The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1880.

—The public debt statement for August shows a reduction of $12,627,167.

—John C. Knox, ex-Attorney General and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Harrisburg on Thursday of last week.

—General B. F. Butler addressed a large democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday evening, and announced that he would not be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but would support Hancock for President.

—The Democratic convention of the Fourth legislative district, at Schuylkill Haven Monday, nominated George R. Karcher, of Pottsville, for state senator, and John Boleo, C. A. Moyer and S. C. Kirk for the legislature.

—Rev. Peter Russell, one of the pioneer preachers in the Lehigh coal regions, died on Saturday at White Haven while visiting a daughter. Deceased was a native of Berks county, and had of late years been a missionary of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

—In Harrisburg, on Saturday, nolle prosequis were entered in the cases of D. C. Clarke and Dr. D. K. Shoemaker, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in connection with the Riot Claim bill. The dismissal was on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient to convict.

—"If Hancock is elected the solid south will see that these confederate soldiers are pensioned by the United States government, and the northern Democrats will be powerless to help it."—*Republican paper.*

Now read article 14, section 4, of the amendments to the constitution of the United States:

"* * * "But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE NOMINEES.

The gentlemen placed in nomination for the several offices to be filled at the election on the 2d day of November next, by the Democratic Convention on Saturday last, gives general satisfaction among the party. The re-nomination of Judge S. S. Dreher, for President Judge of this Judicial District, is especially acceptable to both Democrats and Republicans. Honest, upright and impartial in the discharge of his official duties at all times, he has won the confidence and respect of our whole people.

The re-nomination by the convention of Major Klotz for Congress, is also well received by the whole party. The Major has made a faithful representative, and it is but just to him that he should be the choice of the party for a second term.

For the State Legislature, J. G. Zern, M. D., of Weissport, and Michael Cassidy, Esq., of Nesquehoning, the present members, were unanimously renominated, and from the present indications of the feeling among the people, they will, as they deserve to be, be re-elected. If honesty is anything, then the Dr. and his colleague are eminently deserving of the confidence of the people.

Mr. John Kline, the nominee for District Attorney, is a young man of much natural ability, and if elected will fill the office with satisfaction to all parties. He was born in Mauch Chunk in 1857, read law with Hon. Allen Craig, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. John is an active worker in the ranks of his party.

B. F. BUTLER.

THE GENERAL'S REASONS FOR SUPPORTING W. S. HANCOCK.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, was packed on last Saturday night with an audience drawn together by the announcement that General B. F. Butler would make a speech in support of the Democratic nominee for President. There were many Republicans in the throng anxious to hear what the General would say upon such an occasion. Another peculiar feature of the meeting was that it was presided over by Mr. Albert Palmer, who has been known in the past as a prominent Republican, and who has frequently presided at similar Republican gatherings. General Butler opened by saying:

All history teaches that long continuance in power breeds corruption in the administration of governmental affairs. That corruption always seeks perpetuation and fears change of administration lest its wickedness may be detected, even if not punished. This, indeed, has become axiomatic, and has so impressed itself upon our people that a tradition, claimed to be almost a law, finds itself in American politics—that no President, however wise, great or good, can be safely trusted with more than a second term to office.

When any one of my Republican friends desires to put to me a political question which he deems unanswerable he asks: "How can you act with the Democratic party, which undertook to break up the Union which you fought to sustain?" The trouble with your question, my friends, is that you have forgotten the history of your country.

