The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

—According to a telegram from Terre Haute, Governor Williams has appointed D. W. Voorhees U. S. Senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Morton's death.

—During the past year 534 persons were arrested for various offences against the Postal laws, 104 more than during the preceeding year ; 172 of the cases were transferred to the State Courts for trial. The whole number of complaints of loss of registered letters was 2289, the reported aggregate value being $54,410. 714 of the letters were recovered, and 216, valued at $10,510, accounted for by recovery of contents from persons who had stolen them or through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses compared with the total of letters registered was about one-fiftieth of one per cent.

—An earthquake was felt Sunday morning about two o'clock, in various localities of New England, New York State and Canada. At Glen's Falls, Schuylerville, along Lake George, at Ogdensburgh and at Cape Vincent, in New York, the shock was of considerable violence. At Ogdensburgh the earth wave passed from west to east and the tremor lasted over a minute ; at Cape Vincent windows, stoves, crockery, and other moveable articles were shaken. Along Lake George the shock, which was sufficiently violent to break crockery, was preceeded by a rumbling noise. At Lebanon, N. H., buildings were shaken and bells rung for forty seconds. At Montpelier, Vt., people were shaken out of their sleep, and the shocks are reported to have continued in succession for fifteen minutes. At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken in the houses. Slighter shocks were felt at Hartford and Windsor, in Connecticut, and at Springfield, Massachusetts. Two violent successive shocks were felt at Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, ad other places in Canada.

Tuesday's Election.

The latest returns confirm the grand Democratic victory achieved in this State. The majority for Noyes, based upon official and reported majorities, is over 8,000. Schell's majority will be considerably in excess of that of Col. Noyes, probably rising to 8,000. Judge Sterrett runs considerably ahead of his ticket—in Allegheny 2,000, in Philadelphia about 700 and in other counties probably 1,000. But Judge Trunkey has also made heavy gains on the Democratic ticket in the northwestern counties, and it is probable that Judge Sterret will not gain on him more than 2,000 in the State, in which event the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge will have over 6,000 majority. The election of the entire Democratic ticket is therefore assured.

The latest returns from New York indicate a Democratic majority in the State estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. The Senate, it is variously estimated, will be a tie, or have 2 Republican majority ; the House will have a Democratic majority of from 5 to 8 or 13.

Returns from all but seven small towns in Massachusetts give Rice, Republican, for Governor, a plurality of 17,691 over Gaston, Democrat. The State Senate stands 35 Republicans to 5 Democrats, the House 173 Republicans to 64 Democrats, 2 Independents and 1 Liberal.

The latest returns from New Jersey give McClellan 10,876 majority. The Democrats will probably have 3 majority in the Senate and 2 in the House.

In Wisconsin, the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor is now estimated at over 5000. The Senate will stand 21 Republicans to 12 Democrats and 8 Greenbackers.

In Maryland the Democratic majority is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000. The Senate will probably stand 17 Democrats to 9 Republicans ; the House 65 Democrats to 19 Republicans.

—In Nebraska it is believed that Lake, Republican, is elected to the Supreme Court by about 5000 majority.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1877.

Each day finds the breach between the President and the Republicans in Congress widening. The President, as a consequence, finds himself greatly embarrassed in the execution of his purposes of party purification and civil service reform. It is now evident that a war upon the Administration is inevitable and that those who are the head and front of this hostility are only waiting for the elections to pass before commencing their undertaking. It is a fact overlooked in this connection, that the entire responsibility of the present inimical relations between the Republican leaders and the President rests with the party leaders, and has been kept up on the false basis of resisting in the efforts to compel this Administration to retain in office the officers appointed by the last, as if President Hayes has no friends of his own choice, but must accept those of his predecessor as a sort of political inheritance. If some of the Republican leaders, particularly Conkling and Blaine, had exercised half the tact of the late Senator from Indiana, there would have been no trouble, and all would have been harmonious. But when Conkling, for instance, attempts to "bulldose" the Administration into sympathy with all the likes and dislikes and local disputes engendered during his supremacy in the leadership of New York politics, he is asking too much.

