ESTABLISHED 1879.

The Carbon Advocate

PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Harry V. Morthimer, Sr.

OFFICE—Zeller's Block, North First Street, Lehighton, Pa.

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OUR ADVERTISING RATES.

Local and Reading notices to take rate of regular 10 per line for each insertion.

Business Announcements and notices, $1.00.

Marriage and Divorce notices $1.00.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and similar notices one time $1.50.

Local notices of entertainments, suppers, festivals, fairs, dances, and all entertainments intended to make money 5 cents per line, unless job printing has been done for the same at this office.

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H. V. MORTHIMER, SR'S.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893

Our Circulation 1484

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

ALBERT BREITHAUPT,

Of North Bidder, Carbon county.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

He speaks both English and German.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

DR. J. C. KREAMER,

Of Aquashicola, Carbon county.

☞ Subject to Democratic convention Rules

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE

CHARLES D. SEIGLE,

Of Normal Square, Carbon county.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

JOHN CONWAY,

Of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOHN O'DONNELL,

Of East Mauch Chunk, Carbon County.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE

B. F. PETER,

Of Franklin Township, Carbon County.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

M. T. TREXLER,

Of Lehighton, Carbon countp.

☞ Subject to Democratic rules.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

PAUL KRESGE,

Of Stemlersville, Carbon County.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

C. W. LENTZ,

Of East Mauch Chunk, Carbon county.

☞ Subject to Democratic Rules.

He speaks English and German.

UP TO DATE County Chairman Mickey Cassidy has not given publicity to the committee to be named by him who are to see to the appointment of a new county committee and delegate election officers. Honest Democrats must feel humiliated to be under the thumb of a thing like CASSIDY.

THE Lehighton Press is a funny newspaper. Several weeks ago it demanded a non-partisan judiciary and emphasized itself for Craig for Judge, and last week it squeaked weakly for Freyman. The Press is in the position of a hedger. Mr. Freyman would not accept the nomination for this office and has declared emphatically for Craig. This should settle the boomlet of the youthful Watson. Mr. Freyman it is true, is one of this county's brightest legal lights and there is no one who regrets more than the editor of this paper that his health is such that he cannot give all of his attention to his business which is larger than that of any other attorney in the county. Mr. Freyman has associated with him Messers Heydt and Nothstine.

THERE IS NOT A SAFE in any counting room in this or any other state strong enough' says the Harrisburg Star-Independent, to contain the money which accumulates in such a business house every business day in a year. The only safe depository for such money is the vaults of a regular banking institution, which are built specially for the purpose and which are watched closely to assure the certainty of the depository for safety.

Where there is one bank in which dishonesty is practiced there are a hundred in which strict accountability and unyielding honesty are the rules. Why then, should any business man hesitate to place his money on deposit in a bank because a few of these institutions have lately failed? If merchants and manufacturers keep their surplus cash in their own safes, the temptation to rob them would be greater. This exposes the folly of business men hesitation to make deposits in banks of their own locality because weak and badly managed institutions at a distance have lately been failing.

When banks are known to be doing a safe business, when the integrity of their officers is assured and their manner of living a guarantee that they are not squandering other people's money, they are the places to make deposits. A little sensible study of this subject will convince any sensible man that the safe in a mercantile or manufacturing house is not the place to deposit the daily accumulating cash of such establishment. Think of it.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senator Hill Presents a Bill to Repeal the Sherman Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the twelfth time in the history of the United States congress was at noon today convened in "extraordinary" session. The nominees of the Democratic caucus of Saturday night were promptly elected, as follows: Speaker, Hon. Charles F. Crisp; clerk, James Kerr; of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, ex-Congressman Herman W. Snow, of Ohio; postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana; doorkeeper, A. B. Hart, of Tennessee; chaplain, Rev. S. W. Hadaway, of Maryland. Ex-Speaker Reed received the complimentary vote of the Republicans. The new speaker was sworn in by Representative Chas. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in point of service and "the father of the house."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The proceedings in the senate yesterday were of great public interest. The president's message was read and listened to with marked attention on both sides of the chamber, and a senator moving from his position during the reading. The message was referred to the committee on finance and its immediate printing ordered. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) was the first senator to get in a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, followed with two other bills, and a speech, on the same subject.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge (Mass.) directing the committee on finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act and providing for a vote on the passage of such bill by the 25th of August, if not sooner reached. This resolution was supplemented by another offered by Mr. Hale (Me.) fixing the hour of meeting of the senate from and after tomorrow, at 11 a. m. These resolutions precipitated a discussion in which several of the leading senators on both sides of the chamber participated. They went over without action.