A portion of the Democratic party undertook to secede from the Union and thereby broke up the Democratic party. If the Democratic party had undertaken to break up the Union the Union would surely have been broken up. Does any sane man, not blinded by partisan prejudice, doubt that without the prompt, vigorous, loyal, courageous and patriotic action of the masses of the Democratic party it would have been possible for the Republican party to have preserved the Union? If Dix, if McClellan, if Farragut, if Smith, if Thomas, if Grant, if Meade, if Meagher, if Corcoran, if Burnside, if Sheridan, if Hancock, and a long roll of other heroic names which will come to every man's thought that I might recite, had not stood by the Union, drawn their swords and marched to the rescue of the Government, do you believe it would have been saved by the present stay-at-home Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, not one of whom did go to the war, even after Massachusetts' Democrats showed them the way, remaining at home in safety, so that their ranks, undiminished by disease or the bullet, are able to fill all the prominent civil offices both in the State and Federal Governments, with not a soldier, either Republican or Democratic, among them. But I need not cite as examples of the fealty and devotion of the Democracy of the North to the flag and Constitution these great and illustrious names. Look at the rank and file of our armies! They were as largely recruited from the Democratic as from the Republican party. For the correctness of this assertion let me speak of my own knowledge. I marched to the Gulf with a New England division, containing 6,000 men, and there could not have been found 500 men in that division who had ever voted any other than the Democratic ticket. They came back voting for the Union for which they had fought, and they have been voting in the same direction since, and will continue so to vote when they vote with the Democracy for Hancock, by whose side they fought.

Go to your soldiers' homes, where the shattered and warworn veterans are collected to the number of some six thousand, and you will find their votes have of late been largely for the Democracy, where they have been permitted to vote by the laws of the State.

In saying this I by no means detract from the patriotism and zeal of the rank and file of the Republican voters who stood shoulder to shoulder with their Democratic brethren for the preservation of the Union. I pay, and have at all times paid, just tribute to their good qualities as citizens and soldiers, and I never have undertaken to discriminate between soldier comrades, in a partisan sense, than I do now.

I admit freely the fact that there were more Republican than Democratic officers in the volunteer armies of the United States—gallant, good men and true, who rose from the lower to the higher grades of military rank by their heroism and devotion to their country's cause.

The reason for this is obvious. Nearly all the Governors of the Northern States were Republicans. They appointed all the regimental officers, and, therefore, they appointed most largely their Republican friends. But the Democratic soldier, when he enlisted patriotically, appointed himself a private.

General Butler for some time addressed himself to the claim that it is necessary to keep the Republican party in power for the better protection of the negro in the South, and then said:

Believing, as I do, that with the election of General Hancock race collisions will be at an end; knowing, as I do, that he has the executive power, determination and steadfastness in right that never has faltered, I think I can trust him to see that the promise of his letter of acceptance that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments shall be carried out in their letter and spirit.

I freely confess to you that I desire to be in such relations of political kindness and courtesy with the Democratic party that I may be permitted to point out in behalf of the colored man what I deem would be for the best interest of all, and what I doubt not will be their wish to do in his behalf.

But of one thing I am certain—that I cannot be more powerless for good to the colored race under General Hancock—the Democratic party holding the Government—than I have been, and every other friend of the colored men has been, under the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes.

The only other reason given why the Republican party should be continued in power is the present prosperity of the country, which, they do not explain how, is due to the legislation or administration of the Republican party. Is this claim a just and tenable one? Is not the exact contrary the fact, that quite every business that could be affected by legislation or administration is not now prosperous? Every business that could not be affected by legislation or administration is prosperous. The Almighty, in his beneficence to us, has sent us the largest crops of all kinds of provisions for a series of years we ever enjoyed, and at the same time also provided a market for the surplus of those crops amounting in a single item to nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in Europe by the failure of the harvest there. Had the Republican party anything to do with that? Yet the agricultural prosperity is claimed for that party. The balance of trade in our favor was due to that excess of export over import. Is that due to the Republican administration? The fact that nearly 6,000,000 bales of cotton have been raised in the South this year—largely by the labor of the colored men—is that due to the Republican party? They admit they have not, and declared they could not, interfere with them for the past four years.

