The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State.

GOVERNOR—ANDREW H. DILL.
LT. GOVERNOR—JOHN FEEHG.
SUPREME JUDGE—HENRY P. ROSS.
SEC. OF INT. AFFAIRS—J. SIMP. AFRICA.

County.

CONGRESS—ROBERT KLOTZ
Subject to decision of Conferees.
STATE SENATOR—ALLEN CRAIG.
Subject to decision of Conferees.
ASSEMBLY—J. G. ZERN.
MICH. CASSIDY.
ASSO. JUDGE—CHAS. MEENDSEN.
CO. TREASURER—MAX. SCHWEIBINZ.
REG. & RECORDER—BERNARD PHILLIPS.
CO. COMMISSIONERS—J. J. GALLAGHER
JOSIAH ANDREAS.
CORONER—DR. P. D. KEISER.
AUDITORS—H. A. BELTZ
SAMUEL MOTZER.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

GOVERNOR—HENRY M. HOYT
LT. GOVERNOR—CHARLES W. STONE.
SUPREME JUDGE—JAMES P. STERRETT.
SEC. INT. AFFAIRS—A. K. DUNKEL.

County.

CONGRESS—CHARLES ALBRIGHT.
ASSEMBLY—W. M. RAPSHER.
E. MELL BOYLE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE—THOMAS JOHN.
REG AND REC.—ED. GWILLAM.
CO. TREASURER—RALPH CORBY.
CO. COMMISSIONERS—S. W. HUDSON,
JAMES ASH.
CORONER—DR. M. J. DONNELLY.
AUDITORS—PAUL KEIFER,
D. R. ALBRIGHT.
CO. SURVEYOR—W. F. YARRINGTON.

The Carbon Greenback Party,

To HARRY V. MORTHIMER, Dr.

To balance due for Printing Three Numbers of the "Carbon Greenbacker," $25 39

☞ Please remit, when a receipt will be published in this column.

—The popularity of Dr. J. G. Zern, Democratic candidate for Assembly, is steadily gaining, and that he will have the pleasure of sitting in the next session is now beyond a doubt. It should be so—he is competent and honest.

—The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, called by the State Central Committee, met in Boston Wednesday, and nominated Josiah G. Abbott for Governor, upon a hard money platform. Mr. Abbott is an old Democrat. He was a member of the last Congress and one of the Electorial Commissioners.

—The receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey gives notice that the income and mortgage bonds authorized under the agreement for the adjustment of the company's affairs are now ready for delivery, and that holders of the proper receipts can exchange them for bonds at the company's office, 119 Liberty street, New York.

—A telegram from Reading says the compromise between the Reading Savings Bank and its depositors, to secure the latter fifty-five cents on the dollar, lacks about 400 signatures, and it is doubtful if the required number can be obtained by October 5th, the last day fixed for receiving names. A scheme is said to be on foot among the large creditors to form a pool to buy up the entire Boas estate.

—"Multum in parvo" from Col. Ingersoll. Speaking of greenbacks he says, "I do not believe something can be made out of nothing. The Government, in my judgment, cannot create money; the Government can give its note, like an individual, and the prospect of its being paid determines its value. We have already substantially resumed. *Every piece of property that has been shrinking has simply been resuming.*" This last sentence ascribed to the Colonel embodies the whole question of resumption. There is nothing beyond in the matter.

—The Gold Hill (Cal.) *News*, of the 14th inst., says: There is a copper-colored, almond-eyed son of Tartary in Gold Hill who must obey Kearney's injunction. About six months ago he bought 500 shares of Bodie stock at forty cents a share, and when it reached $53 he sold out, putting the entire capital in Sierra Nevada at $9 a share. When this favorite was booming the other day he sold his stock on the street for $190 a share. The coin thus obtained was immediately converted into United States bonds, and the Mongolian is now so rich that he has quit sawing wood and will not accept any kind of situation less dignified than that of a dish-washer in a restaurant. Verily the agitator is right. "The Chinese must go."

