

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

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Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamations, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00 Administrator's and Executor's notices - 8.00 Divorce notices - 4.00 Sheriff's sales, Orphans' court sales, County Treasurer's sales, County statement and election proclamation charged by the square.

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.

THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

To the voters of the Eighth Congressional District: Upon the question of the election of a Congressman to represent this District in the next Congress, does it not occur to the voter that this District would be better served by having as its representative one who is a member of the political party which will have a majority of Congress, and therefore control its organization and work? Every candid citizen, who has observed the drift of political events, is ready to concede that the next Congress will be Republican. Neither is it seriously contended on the part of any intelligent man that Major McKinley will not be the next President of the United States.

If, then, the next Congress will be Republican, and the next President likewise a Republican, do not common sense and selfish interests dictate that this District should have a Republican Congressman? What influence or weight could the ablest of Democratic Congressmen from this District have with a Republican majority compared with a Republican representative? This District has vast business interests which require the active intervention and attention of its representative. The citizens generally have or may have personal matters which require the active assistance of their representative. No man can expect that a Congressman from some other District in the State is going to give this attention and assistance. Every Congressman has the business of his own District to look after without concerning himself with the interests of some other district. The voters of this District have it in their power to send to the next Republican Congress Hon. WILLIAM S. KIRKPATRICK, a citizen of recognized fitness and of such reputation that he will be able to protect and speak for his constituents and thereby avoid the humiliation of appealing to and depending upon some strange Congressman to do this work.

These considerations ought to weigh with every voter. It matters little whether the voter is a Silver or a Gold man, a Democrat or a Republican. The money question will be determined and put at rest, in all probability, by the election of a Republican President. The result means the maintenance of the present standard, which the next Congress will not attempt to disturb.

Therefore, whatever may be the view of the voter on this question of the money, it should not interfere with an intelligent consideration of other questions which are involved in the election of a Congressman. It should be said, however, in this connection that the Republican candidate for Congress stands for the maintenance of the present money of the Country.

The very life of the people of this district depends upon the vast manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests which abound in the District. These require fit and adequate representation at Washington. Applicants for pensions, petitioners for governmental attention in what ever form it may arise demand the presence and active work of a Congressman with influence in the several departments of government.

With no intention to reflect upon the Democratic candidate for Congress, is it not conceded equally by friend and political foe that JUNIOR KIRKPATRICK combines in himself all the qualities requisite for the duties of a Congressman to represent this District in Congress? He is a trained lawyer, with the ability to at once take a prominent position on the floor as well as the committees of Congress. He is a student of political questions and has the most intelligent comprehension of the needs of this District. In addition to this and which is not the least important, he has long been in public life and has the acquaintance and knowledge of public men, whereby he would have weight and influence as a Congressman.

Every thinking voter should give this matter the most earnest and serious consideration. This is not the time to allow mere party feeling to influence one. It matters little whether there is one more or less Republican Congressman in the next Congress. But it is of the most vital importance to the people of this district that they should be represented fitly, intelligently and effectively in that Congress.

A LAST WORD.

Before another issue of the Press the numerous questions of the campaign will have been settled by the American people. No doubt it will be a sensible wise conclusion, at all events it will be the people's will and we have the utmost confidence in their ultimate judgment. They may all be fooled once in a while and some all the time, but they cannot all be fooled all the time and if they make a mistake they are sure to detect and are swift to change it. Four years ago the country was misled by the delusive but attractive doctrine of free trade, the people were quick to discern the illusion and two years later applied the powerful remedy of the ballot. They have not forgotten this dearly bought lesson, and they will be slow to again entrust the party with power which so cruelly deceived them then. The country is safe for McKinley and protection to American industries and when the free silver heresy is buried beneath the ballots as it will certainly be on Tuesday next such a wave of prosperity will sweep over this land as has not been felt in years.

Let every one aid in making it larger and forever put an end to the talk of anarchy, repudiation and something for nothing. Get in the grand procession now.

GO OUT AND VOTE.

The battle is ended so far as education and persuasion goes, but no Republican should relax effort until the polls close Nov. 3. Get out and vote and see that your tardy neighbor does likewise. Let there be no stay-at-homes. In this election it is an imperative duty every man owes to himself and his country to record his will as a free-man and an American. Do not neglect the opportunity. If you do you may regret it when too late. Have your part in the great victory to be won for the honesty, integrity and morality of this nation. In future years you will point to your vote for McKinley as one of the proudest acts of your lives, and your children and children's children will rise up and call you blessed. Vote.

