PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

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Divorce notices - - - - - - - - - 5.00
Sheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

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

1896 OCTOBER. 1896

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	6 5:34 p.m.	Full Moon	21 11:32 a.m.
First Quarter	13 10:03 a.m.	Third Quarter	29 10:36 a.m.

Regular Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GARRET A. HOBART,

OF NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressmen-at-large,

GALUSHA A. GROW.
of Susquehanna County.

SAMUEL L. DAVENPORT,
of Erie County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
W. S. KIRKPATRICK,
of Northampton.

For Representative,
AARON COURTRIGHT.

For Prothonotary,
EPHRIAM 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.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK'S RECEPTION.

Thursday and Friday of last week were red letter days for the Republicans of this part of Pike, and if the manner in which they turned out and expressed their feelings is any indication if a result their can be no question but that Pike is aroused by the "crime of '94" when a Democrat was elected to Congress in this district by the paltry majority of 197. and that their sis a firm and unyielding determination to repeal that act in '96.

Judge Kirkpatrick accompained by Aaron Goldsmith, Esq., of Easton came up from Monroe last Thursday, where they had been holding a series of meeting and making a house to hand canvass, among the voters. They found everywhere in their intercourse with the people a feeling of resentment at the manner in which the Democratic party in the district has been bartered, bull-dosed, and trodden upon by those who assume to be its leaders, and managers. They found that the people were awakened to the fact that they had been, while trusting to these same leaders, beguiled and deceived, and used simply as dummies in the political poker which was being played for the Congressional pot. We use these terms because they fittingly represent the manner in which the honest voters of the district are managed. Their wishes are not regarded, and their interests and welfare are not considered by those gentlemen who are simply playing for points in the game of Congressional preferment. They are urged to stand together and to bow submissively to the dictation of their party bosses and are flatteringly told that they the people rule, in the hope that this soft soap will blind their eyes to the real situation. Fortunately they are aroused and see the game in its true aspects and they no longer propose to submit to being led blind-folded with a halter around their necks, from Hart to Barber as may suit the convenience or policy of those who only desire to reap the benefits of the deal. It is this state of public feeling which lends encouragement to the view that the people will take the matter in their hands, and have an emphatic say. Mr. Bryan is appealing to the masses for support. He is telling them, they are the true rulers and must have their way, and he is right so far as asking the people to think out carefully for themselves the problems presented. In this district we have many and diverse interests. Our representative should be a man who by experience, education and ability can fully grasp and readily and forcibly advocate them in our national councils. Our candidate, Judge Kirkpatrick is recognized as such a man and if is for this reason the people are with him.

FIRST VOTES.

About two and one-half millions of American youths will at the coming election in November cast their first votes for President of the United States. In doing this they will probably fix their political affiliations for many years, for men are not apt when once identified with a party to change unless for some unusual reason. It is therefore important that a sound judgment be exercised, and that great care be taken to fortify opinions and conclusions with reason and information. Crises arise in the history of nations when the ship must be guided by steady hands and clear headed helms men. The people in this nation man the rudder, and at such times as the present when financial rocks and shoals are on all sides it is eminently proper, nay, more, it is the imperative duty of all young men to carefully consider, and impartially decide each for himself the momentous question of the day. This should be conscientiously done with a firm determination to do that which will bring the greatest good to all our country, preserve the nation's honor and give a new impetus to human progress.

This is the way the Coal Gazette commiserates our animals over their bitter dose.

Every bear, every rattlesnake, every catamount and every other animal in Pike's forests will protest against the ignominious surrender of Hart to Barber.

O, Joseph Hart, he made a start, and went sprinting o'er the cinders but, the pet of a rump, he proved a chump, and he broke his boom in flinders! —Coal Gazette.

Confiscation of Property.

A farmer who had his crop of wheat stored in his granary or a manufacturer who had his warehouse filled with the products of his factory would think it an outrage if the government should insist upon confiscating one-half of his wheat or his goods. What better is it by the adoption of free silver coinage to confiscate one-half of the wage of the laborer or one-half of his accumulated savings, or one-half of the dower of the widow, or one-half of the pension of the soldier?—Philadelphia Record.

Restore the Zero Freezing Point.

