The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

ENTERED AT THE LEHIGHTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CALL OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN

for Delegate Election to be held in each Borough and Township of the County, on Sept. 8, from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. The number of delegates to be elected in the boroughs and townships will be as follows:

Audenried	2	Mahoning	2
Beaver Meadow	2	Mauch Chunk 1st. W.	3
East Mauch Chunk	2	Mauch Chunk 2nd W.	2
East Penn	2	Nesquehoning	2
Franklin	3	Packer	2
Kidder N.	2	Packerton	2
Kidder S.	2	Parryville	2
Lansford	3	Penn Forest	2
Lausanne	2	Summit Hill	4
Lehigh	2	Towamensing	2
Lehighton	4	Weatherly	2
Millport	2	Weissport	2
Lehigh Gap	2		
Total			67

Necessary for choice 29 voters,

CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Carbon county will hold their delegate election on Saturday, September 8, 1888, between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m., at the place of holding the general election in the several districts, (unless otherwise ordered by the proper local committee and due public notice be given of the place specially agreed upon) and elect delegates to represent said district in County convention to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday September 10, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives, Associate Judge, Prothonitary and Clerk of Courts, Sheriff, Coroner and Jury Commissioner, and to transact such other business as may be in order under the rules.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic county committee will meet at the Court House, in Mauch Chunk, on the 10th day of September, to elect a new chairman of the of the County committee for the ensuing year.

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Chairman.

To the uneducated eye the political acrobat is outdistancing the campaign liar.

A RESOLUTION WILL BE PRESENTED TO the Democratic County convention on Monday, asking for a charge of the rules governing the nomination of candidates in this county. At the county committee meeting held recently a committee was appointed to formulate rules on the system of the rules now in successful operation in Crawford, Lehigh and other counties in this State, and which are better known as the Crawford county system. Under this system ring rule and bossism will be relegated to the rear, honest politics comes to the front and controls nominations as it should; you and your neighbor will have a voice in the making of nominations and that is what you want because it is the spirit of Democracy. Is it not so? Don't be bulldozed by the bosses into forgetting what is to your interest. Let the delegates who go to the convention understand that bossism is to be done away with and the result will be the adoption of rules that give every candidate, rich and poor alike, the same opportunities. Delegates to the county convention, vote right!

A PROHIBITIONIST is not necessarily an "illiterate jack-ass," brother Sigley; at least, not more so than Br'er Sigley is a "jack-ass illiterate." The terms are synonomous only the phraseology is somewhat different.

DON'T GET MAD! THE NOVEMBER ELECTION is too far off to keep up a continual racket. Keep cool. Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland are both honest, intelligent and conscientious men—considerably better than the rank and file of the two great parties which they represent as leaders. One of the two will be elected president of these United States on the 6th of November, and thereafter the country will continue on as it has in the past. It is a mistaken idea of many partisans to suppose that the chief magistrate makes the times, fixes the law of supply and demand or regulates wages in the various branches of American industry. He can make himself a potent factor in good legislation, but when it comes to corruption and abuse of power, Congress and the Senate takes the reins of power from his hands and controls governmental legislation. Don't suppose for a moment that these Houses of legislation are above reproach, unfortunately it is just the reverse. You grasp the point then! Elect honest, intelligent, capable men to Congress, and the country is safe. Every voter should study the political situation carefully and vote right, because you can only vote once.

WE HAVE ALL ALONG CONTENDED THAT the taxes would not be reduced this year, and our belief in our own prediction is stronger than ever at this time. The measure was presented at the wrong period—the passions and excitement of a presidential year controlled and held Congressmen and Senators closer to party lines than would be the case at almost any other time. This alone prevented a clear, impartial and intelligent discussion as to the best means of tax reduction. No one will deny that a reduction of the present high taxes is not necessary, but that don't settle it.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

BROADBRIM'S N. Y. LETTER.

