

**PIKE COUNTY PRESS.**

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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.

**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.
- REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.**  
For Representative in Congress,  
W. S. KIRKPATRICK,  
of Northampton.  
For Representative,  
AARON COURTRIGHT.  
For Prothonotary,  
EPHRAIM KIMBLE.  
For County Treasurer,  
CHARLES W. SHANNON.  
For Associate Judge,  
WILLIAM MITCHELL.  
For County Commissioner,  
JAMES M. BENSLEY.  
For County Auditor,  
JOHN C. WARNER.

**Editorial.**

**KIRKPATRICK FOR CONGRESS.**

Never in the history of this Congressional District was the outlook so bright for the election of a Republican to Congress, and with Judge Kirkpatrick as the candidate no thing should be left undone to make his election certain.

The Democrats are divided in candidates and in spirit. No matter what they may do they cannot regain, as they do not deserve, the confidence of the voters. Many are disgusted and though a truce may be patched between the warring leaders, they cannot lead a large number around in their devious meanderings.

Every Republican should work from now to the closing of the polls No. 3, for McKinley and Kirkpatrick. Let us astonish the natives, and make the "one green spot" a clean Republican spot.

**CRIME IN PIKE.**

A certain New York paper is arrogating to itself all the credit for arousing public sentiment in the Schube case, and thereby compelling our county officials to take action.

The Press has insisted and still insists that our people are law-abiding, and in favor of the full enforcement of the laws, and the punishment of the guilty, but the difficulty has been that those officials directly entrusted with their administration were lax and dilatory.

The commissioners are not law officers and have nothing to do with prosecuting crime and in this matter they were powerless to take initiatory steps. They have not authorized any subpoena or any investigation, they have simply in the line of their duty and powers expressed their wish in common with the good citizens of Pike that the proper officials should take action, and that such bills as were legal would be paid. In doing this they have only affirmed what was generally recognized that in a lawful and orderly way they would do their duty as custodians of the county funds.

We say this in justice to them and to disabuse the minds of many people who are led to suppose by sensational articles in the papers that our county is a criminal paradise, and our people opposed to the punishment of crime.

**AN IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT.**

The following extract from a private letter written by a judge of the

United States Court and a Cleveland appointee, is sound in logic and sensible in conclusion. Coming from a man of judicial mind, and one personally acquainted with the candidate, his words are entitled to thoughtful consideration.

"Politics will determine many things this year. Not only the financial question, but I am afraid that the very safety of the national government is at stake. Many of the declarations of the Chicago platform are, I firmly believe, antagonistic to our institutions, and I cannot conceive how any Republican or country-loving Democrat can support Bryan even should he be inclined to favor independent free silver coinage.

Although I believe in the theory of the double standard, and bimetalism, I do not consider their adoption by this nation independently, to be advisable unless the two metals as coin could be kept at parity or upon an equality. I do not favor silver monometalism. This is the position taken by Republicans here generally and it now looks as if McKinley will carry Wyoming as I earnestly hope.

I know Bryan quite well personally. What Gov. Flower said at Indianapolis I know to be true; "he is an ambitious, unsteady and unsafe man, a demagogue and word juggler." He is not only young in years but he is of immature judgment. He is not stable; if President—God save the mark! He would to-day offer to the very worst elements interested in national affairs; neither sufficiently dignified to become the head of a great nation, nor conservative enough to be a safe leader of the people. I am firmly convinced that a vote for him is almost a shot at the old flag; it is certainly a blow at American homes and firesides and a fling at prosperity and industry."

**HOW COBDEN FOOLED THE FARMERS.**

George B. Curtiss in "PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY" relates how Richard Cobden and his associates told the farmers of England that free trade would bring them prosperity. He says:

Mr. Cobden ridiculed the warnings of Lord George Bentinck, Disraeli and others. Referring to their prophecies, he says:

"They have told them, the farmers, with all the high authority that belongs to their life and station that the Corn Laws will be abolished. They tell their tools, the papers, like Granddamma, to deal out in their diurnal twaddle the argument that if the Corn Laws were abolished, the farmers would be ruined even if they paid no rent."

