# The Carbon Advocate,

H. V. MORTHIMER; Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT-" Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No. 37.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 11, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

#### Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA RAILROAD. Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehigh-Passengers for Filmon, passengers for Filmon, 7:42 a. m. via L. V. 21:5 a. m. 11:5 p. m. via L. V. 21:5 m. m. 11:07 p. m. via L. V. 21:0 p. m. 22:0 p. m. via L. & S. 22:0 p. via L. & S. 22:0 p. via L. & S.

DHILA. & READING RAILROAD. Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

MAY. 2187, 1877.

Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows: —
(VIA PRINCIOMEN BRANCH.)

For Philadelphia, at 6.55, 11.05, s.m., \*3.15 and 6.55 p. in. For Philadelphis, at 6.56, 11.05, a.m., \*3.15 and 6.55 p. m.

SUNDAYS,
For Philadelphis at 3.25 p. m.

Por Reading, 1.26, 2.00, 5.55 a.m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30 and 8.05 p.m.

For Harrisoneg, 1.230, 5.50, 8.55 a.m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30 and 9.05 p.m.

For Lancaser and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

For Lancaser and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

For Lancaser and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.

For Reading, 2.35 a.m. and 9.05 p.m.

For Reading, 2.35 a.m. and 9.05 p.m.

For Harrisburg, 2.30 a.m. had 9.05 p.m.

For Harrisburg, 2.30 a.m. had 9.05 p.m.

Leave Philadelphis, 7.35 a.m., 1.00, \*1.30 and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphis. 7.30 a. m., 1.00, "1.30 and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphis. 8.00 a. m.
(VIA EAST PENNA DRANCH.)
Leave Reading. 7.40, 7.45, 10.35 a.m., 4.00, 6.10 and 10.30 p.m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 8.10 a.m., 2.00, 2.57 and 7.53 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a.m., 1.255 and 2.45 p.m.
Leave Lancaster, 8.10 a.m., 12.55 and 2.45 p.m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a.m.
Leave Harrisburg, 7.35 a.m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a.m.
Trains murked thus (\*) run to and from depot sha and Green streets. Philadelphis, other trains to and from Broad street depot.
Trae 5.20 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. trains from Allentown, and the 7.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and row Philadelphia, have through cars to and row Philadelphia.

J. R. WOOTIEN.

J. R. WOOTIEN,
General Manager
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# HENRY A. PETER.

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H. A. PETER, March 24, 1877.

CARBON ADVOCATE

CHEAP

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ag-Can be consulted in German. | Jan#. H. A. BELTZ,

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#### Washington Letter.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Proin our special Correspondent. Wasaington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1877. The first building erected for the accommodation of this department, and which was also used for the Patent Cffice, was destroyed by fire in 1886. The present building was built in 1855. The style of architecture is a modified Corinthian, and the material of which it is constructed is New York and Maryland marble. The lower story of the north front is occupied by the Washington City post-office, and the rest of the building is divided into rooms sultable for the business of the department, which is of no special interest to visitors excepting the Dead Letter Office. There is more business done in this department than most people have any idea of. Some parts of it are the most thresome and others the most interesting of any government business I have seen transacted. Men sit there, where they have grown old and gray headed, whose sole employment consists it cut-ting open the ends of envelopes and packages. At one table the contents of letters are examined and given over to the various departments in the office. Those containing money, to the money division; those inclusing photographs, to the table assigned to them, and so on, where they are closely examined for the purpose of a certaining to whom they may be returned. When this is discoverable, these letters are given into the charge of ceitain clerks who attend to that part of the business. Scores of letters are daily freelyed without stamp- and many with no direction. These are examined, and in case where the writers' address can be obtained, circulars are sent them requesting stamps and proper address for their fowarding, the circular to be returned. The chief clerk of the division that has this part is a lady, who superintends to clerks, and who told me that an aver-age of 900 of these circulars were re-turned daily with the required stamps. Of the "portable property" received through the mails, that is returned to the senders whose address can be ascer-tained, and the rest is variously d's posed of. Articles that are curious or wonderful, or in any way particularly interesting, are placed in what is termed the "Dead Letter Office Museum," kept in a small room adjoining the Dead Let-ter Office. Such other things as are of

