The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATERDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1876.

TEMPERANCE TICKET.
For President—GREEN CLAY SMITH.
For Vice-President—GIDEON T. STEWART.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For President—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
For Vice-President—WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
For President—SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Vice-President—THOMAS HENDRICKS.

—It will require a strong horse, says the N. Y. Witness, to carry at the same time Governor Tilden with his hard money, Governor Hendricks with his rag baby, Archbishop Cardinal McClosky with his separate schools, Butcher Butler with his slaughtered negroes, and the Liquor Dealers' Association, with their Centennial year's 60,000 victims. It will also be an interesting question which of the above is to drive the horse.

—A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican states that at the Cabinet meeting when the pardon question was discussed, Messrs. Cameron, Robeson and Tyner voted in favor of pardon. Cameron and Tyner were doubtless put into office for this among other subjects dear to the Grant-Chandler-Robeson heart. The objects of whisky pardons, besides shielding Babcock, will be to obtain campaign funds and campaign votes. But why these men should be so set upon votes we cannot see, unless it be to force Hayes to continue the Washington rings in power, which of course he will not do.

—From the present outlook, it would appear that the predictions earlier in the season of a revival of general trade along the Pacific coast so soon as the new grain crop began to move, are about to be realized. Already a more cheerful feeling is reported at the principal places, and preparations are being made for a good season's trade. The larger ships are nearly all timed to get there at or after harvest time, so as to get a return cargo of wheat to Europe. According to the present outlook, not less than 700 ships will load with wheat at San Francisco and tributary ports during the next twelve months. Wheat is arriving at San Francisco at the rate of a thousand tons per day since July 1.

Colorado Admitted as a State.

A proclamation was issued Aug. 1st, by the President, introduced by a long preamble reciting the steps taken by the people of the Territory of Colorado to secure admission into the Union as a State, and concluding as follows;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and first. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
[L. S.] Secretary of State.

—The payment for Mr. Moody's Tabernacle in Chicago having been completed, it was dedicated July 16. The house cost $67,000 and the lot $22,000. It is built of brick and cut stone, in the Gothic style, has seating capacity for about 2,500, and is fitted with Sunday school, lecture, committee, reading, library, and dining rooms, with kitchen and pastor's study; these rooms are below. Above are four class-rooms and the auditorium, in which the seats are arranged in a circular form. A gallery extends around the room. There are four entrances, one at each corner. A large bell, costing $1,600 occupies the solitary tower, which rises from the southeast corner to the hight of 120 feet. The Tabernacle can accommodate an audience of 3,000 which is more than any other Protestant church in the city can admit, and exceeds the capacity of Farwell Hall.

—By the monthly report of the public debt for July we learn that the debt was decreased during the month $1,138,033 93. The total principal of the debt now out standing is $2,178,700,111-15, on which there is due and unpaid of interest $24,850,234 16, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,203,550,345 31. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin $59,843,684 78, of currency $12,590,349 52, exclusive of $32,815,000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $105,249,034 25, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury on August 1, 1876, to $2,098,301,311 06. Debt less amount in Treasury 1st of July, 1876, $2,099,439,344 99, showing a decrease during the past month of $1,138,033 93. Decrease of the debt since June 30, 1876, $1,138,033 93. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accured and not yet paid, $323,117-56; interest paid by United States, $32,050,218 42; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $6,909,294 91; balance of interest paid by United States, $25,171,013 51.

Belknap Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Belknap has been acquitted, the vote standing 35 for conviction, and 25 not guilty; less than the requisite two-thirds.

THE VOTE ON THE FIRST ARTICLE.

The Senate at 12 o'clock to day proceeded to vote upon the articles of impeachment against W. W Belknap, late Secretary of War, in accordance with the order adopted yesterday.

Mr. Belknap was not present to day, but was represented by Mr. Carpenter, of his counsel.

Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted guilty, and 25 not guilty for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted guilty were:

Senators Bayard, Cameron (Pa), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelley, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Pinchback, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sauisbury, Stevenson, Sherman, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Windom.

Those voting not guilty were:

Senators Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis), Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev), Logan, McMillan, Patterson, Paddock, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds of the Senate had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

VOTE ON THE SECOND ARTICLE.

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon the second article, when 36 Senators voted guilty and 24 not guilty. (Mr. Maxey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted guilty upon the second article).

Those Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reasons for doing so, being for want of jurisdiction, as stated upon the first roll call.