Again, in the same year Mr. Cobden declared that it was positively demoralizing to argue that the English farmer could not, with free imports, compete against the foreigner. Men who indulged in such reasoning were, he said, "gross humbugs" who were guilty of "a gratuitous piece of impertinence." Free trade he added, "will make the Agriculturist of this country capable of competing with the farmers of any part of the world."

"And yet to day the farms of England are ruined and the farmers a class of paupers."

**HOME TRADE VERSUS FOREIGN TRADE.**

Abraham Lincoln said: "When an American paid twenty dollars for steel rails to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the twenty dollars. But when he paid twenty dollars for steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the twenty dollars."

The eminent economist and jurist Sir John Bernard Byles, said:

"A nation, whether it consumes its own products or with them purchases from abroad, can have no more value than it produces. The supreme policy to every nation, therefore, is to develop the productive forces of its own country. What are they? The working men, the land, the mines, the machinery, the water power," etc.

The advocates of free trade, however, contend that foreign commodities, "are always paid for by domestic commodities, and therefore the purchase of foreign commodities encourages domestic industry as much as the purchase of domestic commodities." This proposition is presented for the purpose of showing that imports are always beneficial and not harmful to a nation; that as they increase exports of domestic commodities must necessarily increase also as foreign trade grows, home trade must also grow. It is from this that they measure the industrial growth and prosperity of a nation by its foreign trade. Although it has been fully demonstrated that increased imports of commodities arising from reduced duties or free trade, would not immediately be followed by corresponding exports of domestic commodities, yet if it should be con-

ceded for the sake of argument, that for every import of commodities there would be an export of domestic commodities which would greatly augment the foreign exchange of the United States, it may still be shown that home trade or exchange of domestic commodities between our own people is more profitable to the nation than foreign trade.

The Monroe Democrat last week hoisted the name of J. J. Hart for Congress under the Monroe conference for their action, and stood up manfully for our Congressman. The Dispatch "refrains from comment" except to say that the "outcome is to be deplored." This offers a world of encouragement, and cheer, to those gentlemen from Pike who aided in bringing about a state of affairs "the outcome of which is to be deplored." Such recognition of fealty and loyalty is touching, and the conferees from Pike must feel overwhelmed with gratitude for this commendation, and the complete vindication afforded by such direct and hearty encomium on their action. Truly virtue is its own reward.

In Monroe the Democratic county committee passed resolutions commending the course of Mr. Hart in the convention; but in Pike so far as the public knows the county committee endorses the action of her conferees, "nit." Possibly they assume that silence gives consent.

A certain newspaper in an adjoining state should have promptly come to the rescue of Brewster, paid his fine and apologized, for it was through the loose manner in which the law concerning el weeds, was stated in its columns that he was misled, so his friends allege.

**The Wheelmen.**

The recent State meet of the Pennsylvania Division, of the L. A. W., held in Pittsburgh, resulted in an immediate gain of some 600 members to the organization, from the western part of the State, and the effect is shown in the number of applications still being sent in from that section. The meet brought the League's objects and advantages to the attention of the wheelmen of the western part of the State in such a forcible manner that no other result could have been expected.

The Pennsylvania Division of the League of American Wheelman has increased in membership so materially during the past six months that this State is likely to prove the most important of all in the election of the next president of the organization. Pennsylvania now has over 10,000 members, being exceeded only by New York, and it is so far in advance of all other divisions that whichever way its votes are cast is likely to influence the decision, if more than one candidate for that honor should be nominated.

The Committee on the improvement of Highways of the Pennsylvania Division of the L. A. W. is doing a great deal of quiet but effective work. A permanent office has been opened in Harrisburg and the plans which are now being carefully laid out will undoubtedly result in influencing the passing of a new road bill at the coming session of the State Legislature.

The permanent office of the secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania division, L. A. W., located in the Philadelphia Bourse, has already proved a great convenience to League members, particularly to visiting wheelmen. It is open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and all business in connection with the secretary's office is transacted there.

