The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 26, 1875.

LET US HAVE LIGHT!

Mr. P. H. Renn, of Sunbury, is in town endeavoring to raise the necessary stock to put up a gas-house in this borough. It is proposed to erect works of No. 6 capacity with one mile of pipe. Mr. Renn will proceed with the work as soon as $5,000 worth of stock is taken by our citizens—$2500 to be paid when the work is commenced, and the balance $2500 on the completion thereof. The offer is very liberal, and our people by pushing this matter will add materially to the value of their property. It is proposed to put the shares at $50. each, thus placing them within the reach of almost the poorest of our citizens. Shall he have Gas?

GREENBACKS—GOLD.

We extract the following article from the Philadelphia Ledger, of June 23d: Indications may already be seen that the public are soon to be again treated to long essays like those which have regularly preceded each season since the panic of 1873, telling us of the wonderful change which is to take place in mercantile affairs from the harvesting of the "greatest crop which the world ever saw," not stopping to inquire of what use a great or little crop may be to business if it is to be hoarded until it rots or wastes away. On the contrary, the usually careful and conservative Journal of Commerce seems to hit the nail squarely on the head in an article upon the existing prostration of business, when it says:

There is a way out of this quagmire, but the people must be thoroughly aroused before they will take it, and so many are already entangled that they are afraid to struggle lest they sink the deeper and fail hopelessly of final extrication. The paper money system is the leaden weight that fetters industry and stifles enterprise. If every honest man who knows what a lie and a sham the present money standard is would give his voice in favor of fixing a gold price and a gold standard from a given date (say September next) to his daily transactions, and would then begin to call a dollar by its true name; to enter every trade at its real price in dollars; to quote a paper promise worth 84 cents to the 100 as an actual depreciated currency circulating at this discount; to keep all their records in real money, and adjust their dealings to it on this basis, the first effectual step toward a new prosperity will have been taken. * * * * This is throwing no discredit on Government issues, and so far from depreciating the paper money, it would tend to give it an increased market value. If gold could once be restored to its real place in the daily reckonings of this market the relief would be so great the people would wonder how they ever consented to the usurpation of this nightmare which has afflicted us for so many years.

It seems useless to expect that any real and solid improvement will take place until such time as the people shall be thoroughly aroused to the injury which every legitimate interest of the country sustains at the hands of speculation, which finds its power and protection in our present system of paper money. And right here the gold question seems likely soon to assume an importance which it will be found idle to belittle or ignore. Unless some means be found to force our products upon the market, so that they shall perform the duty of liquidation, the exports of gold must steadily increase and if so there must come a real and not artificial scarcity of gold. Make our present currency equal in value to coin, redeemable in gold on demand, and the country will have the best and most convenient currency the world ever saw. There is need of no other financial legislation than such as will make all of it equal in value to coin. Our present exclusive paper currency, by which we measure all prices, is good and of equal value all over the country, worth as much in the extreme South as in the oldest State of the North, but it is at all points some 17 per cent discount. Bring it to par, and make it perform its true function of money, and its amount will soon settle to its proper level. It would be well if the commercial community could be induced to keep their accounts in real money, but if they cannot be persuaded to that end voluntarily then let all agitation of legislative reform on the subject be confined to the single point of making bank notes and greenbacks the equal of gold.

According to the Pittsburg Iron World, the condition of affairs has changed very much, and the present outlook in that section is decidedly favorable to the seller and against the buyer. In Pittsburg five out of eleven furnaces are in blast. Of the six out, however, two are in no condition to blow, nor can they be put in condition for several, months, and, as they are bankrupt, they probably will not be blown. The editor further says: "In the valleys not one-fifth of the furnaces are in, and of those in three-fifths are running on foundry and Bessemer. It would be safe to say that all the furnaces in this section cannot supply more than half the iron used in Pittsburg alone. A number of furnaces in the valleys, however, are in condition to blow, should the demand and prices warrant. As to stocks, our information is to the effect that there is not one-fifth of the iron unsold in the two valleys there was the first of January. We will not give exact figures, as they would scarcely be believed, but we can say that the unsold mill iron in the valleys and Pittsburg that can be purchased at anything like present prices is insufficient to run the Pittsburg mills five weeks. When it is remembered that the iron from these sections must also supply Wheeling, Steubenville, &c., the smallness of the stocks will be still more apparent. The iron of this section is at present going to markets that it rarely enters, as to Columbus and Milwaukee."

