The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1877.

--The first bale of Texas cotton raised this season was received in New Orleans Wednesday. It weighed 475 pounds.

—In the U. S. District Court at Chicago, Tuesday, a verdict for $10,000 damages was awarded to the Rev. J. A. Ray, of Buffalo, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injuries sustained about a year ago in a sleeping car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin and Col. and James A. and Matthew Gamble had a conference at Lock Haven the other day, on a proposition to build a branch of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad from Bellefonte to connect with the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek road at Lemont. The matter will be submitted to a meeting of the stockholders.

—Another Spanish cruiser is reported to have insulted the American flag by overhauling the American whaling schooner Rising Sun off the South Keys of Cuba on the 20th of May, and detaining the chief mate for five days, until a Spanish gunboat arrived and her commander examined the schooner's papers.

—The coal mining case of Prevost vs. Gorrell, which has been pending several weeks in the United States Court at Pittsburg, was concluded last week. They are lessees of coal mines on different sides of the Centralia Basin, in Columbia county, and Prevost sued Gorrell for damages in flooding his mine. The jury found a verdict for Prevost, awarding $128,808 41 damages, the full amount claimed.

—The Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, publishes a report that, during the last fortnight, secret agents of the French Government have arrived in that city, and "secretly contracted" with a few large firms for immense quantities of army supplies. Similar agents, says the Inter-Ocean, have been in a few other large cities in this country and in Canada, and "enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign." The presence of these agents in this country, which is "known to but few in France and to fewer here," is considered "significant, in view of the condition of affairs in Western Europe."

Married Women in Building Societies

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

Below will be found a statement of a case involving the contract-making capacity and liability of a married woman, and as the case had its origin in a loan made by a Building and Loan Association to a married woman, it involved also questions of special interest to such societies. The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that the common law disability of a married woman to make a valid contract was only removed to a limited extent by the Married Woman's Act of 1848; that she now has no powers to make contracts and incur liabilities, except such as are expressly conferred by statute; that the decisions of the court limit the exceptions to common law disabilities strictly to the purposes of her protection, and not loosely so as to expand her contract capacity and liability, and that the contract to pay premiums, interest and fines, which a borrower makes with a building and loan association is not such an exception. The conclusion is, therefore, that a married woman is incapable of entering into a contract with a building and loan association to pay premiums, interest and fines—is incapable during marriage of assuming the obligations incident to her becoming a borrowing member of a building and loan association. The court farther decides that the act which declares that premiums, fines and interest on loans shall not be deemed usurious, refers only to those paid or to be paid by members of the association; that it was intended only to regulate the dealings between them and the association—and not between it and those who are not members, or who are incapable of acquiring membership. The decision will probably affect only a limited number of loans made by building and loan associations, and those not seriously, but it will serve as a useful guide to building society managers in their future dealings with married women who desire to borrow money. It should be remembered that the society can recover under this decision the amount actually loaned, with six per cent. interest, so that the loss, if any, will simply be of profits, which it might have obtained over and above six per cent. interest. The decision does not touch upon nor affect the question of the right of married women, conferred upon them in 1874, to hold the stock of the associations as investors; it deals only with the question of the contract-making power of married women who desire to borrow money under the rules of the association as to premiums, fines, &c. It declares that married women do not possess this power:

Peter Wolbach and Catherine, his wife, versus Lehigh Building Association.—Error to Common Pleas of Northampton county.—Mrs. Wolbach, who was owner of a lot of land in Easton, executed jointly with her husband a bond and mortgage to the Building Association for $1500, she receiving therefor but the sum of $350, and subscribing at the same time for nine shares of the stock of the association, upon which she agreed to make certain monthly payments. Having failed in her payments, a suit was bro't on the mortgage, and to it Mrs. Wolbach put in an affidavit of defence, alleging that she had only received $350 as a loan, $219 of which she had paid off.

