

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, EDITOR. LEHIGHTON, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1877.

Governor Hartranft and a party of twelve friends left Harrisburg Monday for a trip to California. They will be absent a month or six weeks.

The contested election case of the Third legislative district of Schuylkill county has been decided in favor of W. C. Felthoff, democrat, and against M. E. Fowler, the republican contestant.

The Pittsburg Sunday Leader says: "The friends of Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, claim that he has now one hundred and twenty-six delegates for the democratic nomination for auditor general outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny. There are two hundred and fifty-one delegates in a full convention, so that if the calculations of Schell's friends are correct he has already sufficient to secure him the nomination."

The funeral of Hackett, killed in the recent riot, took place in Montreal Monday, with Orange honors. All the Protestant societies were represented in the procession, and the military were out in force. There were some slight "demonstrations," but nothing serious occurred until evening, when a party of Orangemen, on their way home, in one of the suburbs, were attacked by a mob, and a young man was mortally wounded.

A correspondent, writing to the Miners' Journal (Pottsville), takes occasion to comment severely upon the low standard of commercial honor prevailing among the business men of that section of country. Referring to the fact that a large number of affidavits of defence, averring usury, have been filed in suits brought by banks upon promissory notes, he says that for business concerns, who have been kept afloat for the past three or four years by aid extended to them by the local banks, to attempt, now that the financial institutions themselves have in many cases gone into the hands of receivers, to shirk their liability by putting in pleas of usurious interest charged, may be legal, but it is scarcely honorable. This is particularly true, he says, when it is considered that the rates of interest demanded by the banks were neither objected to by nor compulsory upon the borrowers when the money was loaned.

There is an extraordinary demand just now in the markets of New York for our new crop of wheat. Within two or three days past cable dispatches have been received ordering purchases for all that can be had at current figures, and the transactions last week amounted to the unwonted aggregate of two millions bushels. One steamship line has let all its available grain-room for two months ahead, and other lines decline to enter into similar contracts except at an advance on current rates. The reason of this special demand is a subject of much speculation among those interested. As there cannot be any apprehension in regard to our Western crops, the prospects for these being fully up to the average, it is believed that the foreign purchasers have some information tending to convince them that the war is going to be protracted, and that England will not long be able to keep out of it. This demand for our grain will greatly stimulate business throughout the country. The war in part of the grain-growing region of the Black Sea and the blockade of Russian ports there may partly account for it.

Dun, Barlow & Co's Business Circular gives the failures in the United States for the first half of 1877 as compared with the same months of two previous years, from which it will be seen that hard times have continued till now. This, however, is only a very imperfect index of the business of the country, seeing that the failures were the result of past losses, whereas there may have been good business going on among those who did not fail, which we believe was pretty generally the case. The comparison stands as under: Part half of 1877, 1876, 1875. The great burden under which the country is laboring is shown to be debt. The circular says: "The figures most accessible show that the national debt, as compared with all others in 1865, amounts to 2,500 millions in 1877; that the State debt amounts to 250 millions, the municipal debt to 1,000 millions, the railway debt to 2,000 millions. The discounts and loans of National and other banks to another 1,000 millions, and the loans by insurance and other institutions another 500 millions. Grouping all these together, the public indebtedness, of which some financial conception may be formed, amounts to the vast sum of \$7,250,000,000. The curious can calculate how low the interest on this sum, if actually paid, would be, and the yearly product of the national and other resources of the country. The interest on this vast amount of debt is estimated at \$430,000,000, or more than our surplus cotton and grain crops combined. There are some considerations, says the New York Witness, concerning this debt which are worthy of consideration.

So far as the money borrowed is so invested in profitable industry as to yield interest after paying all expenses, it is no burden at all. The money earns its own interest, besides giving work and wages to many employees. So far as the money borrowed is sunk in unremunerative enterprises, it pays no interest. Lenders take their risk just as merchant does, and in some cases lose just as he does. The debts of the nation and of the various States and municipalities stand on a different, and yet not very different, footing from those of railroads, factories, mines, furnaces, buildings, ships, &c., &c. The money in every case was considered worth the interest when it was borrowed, and in most cases turned out to be so.

One other thought concerning debt is that the interest on our various debts is largely payable to ourselves, and so far as this is the case, it only changes from one national pocket to another, so that the country does not feel the burden. The interest that goes abroad is paid for by our breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum, cotton, gold and silver, all of which have been, more or less, produced and brought to market by means of the money borrowed abroad.

