## PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896

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### Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$34.00 Administrator's and Executor's

3.00 Auditor's notices Author s nones Divorce notices Eheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County state-ment and election proclamation charged

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

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**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.

Young men talk of trusting to the spur of the occasion. That trust is vain. Occasions cannot make spurs, young gentlemen. If you ex pect to use them, you must buckle them to your heels before you go into the fight. Any success you may achieve is not, worth the having unless you fight for it. What ever you win in life you must conquer by you own efforts, and then it to 1, without waiting for the aid or tent with your mere statement that is yours-a part of yourself .-- James consent of any other nation." A. Garfield.

to 16 conts will bring under free silver double these prices, and that the No One in This Country has been Can dollar so obtained will have greater purchasing power than the dollar

now has, than he will be benefitted to just that extent. If the farmes under free silver can sell corn at 60 cents and butter at 25 or 30 cents, and that money will buy in the

markets double what the present vote for silver. If the laborer or the mechanic

now receiving \$1 or \$2 per day will have his wages doubled and he can ness enterprises and the locking of purchase of food and clothing double the amount he now does then he should vote for free silver. But he should not do so until it is made

clear to his mind that the value of the money he receives is greater than its present value, that is, that its purchasing power in his hands is increased in proportion to the rise, If this is not to be so then where is his gain ? He will follow a Will-o'\_ at home and abroad. the-Wisp into a quagmire and realize too late that he has been made a tool to aid a coterie of silver mine War. owners to multiply their wealth at

is expense. Keep your eye on the uestion, " Will value be increased y free silver ?"

SILVER WOULD NOT RISE. Mr. Bryan said that the United tates was big enough, powerful nough and patriotic enough to use the price of silver if free oinage was established. Mexico. hina and the other free siler countries must be wholly lackig in these national traits for they ave not been able to keep up the rice of silver, and the assertion hat this country could do so is not

orne out by the history of other nations. The facts are against it. The decline in the price of silver is due to the increased production of the metal with a lower cost of production, and to a lessened demand resulting from the closing of the mints of other countries to its coin age. In 1893 when the mints of India were closed to the free coinage of silver by order of the British not on a silver basis. Government, the price of silver bullion declined in New York from 80 cents an ounce to 60 cents an onnce within three days. Since 1873 Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway,

Sweden, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Roumania, Tanis, Chili and Costa Rica have either adopted the gold standard or limited their coinage of silver. Why

gold ? And if we adopted free coinage all their silver would be brought here for coinage. Can any sane man say the price would rise ?

THEN AND NOW. This is what the Chicago platform on which Mr. Bryan stands

-BOYB on the currency question in 1896 : "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16

This is what Senator Jones, of

## FINANCIAL PANICS.

by a Lauk of Currency. New Orleans Picarune, Dem. There have been ten periods of

financial convulsion in this country. They have been stated as follows, giving dates and causes. Some were very serious, others less so : but they were plainly the result of causes which destroyed business confidence and produced a sudden and general withdrawing of money from busiit up in vaults and other places of

supposed safety. Following were the panic periods : 1818-A result of the war ; closing of the ports ; speculation. 1826 and 1829-Unsound money :

wild banking ; expansion of credit. 1837-Unwise banking methods cessive speculation. 1848-Inflated values : overtrading

1857-Unsound financial methods wild-cat business enterprises.

1873-Excessive railroad building

1884-Inflated credits; vicious banking.

1890-Mild disturbance, an echo of the Baring orisis in England. 1893-Restriction of credits, liquidation in the stock market, bank failures and the closing of industrial establishments, following heavy gold exports and loss of confidence in ability to maintain a standard of value, together with an outlook for another change of tariff.

It is plain at a glance that these financial convulsions were caused solely by forces which destroyed the credit and confidence which are absolutely necessary to the conduct of the business of a great agricultural and producing country.

Five Points by Secratary Carlisle.

exists in the world to-day that is country exists in the world to-day hat does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third. Not a silver standard Finland, the Dutch colonies, Spain, hat uses any gold as money along with silver.

country exists in the world to day that has more than one third as did all these nations " commit the much money in circulation per capicrime " of turning from silver to ta as the United States has.

country exists in the world to-day in which the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's labor.

> Questions for Bryan (From the New York Press.)