In the last annual report of the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philadelphia, an institution of modest pretentions which has had decided success in the work for which it is designed, Dr. Harris, the attending physician, expressing some views in relation to inebriate asylums which are worth attention. In the Franklin Home the theory that drunkenness is a disease finds no favor; intemperance is looked upon as a sin, a moral evil to be met with moral means after the applicant by medical treatment has been placed in a sufficiently sound physicial state to listen to reason and profit by teaching and example. Medication is necessary to restore the system reduced by excesses, but neither medicines, hot baths, sulphur baths, nor other means of that character are expected to cure the patient so that the desire for alcoholic drinks shall cease. Dr. Harris believes that the asylum system has not yet been fully and carefully tested in this country; that too much attention has been directed to finding cures for the supposed disease, and not enough to reforming the habit of intemperance. He attributes the difficulties of the asylum system to the fact that the inmates have no business to occupy them; that many of them have no sincere desire for reformation; and to the demoralizing tendency of their association together, their classification being based rather upon social grounds than the degree of anxiety or indifference they manifest upon the question of reformation. A powerful influence is exerted upon the inmates of the Franklin Home by the visits of reformed inebriates who have been reclaimed there, and who regularly devote a part of their time to the encouragement of those who are endeavoring to follow their example. During the three years that the institution has been in operation, of 372 applicants who have been admitted, 158 are reported as reformed, 45 as benefitted, and 139 as "doubtful." The average time that the inmates had been in the habit of drinking to excess was six years and seven months. Representatives of 113 different occupations, among them clergymen, physicians, and merchants, have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Home for the work of self-reformation, under the favorable influences afforded there.

A NIGHT IN THE RIGGING.

THE SHIP BUMPING ON THE ROCKS—DEATH IN THE LIFE BOAT—CRIES OF THE DYING—THE FATE OF THE OFFICERS—A LIFE-PRESERVING TRUNK.

The following thrilling account of the wreck of the Schiller is from a private letter written by Mr. Henry Stern, of Cincinnati, and published in the "Commercial," of Saturday last:

At about 8 o'clock, I should think, a fog set in but we could still see a good distance at sea. Speed was reduced, and sail taken in. At about 9 o'clock I came again on deck, and was conversing with some passengers about being somewhere near Scilly Islands. The wind came dead from the front, and on my asking an American ship captain (who was a passenger on board) the reason of the sudden shifting of the wind, was told by him that we were right opposite the Channel, and that this was but natural. The fog now at once became very dense, heard another signal to the engine room, which I took to be very slow, and the steam whistle was blown. I went forward, and had been there but a few minutes when the ship ran upon a rock. The shock was terrific. While going aft the ship gave three more bumps, and was fast. Heard the Captain give some orders, but do not know what they were. When opposite the pavilion met Mr. Smith, of Philip Schuhoff & Co. of New York, who asked me what I thought of it. I told him I thought we were in among the breakers, but knew nothing definite. Went on the larboard side of the quarter deck and cut a life buoy from the railing, which I placed over my shoulder. The second boatswain, with some men, now tried to lower the larboard quarter deck gig, but it swamped in the high sea. The first boatswain and two men lowered the starboard quarter deck gig, and cut loose without taking any one else. The Captain rushed to the place and ordered the boat to lay to, but no response came. He fired at them, but without effect. As I afterward learned, the boat had a leak, but a cabin steward, who managed to jump into the boat after it was in the sea, stopped it partially with a champagne cork which he had in his pocket.