Applications for membership may be left there in person, and League supplies of all kinds may be obtained or information on any branch of League work secured.

L. A. W. members in this State are highly gratified at the enormous growth which the division has lately attained and are determined that there shall be no stop to the increase. For several weeks past Pennsylvania has had more applications for membership than any other State, and if this good work is kept up the roll at the end of the present year will be five times greater than it was at the beginning.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania division L. A. W. has appropriated \$500 to the committee on the improvement of highways. The committee has under way a road bill for presentation at the next Legislature, which many members of that body have promised to support.

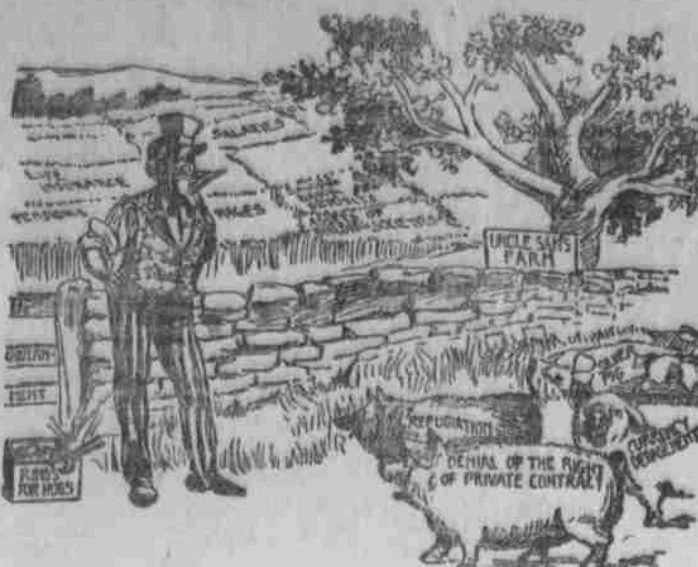
The man who will live above his present circumstances is in great danger of living, in a little time, much beneath them.—Addison.

**NOTICE.**

All persons are hereby notified that the following is the list of names 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 9, 1896.

**PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGGS.**



One of the duties of the government—one of the important duties of government—is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs.—From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.

**SILVER AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND.**

**FREE SILVER WOULD HELP THE BIG FARMER BY CUTTING DOWN THE WAGES OF HIS HIRED MEN.**

A Cool, Calculating Farmer Explains the Situation to His Wife—He Thinks He Will Gain Nearly \$2,000 by the Steep Rise to One Scheme—Half of This Will Be Taken From the Wages of His Farmhands—His Wife Shooked at the Idea of Cheating Their Hired Help—Will Do Her Best to Prevent Bryan's Election.

Farmer—I reckon this free silver's about the best friend of us farmers that's come our way since the war. Allowin' Bryan's elected all right this year, I calculate I'll be worth nearly \$2,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harvel! I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a livin' if Bryan's elected just as hard as if he isn't.

F.—I don't deny but what you're head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's shootin'.

F. W.—What crazy notions is in your head now anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs?

F.—P'raps not, but they're going to try it. I s'pose you don't see how free silver'll help us, but I do.

F. W.—If you'll take my advice, you'll not bother yourself to death trying to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it won't work as you calculate.

F.—I'll tell you one way it'll help me, Jane. You know that if we get free silver we will have silver dollars worth 'bout 60 cents—same's Mexican dollars now.

F. W.—I thought Bryan said that silver'd be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver.

F.—Yes, that's what he says in the east so he won't scare the millhands and savings bank folks too much. But he don't talk that way out here, because he knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, not a price of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice as high, same as in Mexico.

F. W.—Supp'n they are. Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got \$2 instead of \$1, you'd have to spend \$2 instead of \$1. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich.

F.—But I wouldn't have to spend \$2 for every \$1 I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year and three to five more from April to November, besides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you reckon I'm going to raise their pay when we get free silver?

