The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING MAR. 4, 1876.

—Governor Hendricks is the first choice of the Scranton Times for President.

—The Erie Observer proclaims its preference for Gen. W. S. Hancock, as the next Democratic candidate for President.

—The Court of Claims decided Monday that the award of the Postmaster General in the Chorpenning claim, payment of which was stopped by the House of Representatives, is not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The amount involved is over $430,000.

—By the monthly report of the public debt for February we learn that the debt was decreased during the month $3,272,733. The total principal of the debt now outstanding is $2,202,158,457-28, on which there is due and unpaid of interest $30,412,926 47, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,232,570,483 70. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $70,035,772 73; of currency, $9,259,404 17, exclusive of $38,045,000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $117,610,176 90, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1876, to $2,114,960,306 80. Debt less amount in Treasury 1st of February, 1876, $2,118,233,039 80—showing a decrease during the past month of $3,272,733. Decrease of the debt since June 30, 1875, $18,728,419. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interests accrued and not yet paid, $646,235 12; interest paid by United States, $30,141,513 06; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $6,724,317 92; balance of interest paid by United States, $23,417,195 14.

Political.

The New York World has been figuring how the Democrats can elect the next President, and the following is the result, which we give for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

If every honest Democrat, East and West, North and South, who desires to see a Democratic President enter the White House on the 4th of March, 1877, will cut out, ponder, digest, and press upon his friends the following plain table of figures, which are facts, we shall soon have an end of all the babble of all the "soft money" palaverers in the land. The "soft money palaverers are showing us all the time how to catch the larks if only the skies will fall. The skies will not fall, but larks are the larks already caught. Here are the birds in hand. Let honest Democrats hold them fast, and leave the palaverers to scratch their own eyes out in the bush:

States carried for Republicans in last elections for State officers or Representatives in Congress.		States carried against Republicans (last elections for State officers or Representatives in Congress.	
NEW ENGLAND STATES.			
Maine	7	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	5		
Vermont	5		
Massachusetts	13		
Rhode Island	4		
Total	34	Total	6
MIDDLE STATES.			
Pennsylvania	29	New York	35
		New Jersey	9
Total	29	Total	44
SOUTHERN STATES.			
South Carolina	7	Delaware	3
Florida	4	Maryland	8
		Virginia	11
		West Virginia	5
		Kentucky	12
		Tennessee	12
		Missouri	15
		Arkansas	6
		Texas	8
		Louisiana	8
		Mississippi	8
		Alabama	10
		Georgia	11
		North Carolina	10
Total	11	Total	127
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio	22	Illinois	21
Michigan	11	Indiana	15
Wisconsin	10		
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3		
Kansas	5		
Iowa	11		
Total	67	Total	3
PACIFIC STATES.			
		California	6
		Nevada	3
		Oregon	3
		Total	12
		Colorado	3

SUMMARY.

	Rep.	Dem.
New England States	34	6
Middle States	29	44
Southern States	11	127
Western States	67	3
Pacific States	—	12
Total	141	225
Number of States	15	22
Number of electoral votes		369
Number of votes necessary to a victory		185

Now let it be observed that the States in which ignorance dishonesty, and madness unite to give the rag-money rot a show of importance are for the most part those Western States which are hopelessly republican. Illinois and Indiana are the only exceptions. But Illinois was carried by an anti-Republican majority for the first time in its history, in the Congressional elections of 1874, on the platform of hard money, free trade, and home rule. It can be carried against the Republican party this fall upon no other platform.

Observe next that the Pacific States of course can be carried only by a hard-money Democrat upon a hard money platform.

Now let us begin to combine the possible votes that are necessary to a Democratic victory, assuming that the Democratic Southern States will vote for the St. Louis candidate.

Southern States	127	
Pacific States	12—139	139
		46
Total		185

Only 46 more votes are needed to make a majority (185) of 369.

How to carry 46 electoral votes is therefore the whole problem of the Democratic party.

