and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations, and expenditures are reduced leaving the Treasury with diminished resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise given a day for resumption, have thus far been barren.

No practical preparations to ardere ampt on have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward. There is no necessary in the operations of government. The homely maxims of everyday life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a large out of surplus income, and yet be seen every day spending all he could lay hands on in reckless living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would make provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform announces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advances towards resumption in preparations for resumption, but, quite on, has obstructed it by emptying our treasuries and consuming all our surplus income; and while postponing to attend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh inducements thereto, and, having first denounced the non-remission of the promise of a day of resumption, it next comes to ones that darken promises as a fraudulence to resumption. It then demands the repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the Sioux, tainted of a system of preparation without the promise of a day for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation would be the acts of the sublimance of resumption to exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which in the eleven years since the peace, has coined 350 millions of dollars, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditure of the eleven years or even less, would have provided all the additional coin necessary to resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though to be in part caused in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policy of our Government has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty as to the future of coin and currency has become the parent of ochcet in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. Thus stop and wait.

The merchant does not buy for the future consumption of his customers, the manufacturer does not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay, he shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists do not loan on security they consider safe and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in a long specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused.

A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifty millions of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty.

The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is going so through prudent, safe, and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restorative process of nature and prosperity will seem to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its conviction as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system well devised, and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 90 per cent. of all business transactions are performed, a system inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the whole of commerce and restore employment to labor and union to all its natural sources."

The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficial result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification; necessary to its economy and efficiency; necessary in order that the controlling money of the public business may not be a prize to fight for at the ballot box, a reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ."

The Convention wisely added "that reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives and Cabinet officers; these, and all others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government, one is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the officeholders who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have steadily increased beyond all possible requirements of the public business while inefficiency, speculation, fraud and malversation of the public funds from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of politican mercenaries, governing the caucuses and declaring the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of officeholders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the expression of a sound public opinion and of resisting by easy change of administration until it dragoon government becomes intolerable and public benefit has been sting to the pitch of a civic revolution. The first step in reform is the execution of the command by which the appointing power selects agents to execute offices of trust; and next in importance is conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and dismiss untrustworthy or inefficient subordinate. The public interest in an honest skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbent. After these immediate steps which will insure the extinction of better examples we may safely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, earnest organization of a better civil service system, under the tests wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectation if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the Civil Service in this country will be complete and permanent until the Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election. Experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self imposed restriction by candidates or incumbent through it is solemnity only can we be effectually relieved from the greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Entrusted in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years as a private citizen fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life.

Knowing as I do, therefore, by fresh experience, how great the difference is between glib use through an official routine and working out the full fruition of systems and practices, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the collossities of the undertaking. If again honored by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall endeavor, with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. John A McClernand (Chairman), Gen. W. H. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. H. J. Reufield, Hon. T. A. Jenckes, and others, Committee &c.

—The case of the Pittsburg parties who paid into the hands of H. B. Swoop, formerly United States district attorney, $2,000, which he converted to his private use, and which the government must now be paid back on the ground that Swoope had no authority to receive money, is on trial before Judge Ketcham. If it turns out that the party have no remedy either against the government or Swoope's estate their case will be one of great hardship.

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 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.

Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.

In to-day's issue we publish the letter of acceptance of Gov. Tilden, of New York, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The letter of Mr. Tilden is clear, able and statesmanlike, and cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the people. He touches upon the question of retrenchment and reform in the administration, showing the evils of the extravagance and wastefulness that have made necessary the enormous taxation by which the country is depressed, and pointing to the struggle in the House to reduce expenditures under the menaces of the Senate and the Executive. He would deal practically with this matter; and proposes an amendment to the Constitution by which the evils of the existing system may be remedied. He next adverts to the Southern question in words of wisdom and sound sense. He would seek to establish a cordial fraternity among men of every race, now united in one destiny; and he promises, as Chief Magistrate, to exercise the powers conferred by the laws and Constitution, to protect all citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right. Then comes the chief feature of his message—an elaborate discussion of the financial question in its various aspects. It is not only comprehensive and lucid, but bristles with practical suggestions for the establishment of practicable financial reforms. He holds that resumption is not difficult, shows the methods and means of resumption, indicates the time for resumption, and points out the preparations that ought to be made for resumption. "The proper time for resumption," he says, "is the time when wise preparations shall be ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best."