Once more, Mr. Bryan, we ask you to explain a few of your opinions, beliefs and promises. The American people never will be confree silver would be a good thing for

A LESSON FROM EGYPT.

Showing Now That Country Fulled to Maintaig the Batto of Siziers Onlone to One Ust.

The ancient Ecopetings had a current based on eats and onlens, both of whit were mored objects worshiped by the people. As there was some difficulty in storing the cafe, and us the mion was

00

ild-cat business enterprises. 1864—An outcome of the Civil was provided of papyrus strips, representing a certain number of cats and onions at a ratio of 10 to 1. This was a

true double standard system and is beand overtrading following the war lieved to have been the origin of modern paper currenty. For a time the catnion money circulated at par, but the historian Faque Hur records that about 968 B. C. a serious difficulty arose. New colonies had been established in the region of the upper Nile, and the savage Nubians had been taught the art of agriculture. The rich, black soil of the valley which they inhabited was especially suited to the growth of onions, and the production of those perfumed bulbs was soon enormously in-creased. Meanwhile the cat crop had

only grown in the usual ratio, and result was that, with the demand for sacred animals in the new colonies, at least 80 onions would be given for one cat. This brough the papyrus currency into disfavor, and the ruling pharaoh,

Ram Bunkshus III, issued a royal order that cats should be the sole standard of value, and that onions should be issued only to the extent that they could be kept at par with the "caterwaulers," as

the unit of value was termed. This did not suit the onion growers, who at once started an agitation for the

First. Not a free coinage country free and unlimited coinage of all onions at the good old ratio of their daddies.

After passing 3,187,649 resolutions de-nouncing the herrible crime of 968 the Second. Not a gold standard onionites marched in a body to the palthe unjust law enacted at the instance of the cathugs should be repealed and he bleatallic standard restored. Ram Third. Not a silver standard Bunkshus listened to them patiently and country exists in the world to-day answered: "Great, no doubt, was the

wisdom of our ancestors. But I am in the wisdom business myself to some extent. When the ratio of 16 to 1 was Fourth. Not a silver standard adopted, that was the true ratio of the cats and onions. Now, owing to a great increase in the quantity of onions, the ratio is 30 to 1. All powerful as I am, I cannot make onions worth more than their market value. The present stand-Fifth. Not a silver standard and stays. As for you, O foolish onionites, your leaders shall feed the sacred crocodiles. The rest of you will return to your farms and hustle. I have re-

marked. Thus ended the first and only currency agitation in Egypt,-Whidden Graham in Puck.

A Trade Journal's Summary. To a man who has no money there are everal ways to get it-namely:

(a) Beg it (b) Steal it.

(c) Borrow it. (d) Secure it by gift.

e) Trade something for it. If we are to beg for it, we might just as well do the best we can. Therefore a dollar based on a gold standard is better than a 16 to 1 silver dollar, which today is worth about 53 cents intrinsically. If we are to steal it, we want the best. A thief who would steal a silver dollar in preference to a gold dollar would be acquitted on the ground that he was in-

THEE SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COT-TON.

countrat Statistics Which Prove Sound Money Statements. The Arena, a Populist magazine, pub

shes a series of pictures intended to saw the great decrease in the purchasng power of a halo of cotton, owing to the alleged "demonstruction" of silver. The money value of the first hale is given as \$416.90 in 1965. The next in the sume series is for 1870, when the money value had shrunk to \$119.90. Other

pictures give the varying values down to 1894, the conclusion from the whole being that the lack of free silver has named the fail in the price of cotton. How false this argument is can be seen by looking at the figures quoted. Between 1865 and 1870 the price of cotton fell from 83.38 cents per pound to 38.98 cents. By 1878, the year of the "crime," the price had gone down to 18.80 cents. In other words, the money value of a bale of cotton shrank from

\$416.90 in 1865 to \$94, a difference af \$322.90, while the country had free coinage of silver at 16 to L. Since that time the fall in price has been much ess, having been only from \$94 in 1878 to \$89 in 1896 at the present quota-A second way in which free coinag

tions of 7.80 cents per pound. The history of cotton prices shows, therefore, that under free silver the price of a bale of cotton declined \$822.90,



o of 500 pounds in 1965 at \$0.68.39 per pound, \$419.60.] Money



[Money value of 500 po tn 1878 at \$0.18.90 per pound, 194.1



[Monby value of 200 pounds in 1890 at \$0,07.80 per pound, 889.]

or 64.58 cents per pound, in eight years, Under our present financial system the price has only fallen \$55 per bale, or 11 cents per pound, in 23 years. In face of these official figures how can any intelligent man pretend that it was the change in our currency laws in 1878 which has reduced the money value of cotton?