THE FINAL VOTE—ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as given, 36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty.

Before the roll call on the fifth article was finished, Mr. Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall which occurred to him this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty.

Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that a judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, at 2 20 adjourned sine die.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

There was little excitement at the Capitol in regard to the Belknap case. It was a foregone conclusion that a sufficient number of Republican Senators would avail themselves of the subterfuge about jurisdiction to vote not guilty, and thus save the great criminal from the punishment he so richly deserved. There was, therefore, but a slim attendance of spectators in the galleries, although it had been announced that the vote would be taken in open Senate. The only one of Belknap's counsel present was Mr. Carpenter who sat at the defendant's counsel table with a tally sheet before him, and kept the tally as the roll-call proceeded. Belknap's son was also present but Belknap awaited the verdict at Carpenter's office on F street. He had, however, a mounted messenger in waiting at the Capitol to bear him the earliest news. There were a few Representatives in the Senate Chamber when the roll call began but the most of them left when John A. Logan voted not guilty, it being evident by this time that an acquittal was certain. When the result of the vote on the first article—35 guilty and 25 not guilty—was announced, two or three females in the ladies' gallery made a feeble attempt to applaud, but meeting with no response they desisted with ashamed faces. Messrs. Wright of Iowa and Patterson of South Carolina were the only Senators who had the courage to say that in their judgment the evidence against Belknap was insufficient to warrant his conviction. Senator Eaton of Connecticut, a Democrat, voted not guilty, because he did not believe the Senate had jurisdiction, and Senator Jones of Florida, another Democrat, declined to vote at all because he believed likewise.

As soon as the vote on the first article was announced, Belknap's mounted messenger was given the result and he sped away with the news to the disgraced Secretary. The satisfaction of most of the Republican Senators at the result was quite apparent and some of those who had voted guilty manifested their joy quite as much as those who voted not guilty. The President received the tidings with great satisfaction and reiterated to some of his friends his oft repeated declaration that he had the fullest confidence in Belknap's integrity. It is no secret that the President has been quite anxious since the arguments in Belknap's case were made, about the result of the trial. He felt that the conviction of Belknap would have been a most emphatic condemnation of himself for gift taking.

The Republican Party and the Silver Question.

In view of the prevalent distress throughout the country, resulting mainly from the setting aside of the silver dollar which was the legal unit of value for eighty years of our history, we call upon the Republican party, as represented in the Senate and House, not to adjourn till the old silver dollar is restored by law and a basis laid for the immediate prosperity of the country. We warn the Republican party that if the contraction which has bankrupted so many firms during the last six months should continue up to November next, there is every reason to believe that Tilden and Hendricks will be elected. This is no time for trifling. The peril is serious. The abrogation of the silver dollar as a measure of value was affected in February, 1873, by a law passed clandestinely through a Republican Congress. It was done covertly, without a general hearing, without debate, and, there is reason to believe, at the dictation of the bondholders and capitalists who are manipulating the public debts of the civilized world. Nobody knew what occurred, except, of course, the manipulators of the financial committees of the Senate and the House. If these same agents are found opposing the remonetization of silver, they must be held to the sternest account.

In this connection we call attention to a letter published in another column, written by ex-Senator Stewart. It summarizes most ably the salient points of this silver question. The country has been so long using paper money and knows so little of coin that it is but just beginning to learn the facts concerning the use of silver and gold as currency. A new generation practically has come upon the stage since irredeemable paper was made a legal tender. But as the facts become known those who adhere to the single gold standard will find themselves without any popular support. A continuance of the single gold standard, says Mr. Stewart, "will drive the people to madness and bankruptcy." And he also says, "the people feel the pressure, but few know whence that pressure comes. They do not know that it is a contraction of the world's coin, and that such contraction has only just begun."

But the discussion now going on in Congress and soon to be general in the columns of the press of the country will make the facts known, and that party which fails to do its utmost to restore the double standard will be rebuked and repudiated at the polls the first chance the people have to get at them. If the Republicans in Congress wish to secure the vote of the nation for Hayes and Wheeler we demand that they throw upon the Democratic majority in the House the responsibility for the failure to remonetize silver. We beseech the Republicans in Congress, if they have any wish to keep their party in power, that they ponder well before they agree to an adjournment with this silver question unadjusted. Before the election takes place every voter will have learned that the financial misery of the country is due in great part to the "covert" legislation in February, 1873. The people will not be driven to "madness and bankruptcy" without wreaking their vengeance upon the party which is most responsible for this dire condition of affairs.—*Daily Graphic.*

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILA., PA., Aug. 2, 1876.