In the haste in which the Democrats at Chicago prepared their platform they forgot to include the plank declaring in favor of restoring the natural freezing point of zero. Mankind has suffered and shivered tremendously because of this inhuman standard of temperature adopted undoubtedly at the instigation of coal barons and quack doctors. Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation let us proceed to lower the freezing point and to reform our climate in the interests of the masses.

Want the Best Tools.

The farmer and the mechanic must be free to use the very best tools and implements, and the merchant and banker must be free to use the very best money and instruments of credit. An honest and stable measure of value is just as necessary to both as are honest and stable measures of weights and quantities, and it requires no argument to show that without these it would be impossible to transact the ordinary business of the country.—Hon. John G. Carlisle.

Even though the farmers may be right in thinking that they are not as prosperous as they ought to be, it by no means follows that free coinage will improve their condition. Because a man has rheumatism is no reason why he should take the advice of a quack doctor who prescribes a big dose of ipecac.

"The Crime of '73."

The following explanations why the silver dollar should no longer be coined were made in the house of representatives April 9, 1872:

It has become impossible to retain an American dollar in this country except in collections of curiosities.—Judge Kelley.

The silver dollar "has long since ceased to be a coin of circulation. * * * The gold dollar should be declared the money unit."—Mr. Hooper.

The principal change proposed by the bill was in "more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value. * * * The time has come in this country when the gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."—Mr. Stoughton.

WHY BUSINESS IS BAD.

The mere prospect of a silver standard is driving capital away and is making times hard. If we wish investors, manufacturers, traders, etc., to risk their capital in our country, we must chain up our free silver and repudiation dogs. Of course, if we wish to alienate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world, we will let loose these natural enemies of capital and progress, and the deed is done.

RIGHT OF CONTRACT.

TO BE ABRIDGED BY BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

Attempt to Make Illegal Contracts Payable In Gold an Attack Upon Freedom of Contract—Would Hamper Business and Commerce and Compel a Resort to Antique Methods of Barter.

The Cordage Trade Journal of Oct. 1 discusses a part of the Chicago platform which has not thus far received the attention which it merits—that part which proposes to take away the right of private contract. The Journal says that "no industry of any size can exist without the use of contracts, agreements for the purchase, sale, delivery of and payment for goods. It is hardly necessary to point out what this means in the cordage business."

It then explains how rope manufacturers make contracts with brokers, and brokers with foreign growers of manilla or sisal, for their raw materials. Having made these contracts, they are in a position to make contracts with large jobbers and rope dealers. Continuing, The Journal says:

"Contracts are necessary to the successful transaction of business upon any scale above that of the very small retail trade, where goods and money pass between buyer and seller simultaneously. Mr. Bryan would, if president, give his approval to laws which would prohibit business men from specifying what they shall sell goods for or what they shall pay for goods, thus seriously restricting the right of contract. His first nomination—in Chicago—was based upon his acceptance of a platform which contained the following plank:

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"His Populistic nomination in St. Louis carried with it this plank:

"We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Possibly the United States supreme court will uphold such legislation—it sustained the validity of the legal tender act—and—what? Mr. Bryan does not tell the people whom he addresses tridaily. When he gets near the subject, it is only to say something like this:

"When any one tries to give you an object lesson with a Mexican dollar, tell him that the Mexican dollar is not legal tender in this country, and that our silver dollar is, and under free coinage will continue to be, and no one will be allowed to contract against it.—W. J. Bryan in Newark, Sept. 29.

"This not only shows the purpose of the man, but also gives an intelligent man a very clear conception of Mr. Bryan's skill as a logician. If he knew anything at all about commerce—the lifeblood of which he so glibly talks of interfering with—he would know that the execution of his plan would cause an instant cessation of commercial activity, which would be followed by a resumption upon a restricted and antique basis. Methods which the commercial world discarded generations ago would have to be brought into use for carrying on business under the conditions which the adoption of Mr. Bryan's two absurd propositions would impose.

"Where would the hemp come from for next year's binder twine to tie the farmers' wheat? The United States, where silver dollars worth less than 100 cents would be legal tender, could not furnish the material. All prices now quoted are for gold. No matter how much farmers wanted twine, when it was no longer possible to make a contract to pay gold or its equivalent for hemp, they would have to go without it until some cumbersome method of bartering was devised to get around the law. Of course, in time the hemp would be secured and the farmers supplied, but the new way of doing business would be more costly. In the end the consumer pays all costs. Hence the farmers would have to submit to higher prices for binder twine, as for everything else they buy. And yet Mr. Bryan claims to be the particular friend of agriculturists!