The advocates of free silver may atempt to answer this exposure of their low price for cotton argument by showing that there was a great increase in the cotton crop between 1865 and 1878. This is true, but there has also been a far greater quantity of cotton produced every year since 1878 than ever before, the crop for 1892 reaching 9,035,379 bales as compared with 3,930,508 bales in 1873, the largest crop during the period from 1865 to 1873, so that if increased production caused the great de

clino in price in one case it is surely fair to credit it, and not the stoppage of free silver coinage, with the lower prices of the past 23 years.

> Suppose You Should Be Mistaker Farmers who think that free silver will help them to get rid of their mortgages should consider carefully what ef-fect a 16 to 1 law will have on the lenders

WOULD HURT INSTEAD OF HELP. flow Free Columps Would Injure the

The chief strength of the 16 to 1 agi-tation lies in the belief that it would benefit the agricultural classes. This is a erions error. The facts of all hu experience show conclusively that free silver would cause widespread and prolonged injury to the farmers of this

try, The more threat of free colnage would greatly injure the farmers by causing an immediate calling in of all loans through the natural desire of lenders to get back money worth as much as they lent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers would be unable to pay their mort-gages, and their farms would be sold at a sacrifice. No new loans would be forthcoming, as the owners of capital would not invest so long as there was

would not invest so only as there was any danger that by a change in the money standard the value of loans would be cut in two. As the chief com-plaint of the farmers now is that interest is too high and capital too scarce the effect of a policy which would make capital scarcer and dearer can be figured out by each farmer for himself.

vould hurt agriculture would be by th financial panie which would inevitably follow the overthrow of our present sound fusionial system and the adoption of the unstable cheap silver standard. With the millions of bank depositors demanding their savings the machinery of credits, by which so large a part of the country's business is done, would be suddenly stopped. Merchants would be unable to buy goods for lack of credit; manufacturing industries would be closed down, as in 1893, and millions of workers would be idle. Men out of em ployment do not buy as much farm oducts as when they are at work, and the farmers who now complain of the lack of markets for their produce would find themselves with a large part of their crops ansold. Would not this be a serious injury to agriculture? Another evil which free coinage

yould bring to American farmers would be the unsettlement of their trade relation with the great gold standard com mercial nations, which purchase each year \$600,000,000 worth of our surplus farm products. The adoption of the silver standard, with its constantly fluctuating scale of prices, would prove the same barrier to commerce between this

and other countries that it has to trade between gold standard Europe and In-dia, China and Japan. Do the farmers want to curtail and unsettle our foreign trade? These are some of the ways in which

free coinage at 16 to 1 would hurt the farmers? No advocate of 58 cent dollars has ever been able to show a single way in which it would help them.

One Neglected Detail. "No, sir," said the man who was chewing a long straw, "I ain't satisfied yet. I don't think ary one o' them con-

ventions went fur enough. "I thought you regarded the future very hopefully." "I did fur a time. But in the excite-

aent we overlooked things thet orter 'a' been done. It never occurred ter me at the time, but we made a big mistake by not havin a plank put inter the platform makin it ag'in the law fur it ter rain on a man's bay when he's gone ter town ter 'tend a p'litical meetin."—Wash-

ington Star. With free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 every mine in the world would be worked to its fullest capacity and the entire output dumped at our mints. Why? Because for every \$9.94 of silver bullion our government would give the owner \$18.60-a net profit of \$8.66 upon 16 sunces. Who would or capital. The silverites are telling you beautiful stories about the great volume of money which will be ready for loan-ing at low rates of interest as process. Commissioners' Office, Aug. 94, 1890

# COMMISSIONERS'

The un IMPER OF ST II on'll to highest til ed and ated beliew, monted tracts at the Court He in Milford, on Thursday, October 1st, 1896,

SEATED LANDS.