It is a queer life this life in a great city; to reside for years next door to a man and know no more about him than if he lived in Kamschatka or the Himalays. Of course this sort of thing has its advantages, but it also has its setbacks, and just now I am reminded of a number of cases which have fallen under my observation in the past few years.

On the opposite side of the block from me lived a very nice gentleman and his family, a wife and three children, and a most admirable family they were. As I sat at my desk writing, day after day, I could see my neighbor at some work in his back room, though a light gauze curtain prevented me seeing the nature of it. I had no particular cause for concealment myself, so in summer time my windows were wide open, and the backs of both our houses looked out on pleasant little gardens. As Shakespeare remarks, "Not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door, but enough." My neighbor's wife was a most exemplary woman, and her children were models of good behavior. She was quite active in church work and gave liberally to the poor. About this time the United States Secret Service was considerably exercised over the appearance of a counterfeit United States $10 note. The work was admirable and the paper a fac simile of that used by the United States. The engraving of the plates and the printing was then done by the American Bank Note Company. The only conclusion that could be arrived at was that some of the paper had been stolen from the mills, for the secret of its manufacture was held at the time by a paper mill in Massachusetts which supplied the government paper. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of this counterfeit were scattered abroad before the authorities were made aware of it. In the meantime I had got up a nodding acquaintance with my neighbor. He recognized me as the back window, and I recognized him as the man that I sometimes saw on his back stoop playing with a little poodle dog. When we next met on the cars, as we frequently did, he nodded and said "Good day," which salutation I always returned. One day he asked me to take a drink; it is not necessary for the truth of history to say whether I did or not, but I certainly thought it very civil of him, and he hoped we might get better acquainted, and I said, "Yes."

Some weeks after that there was the wildest excitement in police circles. The forger of the $10 Treasury note had been caught and better than that, the plate itself had been secured. It was a fine piece of detective work and the result of many months of severe labor. On the day of the trial I though I would go over and report the case. After entering the court I took my seat near the reporter's table. The clerk called, "Oh, yes; oh, yes; oh, yes; come into court," when who should march in between a couple of officers but my respectable neighbor, who turned out to be Brockway, one of the cleaverest forgers in the world. He was convicted and sentenced to a long term in States Prison, which owing to good conduct was shortened several years. He is now out of prison, but it is unnecessary to say that we have not yet renewed our acquaintance.

Almost every week some one dies here who in life seemed poor enough: but after death it is discovered that sometimes they possessed millions, and frequently hundreds of thousand. It is hardly necessary to speak of Payne, who led a life of misery, filth, starvation and rags, and who died in a wretched room, six by eight, upon a pile of rags, and yet for twenty years a friend of his had three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bank bills tied up in an old handkerchief, and not a living soul knew it—not even the holder of the handkerchief—till after Payne's death.

Another case was that of an outcast printer who for years was so filthy and disgusting that no office in the city would give him work, although he was a skilled printer. He got his food out of the ash-barrels and swill cans, and at last died in the gutter; when they cut his shirt away from his foul body they found eight bank books with deposits aggregating forty-two thousand dollars!

Another case was that of two old maid sisters who lived in an old-fashioned house down town. They lived most penuriously, keeping a girl, whom they nearly starved to death. At last they both became so weak that it became necessary to get further assistance. A stout young Irishman was engaged, and he acted as a sort of major domo. Then the elder sister died; after that the younger, who was about seventy, seemed to grow stingier than ever. Patrick had a pretty hard time to live, and harder still to get his wages. This old woman had only one faded calico dress which she wore continually, and she spent most of her time in a dark gloomy room, lying on an old ragged lounge. A clerical-looking man used to come on the first of the month and give her a package of bank bills, and without any unnecessary words, depart. One day the old lady was found on the ragged lounge in the kitchen, and shortly afterwards a will was presented for probate, the estate footing up one million and six hundred thousand dollars. The clerical gentleman named therein for a trifling bequest of five hundred thousand dollars, and was virtually given charge of the other eleven hundred thousand dollars to dispense to certain charities and churches as he saw fit.