Before the advent of the Republican party into power every river and harbor on our coast was engaged in shipbuilding. It was a vast and successful industry. Now there is not a single ship being built in Massachusetts, and hardly a half-score of smaller craft. Under Republican rule our commerce has been swept from the sea. We have but a single line of steamships bearing our flag on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific Ocean to do all our freighting by steam. Republican administration has given up our trade with South America. The American flag is hardly seen on the ocean. The port of Boston has not sufficient foreign commerce to give a decent support to its small pilot force. Boston is losing its importance as a commercial city because of Republican legislation and administration. Its standard insurance company can find scarcely more marine risks than enough to pay its office rent. All these facts the merchants of Boston who sit around me know. And yet it is proposed that they shall still permit Republican administration to go on under which this destruction of its interests is being accomplished.

When the war closed nearly every one of our seaport towns had fleets of fishermen. All those have passed away, save in one. And why? Under Republican administration we have been negotiated out of the rights of all our fisheries in the Northern seas. Claiming to be the party of protection, the Republican party has allowed the fish of the Canadian Provinces to come in free of duty, the duties on which would have been more than the value of the entire catch of our fishermen in Canadian waters, even after the fish were caught and prepared for market, to say nothing about their value when swimming in the sea. And, at the same time, a Republican administration has taxed the country more than five millions and a half in gold that the Canadian fishermen might have this privilege of free market against our fishermen for twelve years.

The Republican party claims that they desire a tariff for protection. The Democratic party insists, as it always has insisted, upon a tariff for revenue. I see no difference between these two claims. A tariff for revenue must always work incidental protection. No tariff will ever be devised in this country hereafter for any other purpose than for raising a revenue. There can be no fear of any distribution of the revenue raised by the tariff. Incidental protection of our products will be a necessity if the Democratic party has the power. The interest on the public debt and the expenses of the Government must be paid from revenue, either internal or tariff, and if the Democratic party should cut down the revenue from the tariff it would require more revenue from internal sources—to wit, whiskey and tobacco—to which the several States would never assent.

General Butler passed next to a review of the connection of Garfield with the Credit Mobilier. He defended the veracity of Mr. Oakes Ames and challenged Garfield's denial. Reviewing the career of General Hancock the speaker said:

If any one desires to read his mind and search out the springs of his action, let him read that most admirable letter to General Sherman upon the unhappy condition of affairs arising out of the Presidential election of 1876. Written in the confidence and under the seal of private correspondence, it exhibits General Hancock's innermost thought as the obedient soldier within the line where obedience was duty; the analytical statesman, who guided himself by research into the language and principles of the Constitution, taking that for his guide and evincing a determination not to recede one hair from its mandate, nor step one inch beyond its provisions under whatever stress or pressure. Every word might be well written to-day, under the light of all that is past, and would be equally sound after the event, as it was prophetically right before the event. Such is our leader. Men of Massachusetts! you have now the golden opportunity to put the destinies of the country under the guidance of his firm hand, strong will, mature judgment, loyalty to the Union for which he battled, and fidelity to its Constitution, which he has ever made the guide of his action.

THE SARATOGA OF THE NORTHWEST

A Great Resort for Pleasure-Seekers and Worn-out Business Men.—A Trip to Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, Graphically Described.

WAYZATA, Minn., Aug. 25, 1880.

Editor CARBON ADVOCATE:

Believing that the readers of your most excellent journal would be pleased to hear and learn something more of our northern summer resorts, please allow a wanderer a few words in your columns and he will give them a sketch of Minnetonka Lake and the region thereabouts, as a place of resort and enjoyment for tired business men and pleasure seekers generally, and that in as brief a manner as possible.

A few days since the writer chanced to fall in with a company of some twenty-five excursionists at Jacksonville, Illinois, who were bound for Minneapolis, Minn. The excursion was under the management of that noted excursion organizer, Mr. E. H. Ayers, of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Ayers has followed the business the past six years, and besides being a most affable and polite gentleman, is a success as manager of excursions, and is never more at home than when in charge of a train load of tourists, giving as he does the greatest of attention to those under his charge.