the miseum is, of course, more interesting to visitors than any other of the Post Office Department. All sorts of maliable objects are there, and many that one would suppose unmailable—such as a vial of guupowder, and several snakes of different kinds, which were sent and received here alive. The articles are arranged on shelves, which extend over three sides of the room, and are protected by glass doors. The serpents are now disposed of in glass jars of alcohol, but were sent in tin jars or alcohol, but were sent in tin cans, sealed up tightly and performed to admit the ajr. In one of these jars is a large rattlesnake, which was affer and in good condition when it came to hand. We can out pity the person who was such a great loser—the one for whom this truly magnificent gift was intended. Indian relies abound in this museum—hatchets, arrow-heads, wannaum, pipes, quivers, bows, and even pam, pipes, quivers, bows, and even scalps that have been torn from human heads. All countries are represented. I saw upon the same shelf a pair of Chinese stoes, one of Indian moccasins, Chinese shoes, one of Indian moccasins, one of Japanese slippers, some Turkish sandals and a tiny pair of baby's morocco shoes. There are all sorts of tollet ornaments for ladies, bair pins, cosmetics, "rats" and "mice," jeut switches, brushes, combs, lockets and crimes. A pair or two of white kids are suggestive of an incomplete party or wedding costume; several watches and a large case of rings—rings of every description, from bone and rubber ones to diamond, and pearls. There ber ones to diamond, and pearls. There ber ones to diamond, and pearls. There are many interesting notes connectsed with articles, relating to their histories or to circumstances connected with them. I will only mention a single case, most pathetic—that of an old tinsel brooch, b ackened and battered, attached to a distance. attached to a silp of paper upon which is written the words, "I took this plu when I worked in your father's family.

any value are sold at auction at stated

intervals—once in two or three years, perhaps—and the rest, useless and val-ueless articles, are burned after being

allowed to remain a reasonable time to

anowed to remain a reasonable time to be claimed. This money coming from these auction siles, with that received in letters, the writers of which cannot be known, is used by the Government.

#### Our Philadelphia Letter. DEAR ADVOCATE :

I now return it to you. I am sorry. MATRILA M. WHITSEY.

I hope you and your fellow prisoners are doing well. The Leftigh Valley is not the worst place in the world to be locked in by a strike-no, sir; not by any means I have a copy of your ssue of Saturday last; it has just reached me, and, I judge, must have came by pony express or Shank's mare.

The exciting days seems to be nearly over, and at 6 p. m. to-day our 1200 Emergency policemen will retire into the shades of private life-

Put away their little clubs. They was not need them more-done, but not furgotion. Mr. Sayre's order-his "go a-fishing" clubs.

order-has been much appreciated here, and I only wish I could take a hand in the bshing. Though I would never like it said of me :

He got the gont From earling too much TROUT. The strike has interfered sadly with the excursion business. Never mind, the tables will soon be turned, and excursions will be all the go, even if they have to be made on turn-tables.

I understand there is a root beer fam-

ine in Carbon county. Why is Who struck Billy Patterson? Why is this?

Who struck Billy Patterson?

Bad blood will exist between Philadelphia and Pittsburg for many years.

There was a heavy raid of stones and bricks, followed by storms of leaded hall, during the past week at Pittsburg.

Badden Chicago and other points. Reading, Chicago and other points. Clubs are trumps. Many cracked

craniums will testify to this. "Thou art so near and yet so far," Oh! just send me a palace car. Yours truly,

PHILA., July 31, 1877. MARCUTIO.

Captain and Mrs. Crapo's Voyage. FORTY-NINE DAYS AND NIGHTS OR THE OCEAN IN A 20-FOOT LIFEBOAT.

From the London Standard The boat New Bedford, after a voyage of forty-nine days, arrived in Mount's Bay, Peazance, last night. This tiny craft is a schooner-rigged lifeboat, 20 feet long. Her entire crew consisted of Mr. Thomas Capo and his wife. On the 7th inst., when thirty five days out, she was spoken by the National Company's steams December. National Company's steamer Denmark, which found all well, and supplied the little sailer with provi-ions, brandy, and twenty gallons of water. The fourteen remaining days of the voyage were exhausted on their arrival in port. For the three days previous the woman was unable to help her husband, and his left hand had become useless, owing to its protracted employment in steering. During fifteen days the New Bedford was hove to in the worst of three gales that were encountered. The adventur-

overboard. The voyage was begun on the 28th of May, when the tessel left New Bed-ford, but by stress of weather she had to put into Chathair, Mass., where she stayed until the 2d of June, when the sails were again holsted and the New Bedford started out on her perilous voyage with a fair wind. All went well for the first three days, the wind being southwest and the sea calm. The wind then changed to southeast, and it came on foggy for four days and continued foggy by to the time they reached the banks, seventeen days out. Here a most fortunate thing happened for the navigators. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, because it was too light. While off the Banks, they saw a keg floating by, which, luckily, they were able to secure. Capt. Crapo knocked off the Iron hoops, and, with some can-vas, made a new drogue, which ari-swered admirably. When it is consid-ered that at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to for nearly three days in a great gale of wind, it will need no effort to imagine what a

fortunate acquisition the new drogue After leaving the Banks, where they lay to in a gale for fifteen hours, the weather improved and they sailed on till the 21st of June, when another gale was encodiffered. While lying to the New Bedford spoke the steamer Batavia, from which assistance was offered and the opportunity given to be taken on board, which was declined. After this incident, they encountered a succession of gales, the only wonder being that they survived to tell the story. During the voyage which lasted forty-nine flays, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare one on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The sea was running very high, and during all the time when bying down to rest they had to lie on wet clothes, everything being wet. At one time the Captain was for seventy hours steering without relief, the weather being so frightful, and at another he was

sign of rightful, and at authler he was eighteen hours consecutively attending to the drogue. Cant. Crapo says he could not have stood another fifteen days, indeed, he had not slept for seventy hours when he landed. His average of sleep while coming across was under four hours a day.