F. W.—I s'pose so. Why shouldn't you?

F.—Just because I wouldn't have to. P'raps after a year or so I'd give 'em \$2 or \$3 more a month, but nothin' like double what they're getting now. I calculate I'd save between \$500 and \$1,000 in wages—not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the price of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day hands who live and board at home. That's how I figure it, and it's 'ording to the opinion of Governor Boies and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'll bring 'em down.

F. W.—And so that's why you're for free silver, Harvel Grimes; want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse? I thought it was them Wall street sly-locks and goldings you're after with your free silver stoke and that you're trying to square accounts with them rich fellers, but it seems—

F.—Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us 'bout \$1,000 on what I still owe on that \$4,000 mortgage. Who d'you think'll lose that?

F. W.—I don't care who'd lose it. Tain't right to cheat anybody, but I wouldn't say a word so long as it's somebody who could afford to lose it, but when it comes to cheating your poor neighbors it's time to put a stop to it. I don't care if you never get that other farm paid for. I guess we'd starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell John and Dave and all the others just how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote against Bryan. The idea of such farmers as you trying to cheat Bryan to cut down the wages of your hired men! I'm ashamed of you, I am!

Andrew Jackson Versus W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last message: "Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive

**that, although their wages are nominally the same as even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. \* \* \* It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that their wages rise."**

**The Declaration of Independence**

Was written by the man who said, "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." But W. J. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting our currency to the currencies of the world.

**Farmers Want Cheap Money.**

The advocates of free coinage in the west and south "don't take any stock" in Bryan's occasional assertion that he "contends" that the adoption of this policy would put the price of silver at \$1.29. Indeed they would lose all interest in the agitation if they supposed that the silver dollar under free coinage was to be worth as much as the gold dollar is now. The real sentiments of these people are clearly expressed by James Kitchen, an extensive farmer and stockman of Grayson, Ky., who when asked the other day why he was for free silver, made this reply:

I am for free silver because I am in debt, and if we get free coinage I can pay my debts with one-half of what it now costs under our present money standard. And another reason, I employ laborers on my farm. They are the creditors. I am the debtor. Under free coinage I can pay them with one-half it costs now, for it will raise the price of products, and I can then hire my farm help for 50 cents a day and pay them in boom at 10 cents a pound.

It must become more and more plain, as the campaign proceeds, that this is the motive and must be the result of the free coinage agitation. The question at issue will thus finally resolve itself into the larger question, whether the American people still believe that honesty is the best policy.

**Nothing Is It For Wage Earners.**

Mr. Bryan has claimed that the free coinage of silver would benefit the working people. How they would receive anything from the free coinage of silver he does not say, perhaps because he does not know. It is certainly a deep mystery. In no way that the probable course of events can be forecasted can any advantage for the working people be reasonably shown.

Everything that a man buys for consumption in the household would be raised in price. World wages be increased in proportion? It is not probable that they would for years, if ever. As soon as it became apparent that the free coinage of silver would be undertaken prices would be advanced, but wages would remain stationary until employers could ascertain how they would be affected. With the heavy losses that many concerns would be compelled to meet through the payment of outstanding accounts and notes in depreciated dollars, it is very probable that the workman would have to wait a long time for his wages to be raised. In the interval he would have ample opportunity to realize the wisdom of the United States coinage silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 and detaching its money, the lifeblood of commerce.—Cordage Trade Journal.

**Demotion of Silver.**

Silver was not demoted by a conspiracy nor clandestinely; neither have the results been as they are claimed by the free silver men.

Silver was demoted by Great Britain 100 years ago because it fluctuated, because two parities of unequal length, or two handfuls of changing quantity is an absurdity, an obstacle to business and commerce.

All civilized nations have tried the same experiment with the double standard, have found it a delusion and a snare and have come to the single gold standard as a better thing.

The civilized world is now using more silver, has sounder money and lower interest than ever before in the history of mankind.

The attempt to return to the double standard is reactionary, illogical and irrational and will not succeed. Revolutions go forward, not backward.—Madison (Ind.) Courier.

