The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1877.

Grant on the Situation.

A Washington dispatch of January 1, sums up an interview between U. S. Grant and a newspaper reporter, as follows: He (Grant) had something to say in regard to the counting of the Electoral vote, and the differences of opinion now existing between the two houses of Congress as to the mode in which this shall be done. He said that while he has no disposition to pass judgment on the merits of this controversy, it seems to him as if the decision of it, and the consequent announcement of the result of the election, will not take place before noon on the 4th day of March next, at which time his term of office will expire. He believes that the Constitution and the law give the President of the Senate the power to open and to count the Electoral votes, but admits that precedent has established the right of either house to object to the counting of the vote of a State. He cites one or two early instances in which this right has been accorded, and called attention to the uniform practice ever since the separation of the two Houses whenever any question has arisen in the joint convention, and their independent action upon it. Believing that objections will be made to counting the vote of one or more States on the 14th of February next, and that such a separation of the two Houses will take place, he thinks that the discussion which will ensue is very likely to continue during the whole of the two weeks which will intervene before the 4th of March, and that the latter day will arrive before any agreement upon them is reached. In such an event he is very positive in his opinion that under the Constitution and the Act of 1792 the President of the Senate will become the acting President, and will be sworn in as such.—But while the official term of the President will then expire, that of the heads of the Executive Departments will continue uninterrupted. The President has caused a full investigation of this matter to be made by his legal advisers, and the conclusion reached is that all Cabinet Officers except the Postmaster General continue to act until their successors are appointed. The term of the Postmaster General is by law limited to thirty days after the beginning of the new administration. The post office department was for many years provided for from time to time by special legislative enactment, and the officer who presided over it did not participate in the deliberations of the Cabinet until during the administration of President Jackson. If the President of the Senate should therefore become the acting President of the United States General Grant says that he would find himself in possession of every facility for continuing and conducting the Executive Department of the government, and that he would not be embarrassed by necessary changes as would be the case if the terms of Cabinet officers necessarily expired on the 4th of March.

The President was asked whether an extra session of Congress would be called to meet on or after the 4th of March. He said in reply that it was customary for the outgoing President to call the Senate together at an early day after the inauguration of the new executive for the convenience of his successor, but he was in doubt as to his power to call an extra session of the House, and would take no action in the premises, should occasion for an extra session of the House arise, until the matter had been fully investigated. It seemed to him, however, that as the Congress, of which the House is a component part, expires on the same day with his own official life, it would be found that, no matter what the emergency might be, he had no right to call the members of the next House together. No embarrassment would be occasioned by his failure to do so, as the acting President could promptly convene the Forty-fifth Congress for the transaction of any business which he might think made a session of it necessary. If the Forty-fifth Congress should meet during the spring, he thought it very likely that the question of the recent Presidential election might become a matter of consideration and that that body might determine to hold a new election earlier than the time provided for in the act of 1792. Congress he said might provide for holding the election in June and for the inauguration of the new President on the 4th of July, which he believed would be more satisfactory, as it would shorten the time of the interregnum.

—Among the articles of luxury purchased for the use of the U. S. Senate during the year ending June 30 last, were 10 gallons of cologne water, 13 gallons of bay rum, 1½ dozen bottles of Martinique snuff and 100 pounds of camphor. The two last items were for the Senate Chamber.

—Monday's snow storm was the severest of the season in New England, and delayed travel on all the roads. In northern Virginia the fall of snow was the heaviest for twenty years, the depth at Richmond being ten inches. All the trains due at Richmond on Monday night and Tuesday morning were delayed several hours. In Western Virginia the snow is from eighteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen freight trains were blockaded between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn., and there was also a suspension of travel on the Chesapeake and Ohio road. As far south as Mississippi and Louisiana, the snow was so heavy as to interrupt travel on the railroads. A quorum of the Mississippi Legislature was prevented by the blockade, and the House committee from Ouachita were snowbound at Jackson, Tuesday. In the interior of Pennsylvania the storm was one of unusual severity. The mails from Philadelphia to Pottsville were eleven hours behind time.

—Four hundred firms and business men of New Orleans have signed and published a card, asserting that the liberties and welfare of Louisiana depend upon the establishment and maintenance of the lawfully elected Government, of which Nichols is executive head, promising to pay five per cent. of the taxes for the ensuing year in advance for the support of said Government, advising citizens throughout the State to do the same.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt, the great Railroad King, died at his residence in New York city, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon. He had reached the age of 82 years, and the announcement of his death, though not unexpected, created much excitement in business circles.