The president's message was awaited by the members of the house with great anxiety, listened to with intense interest and afterwards privately discussed from various standpoints. While the reading of the message was concluded the election came from the Fifth district of Michigan was taken up, and after two hours' debate Richardson, the Democrat, was seated on his prima facie title.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The senate was in session yesterday only twenty minutes, and a considerable part of that time was occupied by the chaplain in an eloquent eulogy of the late Senator Stanford, of California. All the Democratic senators voted for Mr. Gorman's motion to adjourn, and were reinforced by all the senators from the silver producing states. The yeas and nays were given by Republicans with equal vigor (28 nays 28). The house was not in session.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Sherman Law Described as the Cause of All the Trouble.

DEMAND FOR A SOUND CURRENCY.

Our Gold Reserve Withdrawn from the Treasury and Exported to Increase the Financial Strength of Other Nations. We Cannot Sustain Flat Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following is a copy of the communication on the fiscal affairs of the nation forwarded by the president of the United States and read in both houses of congress yesterday afternoon:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty, with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Cause of the Trouble.

OUR unfortunate financial plight is not the result of unforeseen events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to businessenterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

Evils of the Sherman Law.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

To Preserve the Parity.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the treasury, and that the said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly, a refusal by the secretary of the treasury to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Gold for Silver.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold

This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon.

Gold Reserve Depletion.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have compelled either and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000.

Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $103,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads to the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

Gold and Silver Past Company.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of currency purposes, the existence of the silver dollar as a standard of the commercial world we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through a international agreement or association and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

We Cannot Make Flat Money.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independant efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does meet the situation to say that appreciation in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this appreciation and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

A Stable Currency Demanded.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopard the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household of the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation on values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital.

This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither pray on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has ever known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

Prompt Relief Required.

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "he gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

Work of Tariff Reform.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Aug. 4.

During a reception given by a Boston boat club a balcony fell and four people were killed.

Nine German sailors were killed on the warship Baden, at Kiel, by the bursting of a grenade.

Dr. McGlynn, the recently restored New York priest, has been authorized to say mass for one month at St. Finbar's church, Bath Beach, L. I.

If the testimony of Joseph Duggan before the Chicago grand jury be true, the Cold Storage building horror was caused by an organized gang who had been stealing from the building for months.

Saturday, Aug. 5.

General Fitzjohn Porter has been appointed cashier in the New York postoffice.

Logan E. Bleckley, chief justice of Georgia's supreme court, 78 years old, was married in New York to Miss Chloe Herring, a handsome woman of 28.

The steam yacht Rachel ran into a sunken pier in Lake George, New York state, and sunk. Nine of a party of twenty-nine summer boarders bound for a dance were drowned.

In the battle between the forces of King Malietoa and Mataafa, the pretender, twenty were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Mataafa surrendered on the demand of the American, British and German consuls

Monday, Aug. 7.

George Herbst, a Baltimore letter carrier, is in jail for stealing letters. He confessed.

The Chicago grand jury adjourned without bringing any indictments in connection with the Cold Storage building horror.

By the bursting of a dam of the Portland (Me.) Water company 20,000,000 gallons of water were released in fifteen minutes. Two dwellings were crushed and four persons drowned.

By a wreck on the Lake Shore road near Fremont, O., three railroad men were killed and several passengers injured. Among the most severely hurt is Professor Emerson, of Amherst college.

Ling Sing, the Chinese cook of Captain Roth, of the revenue steamer Walcott, has been arrested at Port Townsend, Wash., for smuggling opium. He has been bringing the stuff in on the Walcotts for years.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

By the sinking of a pleasure boat off Port Talbot, Wales, twenty-two were drowned.

General George B. Bingham, a veteran of the war and prominent G. A. R. man, died at Westboro, Mass., aged 72.

President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has issued a circular notifying employes of sweeping reductions in wages.

It is reported that William R. Hornblower, of New York, will succeed the late Associate Justice Blatchford, of the supreme court.

In the prize fight between George Dixon and Eddie Pierce at the Coney Island club last night Pierce was completely knocked out in the third round.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Valkyrie will race no more until she contests with the crack yachts on this side of the ocean.

By an explosion of metal at the Bessemer steel works in Cleveland five workmen were fatally burned.

In October next, at Denver, Dr. Graves will again be tried for the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Barnaby.

The Catholics of Columbus, O., yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop John A. Watterson's labors as a priest. The bishop is a brother of Hon. Henry Watterson.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in California yesterday.

The mother of Senator Jones, of Nevada, died at Santa Monica, Cal.