THE LIFE BOAT.

on the starboard side of the quarter deck was now ordered to be lowered. The Captain now called for Mr. Pohlemann, the second officer, who replied promptly. A great many people crowded this boat, so that it could not be swung over the davits. Great consternation now prevailed all over the ship. The American captain before mentioned stood by and helped to pull in the ropes. The ship captain acted the man, gave his orders promptly, and at times had to fire over the heads of people to make them obey. By this time the first heavy sea had washed over the ship, and no doubt had carried many people with it. The life boat was launched with about forty people, I should think; but it swamped, and about thirty people were drowned. Oh, those cries for help, how they ring in my ears at this moment. The balance in the lifeboats were saved by the boat previously mentioned in charge of the boatswain, and some more were afterward saved by it. That it was not dashed to pieces in the dark night I cannot understand to this day. This boat made its landing in the morning at Treskoe, one of the scilly Islands. The American captain before mentioned told me: "If you cannot stand the waves on deck, climb into the rigging; it is the only safety. The ship is new, and can stand a good deal." I had gone aft to the pavilion, where men, women, and children of the cabin were huddled together. Oh, those pale, terror-stricken faces, those crying children, how they stare at me now.

Then I went below, and, in company with Lenkuse of Milwaukee and the head steward of the first cabin, took some cork preservers from the hold between the sleeping rooms where the baggage was stored. Among those to whom I gave some I recollect Mrs. Gregory of N. Y. who wanted it for her boy, and Mr. Walker, of New York, for his boy; the last to Mrs. Becker, in the pavilion. I now again went on deck. By this time the engineers had put out the fires and let off steam. None of them were saved alive. A lady took hold of me and cried, "Mr. Stern, for God's sake take care of me."

LOST.

The next moment a wave washed over the ship; she was washed one way and I the other. Cannon were now fired and lights sent up. Oh, these hopes that were entertained that succor would now surely come! But it came not, and all was again darkness. The Captain and men were now working forward swinging boats in the davits and getting them ready to be lowered as soon as the sea would go down. It must have been 11 o'clock or a little later when I took to the rigging on the starboard side of the mainmast. Some were above me, and with every wave the sea washed over us. At about 12 o'clock the fog cleared and we saw Bishop Lighthouse clear and bright. Again we took hope, the thought was they must see our rockets; boats will surely come and save us. Alas, there is no telegraphic connection between the lighthouse and the islands, and the lifeboat was at St. Mary's. At about 1 o'clock the fog again set in, and nothing was heard save the howling of the wind and the thashing of the waves. With the grip of death and a calmness I cannot account for save that it was that of desperation we clung to the rigging. You will understand me when I say that I had but one thought. It was: "It will kill my mother if she hears of it." Maybe it was this thought which gave me additional strength, for though no chance of safety was visible, I still hoped. I have been in many a tight place in my life, but to stare death in the face hour by hour is a feeling so terrible that I cannot even give a faint idea of it. The lights in the pavilion were burning until 4 A. M., when a rush of water tore it down and with it went all the men, women, and children who were huddled together there. Cries for help which were terrible rent the air, but the most terrible of all was the cry of a single child. Oh, how it went through me! I cry myself every time I think of it. Some people forward had called for the Captain to save them. He did his best, and I shall take his part to my dying day.

DYING AT HIS POST.