And more recently we have had another example, first the attempt of the friends of Don Cameron to force him into the present Cabinet, which was a failure, on the very principle that President Hayes is now applying, to select his own men to carry on the business of his own administration ; and again, in the attempt of the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to secure the appointment of the venerable ex-Senator Simon Cameron to the English Ministery, "as if," to use the language of several Cabinet officers, "there were but two persons in the great State of Pennsylvania to fill all the great offices, and to dictate who should fill the small ones." The last move was a fatal one for the future relations of the young Senator with the government. He was already cut off from any voice in the distribution of the executive patronage in his State. Anticipating this, he shrewdly secured the confirmation, of some sixty Postmasters in Pennsylvania who in a great measure owe their appointments to him, and who will doubtless be found in his interest hereafter. What has been said of Conkling and Cameron may be said of others, who are inclined to a policy of revenge. They have failed to effect a prolongation of the last only under a chance of authority, and hence are determined to have a conflict with the President, and are shaping their course to that end. By common courtesy it has been agreed amongst Republicans to sustain the objection of a Senator to the confirmation of a nomination which is in conflict with his interests. It is doubtful, however, whether they can accomplish anything by this, for with but two or three majority in the Senate, and the disposition of the Democrats to support any fair nominations made by the President, they will have difficulty in holding their forces together. They are bent on the attempt, however, whatever may be the result. Conkling, whose range of sarcasm is vast, is now fortifying himself with facts bearing upon the inner doings of the Administration, and will make a speech which will doubtless be a masterpiece in its line, and though delivered in executive session, will be made public. It is a mistake, however, to think that the sole point of his effort will be the New York appointments. He has "intimated" that though the present officers were efficient and experienced, and that those proposed are excellent gentlemen, he will review the general policy under which the present Administration is acting, and expose the hypocrisy of their acts."

Naturally the most sensitive point in this trouble is the nomination of new men for the places of the friends of those who have been "running" the political machine for the past eight years. There are now approximating a thousand nominations, mostly, however, Postmasters and army and navy promotions resting in committees. The Senate has permitted these to accumulate and has shown no particular disposition to hasten their confirmation. The nominations of Bell to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Haight to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have been hung up in committee as a special courtesy to Secretary Schurz. The latter individual is regarded by many Republicans as the evil genius of the Administration, and will make him the chief scape goat of their indignation. Hilliard, of Georgia, will be held in abeyance in committee, on the ground of disloyalty during the war, and even Blaine's man, Stevens, for Minister to Stockholm, is in trouble, on account of displacing Andrews, who is Widnom's friend.

The President in the meantime is undisturbed by these signs of the brewing storm and will pursue his policy of purifying the civil service unmoved. On this subject the President made some significant statements to Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, a few days ago. The Ex-Senator remarked that a large share of the office-holders were inimical to his interests and and the policy of his administration to which the President assented, adding that his interpretation of civil service reform was not simply to keep men in office without regard to their efficiency or fitness, but to see that the best men were put in office, and then kept there. The President admitted that his administration would be strengthened by such a course, and that members of his cabinet were urging the wisdom of a very general change. The President intimated that this would be done but not suddenly. This announcement has occasioned some uneasiness amongst the office-holding community here. In making the changes marked merit and experience will also be considered as a sufficient ground for retention, all things else being equal.