New York	35
New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6
Total	50

These three States, which will be carried again by the Democracy if they are faithful to hard money, free trade and home rule; but which would be lost one and all to the Democracy (like Pennsylvania and Ohio) if they were to be false to Democratic principles—these three States are all that are necessary to Democratic victory. With the Southern and the Pacific States, the votes of these three great States, all radiating about the commercial metropolis, together constitute four more than a majority of the electoral votes.

But these three metropolitan States, as they might be called, are hard-money States, like Texas and the Pacific Coast States which to day use gold and silver. Upon a rag-money platform, upon a doubtful platform, upon a double-faced platform, they would certainly be lost to the Democracy.

But upon a hard-money national platform the margin of Democratic victory is not so narrow. There are two States, Illinois 21; Wisconsin, 10, which have 31 votes to cast for the Democracy standing upon a hard money platform, and 31 votes to cast against them standing on a rag-money platform.

No combination of States can possibly be made to win victory for the Democratic party on a rag money platform, or an ambiguous platform.

Any man who will take the foregoing tables and study them for himself can come to no other conclusion, even if he starts with the assumption that Texas, a hard-money State, will vote for Democratic electors anyhow.

The success of the Democratic party therefore depends upon the nomination at St. Louis, June 27, of a hard-money Democrat upon a hard-money platform.

The Brooklyn Councils' Report.

The N. Y. Herald comments as follows on the report of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council in the great scandal affair:

The advisory council delivered itself Thursday evening of the result of its deliberations supporting Plymouth church in its applications of its disciplinary rules and coupling with the report a proposition to form a committee of five for full and final inquiry into the rocking scandal. We shall see how this is met by Plymouth church and by Mr. Beecher. The country is under the impression that the truth has not been known. Here is a chance to place the perjury and hypocrisy where they belong and to say whether the once universally revered pastor is an adulterer or simply a cunning blunderer with a heart too large for his head. This as to the scandal; but, no matter what the issue of the inquiry, Mr. Beecher's usefulness as a Christian minister is at an end. It cannot be restored. He mourns for himself as one about to die. He has evaporated himself into what he terms an idea. He is now at the time of life when he cannot retrieve the errors which by his own confession, he has made in this business. He may keep Plymouth church upon the idea that it is only a fraction of what was wont to be the religious and intellectual dominant of Henry Ward Beecher. If he were animated by a high and delicate sense of what was one from a Christian minister to his denomination and to the church at large he would retire lest he chooses to preach and there are those who take comfort in his preaching why let her meddle with the matter, or less as we have said, there can be some congregations perhaps for doing what a jury could not do—namely, find out the exact truth. As for Mr. Moulton, his position is a cruel one; but as he sought it he may feel that what he suffers now is the result of the years of dissimulation which he admitted under oath to have practised to prevent the truth being known. As for Mr. Tilton, he has made a great deal of money, which no one, we are sure, will begrudge him all things considered. As for Mr. Bowen, the astonishing fact that he for years lived in intimate relations with a pastor he believed to be guilty of shameful crimes and turned that pastor's gains into a newspaper profit will eliminate much of the sympathy that would otherwise be felt for him. If Plymouth believes in its pastor who shall claim it? But the outside world does not witness these dramatic exhibitions when take place every Sunday. All we know is that Brooklyn Heights are noxious with crime. No matter what the truth is, there have been perjury and false prefence and hypocrisy. Who is the sinner, or, rather, what is the measure of sin that we must lay at each particular door? Moulton swears that he equivocated for years. Bowen swears that he is a hypocrite. Beecher swears that he took away a wife's affections. Tilton swears that after forgiving a wife whose paramour gave him money he published her shame to the world and brought disgrace to his children for rehabilitation." In all this whirlwind of defamation, ignominy and crime, what is the truth? Let all who know anything relating to the scandal now come forward and speak. It is not a question of ecclesiastical discipline, but one of truth, and silence is crime.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadephia Letter.

PHILA., Pa., Feb. 29, 1876.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—The last day of February is going out in a snow storm. If old Winter is too feeble to do much at this late day, his opportunity has fled and from to-morrow he may have to March indeed.

