The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1877.

—Tuesday, at noon, the United States troops left the vicinity of the State House, in New Orleans, and retired to Jefferson barracks, three miles distant. Their departure was witnessed by only a few hundred persons, and no demonstration was made. In the afternoon a salute of 100 guns was fired and there was a liberal display of flags in New Orleans in honor of the withdrawal of the troops.

—We have just received "The Black Hills, and American Wonderland," by H. N. Maguire, who has spent 12 years in the Hills and Yellowstone region. The latest, fullest, and only truthful accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting and Fishing, the Indians, and Settlers' Adventures and Conflicts with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, and the grand Natural Wonders of this most remarkable country—the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc., etc. Illustrated with 27 fine engravings, and a new map. Price only 10 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid, for 12 cents, by Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

—Packard and his adherents quitted the State House in New Orleans during Tuesday night and it was occupied Wednesday by the Nicholls authorities. Packard issued a farewell address to the Republicans of Louisiana Wednesday, giving a summary of the "historical events which have occurred" since the election; declaring that his Government was the legal one; asserting that if recognized by the President, it could have sustained itself without the intervention of troops; and advising the Republicans to maintain their party organization. At noon Wednesday the Legislature adjourned from Odd Fellows' Hall to the State House, where it proceeded with business. It adjourned finally Thursday.

—A review of the appropriations made by Congress at the last session, shows that they amounted to about 117½ millions, with nothing appropriated for the army or for river and harbor improvements. At the extra session it is expected that Congress will be asked for about 22 millions for the army and one million for the support of the United States Courts during the next fiscal year, to make up for the neglect at the last session to pass bills for these departments. There will also be $1,-300,000 asked for the navy to make up the deficiency in the pay appropriations for the current fiscal year, and an equal amount to prevent a similar deficiency in the next year, making altogether $2,-600,000 for the navy. The other departments do not require any appropriations, so that the sums to be voted at the extra session will be about 25½ millions, making, with those already voted, 143 millions for the year. The appropriations of the session of 1875-6 were nearly 149 millions, so that the annual of appropriations will be reduced about six millions.

The Russ--Turco War.

For about two years Russia and Turkey have been drifting towards war, and Tuesday came the decisive event in the manifesto of the Russian Emperor ordering his armies to march into Turkish territory. The whole period since the early summer of 1875 has been occupied in negotiations between the signators powers to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 on the one hand, and the Turkish Government (called the Sublime Porte) on the other. The occasion for intervention was the continued existence of oppressions, plunderings, outrages and butcheries carried on by Turkish officials in some of the Turkish provinces and tributary States against the non-Mussulman inhabitants, and especially against the Christians of the Greek Church. These wrongs, which were combinations of political misgovernment and outbreaks of religious and race fanaticism, the Turkish Government have been under pledge to abolish and prevent ever since 1856, but more especially since 1868 and since the later date the northern and western nations of Europe have been under obligation to see the pledge carried into effect. The nation more especially interested in the amelioration of the non-Mussulman States and inhabitants of European Turkey in Russia, as her people, by religion and in part by race are in close sympathy with the great majority of the oppressed peoples. But the promises and pledges of Turkey have gone unfulfilled, and neither representation, nor protest, nor negotiation have been of any avail in bringing about any amelioration. On the contrary, in the month of May, of last year, the Turkish district of Bulgaria was made the scene of a massacre of unarmed men, exceeding people to an extent in numbers, and with marks of barbarity and brutality, unsurpassed in modern times. Then came the Servian war, in which the brave Montenegrins joined as a patriotic service to their self ring compatriots. Since the peace with Servia, the Turks have made renewed pledges of reform and have promulgated a Constitution modeled on those of some of the Western European monarchies. But these promises were distrusted, especially by Russia, because all of the same kind hitherto made had been violated and there was a request for material guarantees for their fulfilment. But the Turkish Government would give no guarantees, holding (seemingly) that such course would be in derogation of the dignity and sovereignty of Turkey over her own territory and subjects; but there can be no doubt that the real reason was the fear of a revolt among her own fanatical Mussulman population if the latter were deprived of their long enjoyed privileges of oppression, insult and plunder of the non-Mussulman inhabitants of the provinces. Turkish public opinion (after that fashion) was supreme and the Government dared not oppose it. It was a lesser evil to face War, even with a power like Russia. And so too, in Russia public opinion rules the subject, for the controlling popular sentiment there is, that the time hasn't yet come when the several people and adherents of the Greek Church in Christian Turkey provinces bordering on Russia must or be rescued from the cruel degradation of the Mussulman tyranny and plundering oppression. Neither the Russian Government nor the Turkish Government desired war at the present time, for neither is thoroughly in condition to undertake the vast burdens of such a war as this is like to be. Russia has great difficulty in obtaining loans of money, except at enormous loss; and Turkey is utterly bankrupt. Public sentiment, however, in both countries is so powerful that war has been forced, notwithstanding all the financial difficulties.

