

-The Republican County Convention will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1878. The primary elections will be held on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878, under the direction of the members of the County Committee in the different districts.

-The Governor has appointed B. S. Bentley, of Williamsport, to be Judge of the new county of Lackawanna. Judge Bentley is 61 years of age. He was appointed President Judge of Lycoming county in 1868, by Gov. Geary, but defeated in the election for the full term held the same year. Several years ago he beacame a Greenbacker : and he was nominated in May last by the Greenback-Labor party for Judge of the Supreme Court, but declined the nomination, while admitting that he was in full harmony with the party.

-The editor of the patent Greenbacker in his last issue, in commenting upon the action of the Edwards wing of the Greenback party, hits the nail on the head as follows :

But as men do not work without an ob-⁶ But as men do not work without an ex-ject there is evidently one in this scheme, probably a party not big enough to win is large enough to sell well. It has ever been the disgrace of the Labor Reformers in this because the theory of the trades moment. county that there were a few traders amongst them, who were willing to dicker with the other parties and did invariably do it; as the records show."

This no doubt fits both factions of the party, and it is in our estimation simply an obtuse way the editor has of informing the two old parties that if they only offer a sufficient inducement in greenbacks, the vote, of his portion of the party may and can be secured for the side having the largest pile to "seek over." It may not be so, but it looks very like it "to a man up a tree," What they have done before, is not unlikely to occur again, and they have acknowledged the "eorn 1"

Points in Politics.

-The Republicans in several Southern States are pooling their differences.

-Indianapolia Journal (rep.) :- " A hungry man needs meat instead of wind from Kearney."

-Oa dit that the Thurman canvais for 1580 has begun in Washington, so as to be ahead of any Tilden effort. -Some of the Western journals think

Kearney would make a delightful Minister to China, if Butler could be made President

Nuts for Greenbackers to Crack. The New York Past says when Mr. Hew itt's committee asked Mr. Pilot Commissioner Marshall what he would do with his bonds and greenbacks " if there was unlimited paper money issued," that official onsted paper money issued," that official one-wered, " I would change them into gold at once and take the first steamer for Europe." If Mr. Marshail was early in the market he might convert his paper without great loss, but men who eine later might not fare so well, while the poor, who could not make the exchange at all, and who could not go, out of the country, would be at the mercy of the monstreus violation of economic law and common sense. Yet, it is in the interest of this belpices class that the advocates of the generated division profess to be working. If a 4 ner cent Government, bond sells at IF a 4 per cent Government bond sells at par now because it is non-taxable what would it sell for if it was taxed say a quarter of one per cent a year? To this inquiry the New York Post says, this would reduce the rate of interest to 32 per cent, and if the bond were sold at all it would have to be sold, say, at ninety-four cents on the dollar. Now, will some of the labor agitators who are ranking about toxation of Government bonds tell what earthly difference it makes to the people whether they take this 6 per cent difference by yearly taxation from the bondholders or take it in a lump in the shape of an increased price for the bonds 7 Exactly the same law holds in respect to the bonds purchased ton years ago, but, whether it holds or not, those bonds are now funding so rapidly that the meet critical of agitators will scarcely find a peg on which to hang an argument for taxation. bond were sold at all it would have to be

Ex-SECRETARY BOUTWHIL, when discussing the financial question, openly invites any one in the audience to ask him questions. A Greenbacker, the other day, is reported to have improved this opportunity, and learned good deal more than he ever knew before. Mr. Boutwell asked what the greenbacks, Mr. Boitiwell asked what the greenbacks, which their advocates demand, should be redeemed in. The Greenbacker said, "Re-deen them like gold and silver." "Which is not at all," responded Mr. Boutwell. "In no place on this earth is a man bound to re-deen a gold or silver dollar. They repre-sent their own value." Then the Green-backer asked to be told the difference be-tween a gold and a paper dollar, and he was silenced permanently by this nawer: "Gold and silver are money because they have money in them and there is a limit to the supply, and to the labor it costs to produce them. With the 100,000 printing presses in the country there is no limit to the supply of paper currency. The effect of such an increase of currency will work on no class as bad as the poor man. The rich men will invest their money carefully and not keep it, but the laborar's wages will grow less and less. Labor advances last and fulls first. No more fraudulent scheme to rob the poor man can be thought of." which their advocates domand, should be