This affidavit the Court below ruled insufficient, holding that there was no force in the proposition of the defendants below, to the effect that a married woman could not make a contract with a building association to pay dues and fines, but was only liable for the amount loaned, with interest. This ruling was assigned as error, and so the case has been brought to the Supreme Court. Plaintiff in error contend that the subscription by a married woman for stock in a building association, and her agreement to pay the dues and fines on the same, is a contract on her part. It is, however, a contract which she cannot be held liable to perform, because the law which forbids a married woman from giving a valid note or bond to secure the payment of necessaries for her family, or for repairs to her real estate, from giving a deed unless her husband joins therein, or from confessing a judgment, unless it be for purchase money, will not allow her to participate in the business of a building association and pay usurious rates of interest as penalty for non-performance of her contract. The defendants in error (the Lehigh Building Association), on the other hand, contend that a married woman, under the act of 1848, has a right to contract for the improvement of her own separate estate, and may execute a mortgage for that purpose. This having been done, she is liable for principal and interest, and, by law of April 12, 1869, premiums paid to a building association are especially declared not to be usurious.

Judge Sterrett, of the Supreme Court, in delivering the opinion of that Court in May following, said: "Regarding the mortgage as a security for the undertaking of the wife as a shareholder and member of the Building and Loan Association, how far has it the right to enforce the security against her separate property? It will not be questioned that it may do so to the full extent of her liability, legal or equitable, but beyond this it has no right to go. The question then arises What was the extent of the wife's indebtedness? How far was it competent for her to bind herself and to what extent did she make herself liable by assuming to become a member of the Association, and afterward a borrower on the terms and conditions above indicated? The principles of law in relation to the power of a *feme covert* (married woman) to make contracts and incur liabilities must furnish the answer to these inquiries." Judge Sterrett then quotes opinions showing that a married woman is generally incapable of contracting debts and incurring liabilities, and mentioning exceptions under the act of 1848, the purpose of which was to secure the wife in the use and enjoyment of her separate property, or arising by necessary implication from her right to own, use and enjoy her separate property. The opinion says "there is nothing in it (the act of 1848) which expressly removes her common law disability to contract, unless it be in the provision which authorizes her to purchase necessaries for the use of herself and family, and this render her separate estate liable for the claim, in case it cannot be collected from her husband; but her separate estate cannot be charged for necessaries furnished upon the joint contract of herself and husband. If in purchasing land she gives a judgment bond, or a mortgage executed by herself to secure the purchase money, the land alone is bound, while she herself incurs no personal liability. In such cases the securities against the land are upheld and enforced upon equitable grounds, to prevent the gross injustice of permitting her to withhold the price and retain the land. When it is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of her separate estate, she may, from the very nature and exigency of the case, contract for its repair and improvement, neither bond given for such a debt is void, nor is she liable for money borrowed, or a debt contracted for the avowed purpose of improving her separate estate, unless it is shown that the money or material has been so applied." In interpreting the special clauses relating to the debts for which she may be held liable, "the cases show that they have been so construed as to limit them strictly to the purpose of protection, and not loosely, so as to expand her contract capacity and liability." * * * Mrs. Wolbach's contract engagements with the association to which we have already referred are entirely outside of the principles on which any of the exception al cases rest. To hold otherwise, would be to greatly expand the contract capacity and liability of the wife, and, instead of being a protection to her interests, would prove to be a snare. The present case is an illustration of the disastrous consequences to which it would lead. In less than three years after she became a member, we find the association seeking to enforce against her separate estate a claim for over $350 ($350), the net consideration for which was but little over half that sum. From what has been said, we are justified in concluding that Mrs. Wolbach was incapable of incurring the liabilities she undertook to assume by becoming a member of the association; but it does not follow that she is wholly exempt from all responsibility under the mortgage. Having received for the purpose of improving her separate estate, the sum of $350, which was applied to that object, her separate property is liable, on the principles above stated, for this amount and interest thereon, less the payments made by her.