The cable despatches for some time to come will be burdened by strange names, for the theatre of the Russian military movement for the present is in a section of Europe we hear but little of on this side of the Atlantic. The river Pruth, upon which the active Russian army is moving, is in part the boundary line of the extreme southwestern part of Russia bordering on the Black Sea and separates Russian territory from the extreme northwestern corner of Roumania, which, although in some sense an independent State, is tributary to Turkey in a pecuniary way. The principal places mentioned in the despatches as points where Russian troops are concentrating or crossing into Roumanian or Turkish territory will be found in that locality by those who consult their maps. Jassy, Kagul and Bolgrad (not Belgrade) are all on or near the river Pruth. The Russian column, which consists of about one hundred and twenty thousand men is heading for the river Danube, which is the southern boundary of Roumania, and which the Russians must cross in order to get into the Turkish province of Bulgaria. The points at which the Russians will aim to cross the Danube are in a due east line to Philadelphia, being on or near the fortieth parallel of north latitude. After they are across the Danube (if they shall be so far successful) there is a long line of march through a most difficult country between the Russian forces and Constantinople, or any other place of decisive importance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—The Argonaut, Frank Pixley's new weekly paper, published at San Francisco (Cal.,) is responsible for the following, which is published under date of April 21:

"We understand that there is now in possession of a Senator of the United States, at present in this city, a paper of the utmost political importance to the country, and one, if all that is said about it be true, which will create such a sensation as the country has not known since the days of the Electoral Tribunal. The paper is nothing more nor less than a copy of a set of resolutions which it is the purpose of Mr. James G. Blaine to introduce in the Senate at the meeting of Congress in June. The resolutions, after setting forth that there exist grave doubts in the minds of a large proportion of Americans as to the legality of the final settlement of the Presidential question, which resulted in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, go on to say that it is due to the American people, and particularly to the millions who, while believing that he had been fairly defeated, yet accepted the decision in his favor in good faith to submit the question to the final arbitrament of the highest tribunal known to the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States; that, inasmuch as the propriety of such proceedings may be held to be a matter of doubt, because of the fact that five members of that court were members of the late tribunal, therefore the resolutions propose a grand Court of Deliberation, created especially to consider all questions that may be mooted before it relating to the legality of Mr. Hayes's tenure, whether in the nature of quo warranto or otherwise; and that said court be composed of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of each State in the Union—thirty-eight Judges in all. This portion of the resolutions which proposes this court takes the form of a bid, to which is added the provision that any person other than the designated candidate may bring an action to dispossess the present incumbent."

Mr. Blaine contradicts the above in very strong language. He says: "There is not the slightest foundation for the story. I have already telegraphed that it is the invention of a lunatic or an idiot. It can not be possible that anybody is ass enough to believe it.

—The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire has published its directions to its subordinates, and some suggestions for others who may be at fires in London, the following of which are applicable everywhere:

Every householder should make each person in his house acquainted with the best means of escape, whether the fire breaks out at the top or at the bottom.

Inmates at the first alarm should endeavor calmly to reflect what means of escape there are in the house. If in bed at the time, wrap themselves in a blanket or bedside carpet; open neither windows nor doors more than necessary; shut every door after them. (This is most important to observe.)

In the midst of smoke it is comparatively clear toward the ground, consequently progress through smoke can be made on the hands and knees. A silk handkerchief, worsted stocking, or other flannel substance, wetted and drawn over the face, permits free breathing, and excludes to a great extent, the smoke from the lungs. A wet sponge is also efficacious.

In the event of being unable to escape either by the street door or roof, the persons in danger should immediately make their way to a front room window, taking care to close the door after them, and those who have the charge of the household should ascertain that every individual is there assembled.

Persons thus circumstanced are entreated not to precipitate themselves from the window while there remains the least probability of assistance, and even in the last extremity, a plain rope is invaluable, or recourse may be had to jointing sheets or blankets together, fastening one end round a bedpost or other furniture. This will enable one person to lower all the others separately, and the last may get himself down with comparatively little risk, select a window over the doorway rather than over the area.