W. M. RAPSHER,

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

We stated in our last issue that Mr. Rapsher, was a representative man upon whom, all parties could unite in re-electing him to the Legislature. We also stated that he supported, by speech and vote, the cause of the mechanics and laboring men, during his term in office. We can make these statements good. We supposed that every one of his constituents was familiar with his record, and that a reference to the *Official Legislative Record* was entirely unnecessary, still, we are surprised to find that the *Carbon County Democrat* in its last issue unfairly represents him. That paper intimates that he opposed the repeal of the "*Company Store Bill, and that he championed the bill to attach wages for store bills of all kinds.*

It is but fair to the editor of that paper to state, that he did not pretend to say that there was any truth in those charges, and he simply stated that it was so said, without taking the trouble to examine the *Legislative Record*, to see for himself whether the story was true or false. We think that such rumors ought not to be published, when their whole tendency is to harm and injure an innocent man.

We find that in relation to the merits of the "*Company Store Bill*" there is a wide difference of opinion among good men, at some places the workingmen wanted it passed and at other places they did not want it, and the editor of the *Carbon County Democrat* is not at all familiar with the question when he speaks of a bill to repeal it. There was no such law to repeal. There was a Bill introduced, known as the *Company Store Bill* which if passed, would have become a law, which was to apply only to the *Anthracite Coal Regions*. It was pronounced unconstitutional by all the best lawyers in the Senate and House, but the *Legislative Record*, clearly shows that Mr. Rapsher *never voted against it* or *opposed it*, while his remarks upon it show that he was in favor of it with reasonable amendments. At a certain stage in the passage of the bill, Mr. Rapsher proposed an amendment to the bill, to the effect that the provisions of the bill should apply to all business all over the Commonwealth, so that all classes of laboring men would get the benefit of the law, and not those in the Coal Regions only; and also a further amendment that the proposed bill should not interfere with the rights of the poor man to make any contract he saw fit and proper. For this, certain parties pretended to find fault with him. He evidently believed that the bill should have been general, so as to give all laboring men the benefit of its provisions, and further, that the intelligent workingmen of this State, are just as competent and able to make their own bargains as those who happen to be rich. He did not believe that the intelligent mechanic and laborer, wanted the Legislature to appoint a guardian for him. We think that all classes of our citizens will endorse the position which he took, because it is sound and fair.

In relation to the other charge that Mr. Rapsher championed the bill to attach wages for store bills of all kinds, we can only say, that we have carefully examined the *Legislative Record* and have come to the conclusion that the report, (if any such exist) was started in circulation through the meanness and malice of some unknown falsifier, who has no influence or responsibility. We can satisfy everybody on this point.

Mr. Rapsher never introduced, supported nor had anything whatever to do with any such a bill, and we have the proof at hand.

There were only two bills in the Legislature of that nature, to wit: One bill was "An Act relating to boarding housekeepers, and authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding." This bill was introduced and read in place by Mr. SHONK, of Luzerne county, (see *Legislative Record* of 1877, page 125,) a gentleman who was elected as a labor-reformer, and who was in favor of the best interests of the laboring man. This bill, however, never came to a vote in the House.

The other bill originated in the Senate, and was introduced in that body by SENATOR GREEN, and was entitled "An Act providing for attachments on wages for necessaries furnished to families." (See *Legislative Record* of 1877, page 266.)

This bill never passed the Senate and consequently was never sent to the House of Representatives. No member of the House could be connected with it.

There is no truth in the charge that Mr. Rapsher had anything to do with any such a bill whatever, and we are authorized to say that we have instructions to pay to any person the sum of fifty dollars who will prove the contrary, or who will show that he had anything to do with it in its favor.

Instead of opposing any measure beneficial to the poor man, the *Legislative Record* shows all the way through, that he stood up for the rights of the laboring men, and *spoke* for them and *voted* for them. It is full of it. Among other things, Mr. Rapsher, voted in favor of "An Act, for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others." Also, in favor of "An Act giving priority in the trial of all claims for the wages of manual labor in the courts of this Commonwealth." See *Legislative Record* of 1877, page 445.