It may be claimed that inasmuch as the premiums, fines and interest on premiums are, by the act of 1869, not deemed usurious, she is also liable for these. This would be so, perhaps, if she were, *sui generis*, capable of acquiring membership and assuming the obligations incident thereto. If she was incapable, as we hold she was, by reason of coverture, she could not be liable. The provisions of the law under which the defendant in error (the building association) was incorporated, show that such associations are not chartered for the purpose of loaning money generally. It is a mistake to suppose that they have any such power. The fourth section of the act of 1869 makes it their duty to offer at stated times the money in the treasury and loan it in open meeting to the stockholders who shall bid the highest premium, and in declaring that premiums and fines shall not be deemed usurious, the act evidently refers to those paid by members only. It was intended to regulate the dealings between them and the association and not between it and those who are not members or incapable of acquiring membership.

The judgment is, therefore, reversed and a procedendo awarded.

The effect of this decision is to hold the affidavit of defence filed by Mr. and Mrs. Wolbach good in law. The case will now go before a jury, which will, under instructions as to the law, render a verdict as to how much is due to and to be paid to the Building Association. It should be noted that the apparently exorbitant claim of the society for $350 is subject, under the law to a counter claim for returnable premiums and the value of shares amounting probably in this case to $350.

—How can I have a clear and brilliant complexion? Simply by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and observing the rules of health.

THE NEWS.

—An old lady, 60 years of age, visited a grain field in Washington township, Berks county, and desired to show the harvesters how she used to cut grain when a girl. A grain cradle was given her and she cut only wished into the wheat in fine style. She cradled a swath with the greatest ease, and did the work in capital style.

—A new reservoir, at Athol, Mass., situated on a hill 250 feet above the main village, gave way on Sunday afternoon, under the pressure of a volume of water which had just been emptied into it. The torrent rushed down to the village, half a mile distant, and into Flaver River, which it swelled, several mill dams were carried away, the roads were much washed, and considerable damage was done to property along the stream. The reservoir was built by contract, and accepted by the town authorities on Saturday.

—At Petrolia, Venango county, the people on Friday night were disturbed by the report of a pistol and screams by a woman. It was soon after discovered that Mrs. "Jones" Farrel, while drunk, had shot a girl in her employ and wounded her severely. The assailant subsequently demanded a drink of whiskey at a house, and being refused she broke a window and demolished a stove, after which she skipped the town.

—Elijah Kilham, a Wayne county farmer, on Thursday last sold his family and said that he would be a dead man before night. A thunder storm was coming up. Kilham went out to milk by. It began to rain. He went to the pig pen near by and took shelter. His brother who was on his shoulder. A thunderbolt descended and struck the lines of the fence, melting them and passing through the farmer's body, killing him instantly and also a dog that was near him.

—As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully effect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is THE remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1877.

This year is one of great changes at the capital. Politics appear to be changing; newspapers face about without a moment's warning; society undergoes continual changes, and even foreign affairs evince a whiffling disposition. Sir Edward Thornton and his family went to England several months since, and it is quite doubtful if he returns here as British Minister, as he is entitled to promotion in his profession, and will probably be sent to a European court before fall. Lady Thornton is a benevolent lady, very highly esteemed by those who know her on this side of the water. Here is an instance of her genuine kind-heartedness and thoughtful consideration: near by the British legation is a small Episcopal church, short of funds and far from rich, and to it Lady Thornton always sent flowers for its decoration on festivals, and last Christmas week she sent refreshments to the ladies who were engaged in trimming the church with evergreens for the holidays. During the absence of the English Minister, the Hon. F. R. Plunkett, secretary of the British legation, takes charge of its affairs. He has been promoted to the British legation at St. Petersburg, and will sail with his wife (a Philadelphia lady) next week. Mrs. Plunkett is strikingly handsome, of the sparkling brunette style of beauty. She was very noticeable in the Diplomatic gallery during the counting of the Electoral vote in the House of Representatives last winter, because she wore a hat trimmed with a bright cardinal red veil, which she wound about her throat and allowed to float over her shoulders. Mrs. Fassett, the popular artist, who is engaged at present upon the painting of the Electoral Commission, will introduce this lady conspicuously. The scene of the picture is taken while Mr. Evarts is speaking, making him, of course, the central figure. This picture will doubtless go into history occupying an important position, and will probably make the artist's fortune as it is of an enormous size, and will be purchased by the Government at her own figure.