Do not give vent to the fire by breaking into the house unnecessarily from without or, if an inmate, by opening doors or windows; make a point of shutting every door after you as you go through the house. For this purpose doors enclosing the staircase are very useful.

Upon discovering yourself on fire, reflect that your greatest danger arises from draft to the flames and from their rising upward. Throw yourself on the ground, and roll over on the flame, if possible on the rug or loose druggett, which drag under you; the table cover, a man's coat, anything of the kind at hand, will serve your purpose; scream for assistance, ring the bell, but do not run out of the room, or remain in an upright position.

Persons especially exposed to a risk of their dresses taking fire should adopt the precaution of having all linen and cotton fabrics washed in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, alum, or tungstate of soda.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 24, 1877.

Being favored with a card of admission (from Mr. Thomas S. Ellis, Vice President of the Permanent Exhibition), your correspondent on Monday afternoon last paid a visit to the Main Building and took in a general review of what was to be seen and what was going on in general. To say that he was pleased would be not to state his sentiments correctly, for he was *more than pleased*, and astonished at the magnitude of the preparations and the wonderful progress already made. As many trippers he had made to the Centennial, he does not feel that he was ever more pleased than on Monday afternoon last. Those of your readers who were unable to visit the Centennial need have no cause to repine, for here in the Main Building, under one roof, they will find not only the principal Centennial attractions of the Main Building itself, but they will find many of the choicest treasures of the Art Gallery, Agricultural Hall, Government Building, Machinery Hall, State and other buildings—all nicely arranged and grouped in their appropriate departments in different sections of the mighty structure. An extensive and elaborate platform has been constructed—for the use of the singers—in front of the Roosevelt organ, and the great instrument has been re-decorated and was being put in tune for the grand opening, which takes place the coming 10th of May, when President Hayes has promised to be on hand. At a later day I hope to write you more fully in regard to this great exhibition.

Last Thursday evening the writer had the very great pleasure of being present at the fine entertainment given by "The L. M. and D. A.," and was much pleased with the rendition of the various parts of the programme. The singing was extra good; the tableaux (or living pictures, as you choose), were excellent; and "Awaking" and "John Dobbs" were splendidly acted. The music of the band was just what it should be—martial—and performed with spirit. Now, there was only one thing the writer feels he ought to speak plainly about, and that is this: At the conclusion of the entertainment it was raining in torrents, and the lightning was vividly flashing. Starucci's band a most capacious instrument with him, and was not looking in raininess. And yet—oh! shall I write it? Yes, I will!! None of the committee introduced him, and none of them asked him as to the shareability of his aforementioned umbrella. It is a pity, and pity it is that it is a pity, and pity it is that it is true. Thus Marcotte murders pleasures. And happy am I that I can take refuge behind the nom de plume of

MARCOTTE.

Washington Letter.

A Frenchman's Opinion of Our Magistrate—Three Hundred More Out of Work—President's Policy Illustrated—Grand Dukes in Washington—Thunder Storm—Weather, etc., etc.

From our special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1877.

The Marquis de Chambrun is a voluntary French exile whose wife is the daughter of Lafayette. He is the author of a book called *Le Pouvoir Executif aux Etats Unis*, which was published in New York; and he was intimate with Sumner and Schurz—was for a while the attorney of the French Legation, and may be now for aught I know to the contrary. At all events, this is what the Marquis de Chambrun says of the present master and mistress of the Executive Mansion: "The President—he is a great improvement over everything I have seen in his position; and his lady—she would pass for her rank in our country." Could they have a higher compliment?