—The State Legislature met Tuesday. In the Senate, J. C. Newmyer, of Allegheny, was elected President pro tempore. In the House, E. Reed Myer, of Bradford, was elected Speaker.

—The public debt statement was issued Monday. It shows an increase of $3,585,142 since December 1st.

Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 2nd, 1877.

EDITOR ADVOCATE: The greatest difference between the festivities of Christmas and those of New Year's, in Washington, seems to be in the fact that Christmas is devoted to the children's amusements, while on New Year's day the grown people devote themselves to amusing one another. Perhaps it it would be more true to say that both these holidays are given up to children's amusements, for the play of the grown up children on the latter named day is scarcely less childish than that of the little folks. The ladies stay at home, dressed up in their finest and with parlors converted into greenhouses with decorations, and "receive" any of the male persuasion who may choose to call on them—be he high or low, friend or stranger, Roman or Pythian, Greek or Jew. Each caller is invited into the dining-room, where the table is kept spread all day, and is expected to partake of refreshments. Often wines, punches and so on are offered. The hostess eats or drinks with every gentleman who calls on her. And this is kept up from an early hour in the morning till 2 or 3 o'clock p.m. Each caller leaves his card, upon which is generally represented some holiday device, the more hideous or ludicrous the better. Strict tally is kept, by the ladies, of the calls they receive, by the gentlemen of those they make, and the one whose number is largest is considered, by those of his or her own sex and circle, the "best fellow."

There is an utter dearth of political news at the Capital just now. Congress will begin active business on the 3rd, and lively times are expected. The present session will be crowded with business, and it is generally believed that an extra session will be necessary before the sitting of the regular one of next winter.

The most important matter that transpired last week was the President's message to Congress concerning the Extradition treaty between our Government and that of Great Britain. The American interpretation of that treaty now prevails, and, by a voluntary act of Her Majesty's Government, the obstacles that interposed to the execution of it have been removed, and Great Britain is now anxious to deliver up to our authorities the criminal fugitives she has released. Winslow and Gray, however, are believed to have escaped from British jurisdiction as no trace of them there can be obtained.

On Wednesday, a quorum being in the House, a sharp debate took place between Messrs. Banning and Garfield. One accused the other of inconsistencies and partizanship, and asserted that, in the case of certain contingencies arising the people would assuredly resist the authority of the United States; whereupon the other member replied that the man who proposes violence to the people, at such a time as this, is the man who shakes a brand of fire among the trains leading to the magazine of public passion, and should receive the severest censure from all just and right-minded people in the country.

The Treasury robbery still remains a mystery. Many are inclined to suspect some one of the cash-room clerks, and some of them are known to be under surveillance, making it extremely uncomfortable for them, whether guilty or innocent. There is, in reality, no more reason for suspicion there than of the Express Company or the bank officials; and it is certainly very wrong to place unreasonable suspicions in any direction. Should the thief remain undiscovered, Uncle Sam will probably be the loser in the affair, as being the party best able to sustain the loss.

Unpleasant facts are being unearthed in the investigation of the gamblers and police that is now going on in this city. It has been shown, within a day or two, that an intimate relation exists and has existed for a long time, between the two parties, the police, or prominent members of that corps, receiving money from "Boss" gamblers to procure their immunity from arrest. It is becoming pretty warm now for some parties, and it is to be hoped that the present effort will prove the effective and permanant in closing up of the gambling Hells that have disgraced the District for so many years. M. M. W.

The Lake Shore RR. Horror.