This brings me to the bequest of an old fool by the name of Wood, who, by one of these freaks of nature, no fellow knows exactly how, accumulated property amounting to over a million of dollars. He was a fussy, arrogant, pompous old fool, who looked at everything from a financial standpoint. He had made money, and consequently he was a great man; his neighbor had not made money, and as a consequence he was of no account. He lived a fool and he died a fool, his only desire being to perpetuate his name. He might have had an immense bust of himself made in wood as big as the Statue of Liberty, and on top of the head he might have placed a block of wood, and then left it to posterity to guess the enigma, but he did not. One time he was going to build the biggest steamboat in the world, and again he thought of a twenty-story house. Some one suggested the founding of a hospital; he thought that was a grand idea and so made his will. Two weeks after, a couple of clever knaves got hold of him and induced him to stop the hospital idea and found the Wood College of Music. Better still. Here was a chance to have his praises sung forever. The trustee told him if he would have it inserted in the charter that every year for a thousand years a grand chorus of five thousand voices should sing a pean of praise to his memory. And he forthwith composed the following verse.

"Hurrah for Wood! Hurrah for Wood!
He did us all consid'able good!
He did us all the good he could!
Hurrah for Wood! Hurrah for Wood!"

That settled it. He destroyed the other will and made one founding the Wood College of Music, and then turned up his toes. Ten years have almost passed since, and the trustees have taken care of the old man's property. No college of music has yet materalized, and the estate has rapidly dwindled away while the pockets of the trustees have grown fat. But it is no use talking; there is no act of Congress against men making fools of themselves. Wood don't care, for the presumption is that Wood is now clay.

It has been a week of abasement and humiliation. Many prominent people have been called before the Fassett Committee, and the exhibition there made has filled us all with shame and sorrow. Rank perjury has been committed by men whom the community in times past have exalted to high official station. Ex-Mayor Grace swears to statements of facts involving the moral turpitude of the Governor of the State; and Judge Muller, the Governor's friend and partner, swears to a directly opposite state of facts, which if true, make the ex-Mayor of New York an envenomed perjurer. Both statements cannot be true; but whichever way we turn we are confronted by the fact that the politics of the time are evil. Richard J. Morrison, the private secretary of ex-Mayor Grace, gets $12,000 from the aqueduct contractors, ostensibly for services as counsel, but really for getting them the contract, and puts his brother in the fat position of bookkeeper to see that the money was paid. The Governor's notes for $30,000, are paid by contractors and political heelers, and not one dollar of it by the maker of the notes. Contracts are given, not to the lowest bidder, but to the highest. The politicians rob the people, while those in charge of the city's interest sit by and share the plunder.

Thank God for at least one honest man in this city of a million and a quarter of people. No corruption has been traced to Mayor Hewitt's door. It has mattered not to him whether they were Democrats of Republicans, if they were dishonest he hunted them down. He is not popular with political thieves—he never will be. He may be deceived at times—he may make mistakes. I think one of the greatest mistakes of his life was the endorsement of the Morey-Garfield forgery; but that is all past. You could no more move him to any intentional dishonesty than you could move the rock of Gibraltar. So I say again, in the midst of this deplorable showing, thank God we have an honest Mayor.

Another case of perjury lies between one McBean and a General Lefevre. McBean swears that Lefevre told him that he wanted $150,000 to buy three of the Commissioners, and Lefevre swears point blank that he never had any conversation with McBean on the subject. One of these men ought to be behind States Prison bars. But these are only sample bricks of the whole affair. Rottenness, lying, peculation, robbery, forgery, and even crimes of a more desperate and deadly character, are spread out in the piercing sunlight of this terriable investigation. Men who have hitherto stood fair in this community, will henceforth go through life with smirched characters and blackened reputations. Where will it all end? The Tweed gang is stricken down, and the Boodle thieves take their places; we drive them into exile or State's Prison, but the horde that succeeds them are worse than the Boodle thieves. What will become of us? I don't know—we can only watch and wait.