There is much distress in our city just now because of the wholesale discharge of employes in the Treasury, which took place on the 16th. Over three hundred were dismissed and there are further removals yet to be made. This process of weeding out the unnecessary employes of an overcrowded department is a ways painful, and in Washington it is unusually so because it throws so many out of employment who are poor and needy, have no other means of support, and find themselves in a city where has really none but government business to speak of, and nothing to take the place of the regular pay they have received from the Government. These political situations are really undesirable if one can only look at them in a true light. To begin with, there is never a surety of retaining them. One is liable at any time to be removed. Then the pay is small for the labor is hard, there is absolutely no chance for promotion, advancement or improvement, and the longer one serves in a subordinate government office the less he is fitted for more energetic business; for after drifting on the current for years, it is hard and discouraging to turn and row against the stream and tide. It is certainly true that there is nothing that pays half so poorly and is so uncertain as politics, and the most impolitic thing a man or woman who can earn an honest living by other means can do is to accept a Government office. It is a well known fact that a part of the President's policy is to unseat no office-holder who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; and yet he is quite frequently asked for positions already well filled. A case of this kind occurred last week, when a company of scientific gentlemen called on the President, and after much ceremony conversation on general and scientific topics, they broached the subject of appointments and urged the merits, in argument upon the qualifications of their candidate for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. The President heard them through and then mildly inquired if they could inform him when Commissioner Watts (the present Commissioner of Agriculture) intended to resign. No, they could not. They had no information on that subject. "When you hear of his resignation," said the President, "come over and see me again." Exit savants, bowing solemnly, with mysterious looks of enlightenment among themselves.

The grand state and Diplomatic dinner, given last week by the President and Mrs. Hayes in honor of the Russian Dukes, was the first they have given and was a very great affair. About thirty-five guests were present; the whole ground floor of the mansion was illuminated and decorated with flowers; the full Marine Band discoursed sweet music; thunder rolled and lightning flashed as if the very elements would do honor to the royal guests. Some one suggested the storm, sharp and violent as it was, to be ominous of the conflict in which the Grand Duke's country is engaged. The loudest crash of thunder for the whole evening pealed out as Alexis stepped from the door in taking his departure, and never ceased its rumble till the wheels of his coach rolled from the grounds. Mrs. Hayes wore a cream-colored silk trimmed with white lace, but with no other ornaments than natural flowers.

The weather is warm and delightful—would be thoroughly enjoyable but for our natural tendency for borrowing trouble, which makes us dislike this charming season because it is the sure harbinger of the exhaustingly oppressive one coming. Why can't we remember and act according to this:

"Time was is past, thou canst not it recall;
Time is, thou hast; enjoy the portion small.
Time future is not and may never be,
Time present is the only time for thee."

M. M. W.

New Advertisements.

EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a Pension by writing to JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Cambridge Ohio. Apr. 28—1m

DR. BANNING

is permanently located at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa. Diseases and Deformities of the SPINE, UTERINE DISPLACEMENTS, DYSPEPSIA, HERNIA and PILES successfully treated by the BANNING SYSTEM of Mechanical Supports. Call or send for descriptive pamphlet, "The House You Live In." Mailed Free. Apr. 28-1m

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Saturday, April 14th, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$90,245 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	11,457 32
Due from other National Banks	658 60
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,849 69
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures	1,693 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	759 97
Premiums Paid	8,536 92
Checks and other Cash Items	871 58
Bills of other Banks	1,510 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	550 72
Specie (including gold Treasury certs)	243 10
Legal Tender Notes	3,343 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of Circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$163,936 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in—not officially acknowledged	$24,500 00
Capital Stock Paid in	50,000 00
Surplus fund	350 00
Undivided Profits	2,470 71
National Bank Notes Outstanding	44,500 00
Dividends unpaid	450 42
Individual Deposits subject to check	19,108 53
Time Certificates of Deposit	14,000 00
Due to other National Banks	8,621 82
Total	$163,936 48

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W. Bowman, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1877.

THOS. S. BECK, Not'y Public.

Correct—Attest: J. K. Rickert, A. J. Dartlag, Thos. Hunter, Directors. April 28, 1877.

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powers will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY CURED by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, or REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
209 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00; sent to any part of the United states or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
209 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

April 28, 1877.—ly.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT SHOWING the account of SOLOMON SITTLER, Supervisor of MAHONING TOWNSHIP, for the year A. D. 1876:

Dr.

To tax duplicate for 1876	$ 753 72	
" Balance due S. Sittler	75 09	$ 828 81

Cr.

By attendance on road 50 days	$ 88 50	
" Spikes, planks, &c.	91 57	
" Com'n on $751.09 at 5 per ct.	37 55	
" Exonerations	4 43	
" Error on tax of James Gombert, 1874 and 1875	5 17	
" One day attending settlem't	1 50	
" Repairing roads & bridges	599 59	$ 828 31

Statement of JOHN LAPP, Supervisor.

Dr.

By tax duplicate for 1876	$1674 79	
To amt. due per settle't Apr. '76.	59 94	$1734 73

Cr.