Blooming Grove Township. fitchell, Walter, n. r. 73 acres unimpd David Ridgeway, No. 97, 100 acres, nn Inned

Impd. Isane Decow, No. 104, adjoining lands of Amanda Schiner and John Newman. Delaware Township.

Laing, John W., est. 100 acres unimped part of Thos Carney, No. 148, adjoining lots No. 147 and 149. Greene Township.

French, James, n. r., 201 series, unimpd, Howe and Elliot, No. 167, adjoining landa of Chas. Blitz and Josiah Whittaker. Poffer, Lewis, n. r., 100 acros unimpd, Mary Stockor, No. 200, adjoining lands of Bis-dolph Linck and Levi Shaw.

Lackswaxen Township. Bovee, Christian, n. r., 2 acres unimpl and house, adjoining lands of J. F. Kligour and N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co. Branner, N. W., est. 4 lots in Mast Hope, Barn adjoining lands of Julius Scharff and T. D. Shay. Prissman, Frank, n. r., 50 acres unimpd, adjoining lands of David McIntyre and James Selden.

Cettle, Jonas, est. house and lot, adjoining lands of A. J. Rogers and D. & H. Canal Co.

Ianda of A. J. Rogers and D. & H. Canal Co.
Moran, James, n. r. & acres unimpel, lot No. 1, adjoining lands of John McHale and Michael Grady.
Riviers, E. T., n. r. 9 acres imped, 35 acres unimpel, adjoining lands of Partick Moran and others. Formerly assessed to Thomas Gaffuey.
Riviere, E. T., n. r. 50 acres unimpel, adjoining lands of Partick Moran and others.
Wilson, George, n. r. 100 acres unimpel, adjoining lands of Wm. Holbert and David Molntyre.
Blackmore, Maria, n. r. 1 acre impel, 3 acres, unimpel, house, adjoining lands of H. G. Park Association and John Smith.
Westbrook, Lafayette, n. r. 100 acres un-inpel, Isaac Decow, No. 104, adjoining lots No. 105 and 95.
Lehman Township.

Lohman Township.

Campbell, Wmi, n. r. 60 acres, unimpd ad-joining lands of Mrs. G. E. Batinger and Jacob Ottenheimer. McCarty, Arthur, n. r. 5 acres unimpd, adjoining lands of Harriet Cook est, and Abram Garias est.

Palmyra Township.

Skinner, John, n. r. house and lot, adjoin ing lands of Newcomb Kimble and Abgam Eade, est.

UNSEATED LANDS

Blooming Grove Township

Warrantee Names, Acres, Perches Kanouse, John. 95 70 Kleinhans, Horace. 402 110 Stocker, Margaret. 439 100 Stocker, Margaret. 305 100 Mott, O. H., 208

155

493

200

. 439

Delaware Township.

Dingman Township.

Greane Township

Lackawagen Township.

Lehman Township

Porter Township

Shohola Township

Westfall Township

MALLACE NEWMAN, JAMES H. HELLER, ALFRED S. DINOMAN, COmmissio Attest: GRO, A. SWEPENBER Attest: Commissioners' Cler

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

County Treasurer

Having been appointed to fill a vacancy

Associate Judge.

raham, Elizabeth

. Johr

case, Isabella, pt.

Brodbend, Jano.

Arndt, Jacob .... Double, Fredrick

Howe and Elliot Paschal, Thomas

Condell, William Hewes, Robert. Powell, Peter. Shee, Ann Howell, Richard

echer, David Isall, David Iler, William dlard, Willia nger, Abraha

Neleigh, John Ruston, Mary Scott, John Wells, James, jr

mase, James..

141

149 148 286

110 100 100

140

## EFFECTS OF A CHEAP DOLLAR.

Wage carners, Mr. Bryan says,

know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain. If that means anything it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. Well, now, if that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work .- Burke Cochran's speech in Madison Square Garden.

Editorial

dressed largely to the farmers of the country, and the flattering idea is held out to them that if we have more money prices of produce will materially advance in proportion. This is the same chaff with which they were caught four years ago. the country, and the flattering idea monstrate that an unlimited ad- ces of re-employment more fredition to the money of the country quent.

Nevada, one of the ablest silver advocates in the country, said on the satisfied with your unproved assersubject in 1874 : "I believe the sooner we come free coinage. They never will ac-

down to a purely gold standard the copt words for facts and sentences better it will be for the country." What great light has been seen the why and how of everythins. since 1874? Did it shine from a They want you to prove some of the Bonanza silver mine ?