The advocates of the repeal of the resumption act under the leadership of Ewing, have thus early found themselves in a hole. Ewing may have some ability, but thus far in his public appearance here he has shown himself to be no exception to many others who travel on the prestige of a name, but when brought to the test find the thin veil rent from above them. The House of Representatives is a great leveller of pretentious men, and soon distinguishes between merit and sham. How many have made a great noise in the petty circle of their local politics, and indeed have made themselves conspicuous in the affairs of their State Legislature, or perhaps in the gubernatorial office or its adjuncts, and have come here, tried the same role in a broader field, only to discover their smallness and to learn that there are others in this great republic who can make a stir with something more than mere noise, rant and parrot-like vocalization. The chagrin and mortification of Ewing under somewhat similar circumstances, is very apparent. His mistake, however, was not so much a lack of ability as an ever-estimate of his knowledge of the perplexities of parliamentary rules. The trained leaders of the opposition have always taken a savage delight in tripping up the less-skilled leaders of the Democrats after Randall left the floor for the Speaker's chair. It is not surprising, therefore, that Ewing's attempted leadership should be attended by such a disastrous failure, himself maneuvered off the floor, and his measure put in the mine hole. The threats that he would obstruct legislation if his measure were not allowed full debate and a vote, was not a very glorious way of bringing the House to terms. The majority out of sympathy for his humiliation was willing to aid him in extricating himself from his dilemma, agreed to a date for the consideration of his bill. The preliminary votes already taken have been a surprise to both parties, as they have shown the radical and resumption strength not as great as anticipated. The House, however, may pass the measure, but its prospects in the Senate are not flattering ; but even should it pass there, it will receive the Executive vote. The unlimited remonetization of silver, which will follow the attempt to repeal the resumption act will not be any more successful. The views of the Administration are not hostile to remonetization to a limited amount, and for uses in which currency is now used, but will put a quietus on any radical measure of that kind.

The death of Senator Morton, though long anticipated, had produced a deep sense of national loss. Although a bitter partisan and always positive in his convictions the highest tribute to his exalted character and equanimity is that paid by the Democratic Senators, all of whom unite in the opinion "that with all his positive views, and during times of the greatest excitement and bitterness in political discussion, he was never discourteous to his political opponents." The loss of Mr. Morton to the Senate will be even more marked that that of Sumner.

K.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1877.

Edwin Adams, the genial actor whose pure life did so much to elevate the stage has slept his last sleep, and on Thursday last his remains were interred in Mount Moriah Cemetery. The funeral services were very impressive, and many were the graceful and touching tributes to his memory. The floral offerings filled a large portion of the room. John T. Raymond (Colonel Sellers) sent a crown and cross of natural flowers. Mrs. Adams, in her last moments to her beloved husband, placed near the coffin a miniature grave, with headstone of immortelles bearing the inscription "Edwin Adams, forty-three," and by its side was a harp with her Christian name, Mary. Mr. Mackey of the Chestnut Street Theatre, contributed a cross of ivy on a floral base, bearing the quotation, "The Rest is Silence," and other emblems equally appropriate were furnished by Mrs John Drew. Mr. John McCullough, E. H. Sothern, and other professionals of equal note also participated in these offerings. Among the eminent actors present was Mr. Joseph Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle) and his wife, besides most of those now in the city.

One of the most important social and political events of the week was the appointment of Mr. John Welsh to the responsible position of United States Minister to England. Mr. Welsh is chiefly known outside of Philadelphia in connection with the Centennial Exhibition, his office as President of the Centennial Board of Finance keeping him very prominently before the public. Few realize the immense amount of work he accomplished in the finally successful effort to make the Exhibition a triumph, and few ever will. Time, money, and labor were given without stint, and when in the darkest days it seemed as though the enterprise must fail, Mr. Welsh came forward with the means to carry it through, and it has been whispered that at at one time the Exhibition owed him over a million dollars. His labor for two years was incessant, and when at its close the citizens of Philadelphia presented him with a purse of fifty thousand dollars he turned it over on the same day to the University of Pennsylvania. Of course such a man is popular, and his selection has caused unmingled satisfaction in all but political circles, where it was thought some party leaders should have had the preference ; but it is evident that President Hayes does not believe in the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils."

A few days ago a man who had been admitted to the Episcopal Hospital with several shot wounds in his head, was found to have prevaricated very seriously in his statements as to how he received his injuries, and a detective was elected to interview him. The result was that Mr. Invalid turned out to be a Burlington County, New Jersey, burglar. On the night he was one of a trio who broke into the residence of Joseph Potts. The intruders ascended to the second story, and attempted to force open the door of a room occupied by Asa Carty, who hearing them, threatened to shoot. Taking refuge for a moment, the robbers [illegible] and broke in the panels of the door, at the same time aiming a pistol at Carty. This individual returned the compliment by emptying his shot gun at the visitors, who left without saying good-night. The wounded man, for one was hit, made his way to this city, placed himself under treatment at the Episcopal Hospital, was afterwards placed under arrest, and is now in Burlington County awaiting trial.