For several days the fences and dead walls of the city were placarded with the word "God." The letters were of golden color, and attracted much attention. Little flags with the same mysterious word, "God," were extensively circulated, horses and wagons were decorated with the same, and everyone was wondering what it could mean, for it was evidently a clever advertising dodge. Several parties in the city took advantage of the word and inserted it in their advertisement without leave or license. This brought out the meaning of the use of the word and it was found to be an advertisement for an article called Gold Soap. Some years ago a shrewd advertiser posted cuts of a soldier beating a big drum, on the head of the drum was printed "Watch the head of this drum." One night some tradesman sent round a bill poster and had his card posted on the head of every drum he could find, and the next morning the man who paid for the out found his drummer beating an entirely different tune than what was intended. It was a mean trick, but the tradesman was admired for his smartness.

The city was illuminated in grand style on the 22nd inst. and the streets were crowded "until daylight did appear."

The bulls and bears of the stock board have passed a resolution excluding all outsiders. This is too bad, for visitors used to enjoy a sight of the financial broods.

Our Japanese visitors are still hard at work on their building. It is hoped they will have it ready before the exhibition is over.

"The lion and the lamb shall lie down together." I use this quotation because the N. Y. Tribune has its office in the same apartment, or office, as the Daily Times, of this city.

Col. J. W. Forney of The Press, arrived here to-day in the Steamship Indiana, from Liverpool. He has been absent nearly two years, most of which has been devoted to furthering Centennial interests in Europe.

The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. have turned over their coal yards to private parties.

Good bye 29th of February, we will not see thee soon again.

Your's truly, MARCUTIO.

From the National Capital.

FROM OUR OWN WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Democratic Trouble Over the Finances.—A New Funding Bill.—A Silver Currency.—A New Financial Policy.—Alterations in the Records.—Merchandise in the Mails.—Short of Currency.—Return of Speaker Kerr.

WASHINGTON, March, 1, 1876.

Congress is doing nothing. Work drags slowly in the committees and still slower upon the floor of the House. The Democrats are completely at sea upon the financial question, and the leaders are making tremendous efforts to bring about some compromise between the hard-money and inflation elements of the party in Congress. A caucus Committee has had the subject under consideration for some time but do not appear to be any nearer a solution of the difficulty than they were a week ago, and the proceedings in the House seem to indicate a disposition on the part of the majority to filibuster and fritter away time waiting for this Committee to make a report. The general feeling among the Democrats is that they must from sheer necessity, agree upon some line of policy or the party will go to the "demanition bow-wows" in the coming Presidential campaign. As a two to the infinite waste, the Committee will probably agree to the repeal of the specie resumption act of the 43d Congress, but will insist upon some legislation looking to ultimate resumption. This programme does not seem to satisfy the soft-money side of the House and instead of closing up the breach seems to widen between the two factions. In the meantime necessary legislation is delayed and but little real work will be done in the House until this question is disposed of.

The Senate has passed a bill amending the law in relation to the funding of the national debt. It increases the amount of issue of the four and one half per cent bonds. From $200,000,000 to $500,000,000 and provides for their redemption in thirty years after the date of issue. There is every probability that the bill will pass the House, as it is endorsed by the President, Secretary Bristow, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. On account of the long time they have to run it is thought these bonds will command a large sale in Europe.

A strong effort is being made by the representatives of the Pacific coast and Silver producing regions to have Silver coinage substituted for our present paper money. Senator Jones of Nevada, has prepared a bill embodying the views of the silver producers on this subject, and will deliver a carefully prepared speech in support of the measure. He takes the ground that as nature has provided us with an immense amount of the precious metals, that can be reached only through labor and science, it believes as a nation to assist in a development of those resources by making the labor profitable. He says that England is the bottom of the demonetization of Silver, because she has required Gold in payment of debts due her; that if Europe wants to demonetize Silver, we, as a Silver producing country, ought to stand up and monetize it, in order that our productions shall not fall below the cost of digging the metal from the earth. Senator Jones intends to insist upon the coinage of a dollar in Silver worth a dollar in Gold at the time of its coinage, and proposes that the whole currency of the country shall be based upon a Silver standard through the issue of certificates. These certificates he proposes shall be based upon bullion deposited in a depository of the United States, assayed and stamped by the United States and the certificate shall have a dollar in Silver behind it all the time for its redemption. This is to save the trouble and expense of coinage.