A gentleman, who is highly intelligent, stated publicly this week in Milford that he was reliably informed that Bryan made at least 150 McKinley votes by a recent speech in which he advocated Government ownership of railroads. The man argued that if this comes to pass, their jobs would be mere political situations, and they would be liable to be turned out with every change of administration. The public would also be interested in riding on roads manned by inexperienced, and careless employees who could retain their places with a political pull. Do the people want this? The railroad men certainly do not.

With this issue the Press enters on its second year. We have been both flattered and gratified with the

reception it has met with at the hands of the people. Our aim has been to fulfill the expectations of our readers and to make the paper better from week to week. How far we have succeeded in our aim we leave others to judge. If the Press has established itself in your home and you feel that you can commend it to your neighbor we ask your cordial co-operation in extending its sphere of interest and usefulness.

SPEAKER CRISP DEAD.

The Passing Away of a Prominent National Character. ATLANTA, Oct. 24.—The death of Speaker Charles F. Crisp occasions great sorrow in this city and state and will be deeply regretted throughout the nation. Mr. Crisp died at the Halyon sanitarium in this city, where he had been an inmate for several weeks. Though it had generally been known that he was seriously ill his condition had not at any time been regarded as critical, and the news of his death was a painful surprise to his friends and admirers.

Charles Frederick Crisp, although a American patriot was born on Jan. 20, 1818, in Sheffield, England, where his parents, who were actors, were playing in a stock company. He was educated in the public schools of Savannah and Macon, Ga., and entered in the Confederate army the first year of the war, being then only 18 years of age. He was a lieutenant in the Tenth Virginia Infantry when he was captured and taken to Fort Delaware as a prisoner. On his return to his home in Ellaville, Ga., after his release, in June, 1865, he began to read law. Admitted to the bar in 1866, he soon built up a considerable practice. In 1870 Mr. Crisp was appointed solicitor general of the southwestern judicial circuit of Georgia, and the next year he became a judge of the superior court in that State. In 1875 he was elected judge by the general assembly and twice re-elected. He resigned to accept the nomination for congress from the Third district, which was equivalent to an election.

He served as a representative in congress until the time of his death. His knowledge of parliamentary law was not excelled by any man in the house, except perhaps Speaker Reed, with whom he frequently in conflict on points of procedure. During the memorable fight against the so-called free bill Mr. Crisp was the leader of his party on the floor, displaying remarkable self control, alertness, boldness and patience. In the committee room—and Mr. Crisp at one time or another was a member of all the important committees—he showed an unwearied industry and grasp of detail. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Crisp was chosen speaker pro tem during the absence of Mr. Carlisle, and while serving in that capacity he made his first speech advocating the free coinage of silver. Mr. Crisp had displayed such ability as a parliamentary technician that he was selected by his party in the first session of the Fifty-first congress to make the fight against enforcing Speaker Reed's rules. The Republicans won in the end, but only after some of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in congress. When the Democrats secured a majority in the next congress, Mr. Crisp was chosen speaker after a contest with Roger Q. Mills of Texas. Mr. Crisp admitted his reputation by the fairness of his rulings and his uniform courtesy, although he and Mr. Reed sometimes clashed as of old.

At the time of his death Mr. Crisp was a candidate for United States senator from Georgia, and would undoubtedly have been chosen to that honorable position.

Engaged to an American Girl. LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Observer announces the engagement of Colonel de St. Maurice and Grace Corneau, daughter of William Corneau of Springfield, Ill.

A \$1,500,000 Fire in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Pacific elevator, at Hines street and the north branch of the Chicago river, was burned to a large amount of grain was stored in it. The flames threatened the large mauling house of Hais & Curtis adjoining, and ten extra fire engines were called. Both elevator and mauling house of the Pacific Elevator company were also destroyed, with other small buildings. The loss will approximate \$1,500,000. The wheat, it is said, was insured for \$750,000.

Dr. Lee Gets Five Years. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Dr. J. Edward Lee, who has been before the courts on three different occasions, was found guilty of manslaughter by the superior court and sentenced to five years in prison. The jury was out but 15 minutes. The only witness presented by the state was Miss Bird L. Palmer, the alleged victim, and the story told by her was the most revealing in the history of Connecticut courts.

