The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1876.

—Full particulars of the massacre of Gen. Custer and the troops under him, by the Indians, will be found on our first page.

—"Brick" Pomroy, in his Democrat, opposes the election of "Uncle Sam" Tilden to the Presidency. It is another evidence of Mr. Tilden's popularity among the people.

—That Hon. A. J. Darling gave entire satisfaction to his constituents during his recent term in the State Legislature, is evidenced by the unanimity with which the leading Democrats and other politicians of this portion of the county are advocating and working for his re nomination and election to that body.

—Gov. Hayes' letter, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency has been published. He declares for reform in the civil service, and the retention of officers during good conduct; says it is his inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for a second term; and decigres for hard money.

"Castle Garden," the famous old building on the battery, in New York, formerly used as a concert and opera garden, and lately as a resting place for immigrants, was totally destroyed by fire, Sunday afternoon. Some immigrants who were in the building about half-past five o'clock discovered smoke issuing from the balcony, and found the flooring of that circle and the ceiling of the tier underneath on fire. About 200 German immigrants who were in the building, escaped with their baggage. The loss is estimated at $50,000. It is supposed the fire was started by sparks from the pipe of a smoker.

The Fourth in Lehighton.

The morning of the 4th of July—the Centennial anniversary of American Independence—opened bright and beautiful. Long before the peep o' day our people were aroused from their slumbers by the report of guns and the rapid and constant discharge of fireworks. On passing through town, we found that a large majority of our people had elaborately decorated their dwellings with flags and banners. Among the most attractively decorated buildings we may mention those of Thos. Kemerer, Dr. N. B. Reber, Hon. A. J. Durling, Laury & Peters, Dan. Graver, the Koch Brothers, Exchange Hotel, F. P. Semmel, Nusbaum & Son, Heim & German, C. W. Lentz, Carbon House, T. D. Clauss, E. H. Snyder, P. T. Brady, Tilghman Arner, and others.

On the arrival of the 7:45 a. m. train on the L. & S. road, came Coalfield Council, O. U. A. M., of Summit Hill, accompanied by the Continental Cornet Band, of Ashton, the guests of Gnaden Huetten Council, of this borongh. The line of parade was then formed on Bank street, and moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Boys of '76, (Uniformed), carrying Flag.
Orators in Carriage.
Ashton Continental Cornet Band.
Coalfield Council, O. U. A. M.
Gnaden Huetten Council.
Blue Ridge Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.
Weissport Council, P. O. S. of A.
Metuchen Tribe, 232, Imp. O. of R. M.
Lehigh Hook and Ladder Co.
Base Ball Clubs.
Members of School Board and Citizens.

The line then moved over the following route:

Down Bankway to Weissport School House, out School street to White, up White and return to Lehighton, up Bank to Long's, countermarched down Bank to North, up North to Second, down Second to Iron, up Iron to Third, up Third to Mahoning, out Mahoning to Grove.