"It is to be hoped that the business men of the country will carefully consider what the proposed interference with the right to enter into a contract to pay any kind of money would result in and then vote for a candidate for president who will preserve the freedom of commerce."

Wages Go up Slowly.

Every cheap money experiment ever tried in this or in any country has demonstrated that, while prices respond quickly to changes in the value of money, wages respond but slowly. Hence, though wages appear to rise when money is depreciating, they are in reality falling. The difference in rapidity with which wages and prices go up has been illustrated by prices going up in elevators while wages walk up the stair steps. It is certain that wage earners always lose and never gain by being paid in a depreciated or depreciating currency.

Silver Question In a Nutshell.

In every rural town of the country free coinage advocates are promising farmers that 16 to 1 would raise the price of grain and meat and thus reduce the proportions of the produce of the farm that goes to pay the labor employed. Of all brazen performances of the century, the most impudent is that by which at the same time the wage earners are invited to assist in a campaign to make their food more dear to them and to reduce the wages of the most numerous class of wage earners in the country.

There is the silver question in a nutshell. It is simply a question as to whether our wage earners are getting too high wages. They may as well face the question. If our wage earners believe they are getting too high wages and that this country is suffering in consequence, all they have to do is to take lower wages. If they prefer a roundabout way, they can favor free coinage of silver, and they will get their wages cut down half without any further trouble on their part.

In the light of our experience with fiat money legislation, from the greenback to the Sherman pig silver certificates, this long suffering country will finally learn that wealth is not created by fiat, but is made by labor; that the law can put no dollar into any man's pocket unless it first takes it from the pocket of some other man, and that wage earners are first and most interested in opposing interference by law. There has never yet been made a law to put into any laboring man's pocket a single dollar that he did not earn. He of all men, therefore, has the best right to insist that there shall be no law passed that will raise the price of what he has to buy, and thus take from him any portion of what he has earned.—Hon. John De Witt Warner in Present "Problems."

Senator Stewart's Sound Arguments.

The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing. * * * There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has won every time. I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference. You must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them, it is idle to talk about. It is idle to talk about compromising on any other measure of value. The world will not accept it. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it, and it has been tried in almost every civilized nation. * * * Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value—we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. Do not deceive them in that regard. Let them know the facts now. I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. * * * I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depreciated currency. This country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils. * * *

Farmer Brown's Dilemma.

We had a public meetin in the schoolhouse here last week,
And a feller from the city was invited down to speak.
He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light
And claimed that he was competent to show us what was right.
He says this whole blamed country is a-goin straight to smash
Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash.
He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims 'twill work immense,
He wants to make our dollars cost us only fifty cents.
He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint
And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the government's imprint.
The mines would dump their silver, and the nation, slick as grease,
Would grind out brand new dollars at just fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right, but since that night somehow I've often wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a hundred.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Bryan Will "Do" the Trusts.

Mr. Bryan to the Trusts—You fellows are not in it with me. You think you're doing great things when you put up the price of one thing at a time—and you get cussed for it besides. But my little silver trust scheme puts up prices on everything at once, and I make 'em think we're doing 'em a favor. You fellows are too slow.

THE TEACHERS' WORLD.

All teachers and friends of education are cordially invited to contribute whatever may be helpful or suggestive to others in this line of work. Communications will be gladly received by the editor of this department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COUNTY TEACHER'S LICENSE IN NEW JERSEY.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

1. Name three purposes of school discipline. 2. Why is regularity of attendance most important? 3. Upon what faculties of the child must the primary teacher principally rely? 4. What are the advantages of the topical method of teaching geography? 5. What are the objections to giving pupils either false orthography or false syntax for correction? 6. What topics should be given particular attention in teaching current history? 7. To what extent do you associate mental with written arithmetic? 8. What is meant by judicious commendation? 9. What is the best method of assisting the pupil? 10. In what particulars do you look after the sanitary condition of your school room?

ARITHMETIC—THIRD GRADE.