Escambia, Fla., has a yellow fever scare, and 1,800 people left the place last night.

Lucien A. Holmes, an electric lineman of Mobile, Ala., was killed by a shock while climbing a pole.

The county court house at Isabella, Ga., was destroyed by fire, with all the records. Incendiarism suspected.

Three gingham mills at Fitchburg, Mass., employing 1,100 hands, will for the present run but three days a week.

Buried in a Gravel Bank.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Aug. 10.—Four Hungarians employed in building a new electric railway between this city and Bridgeton were buried by the caving in of a gravel bank. They were all taken out alive but are seriously injured, and one of them, it is thought, will die.

Harrisburg Industries Busy.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10.—The operations of the industrial concerns in this city continue satisfactory as compared with conditions elsewhere. There seems to be no scarcity of orders at any of the manufacturing concerns.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Matters of Interest from All Over the Commonwealth.

PRESENTED IN BRIEFEST FORM.

Crimes and Casualties of Every Character Sent by the News Gatherers of the Different Localities and Carefully Edited.

READING, Pa., Aug. 9.—Notwithstanding that an Italian was hanged here for murder only a month ago this class of foreigners is giving the officials here a great deal of trouble, and public sentiment is again aroused against them. Colasso Columbo, an Italian, was arrested yesterday on the charge of raping two 11-year-old girls, Mary Gilson and Mary Young. An effort is being made to secure the consent of large employers of labor to give no work to Italians.

Arrested on a Murder Charge.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.—James Deshong has been arrested and lodged in jail here charged with having knowledge of the mysterious death of David Filey, his brother-in-law, on the night of July 9 in the meadow grounds. The dead body of Filey was found on the morning of the 10th on the premises of Abram Deshong, father-in-law of the deceased. The evidence in the hearing implicated several persons in a most brutal murder. Further startling developments and arrests are expected.

Another Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 7.—A bad explosion of gas occurred in Payne's colliery, at Luzerne borough. Matthew Somedia, a miner, fired a shot which exploded a pocket of gas in an adjoining chamber. Foreman John Wallin and Fireman Robert Mould, who were making an inspection at the time, were caught in the explosion and so badly injured that they died. Somedia and Robert Siebold, a laborer, were seriously burned.

A Forger's Alleged Confession.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 10.—H. Frank Bush, who has been in the Chester county jail for some months, awaiting trial on the charge of forgery to the extent of $6,000 in notes and checks, has made an alleged confession, as a result of which Alfred Shesler and J. Ellwood Yeager, two young man belonging to some of the best families in Spring City, were arrested and furnished $2,000 bail for appearance.

Cheating for Mill Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The affairs of the numerous mills in Germantown, which seemed so gloomy a few weeks ago, have materially improved, and the outlook for the future is much brighter. Many of the mills which closed temporarily are reopening, although some of them announce slight reductions in wages. The employes generally show a disposition to quietly accept the reduction.

Abandoned Their Organization.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 8.—The employes of the Lalance Grosjean works, who were locked out for their effort to organize a branch of the Amalgamated association, had another meeting and decided to abandon the attempt. A committee waited upon the management, and after communicating the result of the conference the order was given to resume operations this morning.

Ploughfield's Murderers Not Yet Caught.

READING, Pa., Aug. 10.—Coroner Kanzer heard the evidence in the Birdsboro murder case yesterday. Some fifteen persons were examined, but nothing of importance was elected. The jury rendered a verdict that William Ploughfield came to his death at the hands of persons unknown, and recommended that the county commissioners increase the reward from $100 to $500.

Eloped with Her Minister.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 10.—Mrs. George Schuer and Rev. C. L. Wiswasser, pastor of a German church in this city, have eloped. They were both prominent people and leave families behind. Mrs. Schuer was a leading member of the church over which Mr. Wiswasser presided since coming here three years ago from Brooklyn. They have probably gone to Germany.

The Men Entirely Satisfied.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 7.—There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the allied organizations of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Bragg's hall, South Easton. The results of the recent conference with Vice President Voorhees, of the Reading, were explained by the committee. The men are apparently entirely satisfied.

Smallpox in Reading Jail.

READING, Pa., Aug. 10.—Considerable excitement was created here by the announcement that two cases of smallpox had been discovered in the Berks county jail. The institution is crowded with prisoners. The victims were removed to the hospital.

The Gettysburg Trolley Wire.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 8.—Attorney General Hensel has refused the writ of quo warranto requested by certain citizens of Gettysburg to deprive the trolley line of its franchises on the battlefield and decided all the points involved in favor of the trolley company.