DEAR ADVOCATE,—"Orgust" is here at last. I say Orgust because I am fond of oysters, and oysters are said to be only good when there is an R in the month.

The Hartford still remains anchored in the Delaware, and the grand old ship of war is looked upon daily by many thousands. I never see her but what I imagine I can almost see Farragut lashed to the main-mast and shouting to those below, upon being told that the ship had been stopped on account of torpedoes, "D—n the torpedoes, go ahead!" In Memorial Hall may be seen a painting portraying this event in out country's history.

Monday last I made a flying trip to Atlantic City. An easterly storm was prevailing and old ocean was throwing the most ponderous kind of breakers upon the sandy shore. Though the weather and the water was chilly, I noticed many bathers in the foamy surf; but there was one bather who attracted my attention and my sympathy at one and the same time, it was a poor blind boy who was led into the surf only a few feet from the shore, by the gentleman who had him in charge, (I do not think it could have been his father). The poor sightless boy was put in a position facing the shore and there he stood taking his bath. He could feel the breakers as they washed by him, and they seemed to act gently to him. He could hear the merry, ringing laughter of the children about him as they played and toyed with the waves, but he—poor boy—could only imagine what the fun was all about. 'Twas a piteous sight to see his rayless eyes every once in a while turned heavenward, as much as to say, "though there is no light, no sight for me here below, I know that at last there will be a light and a sight for me above;" and in my heart I felt—God grant it may be so. Dull times seem to prevail to a great extent at Atlantic, and the hotel and restaurant men are feeling very blue and blame the Centennial for the depression in their business. How many young men and boys dressed is sailor suits you see at these watering places by the sea. Their number and their assumption of seamanship airs are wonderful to behold. Why, at these places, in less than two days after reaching the shore, you will find these embryo sailors giving their pants a hitch every once in a while, as tarty mariners are want to do, and they will talk about "sheering off," "port," and "in the wind's eye," and lots of other sailor talk, in the most learned manner imaginable. Most of them, I am told, are book-keepers or clerks off on a holiday of a week or so. "They must be clerks," said a hardy old shell-back, as he winked one of his peepers at your correspondent and shifted his quid of tobacco to starboard, "because they are very good at casting up accounts." After saying this, the hardy toiler of the sea got down from the Inlet Pier into his boat and said to his amateur crew "Heave away!" and it was not long before the young fellow hove. While I was standing upon the pier, gazing ocean-ward, I heard angry words pass between two boatmen. "I guess you'll quit this business after you drown a few more people," said one of these festive boatmen to the other, but he had no sooner said it than he received a fearful blow in the face from his fellow "toiler of the sea." For a few moments they had it hot and heavy, and then they were separated and allowed to cool off in the bracing salt air. Neither had sustained any serious damage to their rigging and they soon made up and were ready to give visitors a sail upon the waste of waters, that is upon payment of a certain amount of Uncle Sam's money. I do not wish to be deemed ungallant, but why is it that at the sea-shore so many young ladies lose part of their reserve and modesty they show at home? Can it be the salt-water? Why, if Charles Henry should happen to see Ann Eliza in her stocking feet at home, poor Ann Eliza would faint right away, but here Ann Eliza and her sisters scamper round in their bathing suits and with bare feet, and as they throw sand and cut up with Chas. Henry, they do not seem to care whether he or any one else observes their pedal extremities and their antics or not. It certainly must be the salt air that causes this effect. If you have no appetite go to the sea shore. I eat all the time I was there and have been eating ever since. But should you have too good an appetite go to the shore anyway and take a good days sail, if you don't soon lose your appetite and wish to be put in your little berth, then all I have to say is—you've been to sea before.

Yours, hard-a-board,
MARCUTIO.

Nasby at Saratoga.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
Jooly 24, 1876.

I got home from Injeany disgusted and discouraged. After the unfortunit speech wich I saiker Gavitt spiled I went to two other appointments afoot, but met no incouridgment. The Dimocrasy waz cold and not impressible. I wuzn't invited to a single nite's lodgin nor a drop of anything to drink, and I got back ez dry ez a lime kiln. But there is some comfort after all, for in the township Bible, wich we keep to swear witnesses onto, I found a passage wich comforted me, showin ez it does that I am a better man than I thought I wuz:

When the unclean spirit is gone out uv a man he walketh thro dry places seeking rest and findeth none.—Matthew 12-43.