Last week a conference composed of about fifty leading business men from different states held a three days session in this city to consider and suggest some remedy for the financial troubles of the country. Representatives of some of the leading banks in the country are reported to have taken part in the discussion of some radical changes in our financial system were suggested as the only means to bring about a return to our former prosperity. The proceedings of the conference were not made public, but the prevailing opinion was in favor of the demonetization of Gold and Silver dumes the currency, and the establishment of a paper currency based upon the entire wealth of the nation and made a legal tender for all dues to the Government as well as individuals.

Notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made lately in regard to material alterations in the record of Congressional record, Senator Anthony's resolution adopting only verbal corrections to be made, met with a great deal of opposition in the Senate, and developed the fact that even our grave and dignified Senators get mad sometimes and say things in debate that they are not willing should be printed, and go to posterity as samples of their eloquence. The printing of speeches in the Record has come to be a good deal of a joke. Anything that does not suit the Senator or Representative in his cooler moments is stricken from the record, and little bursts of eloquence that may occur to him after adjournment are inserted into the printed copy. The resolution was referred to the committee on Printing.

The Express companies are trying to have a bill passed excluding merchandize from the mails. Mr. Hubbard, representing the companies, delivered an argument on the subject last week before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The committee have taken no action on the matter yet, but taking into consideration the strong public feeling in the matter, as developed when the question was before the House a short time ago, it is hardly possible that the Express companies will win this time.

There seems to be a good deal of opposition to the repeal of the Bankrupt law which passed the House some time ago. Petitions against the repeal have been presented in the Senate from different sections of the country. Among them was one presented by Senator Wallace from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in favor of amending the present Bankrupt law and against its repeal. It is expected that considerable pressure will be brought to bear, both for and against the repeal, when the matter comes up in the Senate.

The retrenchment measures of the House have caused the discharge of a great many clerks in the Departments. Last week Secretary Chandler was compelled to discharge forty-clerks in the Department of the Interior for want of funds to pay their salaries. Secretary Bristow had a hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations a few days ago and stated that there was only enough currency on hand to last two months and unless an appropriation was made to enable the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to resume work, there was great danger of a CURRENCY FAMINE. None of the old currency received at the Treasury Department is paid out again. It is destroyed and new notes issued to replace it. This makes almost constant work for the Engraving and Printing Bureau and the committee will probably recommend the appropriation asked for.

Speaker Kerr has returned to the city much improved in health and resumed the duties of his position. He seemed to be determined that the doctors and newspapers shall not kill him off or compel him to resign. Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill in the Senate making Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, a legal holiday. There appears to be no opposition to it and it will probably pass.

The friends of General Babcock in this city are wild with enthusiasm over his acquittal. The general opinion is that there was no evidence to warrant his conviction and it was a righteous verdict. Mrs Babcock fainted when she received the telegram which first announced the result. NOTUS.

Matters of Interest.

—A man named Campbell, of Sullivan county, who is eighty two years old, has married a woman of forty-eight.

—A school teacher of Lycoming county walks to and from his school every working day. The round trip is fourteen miles.

—While searching for eggs in a stable in Montour county a little girl was outraged by two tramps. Both the brutes escaped.

—The Pennsylvania iron mill of Waterman & Beaver, Danville, is employing 300 hands and turning out 300 tons of rail per week.

—John Keenan, while working on a furnace stack in Allegheny county fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and was fatally injured.

—Four stores were robbed in Bethlehem one night recently, and an attempt made to enter the bank. About $140 worth of goods was stolen.

—At a delegate meeting in Scranton on the 22d inst., Hon. E. W. Consider and F. A. Beaumah were chosen representative delegates to the democratic state convention.

—Jeremiah Snang, aged 85, committed suicide by hanging himself at Pottstown, Tuesday morning. He was in comfortable circumstances, but occasionally "flighty."

—Two brothers in Venango county had a dispute as to which one should get out of bed first. One finally shoved the other out, but he got even with his brother by shooting him in the leg with a rifle.