Just at this time when the Labor problem is exciting so much attention, and when the great cigar-makers' strike in New York is still a subject of general interest, it may not be out of place to record the organization of a society which, if properly supported, and its example followed, will lead to a vastly improved relation between employers and employed. Heretofore the workers have combined for self-defence, and the capitalists have combined for self-protection, but Philadelphia is, I believe, the first city to institute a society in which both elements join hands for mutual benefit. Yesterday, at a largely-attended meeting, the Cuban and Spanish Cigar Manufacturers, and the Cuban and Spanish Cigar-Makers resolved to form a Protective Association, and they carried that decision into action. The objects of the new body may be briefly stated as follows : First, to offer the usual advantages to members which are now derived by affiliation with secret societies ; Second, the securing of frequent communication, and consequently a better understanding, between employer and employed ; Third, the appointment of Arbitration Committees, to whom all questions of compensations shall be referred. As these Committees will be perpetual, and their membership equally divided between the two forces it will be seen that through them both sides can be kept acquainted with the feeling of manufacturers and workmen on any special point ; and should an issue arise it can soon be disposed of. For instance, suppose the society has been in operation one year. The men know just how much their employers are making, and may think that the rates of wages are proportionately too low. They seek advice of the Arbitration Committee, or their branch of that Committee and learn that while the manufacturers appear to be reaping heavy gains, they are not because of bad debts or for other reasons ; or perhaps they discover that their surmises are correct. Then they state their case to their employers through the Committee, and as a last resort an umpire is chosen, and all abide by his decision for a prescribed length of time. During this period all continue their work, herein is their great advantage. They lose nothing by strikes.

CARL FOSTELLE.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1877.

It has transpired that ex-Mayor Hall has been in the city for an indefinite number of days. He was only discovered on Broadway last Thursday by the Telegram's reporter, because he chose to be so discovered. Eccentric to the last, he strolled down Broadway with a carpet sack, and allowed himself to be picked up by some Bohemian who had, probably, not been to bed. His return did not create the sensation that one might imagine it would, all of which goes to prove that his return was discounted by a certain section of New York society. If he should go on the stand now before the Aldermanic Committee examining Tweed, there might be a chance for some sensation, but it is scarcely probable that this latest gentleman from London will consent to so the artistic an experiment. Most evidently he is a prodigal son, and all around the neighborhood of Reservoir Park, where his house is situated, you can discover the aroma of the roasting fatted calf. Since his family and society have taken him back, it would be mere impertinence in us to speculate either on his going or his coming.

The unfortunate rain storm on Friday made Jerome Park track so heavy that the great race between Parole and Ten Broeck was rendered impossible. For running a horse there are two things almost absolutely necessary, if you want a fine event. In the first place the track must be light ; in the second place the day must be warm. There was so much money staked upon the Parole-Ten Broeck affair that the slightest variation in the weather was sufficient to throw the contest into the next week. On next Tuesday afternoon if the race takes place then, there will be such a crowd at Jerome Park as Jerome Park never witnessed before. Notwithstanding the defeat of Ten Broeck recently, he is selling even in the pools, the story that he was doctored being generally believed. It is not saying too much to assert that in the last twenty years there has not been staked on any horse race so much money as is put up in the coming trial of speed between these noted cracks.

The Emma Abbott controversy, of which you were apprised at length, has risen to the dignity of occupying at least a column each day in some one of our papers. Mr. Louis Engel, noted as the shiekmaning critic by Abbott herself, Abbott's husband, Abbott's guardian, and a long line of piano-makers, has had himself interviewed by a reporter of the Sun. In the article produced he shows himself to be a "no-such-thing," and an exhibition of his photographs, gathered from his dressing table, demonstrates, so far as their autographic inscriptions are concerned, that Mr. Engel has been the bosom friend and trusted confidant of nearly every operatic artist that has visited this country for the past ten years. All of which proves of course, that Mr Engel is a very much abused man. He gracefully admits that he was in Ludlow Street Jail, but says it was something about a woman—we all know how that is.

