

JOHN C. WARNER.

Milford Borough, Aug. 24, 1896.

Having been solicited by a number of friends I hereby offer myself a candidate for nomination to the office of

**County Auditor**

at the Republican Convention and ask that delegates be elected in my interest. If elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office impartially and to the best of my ability.

JOSEPH SCHANNO.

Dingman Township, Aug. 24, 1896.

**HISTORY OF MONEY.**

SHOWING KINDS OF MONEY USED IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

Gradual Evolution From Skins, Fishhooks, Shells, Etc., In Hunting Stage to Silver and Gold In Present Commercial Stage. Cows and Sheep as Units of Value—Demonetization of Tobacco, Skins, Bones, Etc., and Why Necessary—Gold and Silver at First Estimated Roughly, Then Weighed Accurately and Finally Stamped—Most Modern Nations Have Passed Through the Silver and Are In the Gold Stage of Civilization.

A study of the growth of money may be useful just now in order to give a more definite idea of exactly what money is and to learn why certain articles or substances have been discarded and others retained. The natural and general tendencies well understood, we have only to judge of the future by past experience to predict what will and what will not be the principal money metal of the near future.

Hunting and Fishing Stage.

The kind of money in use in any country indicates the degree of civilization attained. Man probably first became a trading animal in the hunting and fishing stage. Weapons of war and the chase, together with skins and furs, were then the most important kinds of property. Hence we find that the more useful, stable and portable of these articles were first used as money and are so used today in barbarous countries.

Beaver skins or "beaver" was the unit of value when our forefathers traded with the Indians. Thus 1 beaver equals 1 bushel of wheat; 1 beaver equals 2 shillings; 6 beavers equal 1 gallon brandy, etc. Fishhooks formed the currency on the northern shores of the Indian ocean from Persia to Ceylon.

L. BEAVER SKIN. II. FISH-LATTERLY, HOW BOOK III. WAMPUM. EVER, PIECES OF BEAT WIRE WERE SUBSTITUTED FOR REAL HOOKS. WAMPUM WAS THE CURRENCY OF THE MORE CIVILIZED INDIAN TRIBES IN NEW ENGLAND AND ON LONG ISLAND. IT CONSISTED OF WHITE BEADS, MADE FROM THE ENDS OF A PERIWINKLE SHELL OR BLACK BEADS MADE FROM A CLAM, SHILL ARRANGED TRYING TO FIX PRICES, AND TO SAVE WAMPUM FROM DECLINING IN VALUE, BUT WAS BEING PRODUCED TOO CHEAPLY. NATURAL LAW WAS AGAINST IT, AND IT HAD TO GO.

The use of shells as money is still common on many tropical coasts. Their wide use is probably due to the strong passion, common to primitive man, for personal adornment. This gives shells a permanent value, and to save wampum from declining in value, but was being produced too cheaply. Natural law was against it, and it had to go.

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