

PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

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Advertising Rates.

One square (eight lines), one insertion - \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion . . . . .50 Reduced rates will be furnished on application, will be allowed yearly advertisers.

Legal Advertising.

Court Proclamation, Jury and Trial List for several courts per term, \$24.00 Administrator's and Executor's notices . . . . . 3.00 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.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Treasurer, JAMES S. BEACOM, Of Westmoreland County.

For Auditor General, MAJOR LEVI G. McCAULEY, Of Chester County.

COUNTY TICKET. For Jury Commissioner, CHARLES A. GILLETT, Of Lackawaxon.

EDITORIAL.

Vote for James S. Beacom for State Treasurer.

Vote for Levi G. McCauley for Auditor General.

Vote for Charles A. Gillett for Jury Commissioner.

Vote the straight Republican ticket.

The deficit of the second month of the Dingley law was over three million dollars, but the deficit of the second month of the Wilson law was over \$13,000,000. Does anybody want to trade back?

The persistency with which the Ohio Democrats avoid discussing tariff or currency this year is quite remarkable, especially in view of the fact that they made silver their chief issue only three months ago.

TOWNE, Bryan, and the other silver-erators are still compelled to seek county fairs in Arkansas and Tennessee as a place in which they may give vent to their suppressed emotions on the crime of '73. There is a rumor afloat, however, that Towne proposes to talk silver in Ohio or bust. Look out, Colonel O'Myers!

The controlling interest in a \$5,000,000 gas company and an interest in a \$12,000,000 street railway in Washington are suggested as Mr. McLean's real object in wanting to get into the Senate. From that standpoint he could do more to successfully protect his interests in the District of Columbia, for which Congress legislates on all subjects of this sort.

EVIDENCE of business prosperity continues to be found in the reduction of the number of business failures. Bradstreet's Trade Review reports the number of failures last week only 196, compared with 237 in the preceding week, 273 in the corresponding week of last year, 389 in the corresponding week of 1895, and 340 in the corresponding week of 1893.

The farmers of the country will probably be interested in the fact that the August (1897) importations of wool under the new protective tariff were but a little more than half those of August, 1896, under the free trade tariff then in operation, and that the importation of manufactures of wool in August, 1897, were less than one-sixth those of August, 1896, in value.

WHEAT has again dropped below the dollar mark, to the great delight

of the silverites, who cannot bear to see a bushel of wheat worth two ounces of silver, when only a year ago an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat were at the same price. The fluctuations of the white metal, during the year are sufficient to prove the danger of attempting to make it a money metal on the plan of the Democrats of 1896.

Woolen goods manufacturers report demand brisk, prices steady, and an unwillingness by makers to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig-iron last month was extraordinary heavy and promises to greatly stimulate production.—Bradstreet's.

SOME steel mills are not able to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig-iron last month was extraordinary heavy and promises to greatly stimulate production.—Bradstreet's.

FREE-TRADEERS, who feared that American manufacturers would languish because of the fact that the supply of "raw material" was to be cut off by the protective tariff law recently enacted, will perhaps be interested to know that raw material for use in the manufactures imported in the month of August, 1897, under the Dingley tariff law was 80 per cent. greater than in the corresponding month of last year under the Wilson law.

Those who, at the dictation of their own enemies, disregarded their old friends and attempted to revolutionize the creed of their old party will justly be held responsible for all the results that have heretofore followed or shall hereafter follow their departure from Democratic principles and traditions, and we who have refused to desert the old standard and coalesce with the advocates of fatism, socialism, or any other form of government paternalism can well afford to stand where we are and wait for deliverance which is sure to come.—Ex-Secretary Carlisle in San Francisco, Cal.

THE "PRESS" A TWO YEAR OLD

With this number the Press ends its second year. The baby has caused us some trouble, considerable work and an occasional bad half hour, but in the whole has behaved quite well considering. It is now healthy, got some teeth and can begin to chew. Its friends have been very kind its readers lenient, and its correspondents prompt and interesting. We return thanks to them all for favors, and in return promise that our effort will be to steadily improve the paper, and to this end we cordially invite the continued co-operation of all those who in the past have manifested an interest in the enterprise. Our subscription books are still open, and advertising space will be cheerfully furnished. Now is an excellent time to take advantage of both these opportunities. We can make no distinct promise just yet, but the indications are that in the near future the Press will be enlarged to meet the constantly increasing demands on its columns for more space.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Druggists and General Merchants in Pike county.