THE Boston Journal of Commerce says: A fact from the report of the valuation of an Essex County (Mass.) town is important. It is a town of some five thousand inhabitants -a manufacturing town, whose residents are largely of the mechanic class-an average community of the New England type. Of the sixteen hundred resident taxpayers, more than nine hundred paid taxes on real or personal property, mostly on houses or land. And included among this class of taxpayers there is a considerable proportion of Mr. Kearney's countrymen — steady, frugal, industrious lrishmen, who, like Mr. Kearney himself, have aswed their earnings instead of wasting them upon their vices. The local savings bank in this town has more than fifteen hundred depositors. This will illustrate to Mr. Kearney the difficulty which will be experienced in arwaing the people of Massachuesetts to "crush the capitalists." The people are the expitalists. The frugal, hard-working man who has hid up money enough to buy a little home of his own isn't easily persuaded to vote with and for men who, if successful, would make him less se-cure in the passession of his home and the little property he fas, with infinite toil and economy, laid aside for oil age. The social atmosphere isn't adapted to that kind of a movement, and however much progress it may make in the large cities it cannot sweep the State as some would have it believed that it will. The alliance between the labormore than nine hundred paid taxes on real may make in the large efficient empirical average the State as some would have it believed that it will. The alliance between the labor-ing classes and the capitalists in such a con-test is not one of fear on the part of the form-er, but one wholly of interest. When the men who have nothing "pool their issues" the men who have something—a majority in Massachusetts—will pool theirs.

AT & VERY large meeting at Biddeford, Maine, on Wednesday evening, ex-Speaker Blaine was the star of the evening, and ade one of his telling speeches. He said : By common consent the currency question is the great question before the people. This <text><text><text><text><text><text> I regret, because, if there is one thing people cannot afford, it is to have a political currency question. Let us settle it, and settle it right.

ease of the other bonds, is it within your excase of the other bonds, is it within your ex-perience that holders thereof flock to the messenor's office asking to be faxed? Facts show that but a very small portion of the bonds are taxed. It is the easiest thing in the world for your brother who is in Call-fornia to own them, or your uncle in some other part of the country. Then why de-inde yourselves with the idea that if you taxed Government bonds they would be any more likely to turn up for taxation than these State or rational bonds? If you suc-ceed in taxing bonds you merely place upon your shoulders an additional borden of \$40,-000,000. 000.000.

GREENBACE PROSPERITY .--- A favorite argument, mys the N. Y. Sun, of the advocates of an unlimited paper currency is this: The first issue of greenbacks was followed by great activity in business, plenty of employment for labor, and general prosperity ; whereas a partial withdrawal of these same greenbacks, preparatory to resumption, has been followed by stagnation in business, a drearth of employment for labor, and general misory ; therefore, let us issue more greenbacks and we shall eme more have active business, plenty of employment and general presperi-ty. This reasoning is very much as if a man should say : Last winter, when the thermom-eter stood at 30° everybody was cool and comfortable, and the fur dealers and over-coat makers did a thriving business; where-an new the thermometer stands at 50° or 90°, and everybody is warm and perspiring, and nothing is doing except in the sale of linen coats, fans, and ice cream ; therefore, let us put a lump of ice on the bulb of the ther-mometer and bring it down to 40° again, and then we shall have winter weather, with all that the name implies. The flood of paper money that was poured out on this country during the warhad its source, in the first instance, in the necessities of the war, and was accompanied by an extraordinary withing, clothing, and ships, and by an enor-mone consumption of food. At the same time, over a million of men were withdrawn from preductive industry and because commences employment for labor, and general misery over a million of men were withdrawn from productive industry and became consumers of the fruits of the industry of others. Europa was drawn on for supplies, and formished them to as in the most liberal manner-of was drawn on for supplies, and furnished them to us in the nost liberal manner—of course for a consideration. Everybody was busy, and everybody seemed to be making money. This same money, too, everybody was afraid to keep after he got it, because every day it was gotting worth less and less, and many people expected it would even-tually become worth nothing at all. Se everybody hastened to turn it, as fast as he got it, into property. Prices went up and up, and it boked as though they would go on up forever. Cotton sold for \$1 a pound, cotton cloth for 25 cents a yard, when for \$2.50 a bushel, a doy's unskilled labor for \$2.50 a bushel, a doy's unskilled labor for \$2.50 a, duy's skilled labor for from \$4 to \$6, and wo on. Just as the wir cuded, too, a railroad building mania set in. Thousands of miles of railroad were built, which to day hardly pay running expenses. Lands along these railroads was bought on credit at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and houses were built on it at three times the price for which they could be built now. City lots also went up to comous figures, and male their owners feel rich. Then, when the bubble was at the biggest, it burst. There was a rush to tell, just as there had been previously a rush to bay. We found that we fast unce mills and manufactories and railroads than we had use for, and that prairie lands and city lots were not worth anything like the prices they had been selling at. Cotton and cotton goeds and all other manufactures tumbled lots were not worth anything like the prices they had been selling at. Cotton and cotton goods and all other manufactures tumbled two-thirds or three-quarters in price, and those who had bought them on crodit or with borrowed money were ruined. Now, because the crash was preceded by a contraction of the currency, and the previous fool's para-disc had been accompanied by an inflation of the currency, unthinking men jump to the correlation to bring back withit the wild orn of speculation which we had when we had inflation before. But unless we can also have mother war, or mother ruihroad mania, their expectations are fullacions. We do not blame men who are suffering from the hard their expectations are fallacious. We do not blatter men who are suffering from the hard times, and who honestly believe that an ad-ditional issue of greenbacks would relieve them, for wanting more greenbacks. If we thought as they do we should want more greenbacks too. If we were convinced that even one-tenth of the misery of the unem-ployed poor could be put an end to by issu-ing a few hundreds of millions of dollars of paper money, we should say . Issue them by all means. But we are sure that such a measure would only tend to prolong and in-tensify the present distress, and we therefore oppose it. The country needs a sound cur-rency, convertible on demand into specie, as the only bases of a healthy basiness. Capital needs to be assured of safety before it will