ASHTABULA, O., Dec. 30.—The most disastrous railroad accident since the Angola horror in '68, occurred at this station, 65 miles east of Cleveland last night. A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a gale of wind, had prevailed during the day, and on all sides the snow had drifted into huge mountains, and trains going either way were greatly delayed. The Pacific Express, which left Buffalo at 12:20 p. m., and was due at this station at 9:15, was over two hours late, and upon reaching the iron truss bridge which spans the Ashtabula river a few rods east of this station, the structure gave way, precipitating the train of eight coaches and three baggage cars into the chasm. The bridge was an iron truss of 150 feet span, the track being 60 ft above the water level. The train was drawn by two locomotives, the forward one breaking loose from the other as the bridge gave way, and escaped on the very brink of the fearful gulf; the other engine following the quivering mass of humanity and the crushing coaches, and adding to the horror by the rushing steam that came from the crushed monster. Hardly the falling coaches reached the ground after this fearful leap ere the flames burst forth on all sides, and the bleeding and mangled bodies became food for the pitiless fire. The groans of the dying, the cries of the wounded and the agonizing appeals of those whose bare chance for life was being rapidly swallowed up by the flames, rendered the scene one of unparalleled horror, the recollection of which will never be forgotten by those who lived through that hour of indescribable agony. There were 172 persons on the train at the time of the disaster, and of this number it is believed that about two thirds were killed outright, so complete was the wreck, and so rapid and entire the destruction by fire that but 54 bodies have up to this time—24 hours after the disaster—been recovered, and it is believed that but few more will be found, others being entirely consumed. Of the number recovered but six have been identified, the balance being an indistinguishable mass of charred and blackened flesh and bones, horrible to look upon and entirely unrecognizable.

The citizens of the villages, about a mile distant from the station, headed by the mayor, turned out *en masse* to the aid of the sufferers, the hotels and private residences were converted into temporary hospitals. Everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. These numbered 59, the greater portion of whom are but slightly injured. Many of these proceeded on their journey on Saturday evening.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says, I have just returned from the ruins, and have seen the smouldering remains of at least a dozen bodies, only one of which has any resemblance whatever to a human body. By the side of another heap of embers was found a pair of scissors, also a tuft of greyish hair. No other means of identification could be found, although the hunt may be more successful when the removal of the upper rubbish begins. The iron of the bridge is twisted in endless confusion with that of the cars, while the locomotive is wrecked in every part.

Charles S. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says he was sitting in a palace car with three other persons, engaged in a friendly game of cards, when suddenly he heard the window glass breaking in the forward part of the car, and almost instantly the car began to fall. He was seized with his back toward the front of the car, and as he went down he sat as quietly as he could and held on. When the car struck the bottom of the ravine he found himself almost unhurt, although one of the men who was playing cards with him, whose name he did not know, was killed, while another, a Mr. Sheppard, of N. Y., had his leg broken. Mr. Carter says the front of the car was much lower than the rear, and the flames in front began to eat their way upward and spread with great rapidity. He turned to assist Mr. Sheppard, and, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting him out. When Sheppard was fairly out Carter returned to the assistance of a woman, who was calling for help at the front end of the car. He got her out, and, as she was quite thinly clad, gave her his overcoat. After reaching a hotel he found himself severely bruised in several places. In the great peril of the hour a man rushed down to the scene of the disaster ready to help in rescuing. He saw a woman struggling for life, and went to her assistance. He carried her by main force to solid ice, and then, urged by the cries of the mother, went back to rescue her daughter, a sweet child of 3 or 4 years. The treacherous wood in splintering had caught the child in its grasp and the fire completed the horrible work. The man was compelled to see the child enveloped in flames, and hear its "help me, mother!" ringing out in an agony of death. In a moment she was lost, swept up by the sharp tongue of fire, while the mother, in helpless agony, fell down in a deadly swoon.

There was on board a family named Bennett on their way from New York to Jefferson, Ashtabula county. The parents got out of the wreck, and the children were only saved by being tossed from the arms of one man to another over the pile of burning wood. One of the four children was seriously injured and all were slightly scratched. This morning the mother who was enceinte, gave birth to a child, the event being hastened by the excitement she had undergone.

It seems that the train had just about covered the bridge when it fell, as fragments lie across the ravine touching the base of the abutments on either side. When one stands at the foot of the ravine and looks up, it seems an utter impossibility that any man could take a leap from so great a height and live, yet a number escaped comparatively unharmed, and had it not been for the fire probably not one-half would have been lost. The water in the creek is only about three feet deep, and it is thought by some that when it is dragged a number of bodies may be found.

A stock drover is another witness as to the rapidity with which the fire did its work. He says he was one of the first out of the wreck, and that five minutes had not elapsed before the whole thing was aflame.

A special train, loaded with some of the injured, left Ashtabula at 8:15 on Saturday morning, consisting of an express, passenger and palace car. In the latter the beds had all been made, and in them were placed the worst of the victims, those being able to sit up being accommodated in the front car.