On arriving at the pic-nic grounds, the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. John Carrington, of the First Presbyterian Church, and then Mr. R. F. Hofford took the stand, and introduced Hon. A. J. Durling who, in a very clear and distinct style read a short historical sketch of the reception of the Declaration of Independence by the people in 1776, following with the the Declaration itself. After which W. M. Rapsher, Esq., was introduced, and delivered the following very able and patriotic address:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—One hundred years ago today the statesmen and master-spirits of 1776 proclaimed to the world the great "Declaration of Independence," wh rein they asserted, and afterwards by force of arms successfully maintained, that these states should, and of right ought to be Free and Independent. It was a supreme moment in the world's history, when, on that memorable day, they solemnly pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to unitedly support and sustain the sublime principles laid d wn in that immortal document. As you all know, that pledge of our forefathers in defence of their rights was no idle resolve. It was not the work nor did it have the significance of the action of a political convention a century later. The Declaration of Independence required much more than votes and grand resolutions to give it value and effect. The history of the great struggle which followed, during eight long and try ing years, shows that all these severe demands upon the noble founders of our Republic were freely complied with. At last victory proudly perched upon the banners of the gallant army which fought for freedom and equal rights—a nation was born and the principles of the Declaration of Independence became recognized realities. We are to honor and commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the day when the great principles of freedom and equal rights was conceived and proclaimed to the races of mankind, and when monarchy and oppression were boldly resisted. The Fathers of the Republic came out of the unequal contest victorious, because the principles for which they contended were eternally right and must finally everywhere prevail. We need not look far for the proof of this fact, when we remember how recently the great Empire of France was overthrown, and how her people gladly embraced the fundamental principles of freedom found in a republican form of government. And this is by no means an isolated case where the indications are visible. Spain, more than any other, the country of bigotry and inquisition, was even hesitating for a long time whether a republic would not be the most suitable for the future government of her people. When the ideas of freedom and independence are becoming recognized by the people of such countries as France and Spain, and when the subjects of Turkey, reared in despotism, depose their Sultan to obtain a more liberal government, it is with particular pride and satisfaction that we may allude to the achievements of the brave pioneers of our own freedom and independence. Since 1776 the then thirteen colonies have attained the foremost rank among the nations of mankind—great in the arts of peace and powerful in war—respected as such by the nations of the earth. A century ago when we became a nation, the greatest motors of civilization were unutilized and unknown—railroads, steamboats and telegraphs and many other great agencies of progress we, as well as the rest of mankind, were strangers too. The great feats and wonders of railroading, telegraphy, &c., which are now actual realities with us in our every day life—and not at all startling to us—were to our forefathers and several generations ago, like the wildest tales of the "Arabian Nights." With all our wonders and progress, the achievements and possibilities of the next century of our national existence may far eclipse those of the past centennial decade. I have no doubt that if a one gifted with a vivid imagination and an extensive foresight, could now prepare us a sketch of the possibilities which will or may become facts and realities before another century elapses, it would, accustomed as we are to wonders and sensations, appear to us like the idlest fiction. With the great onward strides and discoveries in the arts, sciences and the growth of the idea of freedom and independence in the government of nations, it becomes a necessary duty of the citizen and patriot to be on the alert and guard the great corner stones upon which the Republic must ever rest, and in the whirl of enthusiasm occasioned by progress and a flood tide of success, see that the people do not unconsciously fall into the pitfalls of disloyalty, venality, corruption, extravagance and political decay. Great and long continued individual and national prosperity may have a tendency to lead a people from the paths of simplicity and true patriotism into extravagance, corruption and national decay. And while we are here to-day rejoicing and celebrating the centennial anniversary of our independence, it may be befitting for us to seriously reflect whether as individuals or as a nation we are steadfastly clinging to the most correct ideas of honesty, patriotism, simplicity and public spiritedness, those great bulwarks upon which our liberties and national existence depend. History gives her warning voice in no uncertain tone. The fall of the republics of ancient Greece are standing monuments in history over populous and patriotic, who were once virtuous, public spirited and enlightened, but who fell into extravagance, corruption and national decay. Virtue, in an enlightened sense, is the main spring in a republican form of government. This is the unanimous testimony of historians, and is extreme y agreeable to the nature of things. It is clear that in a monarchy, where he who commands the execution of the laws, generally thinks himself above them, there is less need of virtue than in a popular government, where the person entrusted with the execution of the law is sensible that he is subject to their direction. When Svila, the great Roman statesman, thought of restoring Rome to her liberty, that unhappy city was incapable of such a blessing. Her virtue and public spirit were decayed. The members of the commonwealth were rolling on the public spoils, and her strength was only the power of a few, and the licentiousness of the many. From the desperate efforts of Athens and Carthage in their last times for existence, as the stars of their liberties and their nationality were lost in the gloom of eternal night, we may judge of what they might have performed in their full vigor and virtue. There are sufficient indications of extravagance, corruption and political decay in our own beloved land to seriously attract the attention of the citizen and the statesman. And there is, in my judgment, no more insidious foe to the perpetuity of our government and its free institutions than a lack of public spiritedness, which I am inclined to think is growing to some extent among a class of our best citizens. I mean that class of our fellow citizens who calmly fold their hands, who take no part in our politics, who say there is no use to do so, that fraud, demagogism and corruption will win the day at any rate, and that it will avail nothing for an honest citizen to attend the primary election meetings and the polls. If this indifference and want of public spirit should continue to develop itself as rapidly as during late, chicanery and corruption have done during the past fifty years, it might become a *conundrum* whether our own great and prosperous Republic will exist so that its citizens can celebrate its second centennial in 1976. Let us labor and hope and pray that our ship of State may never, in passing through the darkest waters, strike that rock upon which national shipwreck is possible. Let us by word and deed firmly adhere to the motto—"The Union, onward forever, one and inseparable." If our people remain true to themselves, united and virtuous, our Republic has a glorious destiny awaiting it in the future. The tests and trials to which our Republic has been subjected from time to time, have been of the severest and most trying character, and its citizens have always thus far proved themselves equal to the greatest emergencies. Our nation is yet young and vigorous, and its fundamental principles and the bonds of unity which bind it together are firmly laid and strongly cemented by the life-blood of tens of thousands of its noblest and best citizens. A grand national union of free states, thus formed, thus tried, thus sustained and supported and under whose protection we have enjoyed the blessings of freedom, the grandest heritage of mankind, during times that tried men's souls as well as through seasons of the greatest prosperity and the fullest enjoyment of happiness, may well inspire us with enthusiasm and admiration. We may consider ourselves fortunate that we are privileged to celebrate such a centennial as this. Millions of our fellow citizens, as enthusiastic and devoted as we, did not live to see the sight. A country like ours, bounded on the east by a great ocean, and on the west by another, with its great public domain embracing millions of acres, fertile in soil and prolific in mineral resources, with its numerous great lakes and rivers to facilitate commerce, with its machine shops and manufactories, with its railroads and telegraphs extending from ocean to ocean and its innumerable branches, with its countless public schools and colleges, with its churches and charitable institutions, and above all with its 40 millions of honest, industrious, patriotic, intelligent and public spirited citizens, it is next to impossible to even predict what will be the measure of its greatness in the hereafter, as countless generations yet unborn shall live and pass away. That the future of our country may be even more than its past, an asylum for the oppressed, a place where all mankind shall stand as equals before the majesty of the law, a place where free thought and free speech shall be welcomed and protected, a place where every one may obey the dictates of his own conscience in matters of morality and religion, a place where true happiness and plenty shall have a triumphant reign, a grand retreat from whence the beacon light of liberty and independence shall ever shed its refulgent rays over all the peoples of the earth, let us implore the deliberate consideration of mankind and the approving blessings of Almighty God!

