The Carbon Advocate.
H. V. MORTIMER, EDITOR
LEHIGHTON, PA.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1880.

**NOTICE.**

The annual Democratic county meeting will be held at the Court House, at Mauch Chunk, on Monday the 16th of August, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Democrats are invited to attend.

A. E. SHEETZ, Chairman.

**LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.**

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York City, July 29, 1880.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13th, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the "National Democratic Convention," lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination, with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable.

If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively or to the people. The general and State governments, each acting in their own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general government, with general powers, and State governments with State powers, for purposes local to the States, is a policy, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union which our fathers made and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficient at home. Tried by blood and fire it stands to-day a model form of free, popular government; a political system which, rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington, the unity of government which constitutes us one people, is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve. But no form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of free men. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder; no incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be entrusted with it, or if appointed, should be promptly rejected. The basis of a substantial, practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with appointing power.

The war of the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be a purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our fellow-citizens.

Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that the laborer may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of the reconciliation. As one people, we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected, I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my conviction, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws are faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the county alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of Government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To the Hon. Jno. W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. John Stockton, Chairman, and others, of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

**General Hancock's Letter to General Sherman at the Time of the Electoral Struggle in 1876.**

NEW YORK, August 1.—The following letter is now published:

CARONDELET POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1876.—My Dear General—Your favor of the 4th instant reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but cares incident to departure interfered. Then, again, since my arrival here I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter in acknowledgement of your favor the 17th, received a few days ago.

I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow) P. M., so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st instant. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country, in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, &c., &c., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter, as it is the hottest in summer, of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month; This December has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever known it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true I should, of course, have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning Presidential matters which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors.

Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well. The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me simple, and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared, it only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the capitol (I fear it was the "Old Capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself, simply by taking the oath of office. There no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration, not before; and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The Capital is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate, and not on the spot, and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE DECIDING AUTHORITY.

On the principle that a regularly elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt), and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over! You will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over; but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission, only restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouthpiece of a President. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised, and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people, the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless in case of a failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to execute Presidential authority for the time being or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and, I have a firm belief, lawful.

I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people, unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would, of course, not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day, business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

NOT IN FAVOR OF MILITARY ACTION.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advise than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before.

But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State—the highest tribunal which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court, there might have been a doubt certainly, but the Federal Court only interferred to complicate—not to decide or overrule.

Anyhow it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and even if it might be so in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case is one in which the army had a plain duty.

Had General Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should of course have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. General Ruger did not ask for my advise, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that, being in direct communication with my superiors at the seat of government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was—he deemed it unnecessary. As General Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to civil affairs in his command. I know that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his judgment, and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months—save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistence, or invasion of a State, more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes—and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in session, by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervenes in that matter it is a state of war, not peace.

THE ARMY SUFFERING.

The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload."

Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs, and when jurisdiction has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times when there exist such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to day, and its superior officers should certainly as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is the law and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I am, truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

—Philadelphia *Record*: The coal men stop production to raise prices, making fictitious values; the paper men attempt to profit by their example; the iron men follow suit; and the steel operators pension off a percentage by the quiet mills. At the expense of labor these protected industries protect themselves against the evils that protection brings them. Wherein is the residue of advantage for the people? Suppose the farmers were to depend upon a "home market," and the Government should protect them against the importation of foreign breadstuffs, and they should exercise the same business judgment which the papermakers and the coal companies and the ironmasters now put id force, and should cut down the area of their wheat lands and stake off their corn fields, not to suit the demand or to please people who must eat bread, but to establish values nicely proportioned to the rate of tariff on foreign grain, what an outcry would go up to Heaven! Be sure, what an outrage it would be!

—A writer interested in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company says it has been ascertained that the company is only $70,000 behind its fixed charges for the first six months of the year, which is a gain of $70,000 over the corresponding half year of 1879. The gain is entirely on the company's road, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, whose contribution to its treasury of 39 per cent of the gross earnings has been $120,000 more than for the first half of 1879. The company's loss on coal operations was $50,000 more than in the first six months of last year. The West Jersey's gross earnings for the six months were $257,000, about the same as last year. The expenses were, however, somewhat greater, owing to work necessary to accommodate the traffic of the West Jersey and Atlantic. The earnings for the past month were in excess of those for any month since the road was built. This company will eventually become the controlling shareholder in the West Jersey and Atlantic.