**The Dollar of the Constitution.**

Mr. John Fiske, in his "Critical Period in American History," describing the widespread distress caused by the "cheap money" in circulation just after the Revolution, said: "The worst feature of this financial device is that it not only impoverishes people, but benumbs their brains by creating a false and floating show of prosperity. \* \* \* In such a crisis the poorest people, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows and have no margin of accumulated capital, always suffer the most. Above all men it is the laboring man who needs sound money and stable values."

**THE LADIES' COLUMN.**

We wish to suggest to the ladies that this column is always open to any and all who wish to suggest domestic subjects of any nature whatsoever, either to ask advice or furnish information to others, and we earnestly hope all readers of the Press and who desire will avail themselves of the opportunity, and thus receive as well as confer benefits.

All communications relative to this column intended for publication will be laid over until next week if they reach this office later than Tuesday.

See the old bachelor, gloomy and sad enough, Pussing around while he's making his fire. His kettle has tipped up, Oh, honey he's mad enough. If he were present, to fight with the spirit!

Pots, dishes, pans, and such other commodities, Ashes and praty skins, liver the floor; His cupboard a store house of cum cal odidies, Things never thought of as neighbors before.

COOKING OYSTERS.—Oysters should never be cooked slowly. When making them into stews, have the milk boiling hot before they are put in. If frying them, have the frying pan as hot as possible, without burning the butter. Never add salt nor salted butter to the stews until just before serving them, or the oysters will become hard and shriveled. It is a good plan to serve a stew hot in hot bowls, and let each one season to suit himself. In whatever way the oysters are cooked they should be served immediately. If allowed to stand ten minutes after preparing the dish, it will lose much of its nutriment and flavor, and even three minutes will rob it of much of its excellence.

OYSTER PIE.—It is said that if this is carefully made it is good enough to warrant the patenting of the recipe. Make a very rich, biscuit dough, using baking powder; mix it quickly and as soft as possible. Line a deep pie plate with the pastry, and on this lower crust put a layer of chopped oysters and season with pepper and salt; then add a layer of powdered cracker crumbs, in which baking powder and a little salt have been mixed; then moisten thoroughly with the liquor from the oysters, heated to the boiling point, and seasoned to taste with butter, pepper, salt and a little cream. Now add another layer of chopped oysters, scattered bits of butter over, and then put on the top crust. Put the pie together in a round pie plate that has been well buttered and cover it with a basin a little larger than pie plate. Set it in the oven, and in five minutes remove the basin and let the pie bake until the top has become crisp; then serve immediately.

PREPARATION OF SUET FOR COOKING PURPOSES.—Some time ago some one asked if beef suet could be rendered so that it could be used for cooking purposes. It has always been a surprise to me that it is so little used, for I consider it superior to lard. To render it, take firm, yellow kidney suet from well-fattened beef, cut it fine and put in a kettle with very little water. Cook it slowly, being careful that it does not get too hot, as that makes it strong and hard. Strain it when all the water is cooked out, and mix it with one-third the quantity of best leaf lard, to prevent it getting too hard. For biscuit, piecrust, cookies, etc., this is very superior to lard, and is even better than pure butter. It does not "taste like tallow" unless it is allowed to get too hot while rendering.

**Mrs. H.**

CHERRY FINGERS.—One cup of flour, four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Rub the butter into the flour, and the salt, cayenne and cheese, mix with cold water to a soft dough. Roll very thin, cut into half-inch strips; bake in a moderate oven until golden brown.

Halifax county, Va., Sept. 28.

**THE BRIDECAKE.**

IT WILL BE A SIMPLE LOAF WITH THE SPOON AND THIMBLE.

The correct bridecake from now on will be a simple loaf spiced and fruited, iced and wreathed in natural orange blossoms, and only large enough to exactly supply the bridal party.