The address was received with considerable applause by the assembled multitude.

We cannot refrain from complimenting the members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., of this borough, on their very neat and tasty appearance, and for the energy displayed by them in decorating for the occasion.

In the evening the Fantastics, under the leadership of the indefatigable P. T. Brady, made their appearance on our streets, and in their march through this and our sister borough of Weissport attracted immense crowds of spectators, who evinced their appreciation of the turnout by shouts and laughter. The Fantastics were a success!

Democratic Platform.

The Democratic Convention having been called to order, on Wednesday afternoon, June 28th, Judge Meredith, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report stating that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to an agreement. He then requested Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, to read the report to the Convention, as follows:

PLATFORM.

We the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and of the Democratic party in each state a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government. In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit their best condition of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but, while upholding the bond of our Union, and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to repair and establish, in the hearts of the whole people, the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon the States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has overcrowded the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infested States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule and locked in the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance towards resumption; that, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereon, as such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation—by public economies, efficient retrenchments and by wise finance—which shall enable the nation soon to assume the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from the day of its adoption begin healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labors and renew in all its national resources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a master piece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that must purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the procession of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fathers smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense federal, State and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions gold, in 1869, to four hundred and fifty millions, currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from one hundred and fifty-four millions, gold, in 1869, to seven hundred and thirty millions, currency, in 1870, or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than three times the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omission of the Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus deals as the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modifications of the treaty with the Chinese Empire or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation as to prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it: the false issue, with which they would kindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several states, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any; the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the Civil Service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if the Civil Service be subject to change at every election, to be a prize fought for at the ballot box as a chief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even in the higher grades of public service. The President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers, and all others in authority are the public servants. The offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives, marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public account; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the final step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the decease of one political organization infect the party politic; lest by making no change of men or party we can get no change of measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by the Republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The parties' mass of honest voters are powerless to resist the 80,000 office holders. Its leaders and guides to reform can only be had by a peaceful civic resolution.