In commenting upon Mr. Tilden's letter, that intensely Republican paper the N. Y. Daily Graphic, says: "It is a long, carefully written, elaborate paper, treating of most of the great questions before the country in a thorough and statesmanlike manner entirely creditable to its author and assuring to the country. Whatever may be thought of some of the opinions expressed in it, or in its equally obvious omissions, there is no disputing the fact that it is a high-toned, thoughtful able, statement, and as explicit and candid as any one could reasonably ask. The country has reason for congratulation that the two candidates for the Presidency are both eminently respectable, able, competent men, holding moderate views; and with their habits of mind and practical sagacity and knowledge of affairs the interests of the country will be perfectly safe in the hands of either.

—The State election in Alabama was held Monday. The returns show Democratic gain everywhere, and the majority for Houston for Governor is estimated at 30,000. The Congressional delegation will stand 7 Democrats to 1 Republican, a Democratic gain of one. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and that body will be largely Democratic. The election passed off quietly, no disturbance in any locality being reported. In 1868 the Republicans carried Alabama for Grant by 4,280 majority, and in 1872 by 10,828 majority. In 1874, the year of "tidal wave," Gov. Houston, (Dem.,) was elected by 13,-100 majority on a very full poll. But in this centennial year the Democrats of Alabama have surpassed themselves and improved upon the year of the flood.

—The prohibition party of Luzerne county have put the following candidates in the field for the coming contest: For congress, long term, W. W. Winton; short term, Calvin Parsons; district attorney, E. B. Sturges; prothonotary, S. N. Collinder; clerk of the courts, Albert Herbert; jury commissioner, Samuel Hornbecker; senator, Twenty-first district, H. D. Walker; Twentieth district, H. P. Hathway. For members of the legislature the following gentlemen were named: First district, L. M. Chase; Second, W. H. Edwards; Third, John White; Fourth, Robert E. Byte; Fifth, N. V. Hapeman; Sixth, J. R. Fordham and J. W. Brock; Seventh, Ambrose F. Brundage; Eighth, Frank Day.

—An accident occurred on the Oil Creek railroad near Hydetown which resulted in the death of Charles Layman. It is alleged that the baggage car was dragged for half a mile after it had jumped the track, the train being unprovided with a bell rope. If this is true the company or its employees are very culpable.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILA., PA., Aug. 9, 1876.

DEAR ADVOCATE,—Old Sol has his BAKE up again, and what is termed "a heated term" is upon us in all its intensity of calorific. Shirt collars and shirt bosoms are in a melting mood and piles of clothing accumulate for the wash—for wash-day comes round in spite of the heat. Think of this, ye creatures of the sterner sex and be as indulgent as you can to the sisters, don't change your clothing more than a dozen times or so a day if you would have their good will, don't loaf about the house on wash-day or ironing day, better keep away, for you might be called upon to carry a tub of water or so, or perhaps to keep up a good fire for heating the irons. My remarks may seem slightly irony, especially in regard to ironing day, for it would be too warm to loaf about the house on that day. A good cool nap under a tree would be far more preferable this sultry weather, in fact it would be best to do likewise on Monday or wash day, for the sound of the wash board piano is exceedingly harsh to masculine ears.

Soldier's here, and soldier's there, and soldier's everywhere. It would be difficult to throw a brick in the city at present without hitting one of the "boom-laddys." To-morrow (Thursday) we are to have a great parade, and it is estimated that there will be from 10 to 12,000 men in line. Fifty bands or more will furnish the music. While on the subject of the military, I may as well inform you that I thought some of going to Cape May yesterday to sit upon the target and watch the artillery practice of the Keystone Battery of this city and the Hutchison Battery of Pittsburg. Though the target was fifteen feet square and placed at a mile only from the bold cannoneers, and their "dogs of war," twenty shots each were fired, and it is recorded that it was not touched. This will explain why I desired to be in the safest place, that is upon or near the target. The Keystoner's were awarded the prize, as they hit the sandhills nearest the target the greatest number of times.

I recently received a brief visit from a distinguished literateur of New York. None the less than the author of the story entitled "Poor Mr. Glenn, which caused quite a furore upon its appearance in print some month or so ago.

In the August number of Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, a verse of the poem "The After-Rain," by a lady contributor, is made to read:

E'en now I breath the scent of Summer flowers;
And press the emerald turf, like cider down,
And dream, sweet dreams, amid the fairy bowers,
Whose queen Titania, wears her violet crown.

Now, the end of the second line, should read "eider down," but the wicked compositor used c instead of e, and that made cider, doubtless this was owing, on his part to an extra fondness for the juice of the apple, though I don't doubt that when sufficient cider is down, it would be at all strange if one should lie down.

"And dream, sweet deams, amid the fairy bowers."