One of the many extraordinary things connected with the voyage is that it had to be run by deaf reckoning, as the New Bedford was not big enough to carry a chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude, when speaking the two vessels. Capt. Crapo had intended to make for Falmouth, but the wind was against it, as the boat cannot beat on account of its lightness. He bore up for Graves lake, which he reached at midnight, and they atterward came ashore and received the which he reached at midnight, and they afterward came ashore and received the kind attention to be expected from

Cornish people. A correspondent, who signs himself "A briton," writes to us to point out that if Mrs. Crapo, who accompanied her lusband, and who during the last three days of the voyage was so ill as to be unable to render any assistance, had died in British waters, Mr. Crapo would have been tried for manslaughter. trusts that Crapo will not be made asuch of in this country, having exposed a woman to such thoughtless hardship and suffering.

-Boston policemen no longer carry

#### The Russian Defeat.

London, Angust 2.—A correspondent telegraphing from Bulgareni, fit-teen miles east of Pievna, gives a de-tailed account of the fighting of Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50 000. They occupied a series of positions which are naturally strong and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Pievna with both flanks resting on the river Vid. The Russian force consisted of the Nichtern force consisted of the Ninth army under General Brudener; the Thirtieth division and Thirtleth brigade of the Second corps, under Prince Schatkesky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160

It was arranged that General Krndener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivica and the northern flank of the intrenched position over Bahova, while scharkesky attacked Radizeoo, and General Skobeleff, jr, held in cheef a strong Turkish force at Looca, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. General Krudener began the battle about half past nine o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark without having gained anything material and having himself suffered con-

Prince Schakesky about noon carried Radizeoo, and planting four batteries on a ridge beyond hombarded the near-est Turkish position, which was an earthwork armed with causion in front of the intrenched village. After ah hour's cannonade he sienced the Turkish guns, and his infantry, after a long and bloody contest, carried the earth-

work and village.

The second Turkish position, consisting of a redoubt and a series of intrefiched vineyards strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery The Russians, moreover, were unable

The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position. About four o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up and an attack mide on the position immediately covering Plevna. The attack cont nued till nearly sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line under shelter of trenches.

Despite the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered the town of Pievna, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannouade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacute the hazardous spot.

ate the hazardous spot.

At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and reoccu-pied their second position. The Rus-sian infantry made a succession of des-perate stands and died fike heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall.

With the darkness the Bashi-Bazonks took possession of the battlefield and siew all the wounded. The Russians the Bashi Bazonks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radifeoo.

A retreat was compelled in this direction, hamely Bulgareni, and the contingencies rising from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

#### Antonelli's Alleged Daughter.

From the Pull Mull Guiette.

ROME, July 12.—The Antonelli-Lam-bertini trial is again adjourned for a week the President of the Civil Court not having yet decked to admit the ap-plication that the evidence of certain witnesses be taken down at once. The Countess Lambertini is represented by two lawyers, one of them being Signor Tajani, who made himself famous in Parliament two years ago by his description of the state of Sicily. The Antonellis have employed four lawyers in their defence. Another point has been raised as fo whether the evidence tite plaintiff proposes to call to prove her relationship with the late Cardinal is admissible, she having been formally registered in the parish of Santa Meria in Via as the child of Angelo and Antonetta Marconi. It is also said that the Antonetils have asked through an officer of the court whether she intends to produce in evidence the letter from Muse. Marconi to Vendetti, desiring him to press the Cardinal for money, as they dispute the authenticity of this letter This puts Mme. Lambertini in rather an awkward position—for it is one of her strongest proofs; and if she keeps it back, besides losing a good piece of evidence, it will look bad for her assertions: if, on the other hand, she produces it, they threaten an action for duces it, they threaten an action for forgery, in which case the civil suit would have to be suspended until the criminal cause is decided, and thus much valuable time be gained by the defence. It is evident no means will be spared on either side to gain the victory.