## Challenge and Reply.

That the wages of labor consist not in money, which is a mere med ver in a silver dollar is worth only modifies which it buys—that is, in money's worth—was easily shown. Then the main question for the laborer is the money's worth. Now, the whole aim of the Bryan party is to introduce a gilver dollar is worth only 50 cents? Is is not true that in every country in the world the value of that country's standard currency is never more than the value of the metal contained in the currency?

party is to introduce a silver dollar worth less than the gold dollar now in use. It follows that unless the laborer gets a larger number of these silver dollars than he now gets of gold dollars he will be in a worse ondition than he is in now.

This is so clear that Mr. Bryan had to meet it in some way. How did he meet it? This part of How did he meet it? This part of Mr. Cockran's reply is perhaps the most telling point in his discourse. It is not true, then, that our labor would be paid in silver dollars worth less than the Mexican fifty-cent dol-Mr. Bryan said :

"Wage-carners know that while a gold standard raises the purchas-ing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession ment less certain. To which Mr. Cockran responded :

loss

They were caught four years ago. Then the ory was the tariff is a tar, and that superficial argument had its weight in controlling their votes. Let them go a little deeper this time, and admitting that cheaper monory would raise prices, let them ask would it increase values? There is a yast difference between the two propositions. The one is pure sop-histry and the other sound sense. If the free silver champion can de-monstrate that an unlimited ad.

In other words, the chance of emcorn for the farmer ?

will cause farm products to be of greater value; that a bushel of corn now worth 30 cents, or a pound of butter worth in New York from 11 In other words, the chance of em-ployment at 50 cents a day will be greater than at \$1 per day, and that is a good reason for reducing wages one-half all around ! Corn for the farmer ? How are these things to be done, Mr. Bryan, under your free coinage programme ? If they can be done you must explain how.

he country. They never will be tion that the people will benefit by for figures. They want to know

things you say. Here are some questions they ask :

Is it not true that the actual silver in a silver dollas is worth only

metal contained in the currency ? Can you deny this ? Is it not true that one of our silver dollars now is worth two Mexi-

can silver dollars, but that under free coinage one of our silver dollars would be worth less than one Mexican silver dollar ? Can you deny this ?

ar ? Can you deny this ? Is it not true that, under free coinage, every depositor in a savof his deposit and every pensioner of the Government half the value of FARMERS THINK AND READ. The free allver campaign is ad-of the dollar. They know that em-ployment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employ-Is it not true that, under free coinage of silver, there would be less money in circulation than

How can free coinage sell a single dditional grain of wheat or ear of

If we borrow it, we want that kind of money which will go farthest, for so we can get along with a smaller loan. Therefore a gold dollar is better to borrow than a 16 to 1 silver dollar. If we are to socure it by gift, certainly we should not depreciate that which we

are about to receive.

This brings us to e, which is the way most money is obtained. A perti-nent question for each of us to ask at this time is, What have I got to trade for money which I want? It may be labor; it may be a horse or cow; it may be lumber or shingles; it may be a saw mill. At the present time we can trade any of the above and get a gold dollar for every dollar's worth of value, as may

be agreed upon between buyer and sell We can get a dollar which is worth er. a dollar anywhere and everywhere. Now, your labor or horse or cow o

lumber or machinery will be worth just as much, or nearly as much, next year as it is this, but if we have free coinage at 16 to 1 will the dollar which you get in trade be worth as much as the dollar you can get now? What will that be worth? Can you tell? It may be worth 53 cents or more or loss. One day this, one day that, but can any one tell? These are all pertinent questions, and, when carefully considered, must guide us in voting at the next election in No

vember, and do not less sight of the fact that if all the silver in the world is coined into many you cannot get a cent