By work as Supervisor, 104 days	$ 456 00	
" Repairing roads & bridges	1254 24	
" Spikes, planks, &c.	83 29	
" Exonerations	29 94	
" Order of A. H. Gombert, aud.	3 00	
" Com'n on $1674 79 at 5 per ct.	83 73	
" One day attendance	1 50	
" Balance due said township	123 03	$1734 73

Statement of CHARLES LENTZ, Overseer of the Poor.

Dr.

To tax duplicate for 1876	$ 552 20	
" Amt. due per, settle't Apr. '76	116 83	
" Cash received from T. Horn	15 00	$ 684 03

Cr.

By cash paid on orders &c.	$ 512 80	
" Com'n on $552.20 at 5 per ct.	27 61	
" Com'n on $512.80 at 3 per ct.	15 38	
" Thomas S. Beck, notice of relief for Mrs. Kunes	1 00	
" Balance due the township	122 24	$ 684 03

Statement of THOMAS HORN, late Collector and Overseer of the Poor.

Dr.

To bal. due from last settlement.	$ 85 80	
" Interest on the above amt.	5 14	$ 90 94

Cr.

By cash paid Charles Lentz	$ 15 00	
" Int. for 3 months on $15.00	60	
" Balance due township	75 34	$ 90 94

We, the undersigned Auditors of Mahoning Township, have met this NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1877, and examined the above accounts, and find the same as stated.

A. H. GOMBERT, JOHN BOHN, } Auditors.

April 21, 1877.—3t.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Financial condition of WEISSPORT BOROUGH, for the year ending April 1st, 1877:

BOROUGH.

RECEIPTS.

Bal. on hand from last year	$ 44 96	
Amt. rec'd for grain on square	31 80	
Amt. rec'd from other sources	18 02	
Amt. of duplicate, subject to exonerations and commission	475 20	$ 570 04

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary, 1875-'76	$ 50 00	
" Treasurer, 1875-'76	40 00	
Expenses for lock-up & tramps	41 50	
" on streets	123 55	
Auditors' fees, 1875 and 1876	16 00	
Printing Auditors' report	5 00	
Sundry expenses	16 22	
		$ 293 27
Balance, subject to exonera's.		276 77
		$ 570 04

BOUNTY.

RECEIPTS.

Bal. on hand from last year	$ 108 52	
Duplicate and additions, subject to exonerations and commis'n.	1343 27	$1451 79

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid to A. Bright & Frymah		$75 00
Bal., subject to exonerations		916 79
		$1451 79

POOR.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. received from collector in full		$ 110 59

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for relief of Betsy Harp	$ 21 50	
" " A. Kerger	29 87	
Paid for lodging tramps	51 00	
" making tax duplicate	2 50	
" orders of relief	2 50	
" coal and sundries	5 75	
		$ 104 12
Bal. in hand of Overseer Moyer		6 47
		$ 110 59

We, the undersigned Auditors, report that we have examined the books and accounts of HENRY BOYER, Secretary, and WILLIAM HOLLINGER, Treasurer, and E. MOYER and R. MUSSELMAN, Overseers of the Poor, of WEISSPORT BOROUGH for the year ending APRIL 9th, 1877, and find the same as set forth in the above statement.

JOHN W. GILLHAM, FRANCIS J. EAST, J. G. ZERN, } Auditors.

Weissport, April 21, 1877.—3w

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 TO $77 a week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THIS TRADE MARK ON EACH PLUG

CHEW—SMOKE MATCHLESS

FINEST Plug TOBACCO in the World. ASK FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PLUG.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO CO. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

25 EXTRA FINE Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 sent free. Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

FELT CARPETING, 20 to 45 cents per yard. FELT CEILING, for rooms in place of plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of the U. S. of A., with its paid up Capital of $1,000,000, and Assets of over $4,000,000, offers insurance at Cash rates, and gives in its policies definite contracts, plain features and liberal conditions. It has no complications with other companies, and does not propose to have, but offers insurance on plain business principles, and secures the policy holder by economy of management and careful investment of its funds. Address B. S. RUSSELL, General Agt., No. 431 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Agents wanted in every county, to whom liberal terms will be given.

Price, Twenty Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH EDITION. Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories, and the Dominion of Canada having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 800 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.

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.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL —OF— SPRING GOODS

At the Original Cheap Cash Store. The Bottom Knocked Out of Everything, and Everybody Happy!