He was one of nature's noblemen, open-hearted and generous, who did not think of himself, and died at his post in the discharge of his duty. He had gathered as many people as he could on the bridge, but every wave swept some away. Finally, at 3 A. M., I could discern but three officers on the bridge, whom I took to be the captain, chief engineer, and doctor. Shortly after that, they, too, were swept overboard. The American captain was above me in the top of the mast. He called me to come to him; told him I could not; he reached his hand to me through the lubber hole of the mast, telling me to hang on and cling to the chains, thus trying to raise myself. I could not make it, however, and lost my hold, but regained it clinging to the chains. A good fellow tried to give me his hand, but could not reach me. He told me to swing my feet behind me and catch myself in the ladder rigging. I did so, and was lucky enough to get a firm hold with my right leg. After considerable exertion, I finally got fixed under the top of the mast, where I fastened myself with a piece of rope, which somebody must have dropped from above. Nothing now remained alive on deck; the few survivors were in the rigging of the masts; on the mainmast, where I was, were about ten or twelve; on the foremast, some thirty people. It was light enough to see the length of the ship; but it was a terrible sight. The ship was careening heavily to the starboard side, and the spars were nearly touching the water. The aft smoke stack fell over and smashed two boats; others were carried away by the waves. Wave after wave now broke over the ship, the gushing tide shaking her in every seam. Some of the waves washed over me, high as I was on the mast. The cargo commenced to float—barrels of resin, bales of cotton, spars, and everything of woodwork the water could reach was washed overboard.

A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

Slowly the time crept on. About 5 A. M. the wire stays holding the mast snapped, so that nothing but the rope rigging held it on the larboard side. About 6 A. M. we saw the lighthouse again, and we all shouted, but no sign of help appeared. It was now evident that the mast must soon go, and I therefore loosened the rope which held me to the rigging. At about 7 A. M. the mast fell overboard on the starboard side, and all who were on it with me went with it. The moment of the fall was terrible, and in that moment I gave up everything. How I cleared the rigging I do not know, but I found myself in deep water, and rapidly rose to the surface. Luckily a wave carried me from the ship. In falling I had lost my life buoy, but on rising to the surface I swam toward it, and managed to reach it. Soon after that I got hold of a spar which I placed under my arm. A leather trunk floated toward me; I caught hold of it by the straps, and placed the spar upon it. Thus I was carried breast high above the water. I must have been in the water some three-quarters to one hour, when, rising upon a high wave, I saw a boat approaching. I shouted and saw that I was seen. I was the third man picked up by the boat. The boat was manned by fishermen from St. Agnes, who risked their lives to save ours, and picked up five of us. Another boat picked up two more. The foreman, as I afterward learned, stood some three-quarters or an hour longer, and she it five persons were saved from it. We were landed at St. Mary's, and were kindly treated by the Lord of the Isles, German and American Consuls, and the people, provided with dry clothing and cared for.

News of the week.

—Kansas crops make a better exhibit than ever before.

—A shock of earthquake has been felt at San Christobal, Mexico.

—The perspicuous and perspirational kiss comes from St. Louis.

—A vein of nickel ore has been found in Somerset county, Pa.

—The work of resumption continues in the anthracite coal regions.

—Harrisburg's new arsenal will be ready for occupancy about the middle of July.

Pennsylvania has within her own borders 5 of the eight Bessemer steel works in the United States.

—June 17, 1775, Boston was in the hands of the red coats. June 17, 1875, the gray jackets took it by storm.

—Worcester, Mass., has a horse that turns somersaults without hurting himself. He'd make a good politician.

—Brigham Young wants to establish a colony in Sonora. He desires to get away from the influence of our public school system.

—Mr. Beach says "inculpatina" is a man's word. He stopped exactly one hour and thirty-five minutes to prove it to the jury.

—Nearly Twenty cadet midshipmen, who were found deficient in the examination at the Naval Academy, have been allowed to resign.

—A Lancaster county man planted 2700 tobacco plants a few days since. The succeeding day all but three had been destroyed by the cutworm.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser wants to know "if a man can touch pitch and not be defiled." Give it up. Ask Moulton, Carpenter, et al.

—The machine shops of James Brown & Son, Pittsburg, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $65,000. Damage to adjoining property increases the loss to $100,000.

—The Sioux Commissioners have received instructions to proceed carefully in their negotiations for the Black Hills. They represent the Indians as well as the government.

—A Delaware exchange says:—Contracts for the sale of whole crops of peaches are being made at thirty to thirty-five cents per basket, delivered at the railroad stations.