But there comes in a doubt after all. Don't the words "unclean spirit" apply to the sod-corn whiskey wich I hev consoomed, and not to a purifyin uv my moral system? And that about seeking rest and findin none to my yoonform ill-success in bustin landlords? It is a sumpter fact that whenever a Dimocrat flies to the Bible for consolashen he allus retires with double on his mind. Heood git more comfort out uv it if it wuzn't made up so largely uv threatenins and penalties. Having voted a strate Dimocratic ticket allus, the story uv the thieves on the cross comforts me some, and so does the fact I hev allus a death bed repentence to fall back onto.

I conceived it my dooty to deliver an orashen on the 4th uv July, to commemorate the Centennyal uv Amerikin Independence, but I waz subjected to a series of insults from the Abolishinists uv the corners wich nearly broke my heart. When I announced it Pollock, the Illinoy disturber, remarked: See Job 39-5.

Who hath sent out the wild ass free? Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?

And when I wuz a speazing, and lavin it down rather lively ez to the strength uv free institooshens wichood survive a hundred years, "Yes," relpied that onmitigated cuss, Joe Bigler, "it is a strong government. Wen I think it has lived a hundred years, and is yet healthy, and remember that there has bin a Dimocratic party at the head most uv that time, I am lost in admirashen at its natural vitality. As it has survived you, and sich ez you, I don't know nv anything that kin hurt it. I don't despare of the Republic."

The niggers all laft uproarously, and ez we hed decided not to kill any more nv 'em till after the electshun, we had to stand their jeers in silence. Its disgustin.

The Dimocrasy hev bin waitin for the letters uv the Reform candidates, Tilden and Hendrix, acceptin the nominashuns. They will wait some time yet, I fancy.

I felt it to be the proper thing to do to accompany our noble reform candidate for Vice-President, Hendrix, to Saratoga to consult with our noble Reform candidate for President, Tilden, that they might agree ez to what they hood believe in till after the electshun.

Tilden was a sitten in his room smilin, surrounded by them eminent Reformers, Joan Morrissey, Boss McLaughlin, Oakey Hall, and sich, when Hendrix entered with his Reform backers, wich is me, Henry Clay Dean, Governor Allen, uv Ohio, and sich.

My bosm swelled with emoshun ez I lookt over the crowd. "Now," thot I, "the country—and the post-offices—is safe."

Then I was mumjilly alarmed. The minit the two great Reformers met their eyes glared and, metaforically speakin, they lowered their heads at each other like two enraged Buffalo bulls. We felt that it was impossible for them two great intellects to come together.

We begged uv 'em to be moderate, to each concede somethin, and agree upon some kind uv a letter, which would pacify the party and keep it together and vote it.

I made the onemu speech.

"Gentlemen," sed I, regardin them with a stern look, afore wich they quailed, "neither uv you must undertake to throw the other out uv the party." See Matthew 12-21:

"'And ef Satan cast out Satan he is divided agin himself; how shel his kingdom stand?'

"Ef we are divided agin ourselves, and lose this electshun, wat kind of a Reformer is Hayes? Ef I hev to git my noo kloke from my friend, Moorsey, the prose uv New York, be Secretary uv the Treasury? Ef Hendrix goes down kin my earthly friend, Dean, be Minister to England? Ef you both go under, wat is to become uv the long-sufferin repeeter uv New York, the down-trodden Confederates uv the South, and uv the host uv Dimocrats wich followed the lamented Buchanan out uv one, and hev been gittin their nikker on tick ever sence?

"And wat is to become uv me? Am I to be defrauded out uv the post-offis at the Corners cause you can't agree on the currency question?

"Gentlemen," I continued, "with the post-offices filled with Republikins, with the custom houses filled with Republikins, with all the offices filled with Republicans with thousands uv Democrats wich won't average one shirt apiece, and who hev bin waitin for places fifteen weary years—with such solid facts afore you, kin you, I ask, let such mere abstractasions ez currency, tariff, banks, manufaktures, and true generosity prevent yoonity uv action? I can't believe it. In the interest uv these sufferin longers for place, strike ez one man for Reform and Victry! Make your letters Hard money or Soft money, or codger it altogether, ez you choose—we who want the places will take either gold or paper for our salaries—but make it suthin we kin all agree onto, and let us go in to win."