Many of our first families are sojourning the summer hours away at the seashore or among the mountains in the back yards, of their dwellings, it must be so, for they have their groceries and provisions sent to the rear alley gate. How glad they will be when the season is over and they can open up the front of the house. No more sitting with feet in tubs of table salt water watching the breakers. No more sliding out at nights to do'ge the neighbors who have to stay at home. Ah! fashion, fashion.

The national air of the Sioux Indians is supposed to be

Sioux fly, don't bodder me.

"Lo, the poor indian," is better off than we supposed him to be, and when we have laid him low we may expect to hear of his Sioux-ing for mercy, not before.

James Pickup was arrested yesterday for stealing a watch. This was a bad way for James to pick up a living, want it? Poor Pickup, pickpocketing prostrated prodigiously.

Stump speakers are getting their throats iron clad for the fall campaign. Fellow citizens!—I desist, it's too warm!

Considerable stealing has been done lately at the Centennial, but it is a subject of remark that no one has tried to get away with the Krupp gun or the Corliss engine, as yet.

When you're at the Centennial, be sure and pay the sanctum of Prof. Widdows, a visit, it is right over the eastern entrance of Machinery Hall. The Professor has charge of and rings the chimes and if any man earns his money I am sure he does, such jumping about you never did see, why! when he plays, "Oh, dear what can the matter be" or some other lively tune, its just as good as the circus to see how the professor jumps about, he slams a handle at his right, bangs three or four in the center and wacks away ferociously at those on his left, then he gets angry and such knocks as he gives, I don't wonder the bells, in the tower above cry out, "Oh dear what can the matter be!" I went up to take a look at the bells, there are thirteen of them in family, and it is with pleasure I noted they chime in well with each other.

Yours Chimeingly,
MARCUTIO.

Trotting at Rittersville.

Friday of last week was one of the great days in the history of the Rittersville turf—it being signalized by a trial of speed between three of the fastest trotting horses in the Lehigh Valley—"Honest Mac," "Blue Mountain Maid" and Kitty Clay." The match was for a purse of $150—$100 to first and $50 to second—and the liveliest interest was manifested in the result.—There were several hundred persons present, and everything passed off in fine style, many pronouncing it the finest race ever witnessed. The betting was quite spirited, "Kitty Clay" being the favorite. The contest resulted as follows:

T. B. Kline's s. g. "Honest Mac"	1	1	1
Allen Miller's g. m. "Kitty Clay"	2	3	2
Peter Miller's "Blue Mare"	3	2	3

Time, 2.33½, 2.34½, 2.36.

Obituary.

On Tuesday afternoon last the mortal remains of Major ABRAHAM SHORTZ were consigned to their last resting place at the cemetery of U. Mauch Chunk, in presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives, neighbors and friends. Yet, although his towering form will no more confront us, his memory will be cherished, while time shall endure, by all who have known him. As a man and citizen he was not only above reproach, but was one of the few who, under all circumstances, are determined to do right regardless of consequences. Born on the 3rd day September, 1793, in the neighborhood of Bath, Northampton county, deceased removed thence to Lehigh section in 1820 or '22, and in 1826 took up his permanent abode in Mauch Chunk, where he devoted himself principally to contracting and mercantile affairs. But many deals of his stamp never were nor ever will be left to lead a life of obscurity, and thus it happened that in 1837-8 he was sent to represent the people of his county in the Lower House, and subsequently (1839-40) was chosen State Senator, in which capacity he represented the district of Northampton one year. That his conduct both as a representative and Senator was fully appreciated, is evident from the fact that he was, after the conversion of this District into Carbon county, repeatedly elected by the people to all offices of trust; for besides the many minor offices he held during his eventful career, he was once elected County Treasurer and twice to the office of County Commissioner. From what has been said above it is plain that deceased's residence here dates back to the earliest period, the very foundation, of Mauch Chunk. He knew all about it's history, and being otherwise a man of more than ordinary intelligence and self culture it was always a treat to hear the Major converse upon subjects connected with the history of the valley, with which he was probably better acquainted than any other person in these parts. Even in private affairs, and business matters, his valuable advice was greedily sought, and always cheerfully given. In fact there were many who would undertake nothing of importance without first consulting the Major; indeed he was, by many, regarded as a sort of an oracle, and so far as his advice was concerned it was invariably good. How he obtained the military "handle" to his name we know not, and can only explain it on the hypothesis that he must have ranked as such (Major) in the palmy days of the old State Militia, an institution long since defunct. Although Mr. Shortz had been favored far beyond the years usually allotted to man his intellect remained unimpaired unto his end. The precise nature of his disease we have been unable to ascertain but may take it for granted that he succumbed to the accumulations of years. His sickness was of but short duration, he having been taken from Tuesday the 1st inst. and died on the Sunday following aged 83 years, 11 mos. and 4 days.