the only basis of a healthy basiness. Capital needs to be assured of safety before it will seek investment in new enterprises, whereas the assault made upon it nominally in the interest of the workingman keep it lacked up, and deprive him of employment. The greenback demagogue is the workingman's worst energy, because he is delaying the re-vival of enterprise, which only waits for the cessation of financial agitation to begin.

News Items.

The cost of the common wine of Cyprus s only two cents a bottle. An off-hand matter-trying to finger burz-mw in motion.

The national debt of England now stands, by the most recent return, at \$3,888,907,980. Australia has forbidden the circulation within her territory of all German socialis-tic newsares. tie newspapers.

Georgia has 2396 miles of tailroad com pleted and in operation, or about one mile of road to 488 inhabitants.

Before Plevna 7,000 men, just the num-ber brought from India to Malta, were de-stroyed in thirty-three minutes.

For the first time a sormon has been de-livered in Westminster Abbey by a colored divine, the native Bishop of Hayti. Poor bealth has compelled Prof. Tyndall to abandon his scientific studies for a time,

and he has been summering in the heart of the Alps.

Trines Bismark is becoming very corpu-lent. When weighed recently at Kissengen, in (isrmany, he pulled up two hundred and forty pounds.

Muss Mary W. Steers of Gosben, Va., a deaf mute, but good looking and an heiress, recently cloped with John W. Michael, an-other deaf mute. They foll in Jove at an institution for the deaf and dumb.

New Advertisements.

To Whom it May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid meedling with any of the Steck or Fixtures of the Drug Store in Lansford Borough, Carnon Co. Pa., the same h vine been purcha ed by me and therefore is my pioperty, Br. W. E. Lloyd will hold the same during my pleasure. Aug. 2:-3w. H. B. JOHNSON, Lansford, Pa.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is he chy given, that the underwiened analyter, appointed by the Court of Common Diss of Carbon County, Fa., to make distribu-for the county of the court of the count for the count of the court of the court for the court of the court of the court of the numerical court, will attend to the duties of his ap-pointment on Weineweday, the bath day of Sep-tomber, 1878, at two o'clock p. m. at his office, in Manch Causk, P.s., when and where an parties interested may attend. AMEES S. LOOSE, Auditor, August 31, 1875-v4.



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ing to law : Charles Albri, br., Join G Rex, George Dreisboch, Keuben Humscher, Urius Beit, Soonnon Gover, George Beiger, Laviel O ewine, Astron Ho pi, Edwin Mark, Edwin Staperwell, S. H. -tongetwalk, Levi Preyman, Laft yerte Zehrig, J. A. Hom, Wailace Sidvell, N. B. Beser, Lewis Graver, Lewis Graver, L. Vi Shounator, L. Vi Shounator, L. Vi Shounator, B. K. Sieigorwalt, Joseon Moyee, Henry Peter, Aug 31, 1873-w3

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TELGERMAN ARTNER,



-The tide is turning in Maine. Many who were at first inclined to new doctrine, are returning to the support of honest money

-Chicago Times (dem.): "Murat Hal-stead, the only editor with sufficient temerity to name Hayes for a second term, has quit the country."

-Mr. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia has obtained the nomination of the Democratic Convention in his district for reelection to Congress.

-Washington Post : "In almost every Northern State the radical party has been thrown into angry, violent recrimination by the question of indorsing Hayes."

-At last week's Republican convention in Chester, Pa., a speaker casually alluded to Grant as a possible candidate in 1850, and was at once interrupted by a storm of applause.

-Albany Evening Journal (rep.): "Tennessee does not advocate repudiation from sity. Her State tax is but a mill on the dollar, and lighter than that of almost ing other State in the Union."

New Orleans Times (dem.): "An administration that paved the way for the advent of yellow fever and the immense losses and sufferings it entails, and can only be aroused to a tardy and feeble performance of duty by the lashings of the press and indignation of the people, is an evil to be eliminated by horoic remedies when others fuil."

--- Baltimore Gazatte :-- " Ex-Doorkooper Polk has broken loose in a private letter. He remarks :- "Our Democratic friends had better tie up their som heads and come together like a band of political brothers and do no act to throw away the prize they shall surely attain if they act together harmonjously. No man has been treated worse than myself by individual members of the party, and I hope overy one of them will be defeated in his aspirations for a renomination if good democrate can take their places, but not othorwise." "

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Aug. 17 .-- wa

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