Of course, the ring, spoon and thimble will be baked into the loaf, and the center of the table occupied by the gorgeous plaster and neogot edifice, meant for ornamentation, not for food. Then for guests, at the reception, the confiseur sends a tiny bridal loaf. Every one is a miniature cake in itself, appropriately spiced, cut square, in a circle, or heart form, iced, wreathed with artificial orange blossoms and bearing, in high sugar relief, the couple's initials in the center.

Every one of these toy cakes is to fit, at the costly wedding, in a box of watered white silk, having a hinged top and fastened with white wax, stamped with the bride's seal.

**PureFlo**  
You agree that baking powder is best for raising bread. Then why not try to get it 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. \$1.00 per quart 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**  
1/2 lb. CAN 12¢. 1/2 lb. 22¢. 1 lb. 40¢.  
FACTORY RED BANK N. J.

**CANDIDATES' CARDS.**

Having been nominated by the Republican Convention as a candidate for the office of

**Representative,**  
to be voted for at the General Election, I hereby respectfully solicit the support of the people of the county and if elected pledge myself to further the welfare of my constituents and conserve their interests faithfully to the best of my ability.

AARON COURTRIGHT,  
Westfall Township, Sept. 30, 1896.

Receiving the nomination for the office of

**Associate Judge**  
at the hands of the Republican Convention I hereby respectfully ask the support of my fellow-citizens. If elected it will be my aim to faithfully and impartially aid in the administration of the duties pertaining to the office, to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
Milford, Sept. 30, 1896.

Having been solicited by many friends who believe that the will of the people was not allowed to be fairly expressed at the recent Republican primaries, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of

**COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**  
to be voted for at the General Election to be held Nov. 3, 1896, under the title or policy of People's Party, as regulated by the act of June 10, 1886, providing for nomination by nomination papers, and respectfully ask the support of all who favor fair and just methods in politics. If elected I pledge myself to administer my official duties in such manner as to guard the interests of the people, and promote the general welfare of the taxpayers.

GEORGE H. BORER,  
Greentown, Sept. 22, 1896.

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, 1886, providing for nominations by nomination papers, and respectfully ask your votes at the general election Nov. 3, 1896.

JOHN A. KIPP

**WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT**

The following appraisement, set apart for the widow has been filed with the clerk of the Orphan's Court, and will be presented to the Court for approval on the Nineteenth day of October, 1896.

Estate of George Millott, deceased. Widow's appraisement of personal property.

JOHN C. WESTBROOK,  
Clerk of Orphan's Court,  
Milford, Sept. 22, 1896.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE**

The following accounts have been filed in the Register's Office of Pike County and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on the Nineteenth day of October next.

Estate of James D. Briscoe, deceased. Account of Elizabeth Briscoe, administratrix.

Estate of Eleanor Boam, deceased. Account of Thomas Armstrong, executor, &c.

Estate of David Howell, deceased. Account of G. W. Bull, trustee, &c.

JOHN C. WESTBROOK,  
Register,  
Register's Office, Sept. 23, 1896.—316

**STAMP PULLER AND ROCK CRACKER**

IT WILL BE A SIMPLE LOAF WITH THE SPOON AND THIMBLE.

The correct bridecake from now on will be a simple loaf spiced and fruited, iced and wreathed in natural orange blossoms, and only large enough to exactly supply the bridal party.

Of course, the ring, spoon and thimble will be baked into the loaf, and the center of the table occupied by the gorgeous plaster and neogot edifice, meant for ornamentation, not for food. Then for guests, at the reception, the confiseur sends a tiny bridal loaf. Every one is a miniature cake in itself, appropriately spiced, cut square, in a circle, or heart form, iced, wreathed with artificial orange blossoms and bearing, in high sugar relief, the couple's initials in the center.

Every one of these toy cakes is to fit, at the costly wedding, in a box of watered white silk, having a hinged top and fastened with white wax, stamped with the bride's seal.

We want these machines superior to others now in use for durability and efficiency. Send for Catalogue and prices.

ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY CO. Mfrs.  
ST. ALBANS, VT.

We are willing to omit to direct the currency with which to pay for liquor, but we want our liquor full of strength.—P. V. Nashy.