A paragraph that has lately gone the rounds of the press concerning Secy Schurz, ought to receive some modification, if not absolute denial. It was to the effect that he is hostile to the employment of women in his department. On the contrary, Mr. Schurz has given directions to the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Interior Department, to pay the clerks according to the quality of the work they have performed with no distinction on account of sex—the character of the work to be taken into consideration rather than the fact that it is done by males or females. Probably the report started from the fact that a recent dismissal from the Pension office comprised 19 women and one man, and that men were appointed to fill the vacant places of the nineteen women clerks. This was done, however, because the subject matter of the letters to be examined in that particular division were unfit for ladies perusal, and the Commissioner of Pensions himself recommended that no women should be employed upon the work. The documents to be read and copied consisted of physicians certificates regarding wounds, diseases, &c. This reason is not a sufficient one to satisfy several of the discharged, who talk about false delicacy, straining at a gnat, &c., but it goes to show that in reality Mr Schurz exhibited his respect for the sex by his course

During the absence of the President and family on their eastern trip their servants, horses, and necessary effects were removed to their summer residence at Soldiers' Home, where they went directly upon their arrival here.

A large delegation of colored men visited the President last week, for the purpose of insisting upon further recognition of their race in the distribution of Federal appointments of South Carolina. They argued that appointments made heretofore have been of malattoes and not of the genuine representative of the African race.

MARTHA M. WHITNEY.

—If you need anything in the printing line, it will pay you to call at this office before ordering elsewhere. Plain and fancy job printing at low prices.

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHTON has declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 14th, 1877, on original stock.

DANIEL OLEWINE, President.
W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Lehighton: July 14, 1877.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, 2nd of June, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$73,549 57
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	3,354 71
Due from other National Banks	2,304 83
Due from State Banks and Bankers	29 50
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures	2,117 79
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,048 87
Premiums Paid	6,406 45
Checks and other Cash Items	555 21
Bills of other Banks	4,347 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	198 31
Specie (including gold Treasury certs)	171 45
Legal Tender Notes	2,404 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of Circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$149,387 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$75,000 00
Surplus fund	350 00
Undivided Profits	3,878 18
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,340 42
Individual Deposits subject to Check	15,169 89
Time Certificates of Deposit	2,900 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	70 29
Due to other National Banks	3,915 15
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,278 20
Notes and Bills re-discounted	500 00
Total	$149,387 71

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 9th day of July, 1877.

THOS. S. BECK, Not'y Public.

Correct—Attest: A. J. Dorling, J. K. Rickert, S. P. Heffard, Directors. July 14, 1877.

New Advertisements.

TO Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with the Growing Crops, Farming Implements, one Horse, one Cow, two Hogs, two sets Harness, one Spring Wagon, one Truck Wagon, one Sleigh, one Buggy, ten Hives of Bees, &c., now in possession of James P. Smith, of Franklin township, Carbon county, Pa., the same being my property. SELINDA SMITH,

Franklin twp., July 14, 1877-w3

R. B. WIDDOSS,

PRACTICAL BARBER,

Opposite the First National Bank,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, SHAMPOOING and DYEING promptly and artistically attended to.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. July 14, 1877.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to WILLIAM A. ZEIGENFUS at the date of his assignment, will be offered for sale on the premises, in the TOWNSHIP of FRANKLIN, in the said County, on

Monday, August 6th, 1877,

At 2 o'clock P. M.

All that certain messuage, or Three Tracts of Land, situate in the TOWNSHIP of FRANKLIN, in said County of Carbon, Pa., as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—All that certain Lot or Piece of Land, bounded by lands of Edward Weiss, Thomas Dorwart, Daniel Sensinger and Daniel Solt, containing 3 Acres and 129 Perches, more or less.

SECOND.—All that certain Tract of Land, lying along the Public Road leading from Weissport to the Pine Swamp, and containing 15 square Perches, more or less.