Everybody Says So. Casco's Candy Cane, the most wonderful medicinal discovery of its age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and good and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, clearing the entire system, dispelling colds, cure bronchitis, fever, habitual constipation and indigestion. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Candy, 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE PLAN OF MR. GAGE

SECRETARY OF TREASURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FINANCE.

He Proposes a Scheme For Increasing the Circulation of the National Bank, Public Debt to be Refunded in Two and a Half Per Cent Gold Bonds.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage has submitted to the president and cabinet the recommendations as to financial legislation which he will make to congress in his annual report.

While the details of the secretary's plan of financial reform will not be made public until his report is sent to congress, its general outlines can be given. The keynote of the secretary's scheme is the refunding of the present bonded debt of the country in gold bonds bearing 2 1/2 per cent interest. He believes that bonds which declare on their face that they are payable, principal and interest, in gold can easily be sold at that rate. As most of the present bonded debt bears interest at 4 and 5 per cent, the annual saving in interest by selling the old bonds and substituting the new would be about \$17,000,000.

This would more than pay the interest on the \$250,000,000 additional 2 1/2 per cent gold bonds which would have to be issued to carry out the second feature of the secretary's plan, which is the retirement of all the outstanding greenbacks and Sherman notes, so as to leave no notes whatever outstanding which could be used to drain the treasury of gold. With the retirement of the Sherman notes the government would be left with silver bullion in the treasury vaults, purchased under the Sherman law at a cost of \$104,000,000. This could either be sold at the market price, or it could gradually be coined into silver dollars to the amount of \$125,000,000.

To increase bank circulation. To take the place of the currency which would be withdrawn from circulation by the retirement of the greenbacks and the treasury notes Secretary Gage will propose a plan for increasing the national bank circulation much above its present limit. He will propose that the banks be allowed to issue notes up to the amount of the government bonds deposited by them, and he believes that practically all of the additional bonds that would be issued to retire the government notes would be absorbed by the banks as a basis for circulation.

The secretary will also propose something on the line of the so-called Baltimore plan, by which banks will be allowed to issue additional circulation, probably up to 25 per cent of their capital stock, ample provision being made for its security. He will recommend that the tax on national bank circulation be reduced to just enough to cover the expense of administering the law and supervising the banks.

In order to give increased circulation to the southern states and other localities, in which the silver movement gains strength chiefly on the ground that more currency was needed for transacting business, the secretary will recommend that national banks be permitted to organize with \$25,000 capital. It is believed such a provision, coupled with proper safeguards to protect circulation, would give to these communities a safe and somewhat elastic currency, which could be put out by the local banks as it would be needed for moving the crops or meeting any other demand for money.

Secretary Gage explained his proposals in detail to the cabinet, and there was a general discussion of the plan. It is possible that he will modify some of the details before his report is made public, but the general outline of his recommendations will be as here given. Mr. Gage counts on the feature which proposes to give local banks and more currency to the sparsely settled sections of the country to aid in securing votes for his scheme from the senators from those states and hopes it will be possible to secure a law embodying it if not all of his recommendations. There will be difficulty in passing it through the house of representatives if it is backed by the administration and Speaker Reed. The only difficulty is in the senate.

COBB'S PLAN ACCEPTED.

The Chicago Architect Will Design the New Pennsylvania Capitol. Harrisburg, Oct. 25.—The capitol building commission has selected Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago as the architect for the new capitol and adopted his design. Mr. Cobb will at once go to work on the drawings and will have them ready in about six weeks. Two weeks will be allowed contractors to bid on the construction, so that it will probably be Jan. 1 before the work is started. Mr. Cobb says the work can be completed in a year and the building ready for occupancy by the next legislature, which meets Jan. 1, 1898.

The successful architect designed the



HENRY IVES COBB. Fisheries building at the World's fair and is at present supervising architect of the United States postoffice building at Chicago. His plan for the Pennsylvania capitol carries out the ideas of the commission regarding a group of buildings, with the exception that instead of scattering them over the grounds they are all under one roof. The central building is the house of representatives fronting on Fourth street and the senate on Third street, with light and air at the front and sides. The department buildings will be at either side of the capitol and connected with it.