After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.

The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal tonnage for the week ending on the 29th ultimo was quite active. It was a week of full work all around, and yet it failed to bring the tonnage up to that of the corresponding time last year, when a five months' coal strike was but recently ended. The trade is now about half a million of tons less than last year to same date, but at this moment as we learn from coal operators all along Walnut street, the demand is quite active for all the several sizes of coal, but especially so for lump, steamboat and broken. There is not as much coal in hand by operators here, we are informed as will meet the orders for current consumption. The prices by the associated carrying companies have been advanced for the month of August over those of July 15 cents per ton, and the retail trade have advanced prices at the city yards 25 cents per ton, and both these advance movements will probably be repeated in September. This, in connection with the fact that coal product on in the Lehigh region intended for transit over the Lehigh Valley Railroad will be suspended for two weeks from the 8th inst., is no doubt the cause of the quickening of the trade experienced by operators. Some coal speculators at Boston and other points are publicly offering what is known as New York anthracite coal, that is coal carried by the New York coal carrying companies at prices that seem to give the idea that all in the association are not living up to the agreed-upon schedule charges. Some are inclined to think these public notices of unusually low charges are but weak inventions of the "bears" at New York in coal stocks, or the stocks of the several coal companies which have been the tools as of "bulls" and "bears" there for a month past. It is not believed by operators here that any of the parties to the coal associations have gone back on their compact made for the year, and good evidence for the faith in them that they all not the larger operations here are free buyers of nearly all the sizes of coal at present prices and the usual commissions.—*Ledger*, 7th

The following table shows the quantity of coal shipped over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending Aug. 5th, 1876, and for the year to compared with the same time last year:

Regions From.	Week.	Year
Wyoming	21,673 14	709,105 10
Hazleton	7,647 06	937,159 05
Upper Lehigh	26 12	4,587 04
Beaver Meadow	12,253 11	375,249 14
Mahanoy	10,463 05	280,224 17
Mauch Chunk	1,214 05	19,824 08
Total	53,748 03	2,395,158 08
Last Year	107,510 19	1,445,787 01
Increase		859,371 07
Decrease	54,262 16	

REPORT OF COAL transported over Lehigh & Susquehanna Division, Central R. R. of New Jersey—week ending August 4, 1876.

Shipped from	Total week. tons, cwt.	To date. tons, cwt.
Wyoming	28,978 05	666,770 03
Upper Lehigh	4,769 18	129,014 07
Beaver Meadow	9,189 12	228,505 08
Hazleton	238 02	35,021 12
Mauch Chunk	14,830 02	292,146 04
Hazardville		26,433 00
Smith and Judd		5,540 19
Total	57,925 19	1,402,9 8 11
Previously reported	1,344,982 12	
Total to date	1,402,908 11	
Same time last year	823,145 19	
Increase	579,762 12	
Decrease		

—"Air there any letters for my wimmin folks?" said a plain looking old gentleman at the post office the other day. "No," said the post-master, "but here's a big fat envelope with some pictures on the front for your daughter." "Jis' what I come down arter," said the old gentleman; smiling, "Melindy's going to be married; an' this here's one of them handy "Domestic" paper patrons to cut out her weddin' gownd by."

New Advertisements.

8 TEACHERS WANTED,

For the Schools in FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa. The examination will be held on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1876, at the Maria Furnace School House. Term, 5 months. SIMON WALK, President.
ABRM. HENRY, Secretary.
Aug. 12, 1876—w3.

TO all Whom it May Concern:

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my son, WILLIAM E. KLOTZ on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
AMMON KLOTZ.
Lehighton, August 11, 1876-w3

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Carbon county, Pa., to audit, settle, adjust and report distribution of the funds in the hands of Regina Wegman, executrix of the estate of Francis J. Fuss, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, first door above First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all persons interested may appear.
J. F. MEEHAN
August 5, 1876—4w Auditor.

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 the 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 fully as Low as the same article can be sold for by any other house in the country. Patronage is very respectfully solicited.
June 3, 1876-y1 W. S. KOCH.

New Advertisements.

TO Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, has purchased a BAY HORSE of REUBEN 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

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. ALLENVILLE CARD CO., Meltenville Co., N. Y.

50 VISITING CARDS with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 3 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brocton 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

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, Surveyor's Compass, 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.

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.

Splendid Prunes at 8c. per pound. Coal Oil, high test, 6c. per quart.

Good Roasted Coffee at 23c. per pound. Best Mince Meat at 12c. per pound.

Good Tea at 45c. per pound. Dry Goods and Groceries generally Reduced.

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