Tilden then remarkt that he wuz anxious for harmony and Hendrix remarkt that he wuz willin to make concessions, and they set down to argue the matter and get to an agreement.

But wat happened?

These men know both too much. They are both too gifted. Afore they had spoken an hour Tilden had convinst Hendrix that hard money wuz wat we must hev, and Hendrix had convinst Tilden that soft money wuz the only practicable idee, and they fought wuss than ever, and were wider apart than ever.

When I left the room Hendrix wuz a cussin Tilden for a cock-eyed, soft-money reproodiator, and Tilden wuz viggorously damnin Hendrix for a hard-money, bloated aristocrat.

This is why they hev'nt issued their letters uv acceptance yet and why they can't. Never agin will I consent to nevin two men uv talent on the same ticket.

But we need'nt be afraid uv bein short uv candidates. I never knowed a Dimocrat uv any standin who ever declined a nominashen for anything.

Things are not well with us in Injeany. The Dimocratic leaders are goin back on Tilden terrible. Follerin the prejoodisses uv the Dimocratic voters and thinkin more uv their seats in Congress than they do uv the success uv the cause, they repoodiate Tilden. It is ungrateful. I know uv several Reform delegates to St. Louis which accepted thousands uv his money to support him in convensun and are now opposin him. I got only $4.00 for my vote, but, small ez waz the sum, and notwithstanding the fact that I got no good uv it, ez it went to pay old debts, I wood be ashamed to go back on the man wat paid it. Tilden paid my price—it wuz my fault ef I didn't ask more, and also my fault that I let Bloxom goble it.

I can't understand wat they want. The Eastern hard-money men hev a hard money candidate, and the Western soft-money men hev a soft-money candidate. And ez neither uv em hev written a line, kin anybody tell wat they believe in or find any fault with em? Why can't we shut our eyes and hev faith?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Which woos be Postmaster.)

—*Toledo Blade.*

—A dead tramp was found in the barn of Mr. Lichtenthaler, near Fogelsville, Lehigh county, under eighteen tons of hay which had been piled upon him as it was hauled in from the fields. A terrible stench in the barn revealed the presence of the corpse, which was entirely putrescent when found. It had lain under the hay for four weeks.

New Advertisements.

TO Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, has purchased a BAY HORSE of KEUREN NOTHSTEIN, of the Borough of Lehighton, and all persons are forbid meddling with the same under penalty of law.
LEAH NOTHSTEIN,
Aug. 5, 1876-3w. Mahoning Township.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

An overdose of Dinner often deranges the system, brings on flatulence and wind colic, and subjects the patient to great bodily suffering. A single dose of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

will correct the acidity, relieve the pain, carry off the offending cause, and save sometimes a long spell of illness. Its effects are gentle and thorough, and its general use would prevent much suffering.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

WESTERN LANDS
HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap FARM, or government HOMESTEAD, *free*, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive *gratis* a copy of THE KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1, free. STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages. By mail 50 cents. Hunt and Co., 139 S. 7th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS, CARDS.—30 Extra Mixed Visiting Cards, with name 10c., or 60 for 25c. MELLENVILLE CARD CO., Mellenville Co., N. Y.

50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

25 EXTRA FINE Mixed Cards, with name, 10c post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

GOV. HAYES His Life and Public Services. Complete and reliable. Endorsed from official sources. Rare chance for agents. Secure territory at once. For circulars and terms address QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., Phila. Pa

New Store and New Stock!

Heim and German

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership and have just returned from the city, where they purchased one of the largest and best assortments of LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES', YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Suitable for the Wear of this Section, ever before brought into this town, and invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere feeling sure they can guarantee entire satisfaction in PRICE AND QUALITY.

The Manufacturing Department will be under the superintendence of Mr. P. HEIM, which is a sufficient guarantee that work entrusted to them will be done equal to that of any other establishment in the county. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage invited.

HEIM & GERMAN,

Store in Semmel's New Block, opposite the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa. mar.11-y1

1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

NEW RULES & NEW PRICES

The undersigned, in announcing the arrival of his IMMENSE STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

would also state that he has concluded to do business, from and after APRIL 1st, 1876, on a STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM. He is induced to this course by the large amount of debts standing on his books, much of which it is utterly impossible to collect, and no business man can afford to lose a third of his labor and goods by the prevailing credit system, and he, therefore, trusts that the adoption of a Strictly Cash System and a corresponding Reduction in the Price of Goods of all kinds will be an inducement for his many friends to continue their patronage, believing, as he does, that he can give them much greater satisfaction under the new system, than he was able to do under the played-out credit system.