Leaving Jacksonville, which beautiful little city is most appropriately termed the "Athens" of the west, on account of its numerous and extensive colleges and institutions of learning, we came on to Peoria, over the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville railroad. This road, by the way, under its new management, has recently undergone many valuable changes and received extensive improvements, making it one of the finest and most popular lines in the Garden State. At Peoria we were joined by several car loads of merry pleasure seekers from that city and Springfield and pursued our journey on to Burlington, Iowa, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railway, another exceedingly fine and deservedly popular road. The officers of this route, from the General Ticket Agent to the conductor and brakemen, were exceptionally accommodating and made it pleasant for all under their care.

Arriving at Burlington, our numbers were again so largely increased that the precious cargo of human freight was divided into two trains, each bearing eight coaches filled with tourists, all bound for the cool and refreshing climate of the North. From this point we were conveyed forward to Minneapolis, over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis railways, where we arrived in some fifteen hours after embarking at Jacksonville. Altogether the trip was a splendid one, affording travelers some beautiful scenery along the entire route, and more especially when passing through the beautiful state of Minnesota.

While passing through Illinois, the thickly populated sections of the country; the beautiful rolling land, dotted with elegant cottages, many of them being really mansions; the wide fields of golden grain and waving seas of growing corn greeted our eyes on all sides, telling plainly of the great wealth of the country; while through northern Iowa and the State of Minnesota the things to behold were of a somewhat different nature, more on the picturesque and wild order, though none the less interesting and attractive. In fact we found the beauties of these latter states perfectly captivating in many places. The deep running rivulets of cool and sparkling water, the bright little lakes that dot the territory here and there in close proximity to the railroads, the heavy forests that skirt the lakes and streams, and the immense fields of wheat throughout the entire State of Minnesota, were really enchanting to the beholder. In short, we look upon this section of the country, which as yet is not thickly populated, to be the finest in America. It is certainly the greatest and most successful wheat-growing country in the world.

Arriving at Minneapolis, the great crowd separated for various points, some for St. Paul, others for Lake Superior and other points in Wisconsin, while it was our good fortune to follow a goodly number of others to this point, on Lake Minnetonka, some fifteen miles west of Minneapolis, and happy are we all that we came.

Minnetonka lake is certainly destined to become, if, in fact, it might not already be properly termed the Saratoga of the Northwest. Its accommodations have only been open to the public some three years and already numerous large and elegant hotels have been erected which are thronged with thousands of people from all parts of the country, seeking rest and recreation, and nowhere on the continent, so we believe, could be found a place better adapted to their wants. The lake is deep and clear as crystal and abounds with myriads of the finest fish in the world, among which are pickerel, black bass, crapies, sun-fish, and occasionally will be seen buffalo and eat. Pigeons, wild duck, pheasants, deer, squirrel and other game are plentiful in this section, and the sportsman who can not be satisfied with the results of a few days angling and hunting would certainly be hard to please. The main body of the lake is some thirty miles long and from six to eight wide, and is traversed by steam, sail and row boats in all parts. The hotel accommodations are excellent, and unlike most pleasure resorts, the prices are very low for board, ranging from $1.50 to $3.00 per day. Every hotel has its fleet of from 20 to 40 excellent row boats, which they hire out at reasonable rates. Those who frequent this resort are principally business men who want rest and recreation and who generally bring their families. Decidedly the finest and most accommodating hotel on the lake is the Arlington, located at Wayzata. It is conveniently and pleasantly located on a high eminence facing the lake to the south and is near a fine mineral spring. Numerous cottages have been erected along the shores of the lake, many of them being owned by wealthy persons who occupy them only as a summer residence, while others are for rent at low rates. Good camping grounds are also to be found along the thickly shaded shores. We can only say to all, and speak that from experience, if you want a glorious good time during the hot days of summer, go to Minnetonka lake, Minn.

Yours truly, J. S. H.

Our Washington Letter.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1880.