Thank fortune we have been spared one humiliation, in part, at least. Richard K. Fox, the patron of prize-fighters and the proprietor of the *Police Gazette*, gave orders to Billy Harding to give Jake Kilrain a big reception, that would knock the Blaine reception cold. So Billy hired a steamboat, and a brass band and cannon, and invited all the pugs and gamblers to go down and meet the Etruria and Kilrain. They were a delightful crowd, and as refreshments were plentiful and free while they were cruising around, they all got full as ticks. The programme was, if the Etruria got in on Saturday, to meet the champion, take him off on the boat, escort him to the wharf, where they had carriages decorated with American and other flags, and thence escort him with a procession and a band of music to his hotel. Fortunately the Etruria arrived in the night, and her captain refused to let the pugs come on board his ship. Kilrain finally got away about twelve o'clock at night and under cover of darkness was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel on Broadway, where a fine suit of rooms had been engaged for him by Billy Harding. Richard K. Fox paying all the bills. All this to-do is about a prize-fighting ruffian who, Fox thinks, can down John L. Sullivan. No need of Kilrain, Mr. Fox; John L. Sullivan has downed himself. He tackled a greater tough than Kilrain when he entered the ring with a whiskey bottle. The bottle knocked John out the first round. Good bye, John.

BROADBRIM.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Sept. 4, '88

Politics, politics! in front, behind and all around us. The blare and trumpet of marching battalions; banners and bunting; music and hurrahing, in every nook and corner of Philadelphia, is the order of the night at this time. This is but a forerunner of what is to come. The closer the campaign draws toward the end the more intensified and lurid the excitement becomes. Up to this time it was the organization of clubs and preparation for the practical work that is at hand. The first big turnout was the great tariff reform demonstration of Saturday evening. This meeting was held right in the heart of the great Republican textile district of Philadelphia. During the past it would have been worth a Democrat's life to openly advocate his party's claims in this section. This is all changed now, as Saturday night's demonstration testifies. Over 10,000 textile workers were present to attest their interest and concern in the great question and principles that will be the means of producing part of that emancipation for which these ill-paid and oppressed toilers are struggling. The interest they manifested, the earnest enthusiasm contributed, and the scoring of every applicable point applauded, plainly shows the bent of their purpose, which clearly indicates a large increase in the Democratic vote in the Republican belt of Philadelphia. It was an unprecedented meeting for that section of the city. The orators of the evening were Congressman C. R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, member of the Ways and Means Committee; ex-Attorney General Lewis C. Cassidy, and Frederick A. Herwig, the workingman's candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District. The speeches were good, earnest, practical and convincing. James Kitchenmen, the extensive carpet manufacturer, presided and William M. Singerly was one of the active participants.

John McCullough for years a leading Philadelphia politician and for a long time the faithful lieutenant of Boss W. R. Leeds, committed suicide Monday morning. The cause leading to this result was domestic. McCullough was a good fellow, but independent in characteristics. His wife, with an abominal mother-in-law thrown in, wanted to rule the roost, but John would not have it thus and as a consequence a multitude of troubles. But the great mistake he made was in signing over to his wife's control $30,000 worth of bonds, valuables, etc., at a time when they were on yum, yum, terms. No sooner did he do this than the mother-in-law stepped in and McCullough had to step out. These vexatious circumstances and things preyed upon his mind until he committed the rash act.