The amount of interest paid for capital used is appalling, but the amount of wages paid to our working population would be still more appalling. Yet the combination of the capital and the labor produces the results which remunerate both and enrich the country, and those results could not be produced without that combination. The prospects for the future are what chiefly concern us, and these the circular represents as very fair in view of the excellent prospects of the crops throughout the country.

A curious but important case, one involving a question of considerable interest to makers of promissory notes, was recently decided by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. A man who had made a note for two thousand dollars, secured by a mortgage of the same amount, was notified by a Boston bank that this latter institution held his obligation and accompanying collateral, and wanted a settlement. This request was acceded to, and the note was taken up by its maker. Some days later this latter discovered that the note he had paid had been forged by the real estate agent he had given the original obligation to, and that his own genuine note and accompanying mortgage were in another financial institution, and were still unpaid. Thereupon he brought suit against the Eliot National Bank, the former holder of the forged note, to recover back the amount he had paid. The defence was that the plaintiff, having paid the note, was estopped from denying the genuineness of his own signature to it; and, furthermore, that he was bound by the act of his agent, who had fraudulently negotiated two obligations of the same amount and with precisely similar collateral. The Supreme Court overrules the defence, and, holding that the agent of an undisclosed principal may be treated as the principal, decides further that an individual is not estopped in law to deny the genuineness of a note which he has paid by a mistake of fact in supposing it to be his genuine signature.

Washington Letter.

The city of Washington has hitherto been exclusively a political capital, and not, like the European seats of government, the centre of the nation's intellect and culture. This is hardly as it should be, and there is really no good reason why our city should not be the New York of America. Indeed, steps have been taken of late for the accomplishment of such results, and as the patriotic sentiment of the country grows and increases, the movement is being talked up by prominent and thinking men; so, without doubt, the future capital of our Republic will be its intellectual as well as political centre.

The Congressional Library, which grows with such amazing rapidity, is already one of the largest and most comprehensive in the world, the Smithsonian Institute, which contains valuable scientific and artistic specimens; the Art Gallery, with its invaluable halls of modern and ancient statuary, its fine collection of bronzes and its beautiful paintings; the Army Medical Museum, and various other similarly attractive institutions are drawing the attention of cultured persons to our city as a most desirable place of permanent residence. Because the business of the place is mostly governmental, and the changes continually going on make constant changes to the officers employed, it is true that we have here no "adding city," as far as its personnel is concerned, but we are seeking "one to come," and among other helps we have the proposed civil service reform, which, if carried out, cannot fail to exercise a favorable influence in that direction. I can do no better than to quote from a person of note in the intellectual and scientific world, who says upon this same subject: "If the Government adopts the policy of appointing its servants in the civil service for life, or during good behavior, with promotions for merit, the whole character of official life in Washington will be changed for

the better. It will present attractions for quiet men of letters, which it did not possess under the wretched system which has hitherto prevailed. If the civil service of the nation is truly reformed and placed upon a footing of fidelity and integrity, situations in it will be particularly desirable for literary men on account of the fact that they can thereby secure incomes which will be certain if not large, and at the same time secure a reasonable amount of leisure for literary work. But the encouragement of literature should by no means end with opening its civil service to scholars. The duty which the Government owes to learning in America can never be fully and properly discharged except by establishing a great national university at Washington."

Just at present the Mexican question is paramount in political circles here—partly for want of a subject of more moment and partly from the presence in our midst of Senor Mata, insisting upon being recognized by the United States as the lawful representative of the Mexican Republic. The matters requiring special attention are not so much regarding the annexation of Mexican territory to our domain as the stopping of the border troubles, against which the present Administration has taken a bold stand. They have done it none too soon, for the patience of the brave Texans is well-nigh gone, and the marauding brigands of Northern Mexico have carried on their thieving and pillaging so long that they are getting to be a "time honored custom."

President Hayes has as yet passed but little time in the White House since the removal of his family to their summer home. For a brief season, at least, the executive family are enjoying a seclusion that to them must be the greatest of luxuries. Strange to say, the people had consideration enough to allow a few days to elapse after the President's return from the east, before crowding into his presence at all times and in all places. One thing it would be well if office-seekers could understand, that by carrying their grievances, complaints, and petitions into the sanctity of the retreat at Soldiers' Home (where President Hayes has enclosed himself purposely to be free from them) they accrue to themselves no benefit, but, on the contrary, doom their causes. If presented at the White House they are at least noticed and filed and secure a bare possibility, in all cases, of attention and success.