Colonel M. Martin, the New York Carnival fraud, who swindled Cincinnati, and has dived all the time on his wife, has cropped up again as a quasi agent for the exportation of exhibits to the French Industrial Exhibition. He has palatial offices on Broadway, where the unsuspecting stranger will be taken care of in the most genteel and polite manner possible. He kindly volunteers to give any information to parties desiring to exhibit. We will offer up prayers for those who send their goods that way.

Theatrically, we are lively. At Booth's Theatre there is a new actor, Joe Jefferson, playing a brand-new piece called "Rip Van Winkle." Dan Harkins is making an ass of himself at the Eagle Theatre, by trying to imitate Forrest in "Metamora," and kindred parts. "Pink Dominos" is demoralizing everybody at the Union Square. It is the most obscene play ever put upon the boards. There is a stupid attempt at Niblo's to revive Spectacular Italian Opera, with a crossed-legged ballet. Sothern is crowding the Park with the "Crushed Tragedian," while Boucicault's "Marriage" vexes out the gas bill at Wallack's. He is trying to drum up patronage by inciting the critics to a philological contest about the word "Comedy." Boucicault's is the dramatic fraud of the century. The Mess-English Opera Troupe is still popular at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, notwithstanding that that flannelly tenor, William Castle, still persists in singing nightly, having no other purpose presumably than that of drawing his salary. Janauschek opens to-night at the new Broadway in "Brunhild." I will tell you in my next what I think of her.

BATTERY.

New Advertisements.

Teachers' Institute.

The Fourteenth Annual Session of the CARBON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE will be held in the COURT HOUSE, MAUCH CHUNK, commencing on

Monday, November 26th, 1877,

at TWO o'clock P. M., and continue during the week. Every Teacher in the County is earnestly requested to be present and participate in the work. Directors and all others interested in the Cause of Popular Education are cordially invited to attend.

R. F. HOFFORD, C. S.

Lehighton, Nov. 10, 1877 w3

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Particulars Free. Address

JOHN. POTTER & CO., Publishers,

Sept. 1, 1877. PHILADELPHIA

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Catharine Seilinger, late of Lowamensing Twp., Carbon Co., Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

ANDREW ROESH, Administrator.

Hazardville, Nov. 10, 1877-w6*

GIVEN AWAY

To the Readers of this Paper, A PREMIUM STEEL ENGRAVING, entitled "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," with the WORKING CHURCH, a 24 page Religious Family Newspaper, devoted to Household, the Sunday School, Music and general Church Work. On 3 months' trial for 25c. Agents Wanted. Address, J. B. BREWER,

nov10-1m 7 & 9 Warren St., N. Y.

Store Stand & Dwelling

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SECOND STREET, 2nd door from the corner of Iron Street, in the Borough of LEHIGHTON, Carbon County, Pa., on

Saturday, January 5, 1878,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., all that certain LOT OF GROUND, situated as above, fronting on said SECOND Street 60 feet, and continuing of that width, between parallel lines, 159½ feet to an Alley, upon which is erected a large and commodious Three-Story frame

Store and Dwelling House,

27 feet front by 56 feet deep, with French Roof covered with Tin and Slate, and all necessary outbuildings. The store room is adapted to the Dry Goods, Grocery or in fact almost any other kind of mercantile business being very centrally located on one of the best business streets in the town.

The terms and conditions will be made known at time and place of sale, by

BENJ. F. KLEPPINGER,

Nov. 10, 1877-4.s. Summit Hill, Pa.

Prime Home Made Bread!

WHY GO HUNGRY! When you can Buy 6½ pounds of First-Class Bread—

FOUR LOAVES FOR 25 CENTS!

J. W. O'NEAL, the popular Bread and Cake Baker, of Lehighton, in order to meet the wants of the times, has Reduced the Price of his celebrated Home Made BREAD to

Four Loaves for Twenty-five Cts. Cash.