The letter of Charles S. Litchman, assistant general secretary of the K. of L. to Boss Quay, offering his services to take the stump for the Republican monopoly party has caused a tremendous feeling of bitterness against him among the Knights. The result is he has been forced to resign. Since this suicidal step on his part he has been denounced by official action and openly by authoritative bodies of Knights of Labor Assemblies and individual members. The fact of the case is that the great body of these people are against monopoly protection as typified by the party of traitors which Blaine claims are private property with which President Cleveland has nothing whatever to do. Litchman is being openly repudiated and charged with having sold his influence for a "pot of mess." Be this as it may, he at all events transgressed the requirements of his position and as a consequence is outside of the pale of fellowship. The influence of Litchman's move is not of much account, because he not over three months ago, in Knights of Labor Assemblies, declared that the tariff had nothing to do with either raising or depressing wages. That if the tariff were like a Chinese wall the monopolists would absorb all the benefit of any artificial advantage. In view of his later course, the charge that he sold his influence to Quay is susceptible of demonstration. Be this as it may, he has only looked out for another employer.

The Pennsylvania State Fair was opened on Monday with a very large attendance of sightseers. The Fair is going to be a success. The exhibits are multitudinous; in short it is replete in all the things that make up attractive features.

RIALTO.

The New York evening *World* says "there is a great deal of humbug in this world, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Ford's committee will effectually expose the greatest humbug of all—the attempt by the importers of cheap foreign contract labor to persuade the world that they are the best friends of the American workingman."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

And now comes the man who went back in the musty past and found the fourth plank in the platform on which Grant was nominated in 1868, to read as follows: "It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Twenty years later they have forgotten equalization and want reduction on whisky. Washington Post.

Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison are the chief competitors for the Presidency and one of them will be elected. They are both honest, patriotic citizens of whom the country is justly proud, and every honest citizen should resent every attempt of campaign liars or fools to cast a blemish upon their characters.—Phila *Times*.

William Scott will not take the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district, this year. If this is notice that he is out of politics the Democratic party will lose an indefatigable worker and a fearless advocate.

The voice of old Berks shouted: "Are you there, Ermentrout?" And when the echo came back, "I am," the voice went out again: "Stay there!" And Ermentrout will stay.—*Press*.

N. Y. *Sun*.—The comparison of Blaine with Burchard is decidedly premature. Whatever short comings may be Blaine's he is not a fool, or a dupe, or a man to go back upon his friends. In the heat of the Presidential campaign of four years ago it was remarked that the Republican party had not taken their candidate from the cradle or the grave. The inference, of course, was that he was no child, no fossil. The inference was warranted, and it is just as true to-day.

OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT?