—Charles Bender, a laborer, of Northampton county, cut several gashes in his throat. He had intended to commit suicide, but changed his mind and went to a doctor and had his throat sewed up.

—Recently the body of a colored man was discovered in a decomposed state in a creek in Bedford county. The corpse is supposed to have been that of an idiotic negro named Long, who had been wandering about the neighborhood.

—Minister Scenck's resignation was mailed from London on the 19th ult. It is understood that he will sail for this country next Saturday, and will testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding the Emma Mine business.

—William Martin, a farmer near Myerstown, Lebanon county, was killed by an explosion recently. A tree which he had felled lodged in the branches of another tree, and being unable to dislodge it he bored a hole in the bottom and filled it with powder. The powder exploded before he could get out of the way.

—The tornado that made such havoc at Princeton, Ind., on Sunday night, did great damage in Christian and Henderson counties, Kentucky. Two colored men and a girl were killed, and many persons were severely injured in those counties. The track of devastation was half a mile wide.

—Warrants have been issued for the execution of George W. Fletcher, convicted of the murder of James Hanley in Philadelphia. He will be hung on the 6th day of April, and Patrick Quinley, convicted of the murder of Catharine Quigley, in Philadelphia, will be executed on the 7th day of April.

—While Charles Henderson, of Venango co., a colored man, was at church with his wife, a brute entered the house and attempted to commit an outrage on his girl, aged about nine years. Failing in his purpose he cut the lower portion of her body in a horrible manner. The brute escaped. The victim was in a critical condition.

—A body was disinterred in Luzerne county which had been buried twenty-five years. From the skull to the pelvis, or hip bones, nothing remained but the bones, which were well preserved; from the pelvis to the feet the limbs were found to be perfectly petrified, having all the appearance of stone, both in weight and color.

—The War Department is advised that General Crook has left Fort Laramie and General Custer left Lincoln, with troops, to be joined by a detachment from Montana, for the purpose of operating against Sitting Bull, who has fifteen hundred warriors, sets at defiance the treaty requiring his people to remain on their reservation. About two thousand troops are moving against him.

—At Pittsburg, Tuesday evening, a saloon keeper, named Frederick Myers, heated a poker red hot and stabbed Adam Doran with it in the groin. The poker penetrated to a depth of six or seven inches. Doran is 55 years of age, and the assault upon him is said to have been entirely unprovoked. Meyers has been committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

—General Sherman has written to the House Committee on Military Affairs that "the Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri River." To accomplish this two military posts must be established on the Yellowstone, as recommended by the general in his two last annual reports, and he thinks he can build them for $250,000, or $100,000 less than the amount mentioned in Mr. Magninis's bill making an appropriation for the purpose. The General thinks the Black Hills country will be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years, and he believes the largest deposits of gold are further west than the place where the mines are now worked. Military operations have been commenced against the hostile Sioux, and he considers the appropriation so necessary that he requests immediate action in the matter.

—The Delaware Lackawanna and Western railroad company has decided on narrowing the gauge of its road. The change of gauge will take effect on 600 miles of rail road and will necessitate taking apart 1200 coal cars and shortening of all the trucks of the passenger cars now in use. The first work of the company is to built 5000 new coal and freight cars suited to the gauge. This will supply the narrow gauge road with rolling stock while the old cars are being taken apart. Practical railroad men say the change will save the company thirty per cent.

—PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—In the case of Upton S. Newcomer, clerk at the Bingham House, charged with violating the Civil Rights bill in refusing lodging to Rev. Fields Cook, a colored clergyman of Alexandria, Va., was finished yesterday afternoon. Judge Cadwallader, in charging the jury said: "I am of the opinion that if this defendant, being in charge of the business of receiving travellers in this inn, and failed of providing necessary and proper accommodations to the complainant by reason of his color, the defendant is guilty as he stands indicted." The jury then retired, and later in the day agreed upon and sealed their verdict, which was returned to Court this morning. The verdict was "guilty." This is the first case under the Civil Rights act which has been tried in Pennsylvania.