—The state Department has been officially advised that the Parliament of New South Wales has appropriated $25,000 for the representation of that province at the Centennial.

—The Orphans' Court of Baltimore has decided that Paul Schoppchas not established his marriage to Miss Bienenecke, and that the papers submitted to prove the marriage were forgeries.

—A citizen of Milford, Del., has recently sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a farm near Jersey City, N. J., for $45,000, which a few years since he paid $3000 for.

—Recently three young men caught a little girl 12 years old in a lonely place near Wilkesbarre and assulted her. On Saturday William Ginton was arrested and imprisoned. The child recognized him as one of the number.

—It has been stated that the honey product of San Diego county, Cal., this year will be fully six hundred tons. One million two hundred thousand pounds of honey from a single county is product enough for an industry only about three years old.

—Well-executed counterfeit $5 notes on the National Bank at Paxton, Ill., are circulating freely along the line of the Georgia Railroad. Four of these counterfeits, received in Washington Tuesday, are so skilfully executed as to deceive experts.

—"If you want to be a lion among the soft-headed girls, get a new suit of clothes, an oreide watch, some ormas jewelry, a pair of black sheep gloves and if the girls don't go with you on that display, then there is no use of putting on style."

—It is calculated that 75,000 Americans have gone over to Europe to see what they can see this summer, and that the husbands will lay out over there fifty millions of dollars in new whistles for their wives and daughters. A few thingembobs are necessary, of course.

—There is a strong military party in the German Empire disposed to disturb the peace of Europe. A feverish belligerent agitation results all over the Continent, and big and little powers are putting new hinges and locks on their doors, for fear they will be broken open.

—WASHINGTON, June 22.—Thomas Honesty was instantly killed near the chain bridge this morning by being struck on the head by a fragment of a stone which he was engaged in blasting. Every one had supposed that honesty in Washington had been killed long years ago.

—Some idea of the redundant vitality of the Colorado potato bug may be formed from the result of an experiment made by a New Jersey gentleman, who wrapped a pair of potato bugs in cotton saturated with chloroform, and at the end of fifteen minutes they still retained their vitality.

—Lafayette College, at Easton, will hold its commencement exercises on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th inst. There will be reunions of the classes of '45, '50, '55 and '65. Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., also holds its commencement at the same time, with an address by Rev. Dr. Foss.

—Grant and Belknap went a fishing the other day at Long Branch, and claim to have pulled up while they were out the biggest kind of a crab. A reporter, however, who accompanied the august fishermen, testifies that to him what they pulled out looked very much like a soon-shed gin bottle, such as they use in Sartoris's county.

—One of those painful accidents which appear to be almost inseparable from the pursuit of mining occurred on Monday afternoon at the Murchine mines, Nevada City. While six men were in the shaft, which is about sixty fathoms in depth, the hoisting machinery caught fire. One of the miners escaped; two were rescued uninjured; one man was severely burned; the other two were dead when found, after the flames were smothered.

—WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 21.—The long looked for resumption of work at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Companies' collieries at Sugar Notch, Wanamie, Hanover, Nanticoke, Empire, Diamond, Plymouth, Heilenback, and others took place this morning, at a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices formerly paid. The six months' suspension in this region is now ended. The men of the Riverside Coal Company and individual operators also commenced work this morning.

—Two peculiar telegrams were received Tuesday. One from Calcutta states that in consequence of the British difficulty with Burman, the Chinese have mustered an army on their southwest frontier so as to take part in the strife if it should be begun. Another dispatch from London mentions that a report is current there that the British had declared war against Burmah. These allege items of news are in direct conflict with previous intelligence, and may be the productions of certain financial speculators.

—In making at estimate of the peach crop for 1875, in the Peach Growers' Association at Dover, Delaware, on the 15th inst., a general interchange of views took place, and it was finally agreed that, judging from present appearances, not less than 6,000,000 of baskets would be gathered, 4,000,000 of which, it was probable, would be transported by rail, and 2,000,000 by water. In view of the prospect of a large crop, a resolution was adopted to the effect "that freight should be barely reduced, new markets opened, and none but choice fruit shipped."