We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of party, so we may have a change of measures and of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the Resumption act and demand for its repeal was received with especial favor. At the conclusion Dorsheimer said the Committee had adopted and endorsed, though not as a part of the platform, the resolution which he read, endorsing the action of the House of Representatives in cutting down the appropriations, and exhorting them to firmness. Also a resolution as to the just claims of soldiers, sailors and widows and orphans.

To Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that having purchased for a valuable consideration in money, all the growing crops, consisting of rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., together with all the farming implements, live stock and household furniture of every description of B. F. SOLT, of Upper Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pa., all persons are forbid meddling with the same under penalty of the law.

SOLOMON SOLT, Franklin twp.

July 15, 1876-w3

New Advertisements.

THE LUNGS!

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh, fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND

Syrup of Wild Cherry

IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemorrhage, or spitting blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachea, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes as mere physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption but over every chronic disease, wrings a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminish, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality blood supplied to it out of which new recreative and positive material is made.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

A REMARKABLE CURE!

Was that of Edward H. Hanson, Engineer at George Sweeny's Pottery, 1331 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia. He had a violent cough, night sweats, sore throat, great weakness, spit at different times, a pint of blood, gave up all hope of recovery. Through the use of "Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Syrup" became a sound and healthy man, and remains so to this day, although over twenty years have elapsed since he was cured.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR, six bottles $5. If your druggist or storekeeper does not sell it, we will forward an dozen, freight paid, to any address, on receipt of price.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

A Good Family Medicine

SWAYNE'S

Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

HEADACHE, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness or a torpid liver. Each may be speedily removed by Dr. Swayne's Tar Pills which stimulate the liver and stomach to a healthy action in removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

that dreaded disease from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of

Headache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia,

is speedily relieved and are often permanently cured by their use. Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood, the impurities from which they arise. For COSTIVENESS there is nothing so effectual as

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM.

Itching Piles!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

Positively Cured by the use of

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HOME TESTIMONY:

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become quite sore.

I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOS. W. CHRIST,
Firm of Reidel & Christ,
Boot and Shoe House, 544 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, ITCH BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all the leading Druggists.

Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

ADORN YOUR HAIR.

USE LONDON Hair Color Restorer FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

HERE IS THE PROOF

Of its Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists in Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt:

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original dark color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Ed. B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates-sts. who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 N. Ninth-st., Philadelphia.

DR. SWAYNE & SON.—Respected Friends: I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Color Hair Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly and quite gray. The color has been restored, and the falling out entirely stopped by its use.

E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist Cor. Tenth and Coates-sts., Phila.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and coloring the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a new growth; if gray, restores its natural color, and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy. All druggists sell it. Price 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sent by express to any address.

SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. Sixth st., Philad'a,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by all Druggists.

July 15, 1876-y1

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHTON has declared a pro rata Dividend of Three per Cent., payable at the Bank on and after Saturday, July 15th, 1876.

W. W. ROWMAN, Cashier.

July 15th, 1876.

TO Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date I will pay no debts contracted for labor or other articles of things by my husband, J. R. DIMMICK, of Franklin township, Carbon county, Pa.

REBECCA DIMMICK.

July 15, 1876-w3*

TO Whom it May Concern.

My wife, CAROLINE STINE, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation all persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

GEORGE STINE, Lehigh Gap.

July 15, 1876-w3*

CENTENNIAL SALOON,

SUSQUEHANNA ST., MAUCH CHUNK.

FRANK INKMANN, Prop'r.

Fresh Philadelphia Lager Beer always on tap. Cigars of Choicest flavors, and all other kinds of Refreshments to be found in a first-class Saloon. FREE LUNCH every Morning at 10 o'clock. Call when you go to Mauch Chunk.