—General Hancock, in his letter of acceptance, which we publish in to-day's paper, thoroughly spikes the guns of the opposition. He simply approves the Cincinnati platform, adds to it the Constitution of the United States, with all the amendments, and underwrites his name. The letter will satisfy the people and puzzle the politicians. The Republican press is wrestling with it without getting any hold of vantage, its comment being rather a howl of dismay than a cry of onset. As far as the Democratic candidate has gone on his way to the White House he has gone safely and well. While he is quite as bold as his competitor, he is far more politic. He has not said a word that both parties may not stand to.

Hon. Hiester Clymer and S. S. Cox will be among the speakers at Easton on the 7th instant, when the Democracy of Northampton county hold their annual meeting

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with a BAY MARE purchased by me from Tobias Wentz, of Parryville Borough, and loaned, during my pleasure, to Harrison Wentz, of Parryville, Carbon county, Pa.

LEWIS ZEIGENFUS.
Aug. 7, 1880-w3* Parryville, Pa.

PensionS!

Bounty, Pay for Rations, New and Honorable Discharges, and Increased Pensions obtained. New Laws, Higher Rates of Pension. The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension. Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled. Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted. Write at once for new laws, blanks, and instructions, with two stamps. Address, J. W. FLENNER & CO., Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C. aug7-w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon county, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of WILSON MILLER, late of Mahoning township, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain tract or piece of LAND, situate in Mahoning township, Carbon county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Jacob Musselman, south 64 degrees, west 62 perches to a stone; thence by land of A. Hamline, north 26¾ degrees, west 16 perches to a post; thence north 26¾ degrees, west 43 perches to a post; thence south 63½ degs, west 18 per. to a stone; thence by land of John Reinsmith, north 24 degrees, west 116 perches to a stone; thence by land of Conrad Kaiser, north 79½ degrees, east 27 perches to a stone; thence south 22¼ degrees, east 100 perches to a stone; thence north 87 degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence south 2 degrees, east 8 perches to a stone; thence north 79 degrees, west 29 perches to a stone; thence south 23¼ degrees, east 52 perches to a stone at the place of beginning, containing FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less.

The improvements thereon are a One Two-Story Frame Dwelling, about 16x22, with Kitchen attached; also One Two-Story Frame Dwelling, about 18x20 feet; bank Barn, 20x30 feet; a wheelwright Shop, about 12x16 feet, and other outbuildings. There is an Orchard of full bearing fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; one-third in six month with interest, and the remaining one-third in one year from date of sale, with interest.

THOS. S. BECK,
Adm'r of Wilson Miller, dec'd.
Aug. 7, w3

LEHIGHTON POOR ACCOUNT.

WENDELL SCHWARTZ, Treasurer, in account with Lehighton Poor District for the year ending May 1st, 1880.

DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Balance, as per last Report | $ 142 66 |
| " Error in transferring bal. of 1877 | 55 68 |
| " Amount of Duplicate 1879, less for exonerations $18 05 | 747 10 |
| " Cash from Jos. Obert on Note | 250 00 |
| " " " H. Hiskey | 28 00 |
| " " " Chas. Frechlich, fine | 5 00 |
| " " " Irwin Boyer, boarding Betsey Harp | 5 00 |
| " Cash for boarding tramp soldier | 12 50 |
| " " from Harry Rateliff, rent due Mrs. Fatzinger, credited on her note | 5 00 |
| " Cash from John Heilman, rent on Phaon Snyder property | 16 00 |
| " Cash from Poor Directors of East Penn for keeping and burying Stephen Moyer | 22 25 |
| | $1289 19 |