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE:—On account of an inborn sympathy with the wage-worker and because I feel that my prosperity is dependant upon his prosperity, I am heartily in favor of any legislation that increases wages. If Protection increases wages then I am an out and out Protectionist, first, last, and all the time. But surely the most ardent Protectionist cannot but approve if I stop first to make sure that Protection does really raise wages. Let us understand clearly in the first place, by what process Protection claims to raise wages. It levies a duty of about 40 per cent at present, on imports thus increasing the cost of foreign made goods. The purpose of this, it is said, is to enable home industries to compete with the foreign, that is to say, to enable the home manufacturer to get a higher price for his product than he otherwise could. The home manufacturer is of course not slow to take advantage of this opportunity. Thus the tariff increases the cost of both foreign and domestic products. Some over-zealous Protectionists deny this, but they should not do so, because no matter how good a thing protection is, it will shake people's faith in it to deny that it accomplishes the very thing for which it is intended. If the tariff don't raise prices what is it good for? If the home producer can and does sell as cheap as the foreigner, he needs no tariff and cares for none except as a means of raising revenue. But to follow the operation of the high tariff a step further—after it has enabled our manufacturers to charge more for his goods and thus obtain a larger profit, they can and do, we are told, pay their employes higher wages. Here then we have the connection between high tariff and high wages. High tariff makes high prices, high prices bring large profits, large profits allow high wages. How simple it is, any one ought to be able to understand that. But there is one little hitch in the matter that many people find it hard to get over. The employer, like the good business man that he is, does not go running around trying as hard as he can to spend all the money he makes. He tries to get everything as cheap as he can, yes, even his help, we all do it, we don't pay a man a dollar and a half a day if we can get one just as good for a dollar. This is human nature and a man cannot be blamed for it, if he gets his help as cheap as he can. Many people would say he would be a blamed fool if he didn't. So then we can't depend on it as a rule that the manufacturers will out of gratitude and benevolence give any of their increase of profits to their employees in the form of increased wages. And not only do we find it against reason to except it, but in actual fact we find that they do not. What do these constant importations of contract labor, in defience of the law, indicate? Why are there so many strikes and lock outs? Why is there such a continual turmoil in the industrial world? Why do laboring men strike anyhow? If their wages are not high enough now, wouldn't an increase of tariff raise them? The fact that in the face of all our labor troubles no one thinks of at least doubling the tariff almost causes one to suspect that no one really believes in Protection anyhow. But we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by invidious suspicions. Let us pursue our investigations. There is another slight kink in the Protectionists little chain of logic which some people will stick at, they say that large profits would naturally attract a good deal of capital and labor into a protected industry and that but for Trusts, and Pools, and Rings of various kinds, competition among our own producers would soon bring the prices down to where they would be without the tariff. Indeed it seems that our earlier Protectionists believed such would be the case, and that our "infant industries" would after a time outgrow all need for protection. But these things seem to be hard to understand and we find the original protectionists were mistaken that "infant industry" business was all "bosh." It is *labor* that has to be protected and that no matter whether in an old or a new industry. Those old fellows thirty years ago actually stumbled into a good thing. They didn't know they were going to protect labor. They thought they were going to protect capital. They wanted to protect infant industries and draw capital into them until they could compete with all the world but here they find they have hit upon something to protect labor. Really, I must say, it hardly looks reasonable to claim that you can raise wages by a scheme that was invented for an entirely different purpose and which seems to fasten Rings, Pools, Trusts and all kinds of monopolies and which confessedly depends for its successful working upon the hope that a powerful set of people will be good and kind enough to do what they cannot be compelled to do, and what it is directly contrary to their financial interest to do. You want to raise wages by a scheme invented to protect capital and used to this day, in most European countries for that purpose where, strange to say, it fails to raise wages as you claim it does here. You want to raise wages by a scheme that fastens Monopolies, Rings, Pools, and Trusts, for these certainly would be much harder to form and keep up and would be much less efficacious if they had the competition of the world to fight instead of that only of a few large producers in our own country. You want to raise wages by a scheme which won't work unless people will give more than they must for their help, when we all know that is not human nature, come now this thing don't seem to be so simple after all. Won't some kind Protectionist friend set us straight on these points? I want to have wages high and if Protection raises wages I want to vote for Protection, but I want to be sure first that Protection protects.

Lehighton, Pa.,
August 30, 1888.

WORKER.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall Street N. Y. aug 24-m11

SALE OF STANDS
AND OTHER PRIVLEGES.

The Refreshment Stands and other privileges will be rented to the highest and best bidders on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the Grounds of the Society, and up to which time sealed proposals will be received from the different Bands in the County to furnish music during the Fair, either for one, two or three days—naming each day, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, and how much pay per day, or for the three days.

ELWEN BAUER, Sec'y.
THOS. KOONS, Prest.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VERY VALUABLE
Real Estate.

The heirs of William Wagner, late of Plymouth Township, Montgomery county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises in Millport, Carbon county, Pa., on

Tuesday, September 25th, 1888,

1888, at ONE o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Millport, aforesaid, containing

Three Acres and Fifty-two Perches,

upon which is erected a Four-Story Grist Mill, a Two and one-half Story

STONE Dwelling HOUSE,

and all necessary outbuildings. Also, at ALBRIGHTSVILLE, Carbon county, Pa.,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27. 88,

at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Kidder Township, Carbon county, Pa., containing

One Hundred Acres, More or Less,

partly cleared and partly woodland. The improvements thereon are a Two and ½ Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Large Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, at the same time and place, about Twelve (12) Acres of Unimproved Land, adjoining the aforementioned tract in Kidder Township.