Before the hearing of evidence by the coroner's jury, after viewing the scene of the disaster and corpses, the coroner authorized the friends of the deceased to remove identified bodies to their homes. The jury then expressed their intention to institute a careful investigation of the cause of the accident.

A. L. Stone, brakeman, in the rear car, who miraculously escaped unharmed, was the first witness. He thought 160 persons were on the train at the time of the accident. The express was going at the rate of 12 miles per hour, a little faster than ordinary, when approaching the bridge owing to the snow; after the accident he ran to the depot to prevent the other train that he believed was following from coming ahead. The cars were heated by Baker's heaters and stoves.

Conductor B. Hann said the train consisted of a locomotive, smoker, three ordinary cars, a drawing room car, three sleepers and a baggage car. Thought 131 passengers were on board when the calamity happened; some passengers think there were more.

GOD BLESS

OUR HOME is the name of the most elegant French Oil Motto Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11 x 14. We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight page family, story and news paper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household and all popular departments, 3 months for only 25c. Chromo and paper, 6 months for 41. A beautiful holiday gift. Agents wanted. Address,

WEEKLY GLOBE,
238 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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 10y1 JOHN BALLIET.

J. K. RICKERT,
Opposite L. & S. Depot,

On the East Weissport Canal Bank

Respectfully informs the citizens of this vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand and SELLS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, the very BEST BRANDS of

Four & Feed,

ALSO DEALER IN

LUMBER

FOR BUILDING AND OTHER PURPOSES which he guarantees to be

Thoroughly Seasoned,

AND WHICH HE IS NOW SELLING AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

Coal! Coal!

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

He has a number of very eligibly located

Building Lots

In RICKERTSTOWN, Franklin Township which he will Sell on Very Easy Terms.

Aug. 9. J. K. RICKERT.

M. HEILMAN & CO.,

BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.,

MILLERS and Dealers in

Four & Feed.

All Kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.

We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens that we are now fully prepared to SUPPLY them with

Best of Coal

From any Mine desired at VERY

LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO.

July 23.

REX & HOM,

Announce to citizens of Carbon and adjoining Counties that they are now prepared to supply

LIVER AND DRESSED

HOGS, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Orders solicited, and Hogs delivered on short notice. YARD and OFFICE, opposite the "Northwestern House," BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Penn'a.

Jan. 15-tf REX & HOM.

THOMAS KOONS

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Carbon and adjoining Counties, that he has purchased the entire interest and stock of M. S. LEVAN & WAY 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.

MRS. C. de TSCHIRSCHKY,

Next to Deborde's Jewelry Store,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa.

Calls the attention of the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity to the fact that she keeps a full assortment of

Berlin & Germantown Wool,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, RIBBONS,

Ladies' and Children's Hose,

GERMAN FRUITS,

LIMBERGER & SWITZER CHEESE.

CANDIES, CONFECTIONS and a variety of other articles not usually kept in any other store in Lehighton.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 6, m3

Manhattan OIL Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Lubricating and Illuminating Oils.

WM. N MARCUS, Room 27, Merchants' Exchange, THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 25, 1876.

NUSBAUM & SON'S

Grand CLEARANCE SALE

OF

Winter Dry Goods!

In order to reduce our large stock, which was recently bought for CASH, we will offer our entire assortment of **Woolens, Fancy Dress Goods Shawls, &c., &c., at a Great Sacrifice!** A few of the Gigantic Bargains:

Job Lot of Calicoes at 5, 5½ and 6¼ cents per yard.
Elegant Line of Best Calicoes at 8 cents per yard.
Lot of Ginghams, Fast Colors, at 8 cents per yard.
Muslins at from 4 cents per yard upwards.
Best Value Cotton Flannel at 8 cents per yard.
10-4 Sheeting at 25 cents per yard, usual price 22 cents.
FANCY DRESS PLAIDS at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS at 20 cents per yard.
POPLIN ALPACAS at 32 cents per yard, usual price 45 cents.
Black Cashmere at 75 cents, worth $1.00.
Black Cashmere at $1.00 per yard, worth $1.30.
LADIES' BEAVER SACQUEING at $2.50 per yard, worth $3.25.
BEST CORSETS at 35 cents.
Splendid WHITE BLANKETS at $3.00 per pair, usual price $3.87½.
Gent's Underwear at from 35 cents per pair upwards.
MEN'S WOOLEN JACKETS at very low figures.
Gent's Colored Cloth Shirts at 75 cents each.
HANDSOME DOUBLE SHAWLS at $6.75, worth $8.75.
Single Shawls as low as 75 cents.