From the London Daily News. ROME, July 18.—In to-day's hearing of the Autoneili case the President, in consideration of its great importance, declined the responsibility of deciding whether the three leading witnesses

should or should not be admitted to examination at once. Notwithstanding that the decision was quite within his power, he referred it to the Tribunal. The day fixed for the discussion is next Saturday, the 21st, when not only Sig-nor Tajani will take part, but the cele-brated leader of the Tuscan bar, Ad-riano Mari, ex-President of the Chamriano Mari, ex-President of the Cham-ber of Deputies, and ex-Minister of Grace and Justice, with him. The ad-vocates of the three Counts Antenelli are now five in number. The discus-aion is not expected to close till the Tuesday following, when the Tribunki will announce its decision. Thereafter will abnounce its decision. Thereafter the case will not be resumed before the 8th of November, on which occassion Signor Tajani, it is calculated, will open the case in favor of the Countess with a speech of not less than two days' duration. The Counts Antonelli show their anxiety as to the result, not only by engaging Mari for the defence, but by actually producing the Cardinal's will. This they obviously do to secure the two-thirds of the Cardinal's fortune, which must be theirs, even should the Countess gain her suit.

#### From the London Truth,

I am not surprised at the Counters Lambertini's claim to the 37,000,000 francs at which the Antonelli's fortune is estimated. What I wonder at is, that there are not a great many other claimants. The Cardinal ever evinced a re-pugnance for holy orders. To be a deacon he was obliged to take the vow of celibacy; but he knew himself too well to be become a priest, and in all his life he never confessed a penitent. Numerous were the young Romans he brought up and settled. The daughter of a Portuguese singer was watched by him with paternal fondness from her him with paternal foodness from the cradle upward. A boy now in the Papal Guard often visited him in his fooms in the Vatican, and never left him without a handsome present. The Cardinal bought an estate near Terracina for this youth who was the son of a Sicilian Abbess. His Eminence was lavish in his generosity to the daughter of a diplomatic Count and Countess from Munich.

In his will, Antonelli repudiated with virtuous indignation the reports wicked men had spread about the immensity of his fortune and its origin. He derived, he said, the best part of it from his re-spectable father, who was a farmer at Somnino. In England this was be-lieved; in Rome it was not.. The respectable father left eight chil-

dren, and unless a loaves-and-fishes miracle was performed at the cutting up of his estate, what fell to each in-heritor could not have been a fat portion. There were five sons and three daughters, and Jacopo was the fifth child.

An excellent family man was this Prince of the Church. His relations were shrewd, avariclous containi, but close-mouthed and reliable. He was not ashamed of them; and they served him faithfully in transacting financial Cardinal Antonelli was concerned

with the financialists of Louis Napo-leon. His brother Angelo, under the pretext of being sent to Paris to surveil-lier Sacconi, the Nuncio, went there to operate with Mires, the patron, by the by, of Louis Veulliot. Angelo, on the downfall of that financialist, got hold of a Viennese clerk of Rothschild's, a took possession of the battlefield and a Viennese clerk of Rothschild's, a slew all the wounded. The Russians handsome, impudent fellow, gifted with held the heights above Radizeoo, but a florid kind of cloquence. He advised him to be converted and to enter orders and he secretly pushed on at the Tuil-eries, where the Hebrew priest, who was at once raised to red stockings, came a prodigious favorite of the ladles, the confessor of the Empress, and cut

out the beau Nigra.

Filippe Antonelli, another brother, was also a financialist. He was the Cardinal's man of straw at the Roman Bank, of which he was manager. Filippe is counted the most miserly man in Rome. He lives in a small house at Santa Agata alla Suburra, and bears

the title of Count. Gregorio, the eldest brother, is the gentleman of the family. His special function was to look after the Cardinal's children, and to negotiate hushmoney payments. His son Agostino was the uncle's favorite and was obliged by him to marry a daughter of the Countess Garcia. It was stipulated, however, that this marriage was only to be a Piatonic partnership. The neice-in-law was given a royal dower, and was bequeathed the Cardinal's sliver-gift breakfast service, which he prayed her not its texture. prayed her not "to lock up, but use freely." Siace his death she has gone to live in Paris.

Signora Marconi, who adopted the girl Loreta, was a fine-looking Roman lady, without an avowable income. She kept a political salon, received a mixed company, was well with the Monaig-neri, went to the Borghese receptions, and was suspected of taking secret-service money from three great empires. Since 1870 she has professed berself a Garibaldian.

-Cardinal Manning thinks that it is' not enough to try to check drunkenness. The attempt must also be made to check intemperance. There is a great deal of intemperance which rever betrays itself in drunkenness. In the octrays itself in draintenness. In the upper classes, worldly respect, shame, and many other motives keep people within bounds, but they nevertheless wreck themselves and their homes by an excessive use of wine and other stimulants. Half the misery of homes arising from bad temper, sloth, squandering, selfishness, debt, neglect of duty, is caused by indulgence in wine and the like.