It would seem as if some of Mr. Rapsher's constituents do not know what he really did for them. He fought for the laboring man and mechanic at every point where the question arose. And it is natural that he should do so, because he was born and raised among them, and is one of them himself in the true sense of the word. It would be the basest ingratitude if the workingmen, of all parties, would not solidly support him next November and give him a big majority. Our space is limited but we will give in this connection an abstract of a debate in the House of Representatives while Mr. RAPSHER had the floor, so that *miners, railroaders and workingmen* generally, not only of this county, but all over the State, can see how he stood up for their rights, while a Bill was on its final passage in relation to strikes, to tie up their hands, so that they could not protect themselves. The debate will explain itself. See *Legislative Record*, page 1241, and read the following. MR. RAPSHER said:

MR. SPEAKER—I hope the House will not be in any undue haste in voting upon this bill unless they intend to vote it down. If the House intends to vote it down and I was satisfied of that fact, I would not detain the House for a moment. But you will find that it is strongly backed, and upon examination that it is very peculiar in its provisions. It has a very peculiar purpose and was drawn by a peculiar hand. It has peculiar earmarks all through, and in illustration of that, I call your attention to the fourth section. In the sixth line of the fourth section the bill makes two or three crimes or misdemeanors at one jump, and the last of the lot is the worst. It makes it a criminal offence if any one "Shall by offer of recompense induce any employee of any railroad company within this State to leave the service of such company." Should that be made a penal offense upon our statute books? I want to know, sir, if there is a man upon the floor of this House that is willing to endorse any such a doctrine as that? I think not, if he just thinks and reflects.

MR. SCHNATTERLY.—The gentleman spoke of the fourth section. I will ask him a question—will he endorse the doctrine that the employee of any company has a right to destroy the rolling stock of that company.

MR. RAPSHER.—No, sir.

MR. SCHNATTERLY.—This provides against it.

MR. RAPSHER.—I contend that it does not provide any such a thing. That is not the purpose of this act at all. The very title of this act is a delusion and a snare. This act proposes nothing of the kind which the title suggests, and if it had not been for the gentleman from Mercer, (MR. JACKSON,) who drew my attention to the act itself, I presume I should have voted aye through a misapprehension. We are not here, even at this late hour of the session, to put bills through that we apparently know nothing about. This is a dangerous bill and is aimed at the rights of the laboring man and its purpose is not as the title suggests, to provide for the protection of passengers upon railways, and to insure the prompt transportation and delivery of freight. That is very fine—that title is—and almost any person would vote for the bill upon merely seeing the title. I agree with the gentleman from Fayette, (MR. SCHNATTERLY,) and the gentleman from Philadelphia, (MR. HALL,) that no body of men engaged in a strike, have a right to appropriate or destroy anybody's property.

MR. LONG.—Will the gentleman allow himself to be interrogated?

MR. RAPSHER.—I would rather not just now. It will destroy my line of argument to be interrupted. I think the property and the rolling stock of railway companies should be protected, but I do not agree that it should be done by taking away the laboring man's rights. The object of this act is not to protect the rolling stock of railroads, but it is virtually to prevent a combination of the engineers and employees to engage in a strike. I say that engineers upon railroads and any kind or class of mechanics have a right to combine together in a lawful manner to protect their interests. It is one of the great rights we claim in this country. It is a right which coal companies, railroad companies and Banks and others engage in, and frequently they carry it with a high and mighty hand. Now, I stand here at this time to say that you shall not enact any legislation here which has a tendency to interfere with the laboring man when he sees proper to combine for his welfare or protection. That is the point. The object of this bill is to prevent men from striking at all—to make them powerless to do so. I do not imagine that this House will pass this bill, at any rate with that very objectionable clause in it.

We are pleased to state that MR. RAPSHER carried the day, and the objectionable and oppressive portion of the bill was defeated, and we are informed that, soon after, a committee of railroaders and workingmen called upon him, at his room in the Hotel, and thanked him for his earnest efforts in their behalf.