He has much pleasure in inviting an early inspection of his extraordinary large stock of NEW GOODS, comprising

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, for Men's & Boy's Wear,

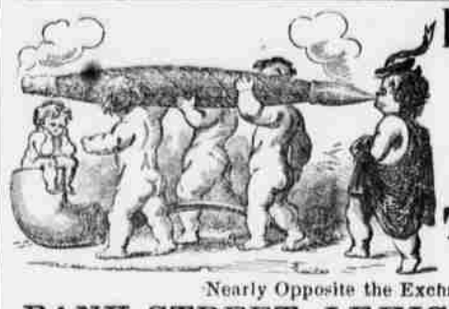
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS, all Styles and Prices,

Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's Youth's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, made up especially for the wear of this locality.

Every article made up at this Establishment is warranted of the Best Material and Workmanship, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

T. D. CLAUSS, Merchant Tailor,
2nd door above the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton.



Koch & Brother,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Choice Cigars,

Smoking & Chewing

TOBACCO,

&c., &c., &c.,

Nearly Opposite the Exchange Hotel,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

All the Cigars Manufactured at this establishment are warranted to be exactly as represented, and our Prices to be fairly as Low as the same article can be sold for by any other house in the country. Patronage is very respectfully solicited. L. S. KOCH, W. S. KOCH.
June 3, 1876-y1

EXECUTORS SALE
Of Personal Property.

The undersigned, Executors of the Estate of DANIEL HEBERLING, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will sell, at Public Sale, on the Premises, on

Thursday, August 17, 1876,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., the following valuable articles, to wit: One PIANO FORTE Fire-Proof Safe, Three BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, Sofa, Bureau, Chairs, Tables, CARPETS, STOVES, Platform Scales, Sewing Machines, and a large variety of Household Furniture, too numerous to mention.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, by
THOMAS J. HEBERLING,
JAMES W. HEBERLING,
July 29, 1876-w3 Executors, &c.

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, 28 x 44 feet; Wagon Shed, 16 x 20 feet; a 1½ Story Dwelling House, 14 x 16 feet, and other Outbuildings.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by WM. H. MONTZ
July 15, 1876. Administrator.

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.

TO all Whom it May Concern:

Be it Known, That I have this day, July 19th, sold my interest, right, and title to RICHARD KEIFER in the DRY GOODS and NOTION STORE, on Susquehanna Street, near to the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk.
JOHN KEIFER.
July 22, 1876-w3

9 TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Board of MAHONING TOWNSHIP will meet Applicants for Schools on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1876, at 9 A. M., at PLEASANT CORNER when the superintendent will examine applicants.
HENRY BRETNEY, President.
P. D. KEISER, Secretary. July 22-w3

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, That we, the undersigned, have purchased from Daniel Flickinger, of Mahoning township, Carbon county Pa., the following property, to wit: Four acres of Corn, one acre of Potatoes, two Hogs, two Cows, two Wagons, three Bedsteads, two Plows and one 3-year old Colt, and hereby notify all persons not to meddle with the same under penalty of the law. WEISS & ANDREWS.
Packerton, July 22, 1876-w3

Truss and Surgical Bandage Stand.

W. J. EVERETT, No. 30 North Seventh St., below Arch St., Philadelphia. Latest improved Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments, &c. Also Mrs. Everett's Patent self adjusting and other celebrated Female Supporters. Lady Attendant. Large stock and low prices. Hernia successfully treated.
July 21, 1876-1y.

FOR GOOD JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE. Work ready when promised, and at city prices. Be sure to call—it will pay to do so.

Another Great Reduction at the Original CHEAP CASH STORE,

Good Table Syrup at 12½c. per quart, Best Baking Raisins at 12½c per pound, 3lb. Can Tomatoes, 15c. per can.
Good Roasted Coffee at 23c. per pound, Splendid Prunes at 8c. per pound, Coal Oil, high test, 6c. per quart.
Good Tea at 45c. per pound, Best Mince Meat at 12c. per pound, Dry Goods and Groceries generally Reduced.

Of J. T. NUSBAUM & SON, Semmel's Building, Lehighton, Penna.