Sugar, Raisin, Cocoanut Scotch, Drop, Cream and other CAKES, only

Ten Cents per Dozen.

Look Out for the Wagon!

At MAUCH CHUNK, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings.

LEHIGHTON and WEISSPORT, every Afternoon except Friday.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH!

Patronage solicited. J. W. O'NEAL.

STORE: Opposite First National Bank,

april 8y1 Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, Assignee of ISAAC GINDER, of East Penn Township, Carbon County, Pa., will offer at Public Sale, at the residence of said Isaac Ginder, as above, on

Monday, November 19, 1877,

Commencing at one o'clock P. M., the following three pieces of valuable Real Estate, to wit :

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate as above,

CONTAINING 110 ACRES,

more or less; bounded by lands of Reuben Peter, Daniel Nothstein and others. The improvements are a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

BANK BARN, STILL HOUSE,

and other out-buildings.

All that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate in said East Penn Township, containing 76 acres, 17 perches; bounded by lands of David Long, Alfred Ginder and others. The improvements are

A ONE-STORY STONE DWELLING,

Bank Barn, and other out-buildings.

Also—All that certain tract or piece of land in East Penn Township aforesaid, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES,

more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, bounded by lands of Reuben Peter, Peter Geiss and others. The improvements are one Log House.

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

HENRY A. GERMAN,

Assignee of Isaac Ginder.

Nov. 3, 1877.—3w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Wm. H. Fenner, administrator of Joseph Fenner, deceased, will hold a meeting for the purposes of his appointment, on

Tuesday, the 27th day of November

next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims, or be forever barred.

JAMES S. LOOSE, Auditor.

Nov. 3, 1877.—4w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph B. Seidel, of Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, dated October 16, 1877, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Joseph B. Seidel, to Henry Boyer, of the Borough of Weissport, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Joseph B. Seidel.

All persons indebted to the said Joseph B. Seidel will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will present the same, duly certified without delay.

HENRY BOYER,

Assignee of Joseph B. Seidel.

Weissport, Nov. 3.—6w*

VALUABLE FARM

At Private Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers at Private Sale a Valuable Farming Property, situated in BEAVER RUN VALLEY, Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., 2½ miles from Mauch Chunk, and 2 miles from Lehighton, containing 18 Acres, about 5 acres of which are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, the balance being Timber Land. The Improvements thereon are a 2 story Frame Dwelling House 36x24 feet, with Kitchen attached, one Stable, and other necessary Outbuildings; also, an Orchard containing about 100 Choice Fruit Trees comprising Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees of various kinds.

This property, being situated near Mauch Chunk and Lehighton, would make it a desirable place for any one wishing to engage in the Fruit business, the demand for truck in the above places being always good and realizing best of prices. Beaver Run Creek flows through the property.

To any person wishing to invest in Real Estate this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the owner on the premises.

HENRY TUCKER.

Sept. 1, 1877—3mos.

Profitable Employment.

—Ladies and Gentlemen WANTED in every town and city, to procure subscribers for the "WORKING CHURCH." The Premium Steel Engraving, 2 feet x 3 feet 6 inches, "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," is presented to each subscriber, for only $1.25 per year. This picture is universally admired and should be in every household. Extra large cash commissions paid to Agents. Write for terms and Agent's outfit.

Working Church Pub. Co.,

Sept. 29w3 7 & 9 WARREN ST., New York.

Piano and Organ Taught.

Miss LYDIA F. FINCHER, of East Mauch Chunk, will give LESSONS to PUPILS on the PIANO or ORGAN, at their Residences in LEHIGHTON or WEISSPORT. Two days in each Week. For further particulars, enquire at this office. Sept. 8.