—Omaha, Neb, June 22.—Col. R. I. Dodge, who is in command of the escort to Prof. Jenney's Black Hills exploring expedition, telegraphs from Harney's Peak: "Gold has been found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custer's report has been confirmed in every particular. The command is well and in fine condition." Private advices received here say that the command found 100 miners at work in Custer's Gulch, taking out gold at the rate of from $5 to $25 a pan. The evidences are strong that there are many more miners in that country. The gold found is coarse and scaly, but easily pounded. Quartz mines are abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by command. They are north of the Peak.

—On Monday night William M. Tweed, statesman, left his island home, where he was in seclusion for several months past at the public expenses, but on a smaller allowance than that which he was in the habit of appropriating to himself when he was Commissioner of Public Works. Tuesday, attended by certain public functionaries and his counsel he appeared before Judge Davis in the Supreme court Chambers, where the order of the Court of Appeals discharging him from confinement in the Penitentiary was duly signed. Thereafter bail was given in the criminal suits, but as the security was not found for the three million dollars in the civil suits, Tweed was removed to Ludlow street jail. The motion to quash the criminal indictments will be argued next Tuesday.

—St. Nicholas for July opens strongly and does not flag to the end. Its list of contributors is headed by three of the most popular female writers for children—Rose Terry Cooke, Emily Huntington Miller and Louisa M. Alcott. The number has also one of the liveliest and most natural boys' stories that have appeared for months, written by Rossiter Johnson and entitled "A Great Speculation." No true boy will fail to appreciate it. Then there is an article on "How to Make a Boat," which will doubtless set hammer and saw to going, and introduce to the waters of lake or river many a shapely craft, built by the same young hands and arms that man it. Our patriotic pride is awakened by the fine portraits and anecdotes of "American Orators"—and the Fourth-of July spirit is addressed by an historical sketch of the first naval battle in American waters one hundred years ago, and by the contrasted pictures of "Our First" then and now. The account by a Nebraska woman of "How the Grasshoppers Came," thoroughly proves its authorship by the savor of reality in its vivid portrayal of the devastation and dismay which followed the coming of these small but destructive marauders. Susan Coolidge and Sarah O. Jewett contribute two capital stories for girls. The poems of the number are excellent; the illustrations are up to the usual standard of St. Nicholas, which leaves nothing to be desired; and there are as many more attractions in the number as those we have mentioned. Address Scribner & Co. 745 Broadway, N. Y.

Household Melodies.

No. 7 of Peter's Household Melodies is on our table, and as usual is full of choice musical selections, among which we may mention, "Better Luck To-Morrow," "Barney Maguire," "Dora, Darling," "Beautiful Waves of the Sea," &c. Published monthly at $4 a year, by J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

LEHIGHTON SCHOOL DISTRICT,

for the year ending JUNE 1ST, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of Tax Duplicate for school Purposes..	$3,219 65	
Gross amount of Tax Duplicate for Building Purposes	3,219 65	
Total.....		$6,439 30
Deduct Exonerations.....		219 92
Total.....		$6,219 38
Outstanding Tax for years 1869—'70—'72—'73.....		595 99
Total Tax Receipts....		$6,815 37
Cash from former Treasurer	$12,432 75	
Tuition from adjoining Districts.....	53 37	
Sale of Old Building.....	1,300 00	
State Appropriation.....	279 18	
Cash on Bonds issued.....	2,000 00	
From other sources (Hall Rent, &c).....	122 72	$16,197 92
Total Receipts...		$23,016 29

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Teachers' Salaries.....	$3,750 00	
Paid New School Building and Lots.....	13,479 79	
Paid Interest on Bonds and Notes.....	2,275 92	
Paid Former Loan.....	254 50	
Paid Fuel and Contingencies and Insurance.....	457 16	
Paid Furniture and Apparatus.....	1,454 95	
Paid Repairs.....	16 62	
Paid Salary of Secretary....	150 00	
Paid Salary of Treasurer and Collector.....	722 92	
Paid Miscellaneous Expenses.....	259 64	
		$22,434 30
Balance in Treasury...		581 99
		$23,016 29

SUMMARY.