The formal retirement of Judge Key from the Postmaster Generalship was consummated on Wednesday last by the presentation to Mr. Maynard by the President of his commission as Postmaster-General, and also to Judge Key his commission as District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. This pleasing ceremony having been concluded at the White House, both gentlemen proceeded to the Postoffice Department where Mr. Maynard was sworn into office. A large gathering of the clerks of the department took place, when a hearty welcome was given to the incoming chief and a pleasant word of parting was said to Judge Key, who spoke in the highest terms of commendation of all who had so ably seconded his efforts to promote the usefulness of the mail service.

The death of Gen. Meyer, better known throughout the country as "Old Probabilities," has created much sympathy for the family of the deceased officer. A more interesting family circle could not have been found in the country, and the death of its head has caused a great loss both of a kind, affectionate father, and a valued friend. It is probably not generally known throughout the country that "old probabilities" was originally a surgeon in the army. He invented a code of signals, the idea of which he derived from the Indians while he was stationed on the plains. This signal code was adopted by the government and it proved a valuable aid for communication during the war. One of Gen. Meyers' feats has been immortalized by Mr. Bliss in a musical production entitled "Hold the Fort," which is sung by Sabbath schools throughout the country. The idea was suggested to the author by the fight between the northern and southern forces in Georgia, in October, 1864, when the federal forces under command of General John F. Corse were reinforced by Gen. Sherman at Kenesaw mountain, eighteen miles distant, by means of information conveyed to him through the signal flags of Gen. Meyers, who happened to be stationed with Gen. Corse's forces at the time of the engagement. From this signal service experience Gen. Meyers conceived the idea of publishing a daily map of the condition of the weather throughout the country by means of the experience thus obtained he was enabled to predict the state of the weather in certain localities with considerable precision, whence he derived the soubriquet of "Old Probabilities."

There was quite a large Democratic ratification meeting on Thursday evening, and the vicinity of the City Hall was handsomely illuminated. Quite a number of speakers dilated in the usual manner upon the excellencies of their candidate, and the prospects of his election.

President Hayes and his family left last evening for Ohio, enroute for the Pacific Coast. Secretary Sherman and daughter, and some few others, will make up the party which will meet in Chicago about the 2d of September.

I am informed that a number of important changes are soon to take place within the patent office and that the new Commissioner, Mr. Marble, will leave no stone unturned to straighten out the much complicated mess left behind by his predecessor, Mr. Paine. The rumored removal of Mr. Chapman, one of the principal examiners, is causing considerable comment among the employes of the Bureau, as it is not generally known that this man, by pusillanimous conduct, has made himself obnoxious not only with the powers that be, but with a large number of attorneys, who, from necessity, are compelled to come in direct contact with him. AUTHY.

New Advertisements.

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, SEPT. 11th, 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. Hanline, north 26¼ degrees, west 16 perches to a post; thence north 26¼ degrees, west 45 perches to a post; thence south 63½ deg's, 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 78¼ degrees, east 27 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 109 perches to a stone; thence north 57 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 22½ 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 13x18 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,

Sept. 4, 2w Adm'r of Wilson Miller, dec'd.

General Election Proclamation!

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the supplements thereto, and the act, approved January 30, 1874, I, THOMAS KOONS, Sheriff of the County of Carbon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Carbon, ON THE TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, being

THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER,

Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at which time the following officers will be voted for:

Twenty-nine Electors to cast the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania for President and Vice President.

One person for Presiding Judge, composed of the counties of Carbon and Monroe.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Monroe, Monroe and Pike, the townships of Nesquecca, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazle, Foster, Bear Creek, Buckhaven, Brook, Salem, Hazleshan, Hunting-don, Fairmount, Spring Brook, and that part of the city of Scranton south of Roaring Brook Creek and east of the Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Gouldsboro, White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the county of Carbon in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several townships of the said county will be respectively at the places hereinafter designated, to wit:

The freemen of the borough of Lehighton will hold their election at the public house of J. W. Rauderbush, in said borough.