A Millionaire's Assignment.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 9.—Robert H. Coleman, the millionaire "Iron King," has made an assignment of his estate, including the ore mines at Cornwall, Lebanon county, to Archibald Rogers, of New York, and Henry T. Kennedy, of Reading, for the benefit of creditors.

Hunged in Its Cradle.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 7.—Thinking that her babe had slept longer than usual, Mrs. Sylvester Heindle, residing in East York, went to the little one's cradle in an upper room. She found her child hanging between the rungs of the crib, and it was dead.

Decapitated by a Reaper.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Aug. 10.—John G. Smith, aged 17 years, a prominent farmer of Barree township, this county, while driving a reaper, was thrown in front of the machine and decapitated by the knives, and his body otherwise terribly mutilated.

Italians Fight to Kill.

READING, Pa., Aug. 10.—In a row among Italian laborers at Westley's stone quarry, a mile from Mohnsville, Luke Pepe was stabbed by Michael Valeria and his son Antonio. Pepe is reported to be dying. His assailants escaped.

Burned His Mother with Vitriol.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—During a quarrel with his mother, Mrs. Elias Siegenthalen, John Miller seized a bottle of vitriol and threw it at her. She was terribly burned about the face and hands. Miller escaped.

Death from Lockjaw.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 10.—Basil Evans, aged 10, stepped on a nail a few days ago, and later his jaws became set and he was unable to move them. He died yesterday.

Pleaded Guilty of Burglary.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Fred Bryant and Clayton Cuff, the two colored fellows arrested on suspicion of breaking and entering stores here for the past year, were given a hearing before Squire S. W. Wills and Prosecutor Legins. They pleaded guilty to all the charges against them of breaking, entering and stealing from the stores of P. H. Goldsmith & Co., Rentz & Wolfson, Cassuto & Smalley and Rachel Dailey. A sentence a about ten years each stares these fellows in the face.

Want Rape Punished by Death.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Chester County Women's Christian Temperance union, in annual convention assembled here, decided to present a memorial to the next state legislature asking that felonious assault be made a crime punishable as a capital offence.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT MFR.

Do you wear Them? Wise men in need by a pair.

Best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay $6 to $8, by my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize your footwear, do it by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. And by

FOR SALE BY

A. Mehrkam & Son, Lehighton

WANTED—SALESMEN,

to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and unrivaled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN SHAW.

LISTEN, YE AGED!

"Cheerful and Happy at 79!"

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

OF

Eight Years' Standing

CURED BY TEN BOTTLES!

THE FOLLOWING FROM A GENTLEMAN SO WELL-KNOWN AS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PROVES THAT "DANA'S IS THE KIND THAT CURES."

SOUTH PEABODY, MASS., TO THE PROPRIETOR OF DANA'S SARSAPARILLA:—

Eight years ago last March, I was stricken with **Nervous Prostration.** Weary days and sleepless nights followed. I **suffered extremely** from affection of the **Kidneys** and **Stomach,** was not able to attend to business of any kind, felt no desire for company, and at last **became wholly unfitted for the slightest duties.** KIND life was a burden to me.

I was attended by skilled Physicians who told me finally that **there was no help for me.**

Since taking your Medicine I have **fully recovered.** I have taken **ten bottles** according to the printed directions, and from being hopeless and discouraged, am now **cheerful and happy,** and although I am **79** years of age in February next, I am able to and do THAT **work every day,** as my well-kept garden and the general appearance of improvement about my grounds will abundantly testify.

I do not fail to recommend your Medicine to all afflicted of whom I may hear, and consider myself **a living testimonial** of the **wonderful efficacy** of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. CURES

Yours truly, JOHN SHAW.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

They say advertising pays. Some does. Well, if it does, we'll try it, right now, too! Look as nine in the Press.

REBER'S DRUG STORE.

Not only Drugs.

CIGARS, too, excellent quality, Pure Havanas.

DON'T FORGET!

NOR THE LADIES,

IN PERFUMERY!

Quite a variety, too. Vogeler's, Colgat's, Ridker's, and imported. Call and see. Pot Pourri, in vases, 50 cents. Lasting and delicate Sachet Powders.

Purest Soaps and Toilet Waters.

The New Bible, just out, more about it later. All Religious and Moral Books of any kind ordered and furnished as desired at least 10 to 20 per cent less than elsewhere. Do not forget

REBER.

T REXLER

We have a large number of well built and stylish wagons and carriages which we must get rid off. To do so we are selling them at prices that are below what competition would ask. Other dealers can't touch us when it comes to low prices and GOOD Goods,

For a Thorough Training in

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