Amount of Bonds Outstanding.....		$20,195 75
Amount of Certificates of Indebtedness Outstanding..		2,726 71
Amount of Bills Uncettled .		1,161 51
Total.....		$23,084 97
Amount in Treasury.....	$581 99	
Amount due District.....	37 67	
		619 66
Total Liabilities.....		$22,478 91

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Lehighton School District, having carefully examined the above accounts, find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. FENSTERMACHER,
H. J. YOUNGKIN,
W. M. DUFOUR,
} Auditors.

June 26, 1875-3-w.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC HALL,

LEHIGHTON, PA.

ONE MORE NIGHT ONLY!

At the urgent request of a large number of our most prominent citizens, LEHIGH HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY have consented to reproduce, for this occasion only, the very popular and thrilling Drama, entitled

10 Nights in a Bar-room

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

JUNE 25th, 1875,

Which will be positively the LAST TIME IN LEHIGHTON, and as a special attraction for this occasion they will produce, in connection with the above, the side-splitting FARCE, entitled—

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN;

OR,

THE ORIGINAL JOHN SCHMIDT.

Admission, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats, 50 Cents.

To be obtained at all the Principal Stores and of the Members of the Company.

Doors open at 7:15, Performance to commence at 7:45.

For further particulars, see Programmes.

WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY

LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200.00 in cash prizes. Capital prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. June26m3

TEACHERS WANTED.

FIVE (5) Teachers wanted for the Public Schools of LEHIGHTON. The examination will be held in the Public School House, in the Borough of Lehighton, on the 8th day of July, 1875, at 9 A. M.

By Order of the Board.

J.25-td A. G. DOLLENMEYER, Secretary.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the Lehighton School Board has appointed him to collect the SCHOOL AND BUILDING TAX FOR THE YEAR 1875, and that he is bound by articles of agreement to collect the same within NINTY DAYS from June 23d, under penalty of paying interest on all Tax not then collected. I, therefore, notify all Tax Payers that said Tax must be PAID WITHIN SIXTY DAYS, after which time I will proceed to collect according to law.

JOSEPH S. WEBB,
June 26, 1875w3 Constable and Collector.

J. F. BELTZ,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Upper Main street,
SLATINGTON, PA.,
In the GALLERY recently occupied by
S. S. DENGLER
PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER.
CHILDREN'S LIKENESSES
A Specialty.
PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
And Satisfaction
Guaranteed. June19-75y1

Meyer's Poultry Powder.

Warranted, if used in time, to cure Chicken Cholera and Gapes—With a supply of this Powder and a bestowal of ordinarary attention to cleanliness and proper feeding, with a needful supply of dust, grit and egashell forming material, any one may keep Poultry (even in confinement) for any length of time, with both profit and pleasure. Package 25 cents, five for $1.00. Ask your dealer. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address, A. C. MEYER & CO., June 12m3 Baltimore, Md

CORPORATION.

Application for the incorporation of "THE MULTIPLE AND NON-FREEZING FIRE PLUG, STOP AND BRANCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY," of Mauch Chunk, Pa., will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg three weeks after the publication of this notice. The object of this Corporation shall be to manufacture and supply or furnish "*R. A. Hills' Stop and Branch for street Mains and Multiple Fire Plugs*" and such other articles for supplying Water and Machinery for Extinguishing Fires as may be desired, and place of business shall be at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa.-je12w3

Plotts' Star Organs

New and beautiful designs. Agents Wanted. Address, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

House and lot for sale,

Situate in the Borough of Lehighton. The House is about 24 x 36, with Kitchen attached, and the lot is about ¼ of an acre. There is a good well of water on the premises. The rental of the property will net about 10 per cent. on the purchase money. For further particulars apply at the CARBON ADVOCATE office.