Great Wing Shooting. Kansas City, Oct. 25.—With the Dupont cup and the world's wing shot championship at stake, Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Ia., and J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City made phenomenal records in their match here. Gilbert was the victor. Out of 500 birds shot at by the two crews but one was missed. Six others fell dead out of bounds. For 100 birds the two crews tied with 37 each. On the shoot off at 25 birds, Gilbert won the match with a clean score.

CAPT. RAY'S REPORT.

WENT TO ALASKA TO ESTABLISH MILITARY POSTS.

Preparations for the Relief of Stranded Gold Hunters Along the Yukon—Sherman in Privileged at Dawson City—Official Report to Secretary Alger.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The war department has received a report from Captain Ray of the condition of affairs in the gold region as he found them from St. Michaels to Fort Yukon. He has selected a point for a military post near Rapid City, about 225 miles below Dawson. Colonel Randall, who was sent out to establish a post at St. Michaels, has reported by telegraph to Secretary Alger his arrival there on Oct. 8. He says: "The detachment arrived here yesterday morning. Supplies were landed in good condition. There are about 180 people on the island. Good order prevails."

Captain Ray makes some interesting statements in his report to illustrate the condition of affairs among the gold seekers, and because his reports are strictly official they are entitled to weight. He favors the enlistment of 20 regular troops, who he says, would be valuable as guides, boatmen and hunters and would secure the friendship of the natives.

Of the settlements within the territory, but he can be called permanent, and new interests will necessitate many changes. Several settlements have already passed away when new mines were discovered. Rampart City had a population of about 200 on the 7th of September. The city of Weare was represented by four spruce logs crossed for a foundation for a cabin. The captain says it is a central location and practically the best of navigation for river boats drawing more than five feet of water. Forty Mile Creek and Birch Creek were abandoned when gold was discovered on the Klondike.

Speaking of mining operations, he says the dense growth of forest and moss makes prospecting and development slow. Miners agree to having discovered valuable lodes of low grade ore, but the present high price of provisions here the working of mines or ledges that do not pay more than an ounce a man per day. Up to the time the boats failed to pass the bar at Fort Yukon he estimates that from the boundary to the sea there were about 1,200 people, not including those stranded at St. Michaels.

New Routes to Klondike. Captain Ray discusses several new routes and says he is reliably informed that Cook inlet via the head of Copper river will be the shortest and most practicable route for railroad communication with the open sea.

Up to the present time the laws in the country have not been enforced, nor does there exist any means for enforce-



CAPTAIN RAY.

ing them, so all disputes are settled by miners' meetings. He suggests a court be established at the capital, the appointment of a commissioner to induce the settlement of titles and the passage by congress of a code of law for the territory. He recommends that the government construct a strong river steamer of 150 tons to use for the relief of people in distress. Ell Gage, who has just arrived from Dawson, reports that the supplies and stores at that place were very low, and nothing had been delivered there by either the coast or the Yukon. A cargo of hauled of liquor and boots. In a supplemental report Captain Ray notes the arrival of the transportation company's steamer Weare with a cargo of 200 tons of provisions. The captain says she is the last boat of the season. The other company expects more boats. When navigation closes, he says there will be 600 tons of provisions at Fort Yukon and he says what he can do to assist in forwarding supplies and to protect the caches from raids. There were 120 people at Fort Yukon and much dissatisfaction among them over the failure of the transportation company to forward them to their destination.

Writing on the 18th, Captain Ray says: "There have been many threats and some use of arms today, but I believe it will be settled without violence, as Ell Weare has just arrived and made favorable concessions. There are several people here without food or money. I understand the steamer will carry the most of them to St. Michaels, but this element will become a serious factor after navigation closes and they continue to come down the river."

GOTHAM'S POLITICS.

The Last Week of the Fight For the Mayoralty. New York, Oct. 25.—Bourke Clearan has accepted an invitation to address a meeting in the interest of General Tracy at Grand Central palace, Friday night. Chairman Quigg declares that General Tracy is already as good as elected.

In a poll taken at the Produce Exchange all members signed their names as being in favor of the election of Seth Low. General Tracy got 11 votes, Judge Van Wyck 3 and Henry George 5.

Seth Low visited the headquarters of the German-American Reform union and received a warm welcome from the leaders. In a short speech he told them that, if elected, he hoped to meet them at public questions in a liberal spirit.

Tommy Hall issued several statements addressed especially to Irish, German and French voters. Mr. Sheehan expressed confidence in the election of the entire Tammany ticket and said that Tracy would finish second. He says for New York county were: Van Wyck, 175,000; Tracy, 70,000; Low, 30,000; George, 10,000.