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Andreas district will hold their election at the school house in Andreas; the freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Weisser Ridge district, shall hold their election at the school house at Leviston, in said township.

The freemen of the township of East Penn will hold their elections at the public house of Pearson George, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lower Tow-hecanung will hold their elections at the public house of Jeremiah Snyder, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Franklin will hold their election at the public house of Edward Fisher, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Lausanne will hold their election at the female school house in Buck Mountain, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Weatherly will hold their election at the school house in Rock port, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Weatherly will hold their election at the public house of P. Keiser, in said borough.

The freemen of the first ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Jeremiah S. Kelser, in said borough.

The freemen of the second ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house lately kept by Frederick Shinenburg, deceased, in said borough.

The freemen of East Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Christopher Curran, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Mahoning will hold their election at the public house of J. Thompson McDaniel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Penn Forest will hold their election at the public house of Enos Koch, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Upper Towhecanung will hold their election at the public house of John Weiss, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Packer will hold their election at the public house of Peter Hartz, in said township.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk residing within the Summit Hill district will hold their election at the town hall in the village of Summit Hill.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk residing within the Nesquehoning district will hold their election at the public house of Patrick McKenna, in the village of Nesquehoning.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the South district will hold their elections at the public house of Paul Eckhard, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the North district will hold their elections in the school house at Bridgeport, in said township.

The freemen of the Borough of Parryville will hold their election at the public house of James O. Scearcyoza, in said borough.

The freemen residing in the election district of Packerton will hold their election at the public house of George Hagan.

The freemen residing in the election district of Lansford will hold their election at the public house of George Evans.

The freeman of the borough of Weissport will hold their election at the public house of Nathan Klotz, in that borough.

I do hereby make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or at the state of any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this state or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Act of 30th, June, 1874.

And all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, the 6th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth. THOMAS KOONS, Sheriff.

WATCHES, Clocks, Novelties, Etc. Sold by price list. AGENTS wanted in all parts of the U.S. and Canadas. C. C. DUDLEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1m3y 13w

New Advertisements.

Quick Work!

Look to your best Interests.

Now open and ready for inspection, the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., ever brought into this section of the country, which were

Bought before the sharp Advance,

AT A

Saving of from 20 to 25 per ct.

We are therefore prepared to offer the same at still very low prices, which will only be kept up as long as the present stock may last. And preferring "A Nimble Sixpence to a Slow Shilling," we are determined to

MOVE THE STOCK QUICKLY,

And shall offer Extraordinary Inducements to

CASH BUYERS!!

Among the list of Goods just opened are the following at a GREAT BARGAIN:

6000 yards Calicoes, fast colors.
5000 yards Muslins, bleached & unbleached.
1 case 10-4 Sheetings
1 case Honey Comb Quilts.
1 case Heavy Shirting Cheviots
31 pieces Cassimere, for Men & Boy's Wear.

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have the Largest and most Handsome stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Shoes that were ever exhibited in this town, also bought before the late advance, which for Beauty of Style, Durability and Cheapness we can truthfully say cannot be matched.

We have also just opened a large and beautiful assortment of BEST

WHITE GRANITE

AND

C. C. WARE,

of Foreign and American Manufacture, which we will run off at very low prices, in Setts.

Consumers of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to call early, and examine Goods and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as this is a *bonafide* sale, and we can assure you Genuine Bargains. ☞ A cordial invitation extend to all.

Respectfully,

J. T. NUSBAUM & SON,

Opposite Public Square, Lehighton, Pa.
oct 4-y1

WEISSPORT BOROUGH.

ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1880:

Cash in treasury at last report less exonerations and commission	$198 17
Public square collection	5 25
T. J. Stoffiet, ground rent	1 50
	$204 92

EXPENSES.