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

PAUL WAGNER, for the Heirs.
saptbmeer 1, 1888-4s

Estate Notice.

Estate of THOMAS KEMERER, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa., deceased.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same, will present them without delay in proper order for settlement to

JULIA A. KEMERER, } Executors.
JOHN SEABOLDT, }
Horace Hoydt, Attorney. {Sept1,86-6w*

To Whom it may Concern.

This is to notify all persons that my wife EMMA STEIGERWALT, nee MOYER, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I will no longer pay any debts of her contraction, all of which you will hereby take notice and observe from this date.

RICHARD STEIGERWALT,
Nis Hollow, Mahoning twp. septl,86-3w*

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

PENNINGTON, N. J. 49th Year.
On direct line of R. R. from Lehighton.
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.
Commended by Dr. McCosh. Excells in health, discipline, home comforts and scholarship. $250 covers all expenses and extras but Art and Music. Catalogues very beautiful and complete. aug18-4t

AGENTS WANTED!!

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequalled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y. Aug 25 6W

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forbid trespassing on my lands in East Penn, Carbon Co., Pa., for hunting, fishing or any other purpose. All trespassers will be dealt with according to law.

PHILIP SCHOCH,
Aug-25-4 w.* East Penn, Pa.

Leopold Meyers

PACKERTON, Pa.,
Lessee of Dolan Stone Quarry,
is now prepared to supply at short notice

All Kinds of BUILDING STONE,

of the very best quality at prices the LOWEST. Persons contemplating building will positively save money by calling on LEOPOLD MEYERS, Packerton, and learning prices. mar3-65

J. T. NUSBAUM, Lehighton, will also furnish prices on application.

Machine Shop.

The undersigned announces to the citizens of Lehighton and the surrounding country that he has opened a shop for the

Repair of Machinery!

Such as Agricultural Implements, Sharpening Lawn Mowers, Grinding Planer Knives, Paper Cutter Knives, Scissors, &c., Steam Fitting and Pump Work, and manufacturing Grain Fans, Farm Rollers, Root Cutters, &c.
All work guaranteed at the lowest prices.

W. G. MITCHELL
In Rear of Gabel's Hardware
—Store.—
LEHIGHTON, Penna.
April 28.——1y

PURITENE PRIZES!

Competition Open to All

on the following conditions: To interest the aged and also the young during the leisure hours, day or evening, we offer the following prizes for the "HUNT FOR WORDS." For the largest list of words framed by the letters composing the household word

PURITENE

we will give Ten Dollars; for the next largest Seven Dollars; for the next largest list Five Dollars, and for the next three largest lists One Case of Puritene each. All lists must reach me before December 15th, 1888 and must be accompanied with ten trade marks, cut from packages of Puritene. No word to be admitted which contains less than four letters; but use no other letters than those composing the word

PURITENE.

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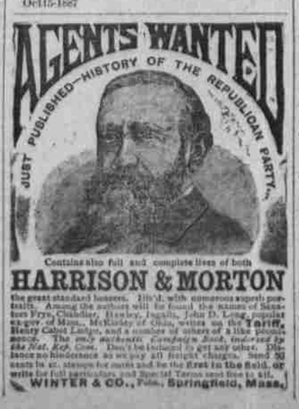

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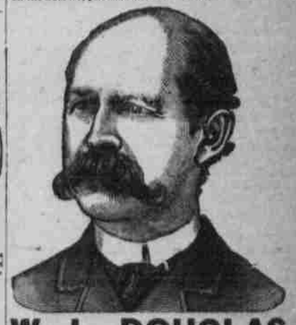

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