May 22, 1875.

JUST LOOK AT HER HAIR! Why I thought it were turning grey! So it was until she got a bottle of that new HAIR RESTORER at DURLING's DRUG STORE. May 8

Plotts' Star Organs

Any person wishing to purchase a parlor organ, where there is no agent for the 'Star,' would do well to write for special rates, to introduce this instrument. Address, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

BETTTY PIANO!

THE BEST IN USE. Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY Washington, New Jersey.

Plotts' Star Organs.

Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

Plotts' Star Organs

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

BEATTY PIANO.

This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and have received the unqualified endorsements of the highest musical authorities for its marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Legs, Pedal and Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Chapped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted—(male or female.)

Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Plotts' Star Organs

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction. Send for catalogue. Address, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.

F. P. LENTZ

Calls the attention of the LADIES to the fact that he is NOW OPENING AN IMMENSE STOCK of the NEWEST STYLES of

Spring Dress Goods

Also, constantly on hand a FULL LINE of

Dry Goods,
Oil Cloths,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Glassware,
Queensware, &c.,

all of which he will SELL at PRICES FULLY AS LOW as the Goods of the same Quality can be purchased in any other Store in the County.

—REMEMBER THE PLACE—

F. P. LENTZ,

Opposite Eagle Hotel, Bank Street, Lehighton.

THE SLATINGTON

PLANING MILL

AND

Cabinet Ware Factory,

AT SLATINGTON.

JOHN BALLIET, Proprietor,

Deals in all kinds and sizes of Pine, Hemlock, Oak and Hard Wood Lumber, and is now prepared to execute any amount of orders for

DresseD LumbeR

OF ALL KINDS.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Shutters, Mouldings, Cabinet Ware, &c.,

With Promptness.

Brackets Made to Order.

The Machinery is all new and of the best and most improved kinds. I employ none but the best workmen, use well seasoned and good material, and am therefore able to guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Orders by mail promptly attended to. My charges are moderate; terms cash, or interest charged after thirty days

GIVE ME A CALL.

☞ Those engaged in Building will find it to their advantage to have Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, &c., &c., made at this Factory.

May 15-y1 JOHN BALLIET.

EDWARD PLOTTS'

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

By a skilful use of the Stops, and of the Patent Knee Swell, the Music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest, flute-like note to a volume of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the Reed Instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of Tone which assimilates so closely to the

Pipe Organ Quality

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music.

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Male or female.) in every county in the United States and Canada. Liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the 'Star' Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer.

EDWARD PLOTTS,

Washington, N. J.

May 22-y1

Women of the Patriarchal Ages. | Women of the Christian Era.

Woman in Sacred History,

A Series of Sketches Drawn from SCRIPTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND LEGENDARY SOURCES,

Illustrated by Modern Art in

OIL-COLOR PLATES

after designs by the great European Masters—Raphael, Italonl, Merle, Horace, Vernet, Landelle, Boulanger, Vernet-Lecomte, and others, forming a complete set of FAC-SIMILIES of CELEBRATED OIL-PAINTINGS, illustrative of the prominent Female Characters in Sacred History.

One Agent in Pennsylvania made $125 60 in two weeks with this novel and elegant work. CANVASSERS WANTED in EVERY TOWN. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

J. B. FORD & CO.,
27 Park Place, New York.

June 5-w4

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE! Whenever I get a BOTTLE OF YOTTH OR MONGOLIAN BALM, ROSE TINT, or a BOX of LILLY WHITE, or anything in that line to beautify the complexion, at DURLING'S DRUG STORE, it seems to be more and better than I can get anywhere else. May 8

PITY HIM! NO!—That ELECTRIC LINIMENT, like I got at DURLING'S DRUG STORE, will cure him or any other man of RHEUMATISM and all other PAINS. May 8