PAID OUT AS PER RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Polly Miller, washing | $ 4 50 |
| Tilah. Arner, merchandise | 7 34 |
| J. J. Kistler, potatoes | 2 70 |
| G Dilcher, straw | 45 |
| Charles Tramer, carting coal & flour | 10 88 |
| Stephen Kreiderwise, wine | 35 |
| Auditing accounts for 1878 | 6 00 |
| Chas. Froelich, butter and eggs | 31 92 |
| T. D. Clauss, clothing, etc. | 11 25 |
| T. S. Beck, books, etc. | 2 39 |
| Val. Schwartz, two coffins | 24 00 |
| S. E. Fatzinger, merchandise | 5 17 |
| E. H Snyder, merchandise | 12 72 |
| Wendell Schwartz, fare and expenses to Lehigh Co. almshouse | 5 00 |
| W. Schwartz and P. Heim, ditto | 8 00 |
| Elias Dengler, cabbage and potatoes | 6 41 |
| L. F. Klepping'r, removing Snyder and carting coal | 12 00 |
| J. H. Hausenman, potatoes | 7 65 |
| Mrs. Miller, washing | 1 70 |
| R. Fenstermacher, merchandise | 31 73 |
| D. Ebbert, flour, etc. | 22 00 |
| J. L. Gabel, wood, etc. | 6 00 |
| Thos. Billman, boarding child | 2 00 |
| J. Seidle, exonerations for 1878 | 1 30 |
| W. Kemerer, merchandise | 10 67 |
| L. Summit, boarding Hiskey child | 22 75 |
| Lehigh Valley Coal Co., coal | 18 29 |
| A. D. Messer, repairs, etc. | 9 00 |
| Heilman & Co., flour, etc. | 38 60 |
| J. T. Nusbaum & Son, merchandise | 11 47 |
| E. Horn, services | 1 70 |
| P. Heim, shoe mending, lock-up and fees | 64 67 |
| T. R. Kemerer, furniture | 1 25 |
| J. E. Nyratp, turnips | 1 00 |
| Daniel Graver, merchanise | 14 46 |
| Henry Boyer, justice fees | 7 25 |
| H. V. Mortimer, printing, etc. | 12 00 |
| W. R. Rex, cabbage | 4 80 |
| Lewis Weiss, one hat | 40 |
| Julius Gumpel, suit of clothes | 6 00 |
| Charles Seifert, beef | 50 40 |
| Mrs. Weiss, services | 2 35 |
| Rev G W. Laitzle, burial of Mrs. Kast | 2 00 |
| John Scheckler, repairing clock | 75 |
| W. G. M. Seiple, medical services | 25 80 |
| H. Beckendorf, milk | 12 66 |
| J. S Webb, conveying P. Snyder | 2 50 |
| F. Leukle, rent | 50 00 |
| A. J. Dutlinger, mileage | 93 |
| Thomas Mantz, lodging tramp | 1 50 |
| W. M. Rapsher, P. Snyder's H. & L. dues and fees | 22 00 |
| Chas. Yenser, mending shoes | 50 |
| Chas. Kipp, beef | 1 22 |
| J. Fatzinger, carting | 25 |
| Mrs. Weiss, services | 2 50 |
| Chas. Patterson, digging grave | 6 00 |
| C. J. Snyder, potatoes | 6 40 |
| J. Henninger, steward, expenses for P. Snyder | 110 00 |
| Mrs. Smith, milk | 81 |
| E. J. Snyder, turnips | 80 |
| H. A. Beitz, coal and relief orders | 7 70 |
| Charles Kipp, meat | 5 56 |
| F. Leukle, rent | 47 31 |
| Rev. J. H. Hartman, funeral of Ed. Mulhearn | 2 00 |
| T. R. Kemerer, coffin for Mulhearn | 14 00 |
| Wm. Kemerer, merchandise | 9 52 |
| W. S. Wintermute, merchandise | 3 66 |
| T. D. Clauss, hats | 2 45 |
| E. H. Snyder, merchandise | 8 7 |
| Heilman & co., flour and feed | 23 04 |
| Dan. Graver, merchandise | 10 6 |
| David Ebbert, flour | 11 25 |
| R. Fenstermacher, merchandise | 5 82 |
| C. A. Heck, commission coll'g tax | 37 45 |
| J. L. Gabel, wood | 2 00 |
| C. Seifert, meat | 85 |
| Nusbaum & Son, merchandise | 3 80 |
| T. R. Kemerer, two coffins | 25 00 |
| Clauss & Bro., hat | 25 |
| L. Summit, keeping Hiskey child | 2 00 |
| P. Heim, shoe mending | 13 14 |
| D. Ebbert, flour and potatoes | 5 75 |
| W. Schwartz, services 1879-80 | 50 00 |
| W. Schwartz, one chair | 1 00 |
| W. Schwartz, balance for service in years 1876, '76 and '77 | 15 00 |
| W. Schwartz, commission on money paid out in year 1879 | 20 68 |
| W. Schwartz, balance of commission on money paid out in 1877-78, and not previously allowed | 10 42 |
| *W. Schwartz, for discrepancy in allowing for services in years 1874, 1875 and 1878, and now allowed, as urged by the Committee of Investigation. See report below | 138 00 |
| Balance due District | $5 92 |
| | $1289 19 |

*COPY OF PETITION TO AUDITORS.—We the undersigned, in view of the dispute as to the true balance in the hands of Wendell Schwartz, Overseer of the Poor of Lehighton Borough, respectfully urge the Auditors of said Borough to allow Mr. Schwartz the full fees that he claims for services for the following years:

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|---|---|
| For year 1874 | $41 00 |
| For year 1875 | 23 00 |
| For year 1878 | 25 00 |
| In addition to former allowances | $94 00 |

Considering the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties, we feel that he ought to be paid his full demands. We cannot discover the alleged error which Mr. Schwartz claims, but we are inclined to believe that there is one somewhere in his favor. We also recommend the additional items, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Atto'y fees, F. P. Longstreet | $34 00 |
| Costs in the embezzlement suit | 29 00 |
| | $138 00 |

W. M. RAPSHER,
THOS. S. BECK,
THOS. KEMERER,
Committee to Investigate Accounts.

May, 1880.