Portuguese Civilization In Africa. LISBON, Oct. 28.—A telegram received here from St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese West Africa, says that the Portuguese expedition has just punished the rebellious Bundo natives, burning 84 of their villages and killing 100 of the rebels.

General Markets. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—State and foreign, quiet; city mill, steady. \$3.15. WHEAT—No. 2 red, declined sharply under heavy sales, foreign selling and high money receipts from the west; December, 75-76 1/2; January, 76. CORN—No. 2 declined under big receipts, fine weather and sympathy with wheat; December, 31 1/2; May, 31 1/2. OATS—No. 2, quiet, steady, 23 1/2. HAY—Track, white, state, 23 1/2. PORK—Quiet, steady, \$5.50; family, 5.00. LARD—Dull and easy; prime western, 14 1/2. BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 14 1/2; state creamery, 15 1/2. CHEESE—State; state, large, 7 1/2; small, 7 1/2. EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 19 1/2. SUGAR—Raw firm; fair, 10 1/2; refined, 11 1/2. MOLASSES—Quiet; 36 1/2. RICE—Firm; domestic, 3 1/2; Japan, 5 1/2. YALOW—Dull; city, 3 1/2; country, 3 1/2.

COLONEL INGERSOLL ON MONEY.

He States Some Plain Truths In His Own Unique Way.

Following is an extract from the speech of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Chicago on Oct. 8: Money that is money needs no guarantee, needs no backer; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms, with two vice-presidents, that says money is the creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? According to Mr. Bryan, our fathers were the friends of silver, and yet our dear old father in all his lives only minted 5,000,000 of these so-called dollars. Now see what the enemies of silver have done. Since 1878 the enemies of silver have coined over 480,000,000 of these dollars, and yet silver kept going down. We are selling now over \$3,000,000 a month, and silver keeps going down.

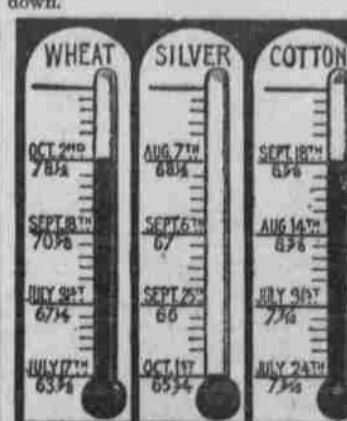
Senator Jones of Nevada, in 1878, voted for the law of 1878. He said, from his speech in the senate, that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart of Nevada was there at the time, but voted for the law of 1878 and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind. No government can afford to be a cipher on coins.

A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. You cannot make a paper dollar without making a dollar's worth of paper. We must have paper that represents money. I want behind every one of these paper dollars either a dollar in gold or a silver dollar worth 100 cents, so that every greenback under the flag can lift up its hands and swear, "I know that my redeemer liveth." That was where I was 20 years ago, and that is where I am to-night.

For nations and individuals, at all times, everywhere and forever, honesty is the best policy. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel bonnet—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing. Some say that it would help the mine owners. It would not. Coming this bullion into dollars would not increase its value, because you could coin the bullion of the whole world, and the supply would be greater than the demand. Have freecoinage-to-morrow, and there is not a silver mine owner that would make a dollar—not one—by changing it into American coin. It would only be worth what the bullion is worth in the open market.

We want good money—good, honest money. And there was never any real property for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

Wheat, Cotton and Silver. While Bryan is telegraphing the New York Journal that "the gold standard makes a dearer dollar, a dearer dollar means falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times," the prices of wheat, corn and cotton are going up, and the price of silver, the supposed barometer of prices of farm products, is going down.



Bryan must demystify his farm product speeches or he will have to face such hard questions as: "What about wheat and cotton? Are their prices going up in sympathy with silver or because of a shortage of foreign crops? What connection is there, anyway, between the prices of farm products and of silver?"

Of course Bryan can answer all such questions. In fact, they are "dead ends" for a powerful man who can lift the price of all the silver in the world to twice its present height, but it is just as well to avoid all unnecessary embarrassment.

Where Are the Dead Ends? If 50 cent silver dollars should double the prices of farm products, it is quite as certain that the prices of all the products which the farmer consumes would double in the same way. In that case it is not easy to see how the farmer would gain anything by the free coinage of silver. Even the wages of labor, the last to rise in an epoch of depreciated currency and inflation, prices, would finally, after much distress of the workmen, struggle up to the common level.