Seth Low and Mayor Strong addressed a large meeting in Urbach's hall, One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Third avenue.

Henry George addressed large and enthusiastic audiences in Brooklyn and on Staten Island.

Appointed Postmasters.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The president has appointed George W. Brown postmaster at Warren, Pa.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President's Message Not Yet Written.

Spain's Answer Not Being Considered—New Design for Notes to be Adopted—Supintendent of Coast Survey to Resign—Fitch's Idea of the Majority Contest.

President McKinley will not begin the work of writing his annual message to Congress until after he returns from Ohio, where he will go this week, to remain until he casts his vote for the Republican ticket, but he is spreading considerable time just now in obtaining information from members of the Cabinet and in discussing with them matters that will be treated in the message. All of the members of the Cabinet have furnished him with the substance of their annual reports, none of which are yet completed.

The administration is not devoting any time to the consideration of the answer of the new Spanish Ministry to Minister Woodford's proposition, the full text of which is now on its way to Washington, because the substance of it has been known for some time and it has been fully determined to grant the new Spanish ministry a reasonable time in which to try to put its new policy into effect in Cuba. The only thing that may change this programme is the manner in which the Spanish reply deals with the efforts which have been made by this government to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. If the tone of the answer is what Spanish publications have indicated it to be, it will be promptly resented by the administration. More than \$2,000,000 has been spent by this government in efforts to prevent filibustering and to live up to its international obligations to Spain, and intimation that this government has been negligent will not be tolerated from Spain. It is thought that such talk appeared in the Spanish papers solely for its effect at home, and that nothing of the sort will be found in the official communication.

Secretary Alger will attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Milwaukee. He left Washington to-day.

When a really good idea is made known the average person of intelligence wonders why it had not been thought of before. An idea of that kind was laid before the cabinet by Secretary Gage, and at once met with general approval. The government issued three kinds of paper money, and the notes of each denomination of each series have different designs, which are not only confusing, but which are taken advantage of by that class of swindlers who make a practice of raising notes and passing them in crowded places or upon ignorant and unsuspecting persons.

Secretary Gage's idea is to adopt one design for all the notes of the same value of the three kinds of notes issued, and to make that design so simple and distinctive that it will be impossible to mistake a one dollar note for a ten or a two for a twenty, etc. The change, which will probably be put into effect as soon as the necessary plates can be prepared, will be welcomed by the handlers of money in banks and business establishments, to whom the pictorial silver certificates now in use are a source of much worry.

The resignation of Gen. W. W. Duffield as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been asked for on the ground of his general incompetency to fill the position into which Mr. Cleveland put him for no other reason than to please Don Dickbach's Charges against Gen. Duffield were filed early in the present administration, and he would doubtless have been asked to resign before, had it not been for the influence of his brother, who is a prominent Michigan Republican.

Senator Platt was in Washington Saturday, but he said that his visit had no special political significance. He spent half an hour with President McKinley and told him and his other Washington friends that things were looking favorable every day for the election of Gen. Tracy to be the first Mayor of Greater New York, and that he was absolutely certain he would win by a plurality of between ten and twenty thousand.

Capt. Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, is opposed to the establishment of a government plant for the making of armor plate for our fighting vessels. He says in his annual report to Secretary Long: "The Bureau is of the opinion that the government can purchase armor more cheaply than it can make it. The Bureau regards the making of armor as a proper adjunct to a great

Liver Trouble

When the yellow flag of quarantine is hoisted over a dwelling it means disease and danger. So when the yellow flag flies in the face when the cheek is sallow and the clear white of the eye is dyed saffron—there is danger. It is liver trouble. The liver is one of the most important organs of the body. On the proper discharge of its functions depend human health and happiness. When the liver fails of its duty, poisons at once begin to generate, and other organs of the body become involved. Never neglect the liver if you value health. If you are suffering from liver trouble, begin at once the use of AYER'S PILLS and you will find prompt relief and permanent cure.

"I was so weakened by liver trouble that I could scarcely lift my head. While in this condition I began the use of AYER'S PILLS, and feeling almost immediately benefited, continued their use until I was cured of my complaint."

H. R. W. BENTLEY, Townser, N. D.

commercial steel plant. Foreign practice confirms this view, and even should the department acquire a plant of its own, the chances are that it would be a great cost, and that it would be idle a part of the time, and thus suffer great deterioration, and that the expense and difficulty of operating it, when needed, would more than offset any advantage gained by such ownership."