N.B.—Special Inducements in HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, such as QUEENSWARE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

☞ If you would save time and money, call early and secure best Bargains.

Respectfully,

J. T. NUSBAUM & SON, "Original Cheap Cash Store,"
Semmel's Block. LEHIGHTON, PA.

GERMAN'S GERMAN'S
GERMAN'S GERMAN'S

GRAND DEPOT FOR BOOTS AND SHOES,
GRAND DEPOT FOR BOOTS AND SHOES,
IS SPLENDIDLY STOCKED WITH
IS SPLENDIDLY STOCKED WITH

BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS,
GAITERS,
GAITERS,

FOR THE LADIES,
FOR THE LADIES,
FOR THE LADIES,

FOR THE GENTLEMEN,
FOR THE GENTLEMEN,
FOR THE GENTLEMEN,

For the Children,
For the Children.

I have bought largely for cash such lots as must sell quickly, because they are fresh and seasonable, and just what the people are looking for, and because they are so

Positively, Comparatively, Superlatively LOW PRICED.
Positively, Comparatively, Superlatively LOW PRICED.

P. A. GERMAN,

Store in Semmel's New Block, opposite the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa. mar.11-y1

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County to examine and resettle the account of George B. Newton and William Reed, Administrators, &c., of John O. Cleaver, dec'd, and make distribution of the fund remaining in their hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, JANUARY 29th, 1877, at Ten o'clock A.M., at his Office in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all persons interested may appear.

ALLEN CRAIG, Auditor.

Mauch Chunk, Dec 23, 1876-w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named, have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office, at Mauch Chunk, in and for the County of Carbon, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Monday, the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Thomas Rusch, administrator of the estate of Samuel Rusch, late of East Penn Township, Carbon County, Penna., deceased. Filed December 1st, 1876.

Account of L. Leonard, administrator of estate of W. B. Leonard, late of Mauch Chunk Borough, Carbon County, Penna., deceased. Filed December 4th, 1876.

First and partial account of Thomas D. Rees, executor of the last will and testament of Jno. W. Dink, late of East Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd. Filed for Record November 26th, 1876.

First and final account of Thomas Kemerer, Esq., guardian of Rebecca Dink, minor child of Mahon of Levi Fink, late of the Township of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd. Filed December 15th, 1876.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Recorder.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 23, 1876.

ATTENTION, CITIZENS!

Low Prices for Everyone.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

AARON FRIEDMAN'S

Ready-made Clothing Store,

LEHIGH Street, 2nd door from the Corner of Iron street, LEHIGHTON, Pa., an elegant Stock of WINTER STYLES of

Men's Suits,
Youths' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Overcoats, &c.

Together with a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, BOOTS, SHOES and HORSE BLANKETS, all of which he is selling very Lowest Prices.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

Don't forget the place: Second door from Iron street, on the West side of Lehigh street, Lehighton, Pa.

AARON FRIEDMAN.

Dec. 2, 1876-m3

BELFORD

THE HATTER,

Broadway, Mauch Chunk,

Has just opened a splendid stock of HATS and and CAPS, of the Latest Styles. He has also on hand a full line of

Gloves and Furs,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

March 11-y1 JAS. BELFORD.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHTON.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical, and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER CRACKS nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. CURLED or WARPED shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is in all instances and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. On

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on outhouses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE, RED, HERMON RED and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 4 cents per square foot.

Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.

1000 BARRELS SLATE FLOUR, per Bbl. $2.

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1¾ cts. per square foot.

3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cts. per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cent per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon. Send for sample card of colors.

All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & 104 MAIDEN LANE, New York.

Nov. 11, 3m.

FOR GOOD JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE. Work ready when promised, and at city prices. Be sure to call—it will pay to do so.

WANTED, the business men to know that they can get JOB PRINTING done cheaper at CARBON ADVOCATE Office than at any other place in the county. Try us.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY,

aged about 16 years, residing in Philadelphia, is desirous of learning a trade, and would like to come to the country. For further particulars apply at the CARBON ADVOCATE office.