We think we have fully proven all we claimed in our last week's issue when we said MR. RAPSHER favored the laboring man. We would say to the voters of Carbon county, do not let his enemies deceive you by slandering him, and we predict that when the votes are counted, after the election is over, the result will show that you did not forget him at the polls.

Our Paris Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 9, 1878.

The Canadian trophy, towering up a hundred feet under the north-western dome, is an immense structure, composed of the timber of the country, and is surrounded by specimens of work done in it, and by a grand collection of ornamental woods; and I may state, once for all, that nearly all of the English Colonies have sent specimens of their timber and ornamental woods, which have been prepared and set up with much care. And the same remark will apply to many of the geological and natural history collections, especially of Canada, which has a separate list of the former class. All the colonies exhibit stuffed birds and animals; and, generally, they are well set up in the usual manner. But in the Canadian department a novel and remarkable plan has been adopted, the carcasses of deer and other animals and birds are suspended by the feet as in a market or shop, and present admirable tableaux of "dead game," while the fish lie on something resembling herbage, and look as natural as if they had come out of the sea, or river, an hour or two since only. The trophy contains samples of nearly every class in the collection, and visitors wind up and down its staircase continually, neither deterred by the black bear that stands sentinel at one door, nor by the white one which performs the same duty at the other.

People who take in hand an inspection of the Paris Exhibition in the expectation that it will furnish them with a faithful reflex of the present aspect of the manufacture of iron and steel are not only likely to be largely disappointed, but are certain, if influenced in their judgment only by what they see in the Champ de Mars, to be led to altogether incorrect conclusions. England, the leading country in all that relates to the metalurgy of iron, is very inadequately represented; America, the next in importance, comes so far short of putting forth its real strength that it had much better have left itself altogether out of the reckoning. Germany, the third greatest representative of iron and steel, is in the same position as America; and Belgium has been content to leave itself very largely in the hands of one firm which, however, has worthily discharged the trust. On the other hand; it will be found that such countries as Russia, Austria, and Sweeden, with natural resources and degrees of development that only entitle them to a place in the third rank of the European family, have done more in the way of asserting their claims to recognition as industrial powers than might have been expected from them, even if they had been more liberally endowned by nature, and geographically within easier reach of the Champ de Mars. But after these considerations have been duly discounted, the collective exhibits of iron and steel present educational facilities and scientific *memorabilia* quite as notable, and probably, on the whole, much more complete, than any antecedent Exhibition. England and America have had numerous opportunities, of which they have taken full advantage, of showing to the world their capabilities and resources in this sphere of industrial effort; and heretofore the race has been so far to the swift, that the right of England to preeminence has hardly been challenged. It is a fact much too notorious to be gainsaid that the pride of place enjoyed by Great Britian has made her disregard the threats of foreign competition, and it is perhaps, due more to their insular prejudice and contempt of danger, than to aught else, that English firms have come so far short of their best efforts in the present Exhibition. But the extent and character of foreign competition have been brought very near and made uncomfortably apparent to the English industrials, who have never until now ceased to deliver in their manifest destiny as "the workshop of the world," and must, unless they are as far from wisdom as an ostrich, persuade them that their energies must more than ever be taxed to breast the rising tide of foreign competition.

A more complete or a more elaborate series of iron and steel was probably never brought together than that contributed by France to her own Exposition of 1878. This may, indeed, be regarded as the very first opportunity France has enjoyed of showing to the rest of the world her relative position in the race of industrial preferment. Neither in her own exhibitions of 1855 and 1867 nor in the English Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 did she come largely to the front in matters metallurgical, and the enormous drain made upon the resources by the war left her in the background at the Exhibitions of Vienna and Philadelphia. But to-day she proves to the rest of the world that, in spite of the general demoralization and disturbance of industry caused by the misfortunes that culminated in Sedan, and notwithstanding the consequent loss of eleven of her principal iron works in Alsacce and Lorraine, representing the transference to the Zollverein of three-fourths of the iron production of the old French department of the Moselle, she has in this, as in all other indications of material progress, developed amazing recuperative energy, and become a formidable rival of nations with longer industrial perdigrees and more obvious natural endowments.