For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE,

A SOLID GOLD SOCIETY BADGE

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions:—The Franklin Jewelry Co., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Solid Gold Society and Lodge Badges, will send a Solid Gold Society Badge to any one who receives this Notice, as a special advertising premium from this house. These Badges or Lodge Pins are guaranteed to be of solid gold, as the following letter from the Company will testify :

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.,
704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To whom it may concern:—The badges sent out under this arrangement we guarantee to be solid gold, enameled, engraved, and finished by the best workmen, and made according to the regulation designs obtained from the lodge secretaries of the various orders throughout the United States and Great Britain. We will honor no order that does not contain the Gold Badge Coupon, and we will not honor the coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.

GOLD BADGE COUPON.

On receipt of this coupon, together with 50 cents to cover all charges, including expressage or mailing, packing and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a solid gold

Society or Lodge Badge Pin.

We warrant the above Badge to be worth $5, as such goods are usually sold. All charges are to be prepaid by the 50 cents sent us, and the Solid Gold Society or Lodge Badge Pin will be delivered at destination, free of any other charge. Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this coupon is null and void. [signed] FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.,
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The names of the Orders that each Gold Badge represents are as follows: Nos. 1, 12, 24, Good Templars; Nos. 2, 6, 9, 19, 25, 28, Masonic; Nos. 3, 8, Sons of Temperance; No. 4, Knights of Pythias; No. 7, Sons of America; Nos. 5, 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, 27, 30, Odd-Fellows; Nos. 11, 13, 21, 26, American Mechanics; No. 18, Red Men; Nos. 17, 29, Masonic and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 19, Locomotive Engineers; No. 22, Temple of Honor. The following Gold Lodge Pins are not in the surrounding engravings for want of space: No. 31, Orangeman; No. 32, Odd-Fellows' Encampment; No. 33, Knights of Pythias and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 34, Prudes; No. 35, Knights-Templar; No. 36, Grand Army of the Republic; No. 37, Temperance Badge (anchor, cross, and hearts combined); No. 38, Temple of Honor and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 39, Red Men and Odd-Fellows combined; No. 40, Masonic Slipper, with Compass and Square.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the terms of this contract, this liberal arrangement holds good for only ninety days from the date of this paper; therefore it is to the interest of all who are entitled to the benefits to see that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Badges should be directed to the

FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO., 704 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

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ACKNOWLEDGED FACT,

That J. T. NUSBAUM & SON are offering greater inducement to close Cash Buyers in Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, than ever before is admitted by large Crowds of customers who visit the store daily to make purchases.

October 6, 1877-y1

FALL STYLES.

Dress Suits, Business Suits,

Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Made up from the Best Material, in the Latest Styles, and Perfect Fits Guaranteed, at LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH

ALSO, TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN THE PRICES OF

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

☞ Call and examine Goods and Prices before making your purchases elsewhere.

T. D. CLAUSS, Merchant Tailor,

2nd door above the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES!

TILGHMAN ARNER,

Successor to D. BOCK & Co.,

At the "Mammoth Store,"

Opposite the L. & S Depot, BANK Street,

Respectfully announces to his customers and friends that he is daily receiving additions to his stock of

LADIES' DRESS and DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

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

Also, just received a car load of **LIVERPOOL SALT,** which I am selling at Bottom Prices.

SALT FISH a Specialty.

☞ If you really desire to know how large an amount of Goods you can get for a small sum of Ready Money, you should not fail to give me a call before making your purchases elsewhere.

Don't forget the Mammoth Store, opp. L. & S. Depot,

May 6, 1879-y1 LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

Weissport Planing Mill & Lumber Co.,

Respectfully announce to Carpenters, Builders, Contractors and others, that having completed their NEW MILLS, they are now prepared to supply them, at VERY LOWEST PRICES, with every description of

DRESSED LUMBER,

Such as Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Moldings, Brackets, Cabinet Ware, &c., &c.,

On the shortest Notice. Our Machinery is all New and of the Most Approved Kind, so that we have no hesitation in Guaranteeing Perfect Satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. If you have not time to call and select what you want, send your orders and they will be filled promptly, and at as low prices as though you were present.

Give us a Trial, and you will be convinced of what we say.

SOLOMON YEAKEL,
D. B. ALBRIGHT,
WM. BIERY,
JOHN BIERY.

Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon County, Penna. June 10, 1876-y1