If the fact that some farmers are poor is used to justify the conflacation of the property of creditors, would not the poyproperty of creditors, would not the poy-erty of the Coxey armies of tramps and unemployed workers justify them in de-manding a share of the property owned their mervy? by the farmeral

we adopt the silver standard. But sup-pose the scheme should not work in the

pose the scheme should not work in the way they expect? Suppose that as soon as it becomes likely that a free coinage law will be enacted there is a general demand that all mortgages should at once be paid in full? The promise of cheap money when free silver comes won't help you now. Where are you going to get the money to pay off your mortgage? Do you suppose any man is going to make loans while there is a ossibility of his being repaid in 50 cent dollars? And if you can't raise the money when it is called for, and if your farm is sold at a sacrifice, where will you be then? Think these things over. Don't be

fooled by the free silver idea that cheap money means low rates of interest. The facts are just the other way. Interest is far higher in all silver using countries conditions that existed prior to 1873." In 1878 the total world's production of than in gold countries. If we go on the silver standard the men who have capi-tal to lend will charge more interest silver was \$1,100,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in than they do now in order to cover the gold. Last year the world's product of risk of being repuid in depreciated silsilver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only ver dollars. So if you succeed in bor-rowing under free coinage you will pay higher interest on the loan. Ask any-body who knows the facts whether in-50 7-10 cents. Will the silver mine restore the production of 1878 as the first step toward "restoring the cos terest is not much higher in Mexico, Intions?" dia or the silver South American coun tries than in the United States, England or Germany, with their oursency based on gold. Then make up your mind

the advocates of the silver standard. How about the cheap money period that you will vote for the financial sys-tem which if left undisturbed will benfrom 1861 to 18737 Did not speculation of all kinds flourish then, and were not efit you far more than free silver will. the gamblers in bonds, stocks or farm

Government Ownership of Silver Mines Why is it that both the Populists and ated and fluctuating currency?

the Democrate failed to put a plank in their platforms demanding that the government own and control the sliver mines of this country, so that the profit which would be made from free coinage could go to our government and thus

indirectly be a benefit to the whole people? Why should this profit go to a few individuals who own the silver mines and who are already enormously fich? Is not this building up one of the most dangerous trusts that the country

Think of a few man having under their control all the silver of this country and the government compelled to now we have only to wait a little to turn it into dollars as fast as they pro-see it collapse for good and all.

luce it! Suppose that these allver mon combine to shut down work on their mines when they want to produce a will be no 53 cent dollars. stringency in the money market, theu will be no repudiation.

and whose purchasing value is never higher than its intrinsic value.-Richmondville (N. Y.) Phoeniz. TO THE VOTERS OF PIKE COUNTY: I here-

# An Eminent Bimetallist's Opinion

Professor Edouard Suess, the leading under the title or policy of "People's Party," as regulated by the Act of June 10, 1803, providing for nominations by nom-ination papers, and solicit your votes at the general election Nov. 3, 1805. JOHN A. KIPP. bimetallist of Austria, states briefly but with great force the objections to free

soinage by this country alone. The re sult would be, he says, "the loss of all your (our) gold, and the obligation to buy in England the gold necessary to meet your (our) obligations in foreign countries." He declares that "one nation alone is too weak to take such a step, which must lead to a financial and perhaps an economical crisis."

Conditions Prior to 1873.

Some of the free coinage men still may that all they want is to "restore the

[From the Sun, Dem.]

That it will burst and go to pieces

That it is all a more bubble.

diver agitation

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination at the Republican Conven-tion. 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.

August 5, 1896.

To THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PIRE COUNTY. I hereby offer myself a candidate for the office of

County Auditor, and respectfully ask that delegates 1 clooted favoring my candidacy. JOHN C. WARNER, Milford Borough, Aug. 24, 1996.

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

All persons are hereby notified that throwing or burning papers or refuse of any kind in the streets of the Borough is mobilities.

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

was his business to save young men, asked him to save a good one for

"Go 'round the world?" But few

"Gold is the speculator's dollar" say County Auditor

at the Republican Convention and ask that delegates be elected in my interest. If elected I piedge myself to perform the duties of the position impartially and to the best of my ability. JOSRPH SCHANNO. Dingman Township, Aug. 24, 1896.

products greatly aided by the depreci-

Cheap money means dear goods. If NOTICE. you want to pay doubled prices for what you buy and take slim chances of get-

ting more wages, vote for the 16 What Bryan's Speech Demonstraies.

By order of the town council, J. C. CHAMBERDAIN, That there is nothing in the free

It was a pert young lady, who, when the minister remarked that it

long before November. Bryan himself has pricked it, and Business is sufe. The nation's honor is secure from saten. There her. There