—The towns of St. Charles, in Missouri, and Princetown, in Indiana, were devastated by fearful tornadoes on Sunday. St. Charles was visited in the afternoon, and although the storm lasted but a few minutes, it destroyed more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, killed three persons, and injured twenty others. Among the building destroyed were the St. Charles Savings Bank, Concert Hall, the Gas Works and Pope's agricultural warehouse. The tornado went in the direction of Portage des Sioux, demolishing and demolishing farm houses and injuring a number of persons. The calamity at Princeton happened on Sunday night. Although the tempest lasted only one minute it blew down fifty houses and damaged as many more. Eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman was deprived of her eyesight. Most of those who remained in their houses were unharmed, while those who attempted to escape suffered injury. One house was completely turned upside down, yet the occupants were unhurt. The loss at Princeton is estimated at $50,000. At Patoka, a station four miles north of Princeton, hailstones measuring six inches in circumference were found after the storm. A terrible storm of wind and rain, with thunder and lightening, raged from Chicago to Milwaukee on Sunday night.

New Advertisements.

TO BONDHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given, to the Holders of FRANKLIN TOWN HIP BONDS, that the School Board of said Township request that the Bonds be presented for Registration, at the Public House of Joel Berlin, in East Weissport, Penna., on MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1876, the School Board being desirous to ascertain the exact amount of the indebtedness of said Township. By order of the Board.

SIMON WALK, President.
ABR'M HONRY, Secretary.

March 4, 876-w3

CENTENNIAL SLATE QUARRY.

The undersigned respectfully announces to BUILDERS and others, that they have just opened a new SLATE QUARRY, near Levan & Solt's Mills, in FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa., and are now prepared to supply a very superior article of

ROOFING SLATE,

in large or small quantities, at very low prices. Examine quality of Slate and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. SARAH RERIG, Owner.
JACOB RERIG, Agent. March 4-w4

Adjourned Administrators' Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned Administrator of JACOB MONTZ late of the BOROUGH OF PARRYVILLE, Carbon County Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 11, 1876,

at TWO o'clock P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate about three-fourths of a mile East of the Lehigh & Susquehanna RR. Station at Parryville, on the road leading from Pond Eddy, or Edward Raber's mill to Lehigh Gap, bounded by lands of James O. Snagraves, Widow Harriet Stroud, Mrs. Sarah E. Gaumer, and Charles Blose, sen., containing

30 Acres and 40 Perches,

strict measure, about 25 acres are Clear and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue is good Woodland.

The Improvements thereon consist of a Two-Story, Weather-Boarded, Frame Dwelling House, 20 x 32 feet, with Cellar underneath, one Bank Barn 30 x 40 ft, Hog Stable, and other outbuildings. A Well of Good Water near the house, and an Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

DANIEL WENTZ,
Administrator, &c., of J. Montz, dec'd.

Persons desiring to view the property can call on Mr. Cassius J. Montz, on the premises.

March 4, 1876.

THOMAS KOONS

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Carbon and adjoining Counties, that he has purchased the entire interest and stock of R. S. LEVANWAY in the LEHIGHTON

Corn Broom Manufactory,

located in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., and that he is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with the

Very Best Quality of Brooms

at the LOWEST POSSIBLE LIVING PRICE.

A trial is respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Manufactory in the Basement of the "Valley House," opposite the Lehigh Valley RR. depot.

Feb. 26, 1876. THOMAS KOONS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL SHIVE, Late of MAHONING Township, Carbon Co'y, Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1876,

at ONE o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of Land, situated in Mahoning Township, about one mile from Lehighton, on the Public Road leading from Mahoning to East Penn, bounded by lands of Uriah Behr, Sol. Kumerer and George Rex, containing

21 ACRES AND 108 PERCHES,

more or less, all cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The Improvements consist of a 2-story Frame Dwelling House, 20x36 feet; Bank Barn, 30x40 feet; and other necessary Outbuildings. A good Well of Water near the door with Pump, and stream of never failing water runs through the land. The farm is well stocked with Choice Fruit Trees.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one-third in six months, and the remaining one-third in nine months from day of sale, to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