J. T. NUSBAUM & SON

Have just returned from NEW YORK with an unusual assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., and having for their motto "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" they are determined to move THEIR ENTIRE STOCK QUICKLY at prices that will astonish the people.

WE OFFER TO-DAY:

5,000 Yards Choice Styles of CALICOES at 4½ cents per Yard. Lot of Splendid GINGHAMS at 8 cents per Yard. MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DENIMS and SHIRTING CHECKS at POPULAR PRICES. FANCY DRESS GOODS at Lowest Prices. ELEGANT PLAIDS at 10, 12½ and 18 cents. BLACK ALPACAS reduced 20 per cent. BEST VALUE ALPACA ever offered at 25 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS AND MOURNING GOODS

At Very Greatly Reduced Prices. WHITE GOODS—several job lots—much below regular prices. HAMBURG EDGINGS at from 5 cents per yard and upwards. TRIMMINGS and NOTIONS in large variety and at lowest prices. New line of Black Silk Fringes, Worsted and Cotton Fringes, Velvet Ribbons, Laces, Crew Ruchings, Neck Wear, Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Gloves. Best Value CORSETS at 50 cents. Large assortment of SHAWLS at Reduced Prices.

Special Bargains in Cloths and Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS at Reduced Prices. Oil Cloth at from 40 cents a yard and upwards.

PERFECTION IN THE SHIRT TRADE.

Colored Shirts at 75c., $1 and $1.25. White Dress Shirts at $1, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.65. We invite special attention to KEEP'S FINE DRESS SHIRTS as being made of the best Wamsutta Muslin, super extra quality Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, warranted to fit perfectly, at the following remarkable low prices: Partly Made at $1.25 per Shirt. Unlaundered at $1.50 per Shirt. Laundry Finished at $1.65 per Shirt.

Our stock is well assorted and consists of almost everything. Reliable Goods, and plenty of them. Truthful representations, honest dealing with all, a thorough knowledge of our business, by judicious purchases, AND KNOWING WHERE TO BUY TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE, enables us to sell so low. Polite and agreeable attention to our customers, and a willingness to make it pleasant whether you buy or not. CASH OUR BASIS. We buy and sell for CASH, and our customers get the benefit of it. Prices of cash houses are, and well can be, lower than long-time houses can afford to sell. The lowest living profit on everything we sell, and a continued effort to keep our prices under those of our competitors. Call early and secure Best Bargains.

Respectfully,

J. T. NUSBAUM & SON, Original Cheap Cash Store,

LINDERMAN'S BLOCK, opposite Public Square, LEHIGHTON, PA.

SPRING STYLES.

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Made up from the Best Material, in the Latest Styles, and Perfect Fits Guaranteed, at LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

ALSO, TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN THE PRICES OF

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before making your purchases elsewhere.

T. D. CLAUSS, Merchant Tailor,
2nd door above the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton.

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, BOOTS, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOES, 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, Positively, Comparatively, Comparatively, Superlatively Superlatively LOW PRICED. LOW PRICED.

P. A. GERMAN,

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

WAR ON HIGH PRICES!

TILGHMAN ARNER,

Successor to D. BOCK & Co.,

At the "Mammoth Store,"

Opposite the L. & S Depot, BANK Street,

Respectfully announces to his customers and friends that he is daily receiving additions to his stock of

LADIES' DRESS and DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, just received a car load of LIVERPOOL SALT, which I am selling at Bottom Prices.

SALT FISH a Specialty.

If you really desire to know how large an amount of Goods you can get for a small sum of Ready Money, you should not fail to give me a call before making your purchases elsewhere.

Don't forget the Mammoth Store, opp. L. & S. Depot,

May 6, 1876-y1 LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

Weissport Planing Mill & Lumber Co.,

Respectfully announce to Carpenters, Builders, Contractors and others, that having completed their NEW MILLS, they are now prepared to supply them, at VERY LOWEST PRICES, with every description of

DRESSED LUMBER,

Such as Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Moldings, Brackets, Cabinet Ware, &c., &c.,

On the Shortest Notice. Our Machinery is all New and of the Most Approved Kind, so that we have no hesitation in Guaranteeing Perfect Satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. If you have not time to call and select what you want, send your orders and they will be filled promptly and at as low prices as though you were present.

Give us a Trial, and you will be convinced of what we say.

SOLOMON YEAKEL,
D. B. ALBRIGHT,
WM. BIERY,
JOHN BIERY.

Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon County, Penna. June 10, 1876-y1