In the printing department the new composing machine works wonders. The apparatus is not unlike a piano and is composed of a series of verticle tubes, placed side by side; each tube is filled with one kind of letter. These tubes all converge at the lower end, into one pipe, which abuts upon a horizontal trench. The compositor has before him a keyboard, upon the notes of which the letters of the alphabet are marked. When he strikes one of these notes the corresponding tube opens, and drops the letter indicated into the trench, where a special mechanism advances it to the place it is intended to occupy. The types then pass into the justifyer, a kind of moveable metallic frame, of a size suitable to the line which is to be printed. Each line, when composed, is lowered, to give place to the succeeding one. The superior rapidity of this method is evident. By the usual mode a skillful compositor can turn off 1300 letters in an hour; by this machine it is possible to make 230,400 notes in the same time; but, allowing for the fatigue to the fingers it is no exageration to put the average at 60,000 notes an hour. There is, of course, the difficulty of reading the manuscript, which delays the rapidity of the work; but even if the machine made no more than 6000 notes, it would be a great saving of time and labor. The operation of replacing the letters in their respective tubes is performed by a machine having an exactly reverse arrangement to the proceeding one. The composing and distributing machines which, under the name of Chambers, have now been brought to great perfection, are now in successful use in the office of the London Times.

A good story is told of a Washingtonian who hired a conveyance during the recent strike of cabmen and drivers. Upon the man saying, "It is 100 sous an hour," the hirer replied, "All right, drive on." He kept the cab four hours, and then, having finished his business, asked the driver how much he had to pay him. "Four hours," replied the man; "that will be 20 francs." "Then drive me to the prefecture of the police," replied the Washingtonian. The driver, thunderstruck, endeavored to make concessions. On the way to the station he stopped the cab at a tobacconist's, and got out to buy a cigar. His purchase finished, he left the shop and looked for his cab, when, behold, cab, driver, and horse had all disappeared, and Monsieur had had the use of a carriage for four hours without its costing him a sou. ALPHA.

TWO WIDE AWAKE MAGAZINES.

Brilliant Novelties for 1878.
ELLA FARMAN, Ed. D. LATHROP & CO., Pub.

WIDE AWAKE,

The Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks.

$2.00 A YEAR.

It is conceded on all sides that Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., have speedily accomplished what they set their hearts upon a few years ago, viz: to make a magazine absolutely pure in its moral influence, unrivalled in literary merit, beautiful as wealth and taste can furnish it at so low a price that the people could afford to take it.

BABYLAND.

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

The Only Magazine in the World for Babies!

Dainty stories, and pictures, and rhymes of baby life! Eight pages thick amber paper, large print, words divided into syllables.

Just what your baby wants! Sept 28, w-2.

THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF LEHIGHTON BOROUGH.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned Committee, appointed by your body to carry out the intent and purpose of a resolution, passed July 24th, 1878, respectfully beg to submit the Report, as embodying the result of their labors, which is based on the facts and figures embraced in the accounts from the first Monday of June, 1877, to the first Monday of June 1878:

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness	$29 000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	2,720 20
Orders Unpaid	410 14
Note due 1st Nat. Bank of Lehighton	1,300 00
	$33 530 42

ASSETS.

Two Lots on Pine St. Lehighton	$ 500 00
Three Story Brick School House and Janitor's House, together with the Ground belonging to said Buildings and all the other Improvements including school house Furniture and Fixtures being the actual cost of the same	38 217 82
Due School District from J. P. Smith, Collector	254 52
Due School District from J. S. Webb, Collector	220 10
Due School District from A. J. Dollenmayer	700 00
Due School District from S. Graver	73 45
Due School District from R. Feustermacher, a Judgment	1,300 00
Balance due from Treasurer	224 48
	$41,495 37
Assets in excess of Liabilities	7,964 94

DENNIS BAUMAN,
H. A. BELTZ,
C. H. SEIDLE,
Committee.