But whether the farmer should receive \$100 for 100 bushels of wheat and pay out \$90 for the necessities of living or should receive \$500 for the same wheat and pay out \$150, in both cases the balance on hand would have just the same purchasing power. But in accomplishing the degradation of the monetary standard, which could do neither the farmer nor the wage earner any good, an enormous depreciation of values and confiscation of accumulated earnings, involving public and private credit in a massiveness of destruction, would inevitably ensue. Are the farmers and workmen of the country willing to invoke such a catastrophe? Philadelphia Record.

There has been no time since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 when the depositors in savings banks could not get back as good money as they carried and put in. Do they want even to "chance it" on getting 51 cent or even 75 cent silver dollars?

REPUTATION AND DISHONOR.

A Part of One of Henry Ward Beecher's Best Sermons.

During the flat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher delivered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language: "Whenever in any nation there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts—whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law. I hate the devil riding on a law worse than I do the devil riding without a law under him. Whoever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. . . . The danger into which we are running is hidden under the mystery of finance and the currency. All money is but a representative of property. As now, by facility of intercourse, all the world is one open market, the need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperative.

"Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. Other kinds of money there are—silver, copper, paper—but they all must conform to gold and be measured by it and be interchangeable with it, in fixed and definite proportions. Gold is king in commerce. All other money must represent gold. No vote of legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of its representative in money or the relative superiority or inferiority of different currencies. Gold came to its supremacy as a representative of property by the long established consent of mankind. Congress cannot change it for the world, nor even for this nation, except upon past transactions. It may give impunity to men to cheat confiding creditors, but it cannot rule the value of currency in all future transactions.

"The crime of paying a debt in a currency inferior in value to that in which it was contracted, base at all times and anywhere, has a deeper guilt and a bolder infamy in our case. When in our mortal struggle capitalists were solicited to lend their money to us on the faith of the nation, we were too glad, most grateful, for their aid. Then they were not grasping and swollen swarms. Oh, not the grasping swarms. We rejoiced in their bounty and gave thanks for their confiding faith in our national honesty. Now, our dangers past, we revile them, finding no epithets too violent, and strive to pay them, not gold for the gold they lent our misery, but in a dishonest measure of an inferior metal.

"In the court of the commercial world's conscience we shall be convicted of endeavoring to cheat the men who came to our rescue in the dark day. This congress would not have existed nor any government of the United States but for the strength given to our armies by foreign capitalists, and now to return their aid by a base treachery is to deserve an infamy as deep as the lowest depths of hell. But we to these men, blind headed, without eyes, who are attempting to undermine the integrity and simplicity of the nation."

An Utterly Citizen.

Silverite Orator—What we want is more money. Skeptic—Would free coinage make more money? S. O.—Certainly. It would give us both gold and silver. S.—But wouldn't free coinage at 16 to 1 drive gold out of circulation, in accordance with the Gresham law? S. O.—My friend, Mr. Bryan proposes to repeal any law that is working in the interest of the goldbugs and Shylocks.

S.—But the Gresham law is a natural law, like the law of gravitation. S. O.—My friend, you are a positivist and don't know that you are a citizen of the grandest country on earth—one that can "without the aid or consent of any other nation" repeal even the law of gravitation itself if it should become a tool of Wall street. Shame on you! You don't belong to this country. As I was saying—

Ex-Governor Hoies and His Hired Man. Hired Man—I heard that in your Des Moines speech you said prices are so low that you have either got to get more for your oats or else cut my wages. Hoies—You needn't say that. Hired Man—Well, which are you going to do? Hoies—I am going to get more for my oats. Hired Man—How? Hoies—By lessening the purchasing power of money. Free coinage will give you a dollar which will only buy five bushels of oats instead of ten bushels, and that will be the same as getting 20 cents for my oats. Hired Man—Well, what are you going to do about my wages? Hoies—Oh, I'll pay you just the same as I'm paying you now, \$20 a month. Hired Man—Are you going to pay me in these new dollars? Hoies—Certainly; the same kind of dollars that I get for my oats. Hired Man—Those dollars that can't buy only half as much of anything as the old dollars? Hoies—Yes, yes; the same sort of dollars. Hired Man—Then, as I understand it, you propose to get twice as much for your oats and pay me only half what I'm getting now? Hoies—Why, no. I'll still pay you \$20. Hired Man—But this \$20 won't buy only half as much stuff as now, you say, for the purchasing power is to be lessened one-half; so with my \$20 I can only get \$10 worth of stuff. Your scheme would bring you twice as much for your oats and bring me only half as much for my work. Is this fair, do you think? Hoies—Well, every man has to look out for himself. Hired Man—So I see, and I think I'll look out for myself and vote for an honest dollar for an honest day's work."—Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.