Auditing	3 00
S. Weiss, pickup	14 65
N. snyder, coal	4 00
H. Trappe, room rent and hammer	3 55
H. Y. Morthimer, printing statement	15 00
B. A. Kuhns, tin box	1 00
Nathan Snyder, coal for 1877	2 00
Wm. Hollinger, salary as Treas., 1879	20 00
C. W. Lentz, salary as Sec., 1879	20 00
STREETS.	
A. Fatt, work on streets	4 00
D. B. Albright & S. Yeakel	8 00
H. Schoch	3 25
Urbin Boyer	1 00
Geo. Emery	5 25
Geo. Rapp	7 00
	$115 35
Bal. 31st March, 1880	94 57
BOUNTY.	
To cash and uncollected as last stated	$903 87
Duplicate of 1879, subject to exoneration and addition	911 72
	1875 09
Exoneration	45 00
	1830 09
EXPENDITURES.	
By R. Anthony, Treas., on judgment in favor of Franklin Township	$950 00
" Bal. in treasury and uncollected, less commission	880 09
INDEBTEDNESS.	
To bal. due on judgment at last statement	$3648 05
Interest to date	223 88
	3871 93
Paid R. Anthony on judgment	950 00
Balance due on judgment	2922 93
To bal. as above stated	880 09
Liabilities in excess of resources	$4142 74

We, the undersigned Auditors of Weissport Borough, have examined the accounts of C. W. Lentz, Secretary, and Wm. Hollinger, Treasurer, and find them correct as stated.

ALFRED WHITTINGHAM, CHARLES H. NUSBAUM, } Auditors.

POOR ACCOUNT.—RECEIPTS.

To amount of duplicate for 1879	98 92
" bal. in treasury of last report	57 50
	156 42
EXPENDITURES.	
Exonerations	2 62
Commissions	3 81
Auditing for 1878 and 1879	6 00
Expenses for Mrs. Harp	52 24
Urbin Boyer, services	15 00
A. J. Gath, services	3 00
J. G. Zern, services	39 97
Bal. in hands of treasurer	33 87
	156 42

We, the undersigned Auditors of Weissport Borough, have examined the above accounts of Albert Gath and Urbin Boyer, and find them correct as above stated.

ALFRED WHITTINGHAM, CHAS. H. NUSBAUM, } Auditors. Aug. 21-3.

TEACHERS & STUDENTS $50 to $75 TO $150, or $200 per month. J. C. MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. CHEAP HOMES! IN A MILD CLIMATE. In North Carolina. Good Farming Lands, Healthy Locations, Easy Terms, Write Home Seekers Excursion Tickets Free. The Climate and Soil of this section combines all the advantages of the highest development. Everything grown in the Northern States, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Grass, Potatoes, Fruit, Stock, Poultry, Bees, Honey, Etc., Etc. Manufactories, Capital, Skilled Labor, Lumbermen, Farmers, Mechanics, Miners, Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, Preachers, Teachers, Mechanics, Mill Men, Manufacturers, Capitalists, Tanners, Brickmakers, Wagon Makers, Coopers, Tinners, Tailors, Shoemakers, Harnessmakers, Saddlers, Painters, Plasterers, Carpenters, Stone Masons, Brick Masons, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Tin Roofers, Slate Roofers, Gravel Roofers, Iron Roofers, Paper Hangers, Sign Painters, Grain Dealers, Produce Dealers, Fruit Dealers, Stock Dealers, Hotel Keepers, Boarding House Keepers, Restaurant Keepers, Saloon Keepers, Livery Men, Blacksmiths, Wagon Makers, Carriage Makers, Harness Makers, Saddle Makers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Tailoresses, Milliners, Dressmakers, Stone Cutters, Wood Workers, Iron Workers, Brass Workers, Machinists, Millwrights, Miners, Laborers, Farm Laborers, Farm Hands, Stock Raisers, Stock Growers, Stock Dealers, Stock Men, Stock Women, Stock Boys, Stock Girls, Stock Everything, Everybody, Everywhere, Everywhere, Everywhere