Lehighton, August 30, 1878—4t sw

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania on

MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1878,

commencing at one o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land situate in the Borough of Lehighton, County of Carbon, and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a stone; thence by land of Leonard Hontz, north one-half degree, west sixty perches to a stone; thence by land late of Benj. Kurtz, south eight and one-half degrees, west nine and three tenth perches to a white oak; thence by land of John G. Kemerer south seven degrees west seventy three perches to a stone; thence by land late of Cornelius Conner and a public road north fifty six degrees east twenty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing FIVE ACRES and eighty-six perches strict measure. The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

20x32 feet, Kitchen attached 7x8 feet; Barn 18x28 feet, attached 16x28 feet. Wagon Shed 12x15 feet and other outbuildings.

No. 2. All that certain messuage and

TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a post at a road leading from Lehighton to Mauchtons Valley, thence by land of Cornelius Conner north one degree, west forty three perches to a post; thence by land of said Francis and Thomas Weiss north seventy degrees east fifteen and five-tenths perches to a post; south ten and one-half degrees west forty-one and three-tenths perches to a post in said road; thence along the same south seventy degrees west twenty two and seven-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

FOUR ACRES ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-NINE PERCHES.

The Improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

twenty by twenty-eight feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Daniel Rex, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Sept. 30, 1878.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH FEIST, of the Borough of WEISSPORT, Carbon County, Pa., by a voluntary Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 23d day of SEPTEMBER, 1878, assigned all his Real Estate, to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons therefore, indebted to said party will make payment within SIX WEEKS from the date hereof to the Assignee, and those having legal claims will please present them for settlement to

DR. J. G. ZERN, Assignee,

Sept. 28, 1878—6w. Weissport, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the matter of the Citation against John Brighton guardian of Emma R. Kinsey, Clara A. Kinsey and Edith A. Kinsey, minor children of George W. Kinsey, deceased. } In the Orphans' Court of Carbon County.

Whereas, the undersigned has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Commissioner to take testimony and state an account in the above stated case. Notice is hereby given, that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at the office of Albright and Freyman, Esqs., in Mauch Chunk, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER, 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

F. P. LONGSTREET,
Sept. 28, 1878 w4 Commissioner.

Sheriff's Sales

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

The following valuable Properties will be Sold by J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff of Carbon County, on

Saturday, Oct. 12th, 1878,

at the COURT HOUSE, in the BOROUGH of MAUCH CHUNK, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, at ONE o'clock P. M.:

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias, all those certain

FIVE LOTS OR PIECES OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, and Numbered 124, 126, 128, 130 and 132 in the Plan or Plot of said Borough, each and every one of said Lots having a front or breadth of sixty-six feet on the eastward side of Pine Street in said Borough of Lehighton, and extending thence eastwardly, each of that width, in length or depth one hundred and eighty-nine feet nine inches, to a certain Alley.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of F. P. Semmel.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias*, all that certain LOT OR

PIECE OF LAND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a stake; thence along a public road north twenty-six and one-half degrees, east nine perches; thence along lot of ground of George Koch, sen'r., south eighty-eight degrees, west nine and three-tenths perches to a post; thence along an alley south thirty-four degrees, east nine and two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

THIRTY FIVE and ONE-HALF PERCHES,

strict measure.

The Improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

16 x 28 feet, Kitchen attached 8 x 9 feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Edward Paczel.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias*, all that certain LOT OR

PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in Rockertstown, Franklin township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post, thence by a certain public road south fifty degrees, west ninety feet to a post; thence along land of J. K. Rickert, or lot No. 10, north thirty-seven and one-fourth degrees, west one hundred feet, to a post; thence by a public road north fifty degrees, east ninety feet to a post; thence on land of Silas Christman, or lot No. 13, south thirty-seven and one-fourth degrees, east one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing

NINE THOUSAND SQUARE FEET.

The Improvements thereon are a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING

with basement, 20 x 34 feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of William H. Brown.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH,
Sheriff's office. Sheriff.
Mauch Chunk, Sept. 19, 1878.

To Sportsmen and Others.

All persons are hereby forbid trespassing on the lands of the undersigned in the Township of Franklin, Carbon Co. Pa., for hunting, or any other purpose, under penalty of the law after this date.