1. Give two definitions of division. Illustrate each by a concrete example. 2. From one million subtract one millionth and divide the remainder by 333 ten millionths. 3. Divide 39,000 among A, B and C, so that A shall have $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as B, and C shall have $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as B. 4. A man traveling found on arriving at his destination that his watch, which kept correct time, was 2 hours and twenty minutes slow; in what direction had he traveled and how many degrees? 5. What is 20% of 30% of 50% of $66.66\frac{2}{3}$. 6. Required the interest of $600, at 5% from April 26th, 1891, until to-day. 7. The rafters of a house are twenty-five feet in length and their ends 40 feet apart. Required area of gable. 8. Fifty-six forty-fifths cu. ft. lack 1-50 of a cu. in. of equaling the volume of one bushel. How many bu. of wheat would you need to sell, at this approximate measure, to receive pay for 1 bu. more than the quantity delivered? 9. When silver is worth 66 cents per oz., what is the bullion value of a silver dollar that has lost 4% of its weight by abrasion?

Mental Arithmetic—If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb. of sugar is sold for the cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lb., what is the % of gain? If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb. for the cost of $\frac{1}{4}$? One-third of a yard square is what part of 3 sq. yards? If a pipe 1 inch in diameter will fill a cistern in 6 hours, how long (theoretically) will it take a pipe $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

GRAMMAR—THIRD GRADE.

1. Name and define the properties of nouns. Of verbs. 2. What are the three methods of distinguishing sex? Illustrate. 3. Illustrate five different methods of forming the plural of nouns. Write five that have no plural and five that have no singular form. 4. To others do "what to" thyself thou wishest "to be done." Here is love, in "that" while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Analyze the above sentences and parse the words in quotations. 5. Which parts of speech are compared? Which declined? Which conjugated? 6. How are verbs divided as regards form? Their relation to objects? As regards mode of combining them? 7. Which modes can be used interrogatively? Illustrate. 8. Give synopsis of the verb "write," in the first person plural, through all its modes and tenses in the progressive form. 9. What parts of speech are never modified? 10. Write an application for a position as teacher stating qualifications, experience, and giving references. Use proper form of heading, superscription and closing. Be careful to paragraph, capitalize and punctuate properly.

GEOGRAPHY—THIRD GRADE.

1. Name five political divisions in telling where you live. 2. Name the great races of mankind, and give the principal location of each. 3. Name, in order of their importance, three republics. Four empires. 4. Of what States does the Mississippi form a partial boundary? The Ohio river? 5. Name, in the order of size, the largest five cities in the United States. The largest five in New Jersey.

Locate and give width in degrees of each of the zones. What would be the width of each if the earth's axis were inclined but twenty degrees? 7. Name the three principal commercial water-routes of the United States to the sea. 8. Name an important city belonging to Great Britain in each of the five grand divisions of the globe. 9. Trace the short route for vessels from London to Melbourne. 10. Name, in order of commercial importance, six principal seaports of the United States.

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY. — THIRD GRADE.

1. Why is temperance instruction in the public schools regarded as so important? 2. Which two organs will absorb the most alcohol? What are the results? 3. Why do insurance companies reject the applications of the intemperate? 4. State physiologically the cause of the bleared eyes, red nose and "blotched" face of the inebriate. 5. What simple experiment is often performed to illustrate the effect of alcohol upon the brain? 6. Why are intemperate people more liable to disease than others? Why less liable to recover? 7. Upon what does the amount of alcohol distilled from any fruit juice depend? 8. Name five narcotics. All are cruel masters. Which forges the strongest chains? 9. What are the effects of alcohol on nervous tissue? 10. Give briefly your views as to legalizing its manufacture and sale.

PENMANSHIP.

1. How do you conduct a writing exercise? 2. Name, in the order of importance, the requisites of good writing. 3. Give any exercises that you have found useful in securing rapidity. 4. What should be the length of "t, p, q, r and s," as compared with "i?" 5. How long should an exercise in writing be continued, and at what time of the day given, to secure the best results? Give reasons for your answer. 6. and 7. Write all the letters in the order that you would teach them. 8 10. Write all the capitals, grouping them according to similarity of form.

READING—THIRD GRADE.

1. What preparation is necessary to enable the pupil to read any selection intelligently and impressively? 2. Correct pronunciation demands that attention be given to what four particulars? 3. What is expression? 4. How would you proceed with a pupil who reads in a hesitating, indistinct, and mechanical manner? 5. Discriminate between accent and emphasis. 6. Indicate the accented syllables and the "emphatic" words in the following:

Deem it not trifling while I recommend
What posture suits; to stand and sit by turns,
As nature prompts, is best; but o'er your leaves
To lean, for ever cramps the vital parts,
And robs the fine machinery of its play.
—Armstrong.