July 15, 1876-y1

MONEY WANTED.

The Borough of Lehighton desires to Borrow sufficient Money to refund the Borough Debt. Interest promptly paid. Apply to

W. M. RAPSHER,
July 15, 1876-w3 Secretary.

Administrator's Sale

Of Valuble Real Estate.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JOSEPH MONTZ dec'd, late of MAHONING Township, Carbon county, Pa., will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, August 5th, 1876,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of LAND, containing

34 Acres and 26 Perches,

be the same more or less, known as the Joseph Montz Farm, situated in Mahoning township aforesaid. The Improvements consist of a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, 18 x 26 ft., with Kitchen attached, 16 x 20 ft.; Barn, 25 x 44 feet; Wagon Shed, 16 x 20 feet; a 1½ Story Dwelling House, 14 x 18 feet, and other Outbuildings.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

WM. H. MONTZ, Administrator.

July 15, 1876.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in 1 day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

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Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

which I always keep in my house." Wise man and economical as well. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy, in the shape of this aperient.

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25 FANCY BRISTOL CARDS, 10 tints, with name, 10c.; or 20 MIXED REPP, DAMASK, &c., 10c. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

50 VISITING CARDS with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT of WEISSPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, for the year ending June, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	$ 279 59
From State Appropriation	108 81
From Collector, including all taxes	1,148 06
From Rent	100 00
	$1,636 46

EXPENDITURES.

For Repairing School House	$ 30 95
" Teachers' Wages	540 00
" Fuel and Contingencies	50 52
" Fees of Collector and Treasurer	67 40
" Fee of Secretary	10 00
" Insurance Tax and Printing	14 40
" Bonds Redeemed	545 80
" Interest Paid	230 70
	$1,488 77
Cash Bal. in Treasurer's hands	147 69
	$1,636 46

RECAPITULATION

Amount Borrowed and Unpaid	$2,700 00
Liabilities in excess of Resources	2,652 31
Estimated Value of School Property	5,000 00

We, the undersigned Auditors, report that we have examined the books and accounts of J. G. Zern, Secretary, and Francis Yendt, Treasurer, of Weissport School District, for the year ending June, 1876, and find the books correctly kept and the accounts as set forth in the above statement.

SYLVESTER FENNER,
JOHN W. GILHAM,
FRANK C. KNIPE,
Auditors.

Weissport, June 24, 1876.-w3

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To Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting MILTON OVERFIELD, who was bound over to me until of age, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this day and date. June 19th, 1876.

JOSIAH STRAUB,
June 24-w3* Lower Towamensing.

CHARLES W. LENTZ,

Central Drug Store, (Leuckel's Building,) BANK Street,

Proprietor of Helfrich's White Liniment and Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Prescriptions carefully compounded, with accuracy and dispatch, by competent persons, at all hours of the day and night.

Wall Paper a Specialty!

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Duplicates of UNCOLLECTED BOROUGH POOR TAXES for 1874 have been placed in my hands for collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted for said Taxes are requested to call at my office, in Obert's Building, and make immediate payment, and save cost of suit. H. A. BELTZ, J. P.

Lehighton, July 1, 1876—3w.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Taxpayers of the Borough of Lehighton, that he has been appointed by the Commissioners of Carbon County to COLLECT the STATE and COUNTY TAXES, in said Borough, for the year 1876, and in pursuance of said appointment, by request of the Commissioners, all persons liable to State and County Taxes, are required to make immediate payment thereof, at his office, in Obert's Building, within THIRTY DAYS from this date, and thereby save costs of collections.

H. A. BELTZ, J. P., Collector.

Lehighton, July 1, 1876—3w.

Another Great Reduction at the Original CHEAP CASH STORE,

Good Table Syrup at 12½c. per quart, 3lb. Can Tomatoes, 15c. per can.

Best Baking Raisins at 12½c per pound. Best American Coffee at 23c. per pound.

Good Roasted Coffee at 23c. per pound. Splendid Prunes at 8c. per pound.

Best Mince Meat at 12c. per pound. Good Tea at 45c. per pound. Dry Goods and Groceries generally Reduced.

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[June10-w4]