We the undersigned, duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do certify that the foregoing account of Wendell Schwartz is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. A. DERHAMPF,
W. W. BOWMAN,
W. P. LONG,
} Auditors.
Lehighton, Pa., July 14, 1880. aug7w2

RUPTURE The IMPERIAL TRUSS is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Greenburg, N.Y. 1 yr 27-7

New Advertisements.

Drugs and Medicines,
WHITE STREET, WEISSPORT, PA.
Removal and Change of Firm!
Messrs. Rapsher & Zern
Beg leave to announce to the citizens of Weissport and surrounding neighborhood, that they lately purchased the stock and fixtures of Dr. C. W. Lentz's Drug Store, and having replenished and largely increased the stock, have removed it into the elegantly fitted-up room in the Brick Building, on White street, formerly occupied by Mr. Fred Schmidt, where they are prepared to accommodate their friends and the public generally with Fresh and Pure
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
of all kinds, together with a full line of all such FANCY GOODS as are usually kept in well supplied Drug Stores, comprising
Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Lamps, Chimneys, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Nursing Bottles, Dye Stuffs &c., &c.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes, and a large stock of choice CIGARS.
The business will be under the personal charge and superintendence of Dr. J. G. ZERN. We intend to give full satisfaction to our patrons in quality and price. Give us a call.
jun 7 1y RAPSHER & ZERN.

Dr. Charles T. Horn
Would announce to the public that he has purchased from MRS. A. C. PETER, the
CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
In Leuckel's Block,
Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.,
Having refitted and refilled the entire stock he can offer
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Strictly fresh and Pure,
Also Horse and Cattle powders, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Combs, Perfumeries, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Oils, Lamps and Fixtures, Dyestuffs, Choice Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco, Spectacles, Trusses, Nursing Bottles, Violin Strings, and a full line of Wall Paper and Borders at the Lowest Prices.
Prescriptions carefully compounded and prompt attention given to every branch of the business.
A continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this establishment is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
sept.13, 1879.-1y. DR. C. T. HORN.

MONEY is now being made faster than ever by those at work for us. Persons of either sex can make $66 a week in their own town, if they are willing to work. No risk. $5 outfit free. Anyone can run the business. Capital not required. All who engage prosper. No one fails. Particulars free. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 10-y1

CAMPAIGN BADGES, FLAGS, &c., &c., &c.
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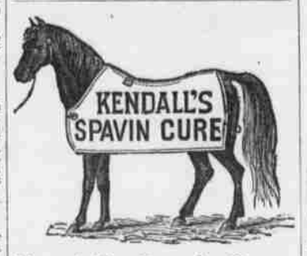
May, 8.1y NATHAN KLOTZ.




Kendall's Spavin Cure,
The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From Rev. P. N. Granger,
Pres. Elder of St. Albans Dist.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance Will Tell.
Stoughton, Mass., March 18th, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure; one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eleven months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. Truly is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gentlemen:—We have a beautiful roan mare that was given to us on account of a spavin on her leg, which made her lame time. We took off her shoes and allowed her to run in the barn yard in the fall of the year, applying Kendall's Spavin Cure according to directions. We did not use her for months. She was entirely cured, *and the bunch completely removed*, and has never been lame since. We state what we know to be a fact. We have sold twelve dozen bottles in the short time that we have acted as your agents in Concord.
Respectfully yours,
UNDERHILL & KITTREDGE,
Apothecaries.

Statement Made Under Oath.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half a large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the bone joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure.
R. A. GAINES.
Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE, J. P.

KENDALL'S
Spavin Cure on Human Flesh.
Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N.Y., February 21, 1878.
B. J. KENDALL M. D., Dear Sir.—The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant sukle spavin of 18 months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the groundsill, and for the first time since hurt, I had a natural instance. For a family ointment it excels anything we ever used.
Yours truly, REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effect, and it acts when all else does not. Effective, yet its penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, Curbs, Callous, Sprains, Swellings, any Lameness, and all Enlargements of the Joints or Limbs, or Rheumatism in Man, and for any purpose for which a Liniment is used for Man or Beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild yet certain in its effects.

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