THIRD.—All that Tract of Land, bounded by lands of Sarah Fritzinger and a public road, containing 92 Perches, more or less.

The improvements thereon are a DWELLING HOUSE, 13x24 feet; a STABLE, 16x26 feet and other outbuildings.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid down at sale; one third in 6 months from confirmation of sale, and one-third in a year from said confirmation, with interest on the unpaid balance from said confirmation.

H. P. LEVAN, Assignee, &c.

By the Court:
THOS. KEMERER, Prothonotary.
July 14, 3t.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Emeline Rehrig, by her next friend, T. W. Steigerwald, vs. Alfred Rehrig.	No. 15, April Term, 1877 Sur Libel for Divorce.

SIR:—You will please take notice that the undersigned has been appointed commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, to take testimony in sur above libel case for Divorce, and will attend to said duties, at his office in Mauch Chunk, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1877 at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you and all other persons interested may attend.

P. J. MEEHAN, Com.

June 23-4w.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

TO RATIONAL INVALIDS.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, &c., are all more or less affected. These derangements require a medicine combining the properties of a stimulant, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic, and so move to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

the great Saline Remedy for Indigestion, and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists. June 9, 1877.

$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

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

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.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY Young Men and Ladies, and earn from $45 to $90 per month. Good situations guaranteed. Small salary while learning. Address, with stamp, M. F. HAYWARD, Oberlin, O.

A CARD from E. L. PRUSSING & CO.

We beg leave to notify the public that, as many unprincipled persons are circulating the story that the Vinegar recently condemned by the Board of Health of Washington, D. C., was of our manufacture, we are obliged to publish the following correspondence, which explains itself:

DR. T. S. VERDI, President Board of Health, Washington, D. C.—SIR: Has any Vinegar manufactured by us been certificated or condemned by your Board? An early reply will greatly oblige E. L. PRUSSING & CO.

BOARD OF HEALTH, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1877.—E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago—Gentlemen: In reply to your communication of this date, I am instructed to inform you that the Board of Health has never condemned any Vinegar of your manufacture, nor has complaint ever been made of the impurity of the same.

Very respectfully, C. C. COX, M. D., Secretary.

We would also submit the following from Dr. Aiken of Maryland, and Dr. Mahla, of Chicago:

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, June 9, 1877.—I have this day made a Chemical Analysis of an average sample of Prussing's Vinegar, and find it free from all trace of mineral acids and metallic impurities, and therefore PURE. Free sulphuric acid, a very injurious adulterant often found in the commercial article, is not present in this vinegar.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN,
Prof. Chem. and Chem.

Requested by Mr. Prussing I subjected a sample of his Vinegar to Chemical Analysis, and found it perfectly free from mineral acids and metallic substances with which commercial vinegar is so frequently adulterated. I can recommend it therefore, as an entirely pure and wholesome article. F. MAHLA, Ph. Dr.

In conclusion, we will add that our well-known brands of Vinegar have stood the test of public opinion for twenty nine years, besides having received first premiums at the World's Fair, the United States Fair, the Illinois State Fair, the Chicago City Fair, &c.

E. L. PRUSSING & CO., CHICAGO.

JOB PRINTING at the very lowest price at THE CARBON ADVOCAT OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Another Large Invoice of

Specialties FOR Summer Wear

Such as

Suitings,
Linens,
Lawns,
Cretonnes,
Chintzes,
Percales,
Grenadines,
White Goods,
Embroideries, &c.

Special line of BLACK ALPACAS;

Also, another lot of Ladies'

READY-MADE LINEN SUITS.

We will rush off the above at very Low Prices. Call early and be convinced of the Bargains we have in store.

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.

JUST RECEIVED AT GERMAN'S!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

GAITERS,

FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Youths and Children.

Manufactured expressly for him, and to suit the wear of this section. All warranted to be as represented and sold at

Bottom Prices!

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, 1879-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 TEAKEL,
D. B. ALBRIGHT,
WM. BIERY,
JOHN BIERY.

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