"All quiet along the Potomac," and the weather is hot, hotter, hottest. MARTHA M. WHITNEY. Clear thought and vigorous action depend upon that perfect condition of system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provocative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

New Advertisements.

Health, Comfort and Economy.

Cock Shavers are indispensable as an article for health, neatness, &c. They are for sale at 1000 1/2 and 1000 1/4. For sale by A. H. BOWMAN, 1000 1/2 and 1000 1/4. Philadelphia, Pa. 1000 1/2.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

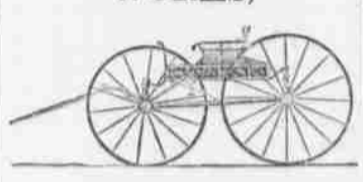
All persons are hereby forbid meddling with one HORSE and SPRING WAGON, now in possession of GEORGE H. LINDSEY, of Parkville, Carbon County, Pa., as the same is my property. GEORGE H. LINDSEY, Lehighton, Pa.

WANTED.

One Male and Two Female TEACHERS for Packerton Independent School, located in Carbon County, Pa. Salary, \$37, \$35 and \$25. Examination will be on the 2nd day of August, at Packerton school house. By order of the Board, A. H. BOWMAN, Pres. JOHN T. SEMMEL, Sec. July 21, 1877.

CENTRAL CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH WORKS.

Opposite T. D. Clauss', Bank St., Lehighon, Pa., Is prepared to manufacture any description of Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Spring Wagons, &c. Repairing Promptly Attended to.



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Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Spring Wagons, &c.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

All work done at this establishment is guaranteed to be of the very best material and workmanship, and the prices fully as low as the same articles can be purchased elsewhere.

Special inducements offered to strictly cash customers.

M. C. TREXLER, H. H. KRIEGER, P. C. MAUS.

July 21, 1877.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with the Growing Crops, Farming Implements, one Horse, one Cow, two HOGS, one very heavy one-bay Wagon, one Franck Wagon, one single one-bay Wagon, ten HAYSTACKS, &c., now in possession of James P. Smith, of Parkville, Carbon County, Pa., as the same being my property. JAMES P. SMITH, Parkville, Pa. July 14, 1877.

DIVIDED NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHON has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the amount of July 1st, 1877, on demand.

DAVID M. WELSH, President. Lehighon, July 14, 1877.

New Advertisements.

E. H. SNYDER, DEALER IN Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA. Prices as low as elsewhere, and goods warranted as represented. July 21, 1877-2m

FRED. KELLEY

Announces to the people of Lehighon and vicinity that he is prepared to supply them with every article of

Housefurnishing Tinware, At very lowest prices, also,

Roofing and Spouting,

In all its branches, promptly attended to at prices fully as low as the lowest. Give me a call. STORE: Opposite the Public Square, BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA. July 21, 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 M. ZEIGENFUS at the date of his assignment, will be offered for sale on the premises, in the TOWN OF FRANKLIN, in the said County, on

Monday, August 6th, 1877,

At 12 o'clock P. M.

All that certain message, or Three Tracts of Land, situated 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 Dorwin, Daniel Senniger and Daniel Scott containing 22 Acres and 125 Perches, more or less.

SECOND.—All that certain Tract of Land, lying along the Public Road leading from Westport to the Pine Swamp, and containing 12 Square Perches, more or less.

THIRD.—All that Tract of Land, bounded by lands of Sarah Pfisteringer and a public road, containing 12 Acres, more or less.

The improvements thereon are a DWELLING HOUSE, 13x24 feet; a STABLE, 12x20 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. KEMMERER, Prothonotary. July 14, 1877.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Emeline Eberly, be her next Friend, T. W. Steingard, vs. Alfred Eberly.

SMITH—You will please take notice that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, in like testimony in said above titled case for divorce, and with a view to the preservation of the office in March 1877, 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 21-4w.

TO NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—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 result in a condition of the system, which is a source of much suffering, and a barrier to the full enjoyment of life. A simple, a safe, and a reliable remedy to bring them back to their duty, and to restore the system to its normal and most effective condition, are united in

Tarrant's Effervescent Colic Expeller, the great saline Remedy for Indigestion, and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all Druggists. June 9, 1877.

\$55 & \$77 a week to agents. \$10 Ount 2nd form free. TRU & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and forms free. TRU & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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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, Lehighon.

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, Lehighon, Pa. mar. 11-91

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. 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 YEAKEL, D. B. ALBRIGHT, WM. BERRY, JOHN BERRY.

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