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Druggist and General Merchants in Pike county.

Peter Thomas Huggins. From a St. Christopher paper published on the island of Nevis we copy the following in relation to Dr. Huggins whose death recently occurred in that place. "He was the last male descendant resident in Nevis of the old Huggins family which for nearly a century was opulent and powerful in the island. His death severs the link which connected this family with the old settlers of the island and leaves only Miss Huggins of Montserrat, in the female line, at whose death this old family residence will as the estates have passed to the heirs of strangers and the aristocratic family name and their large possessions will cease to have any existence in Nevis, as we do not believe the widow and children will remain here."

People from this country who not long ago visited the family at their home say that he was highly esteemed by the natives and was practically a king in that territory.

Notice to the Cycle Trade. P. C. Rutan's bicycle shop will close about Nov. 30 for this season. He will close out the balances of his bicycles at very low prices in order to put on a new line of wheels for the spring trade.

Mr. Rutan is well satisfied with the business here and will leave for next season a much larger stock than he carried this summer. This will be good news for the many cyclists as the price of sundries and bicycle repairs is low at Rutan's. Watch for his closing day and the opening one next year, due notice of which will appear in the Press.

P. C. RUTAN, Broad Street, Milford, Pa.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Frances E. Willard Re-elected President at the Closing Session. Toronto, Oct. 27.—The great auditorium and galleries of Massey hall were crowded last night at the closing session of the W. C. T. U. convention. Miss Frances Willard president, and 100 one minute addresses were delivered by as many prominent delegates. Some of the speakers were witty, some were intensely earnest, but all were rung down on time. The meeting was named a "white ribbon love feast."

Among the speakers the farthest lands were represented, but the Americans were very largely in the majority, as they have been all through the convention.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, Boston; president, Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.; vice president, at large, Lady Henry Somerset, England; secretary, Miss Agnes E. Black, England; assistant secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary M. Sanderson, Danville, Que.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. von der Heyde, DENTIST, Brown's Building, Broad Street, Milford, Pa.

H. E. Emerson, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE in Drug Store on Broad Street.

J. H. Van Etten, Attorney-at-Law, OFFICE, Brown's Building, MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

John A. Kipp, Attorney-at-Law, OFFICE, opposite Court House MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

MILFORD. First Presbyterian Church, Milford, Pa. Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. A special welcome will be extended to all. Those not attached to other churches are especially invited. Rev. THOMAS NICHOLS, Pastor.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford, Pa. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Week-day services, Friday 4:00 p. m. S. S. C. free. All welcome. B. S. LAMSTER, Rector.

M. E. Church, Services at the M. E. Church, Sunday: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting conducted by Wm. Angle on Fridays at 7:30 p. m. An earnest invitation is extended to anyone who may desire to worship with us. Rev. W. E. NEFF, Pastor.

MATAMORNS. Epworth M. E. Church, Matamoras, Pa. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Class meeting Monday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Everyone welcome. Rev. F. G. CURTIS, Pastor.

Hope Evangelical Church, Matamoras, Pa. Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Junior C. E. before and C. E. prayer meeting after the evening service. Mid-week prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sent free. A cordial welcome to all. Come. Rev. J. A. WIEGAND, Pastor.

Secret Societies

MILFORD LODGE, No. 344, F. & M. Lodge meets Wednesday evening, Full Moon at the Sawmill House, Milford, Pa. N. S. Secretary, M. G. Goddard, W. M., Milford.

VAN DEER MARK LODGE, No. 288, O. F. M. Meets every Thursday evening, 7:30 p. m. at the Hotel, Milford, Pa. W. M., J. R. Seeley, G. W. E. Quick, S. W. J. R. Seeley.

PRUDENCE REBERIAN LODGE, 197, O. F. M. Meets every second and fourth days in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Brown's Building, Mrs. Alice Hornbush, N. G. Miss Katie Klein, Sec'y.

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Guaranteed to burn 8 to 10 hours. No Smoke. No Oil. Explosion. Positively safe.

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For sale by all first class dealers.

ELECTRIC PORTABLE LAMP

ELMIRA, N. Y.

NOTICE.

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

By order of the town council.

J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

Attest, D. H. HORNBECK, Sec'y.

Milford, May 5, 1898.

Just try a 10c box of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Just try a 10c box of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.