The farmers complain because they cannot find markets for all their products. How would the doubling of prices under free silver enable the working-men of the cities and factory towns to buy more than they do now?

True Democratic Doctrines.

Jefferson, in 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion 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. I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee, in 1831, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by unhappy experience, that the ratio of 16 to 1 tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver." The house committee, in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote: "There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor exports an invariable value to it."

Benton, in 1834, said in debate: "It [gold] has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstance. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives to its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Following this debate the act called the "administration gold bill," intended to put the country on a single gold standard, was passed, 145 to 86 in the house and 35 to 7 in the senate, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president.

The house committee, in 1853, reported: "Gold is the only standard of value by which all property is now measured. It is virtually the only currency of the country. We desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard coins."

"Per Capita."

It is more money the Bryanites want. Now, which nations have the most money—those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard? The silverites are fond of talking about per capita circulation.

Under free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1800 of \$4.99, in 1833 of \$9.60, in 1852 of \$14.68, in 1873 of \$18.19. In 1894 we had a per capita of \$24.28; in 1896 we have one of \$21.10.

The per capita circulation of the world is about \$5.15. The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18. The per capita of the silver standard countries is nearly \$4.30.

The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver alone of \$6.40. The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$2.33, the rest of their small circulation being mainly depreciated paper.

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation. And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Few Facts.

In 1878 farm products were lower than ever before since the civil war, and the "greenbackers" were arguing that the preparation for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879, had produced the hard times, and their advocates tried to postpone the date for resumption. But resumption came Jan. 1, 1879, and No. 2 cash wheat sold at 81 1/2; by May it was up to \$1.01 1/2, and by December, 1879, it was up to \$1.35 1/2. Corn was 30 1/2 in January, 1879, but in December, 1879, it was 43 1/2. Such facts need to be borne in mind at this time, when so many false theories are afloat.

Any workman who found his market bought too heavy on Saturday night can vote to lighten it hereafter by supporting the presidential candidate who is telling the people of the south and west that the purchasing power of the dollar is too great.

Cuba's Discouraging Experiment.

Cuba is furnishing a nearly exact example of the benefits of government regulation of the value of money on the Bryan plan. Captain General Weyler had a deficient supply of cash, and so he had the Banco Espanol put out a lot of paper money and issued a stringent edict that everybody should take it at par with gold. As the island is practically under martial law, here was government control of the currency at its best. But did the edict keep the bank notes at par? Not for a day. Almost instantly they were at a discount, which soon amounted to 30 per cent. Even with guns and bayonets you cannot make 80 cents equal a dollar. Weyler has had to give up trying. He has finally allowed the Havana Stock Exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; that her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that.—New York Post.

Is Your Mortgage Overdue?

Have you a mortgage? Is it overdue? If so, vote for free coinage, and you invite the mortgagee to foreclose as soon as possible after election and before there is time to pass a free coinage bill. If you don't think so, just imagine that you have changed places with your creditor and then consider what you would do six months before the cheap money era was expected to begin.

Pure Food. You agree that baking powder is best for raising. Then why not try to get its best result? Just as easy to get all its good—some of its bad, by its 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 tin. 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. Kelstar BAKING POWDER. 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 respectfully solicit the support of the voters and pledge myself that I will be my aim to faithfully and impartially to administer the duties of the office faithfully to the best of my ability. AARON COURTRIGHT, Lackawanna, Oct. 29, 1896.

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

Representative, 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. GEORGE H. 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, 1895, providing for nominations 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. BORTNER, Greentown, Sept. 28, 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, 1895, 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. HAMBRELLAIN, President, pro tem. Attest, D. H. CHORNBROCK, 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 giving up trying. He has finally allowed the Havana Stock Exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; that her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that.—New York Post. We warrant 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.

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