AARON SHIVE,
Feb. 12, 1876. Administrator.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale, the following described valuable FARM, with all the improvements thereon, situated in FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa., about one mile east of the Borough of Weissport, containing 60 Acres, more or less, of Cleared, Well Cultivated Land and 40 Acres of Woodland, bounded by lands of Matthias Ruff, Sim. Walk, John Schwab, L. and S. Clear and others, with a fine Young Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees thereon. DWELLING HOUSE as good as new, 20x26 feet, Barn 30 x 64 feet, a never-failing well of water near the buildings. Pig Stable, Corn Crib and other Buildings. All of which are in excellent condition. Terms reasonable and exceedingly easy. For further particulars call on or address the owner. GEORGE LEUCKER, Franklin twp. Pa. feb. 12-3w

Get Your
JOB PRINTING
Done at this Office.

New Advertisements.

STORE!

DANIEL GRAVER

Respectfully announces that he has just received his FALL & WINTER stock of

Dress & Dry Goods,

Groceries, Provisions,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS A SPECIALTY!

☞ Prices fully as Low as elsewhere. Sept. 11, 1875.

T. D. CLAUSS,

The Merchant Tailor

AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of the NEWEST GOODS, comprising PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, for MEN'S and BOY'S WEAR, which he is prepared to MAKE UP TO ORDER in the very LATEST FASHION, at short notice.

LADY'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

A well-selected stock of FRENCH and TURKEY MOROCCO, GLOVE KID, LASTING, KID, PEBBLE AND GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES on hand, or MADE TO ORDER.

Men's & Boy's Hats & Caps,

Of the LATEST STYLES always on hand at THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, Agent for the American and Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINES.

ONLY ONE PRICE FOR EVERYBODY [Jan. 1.] T. D. CLAUSS.

Laury & Peters

Have just received a large and elegant Stock of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Comprising Plain & Fancy CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS for MEN'S and YOUTH'S WEAR, which they are prepared to MAKE UP in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice and at low prices.

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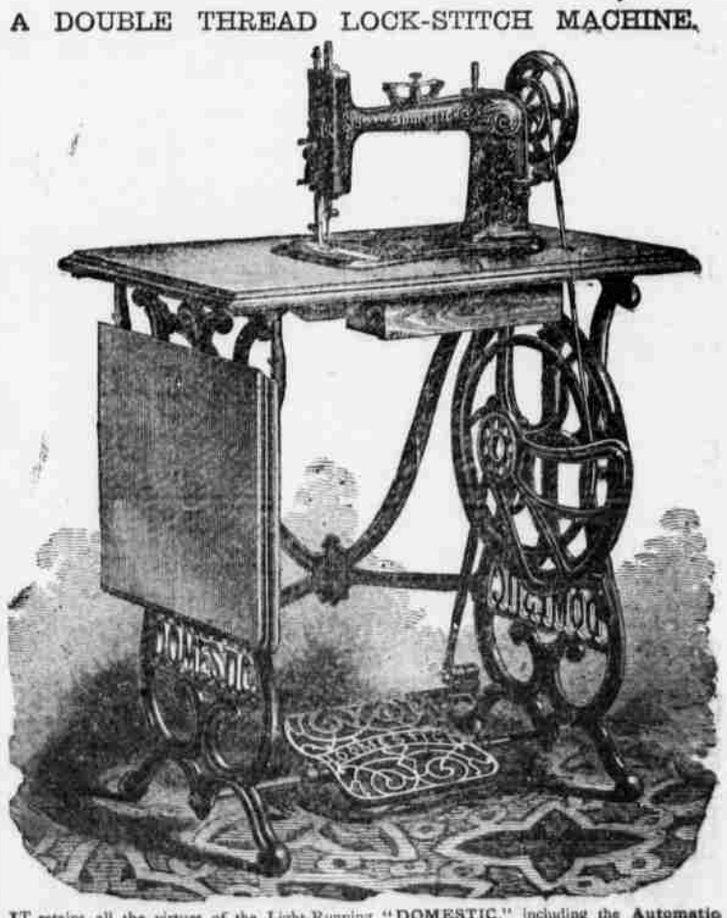

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