7. Discriminate between grammatical and rhetorical pauses. What is suspensive quantity? 8 Punctuate the following and indicate thus — where the rhetorical pause is required, and thus ''''' where suspensive quantity should be employed:

"May the sun in his course visit no land more free more happy more lovely than this our own country."

ORTHOGRAPHY.—THIRD GRADE.

To be able to pronounce and spell a word is well.
To know its meaning is better.
To add it to your vocabulary is best.
It is not thus added until used with ease and precision.

1. Give the etymology of: Orthography, orthoepy, circumspection, interruption, telegraph.

2 and 3. Write one or more words equivalent to each phrase:

To put to death.	To get off.
To set free.	To get along.
To cut off a limb.	To go down.
To cut off a head.	To go with.
To get ready.	To go on.

4 and 5. To be correctly used in sentences:

healthful.	increase.
healthy.	friendly.
gather.	amicable.
collect.	employment.
enlarge.	occupation.

6 and 7. To be defined:

fra' ter nize.	def' i cit.
ex' qui site.	fin' an cier'.
im' pi ous.	quer' u lous.
ar tif' i cer.	er u di' tion.
con' flu ent.	le' ni ent.

8 and 9. To be detached by the examiner:

ir rep' a ra ble.	Can ca' sian.
pre ced' ence.	main' te nance.
ca pri' cious.	mar' i gold.
joc' und.	sub sid' ence.
te leg' ra phy.	mis con' strue.
ac cli' mate.	as pir' ant.
ref' er a ble.	mol' e cule.
blas' phe mous.	

Where is the half-way point between the East and West lines of the United States?

A Concise Statement.

The silver people wish Uncle Sam to institute free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when the real ratio is 30 to 1. The gold people say this will cause a panic, because silver dollars will then only be worth about 53 cents each. The silver people reply this would be so, if silver did not rise to the legal ratio on account of the demand created. They say silver will rise exactly to $1.29 an ounce, so that a dollar will contain a dollar's worth of silver. Setting aside the absurdity of its rising just to the point where one desires it to be, what basis have the silver people for saying it will rise at all? Under the Sherman Act, now repealed 4,500,000 ounces of silver were purchased by the government each month and coined, and still the price of silver fell steadily, and panic ensued!

Man may want land to live in: but for all,
Nature finds out some place for burial.—Herrick.

After all, it is not what is round, but what is in us, not what we have, but what we are, that makes us really happy.—Dr. Geikie.

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 Beam, deceased.
Account of Thomas Armstrong, executor, &c.
Estate of David Howell, deceased.
Account of C. W. Bull, trustee, &c.

JOHN C. WESTBROOK,
Register.

Register's Office, Sept. 23, 1896.—3w

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.

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. $1000 forfeit if made with alum or other bad. Fresh, sweet and pure, all foods raised with it digest so easily that you are quickly surprised with better appetite and health.

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

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

Receiving the unanimous nomination by the Republican convention of Pike county for the office of

COUNTY TREASURER,

I hereby most repectfully solicit the support of the voters and pledge myself that if elected it will be my aim and object to administer the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

C. W. SHANNON,
Lackawaxen, Oct. 20, 1896.

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, 1893; 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. BORTREE,
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, 1893, providing for nominations by nomination papers, and solicit your votes at the general election Nov. 3, 1896.

JOHN A. KIPP.
August 5, 1896.

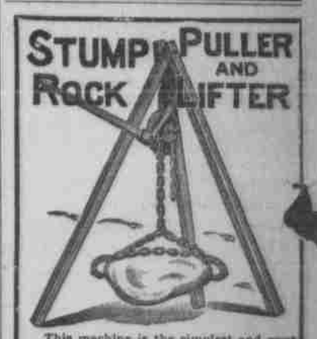
NOTICE.

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

By order of the town council,
J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
President, pro tem.

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

STUMP PULLER AND ROCK LIFTER



This machine is the simplest and most efficient device ever invented for
PULLING STUMPS, LIFTING STONES, RAISING UP and MOVING BUILDINGS, and HANDLING ALL KINDS OF HEAVY BODIES.
We warrant these machines superior to others now in use for durability and efficiency. Send for Catalogue and prices.
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