GEO. LEUCKEL,
GEO. ENZIES,
MATHIAS RUFF,

Franklin twp., Sept. 21, 1878—3w.

Sale of Stands, &c.

Notice is hereby given, that the CARBON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will sell the Stands and Privileges for the coming Fair, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1878, at 2:30 p. m., on the Fair Grounds, to the highest and best bidder. This affords a rare chance to parties desiring a profitable business during the Fair.

J. A. HOM, Pres.
W. M. RAPSHER, Sec. Sept. 14—3w.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Carbon County Penna., the undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of ADAM BUCKMAN, late of the BOROUGH of LEHIGHTON, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 1878,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., all that certain LOT or

PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on the North East Corner of LEHIGH Street and CARBON Alley, in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County aforesaid, upon which there is erected one

2-story Frame Dwelling House

about 20x36 feet with One Kitchen; Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A Well of Water in the Yard.

The above Property will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers.

Also at the same time and place, the following articles of personal property, viz: 1 Omnibus, 1 arriage bodies, Spring Wagon Bodies, 1 Portland Sleigh, and 1 other Sleigh, lot of Coachmaker's Tools, 1 Work Bench, 2 Stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention.

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

THOMAS KEMERER,
Agent for MARY L. BUCKMAN, Executrix.

Lehighton, Sept 14, 1878—3w.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, Pa., the undersigned, Assignee of JOSEPH S. WEBB AND WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises on BANK Street, in the BOROUGH of LEHIGHTON, Carbon county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., the following Valuable Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain Messuage, tenement and

DWELLING HOUSE

AND LOT OF GROUND,

with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Bank Street, Borough of Lehighton, containing (33) thirty-three feet on Bank Street, and continuing of that width at right angles to Bankway; bounded on the east by Bankway, on the south by lots of Charles and James Kleintop, on the west by Bank Street, on the north by lots of the late Simon Wiedendeimer.

No. 2. Some all those two certain

LOTS OR PIECES OF GROUND,

in the aforesaid Borough of Lehighton, and numbered one and two in a certain plot made and laid out by Eaches and Rex, each having a front of thirty feet on first additional street, and continuing of that width north one hundred and thirty feet to a common alley; bounded on the north by a common alley, on the west by other lands intended to be conveyed to Eaches and Rex, on the south by first additional street, and on the east by a common alley.

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

THOMAS S. BECK,
Assignee of Jos. S. Webb and Wife.

Sept. 21, 1878—w3

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate!

There will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises in BEAVER RUN VALLEY, Mahoning township, Carbon County, Pa., about two miles from Mauch Chunk, the same distance from Lehighton, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878,

at TWO o'clock P. M., a VALUABLE

FARMING PROPERTY,

containing 18 Acres, more or less, about one-fourth of which is under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is in

TIMBER.

The Improvements consist of a TWO STORY

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

16 x 24 feet, with Kitchen attached, Bank stable, Carriage House and other outbuildings. There are TWO

ORCHARDS

on the place, with abundance of Fruit, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes and other small Fruits, all in full bearing.

Also, at the same time and place, a variety of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

comprising Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, Lounges, Beds, Chairs, Tables and other articles too numerous to enumerate.

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

Sept. 21, 1878-w4. M. TUCKER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Carbon County.—Estate of John Richards, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, to audit, resettle, and fully examine and adjust the account of Alexander Campbell, guardian of Jane and John Richards, minor children of Jean Richards, deceased, late of Mauch Chunk Township, Carbon Co., Pa., will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, October 5, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m., at his office adjoining the First National Bank, Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa., where they may attend if they deem it proper.

E. R. SIEWERS, Auditor.

Aug 21, 1878, w4.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black specks flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and invigorates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

Aug. 24—4w.

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

Wright's Liver Pills,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Rodier & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. Dec. 29-y1

10,000 AGENTS WANTED. Only those who mean business, and desire to make from $2 to $15 per day need apply. Send 1 cent Stamp for particulars.

Rev. S. T. Buck,
Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.
Sept 21—4w.