

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No. 41.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows:

| |
|---|
| 7:45 a. m. via L. V. arrive at Phila. at 6:45 a. m. |
| 7:45 a. m. via L. V. " " " 11:05 a. m. |
| 11:07 p. m. via L. V. " " " 2:10 p. m. |
| 7:15 p. m. via L. V. " " " 2:45 p. m. |
| 6:55 p. m. via L. V. " " " 8:50 p. m. |

Returning, leave depot at Perka and American St., Lehighton, at 6:45 and 9:45 a. m.; 2:10, 2:45, 8:15, and 10:15 p. m.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

AUGUST 2ND, 1877.

Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—

(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)

For Philadelphia, at 5:00, 11:00, a. m., *4:15 and 4:35 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m.

(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)

For Reading, 7:30, 8:50, 9:50 a. m., 12:10, 2:10, 4:30 and 9:05 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 5:30, 5:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:30 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 5:00, a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

Does not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS.

For Reading, 2:30 a. m., and 9:30 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 9:05 a. m.

Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:—

(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7:30 a. m., 1:00, *1:30 and 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 8:00 a. m.

(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)

Leave Reading, 7:45, 7:45, 10:35 a. m., 4:00, 6:10 and 10:30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 5:00, 7:30 a. m., and 4:40, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Harrisburg, 7:30 a. m.

Trains marked thus (*) run to and from depot 6th and Green streets, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street depot.

The 6:30 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. trains from Allentown, and the 7:30 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. R. WOOLLEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CARDS.

Furniture Warehouse.

V. Schwartz, Bank street, dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Orders made to order.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Clinton Broome, in Lehigh's building, Bank street. All orders promptly filled—work warranted.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Next door to the "Carbon House,"
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
December 16-6m.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
Real Estate and Collection Agency, Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Deceased a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. Nov. 25.

JAS. R. STRUTHERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—2nd floor of Broad's Hall,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. May 27, 1v.

DANIEL KALBUS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Office—above Dolan's Jewelry Store, Broadway
2ND E. BROAD ST. JAS. S. LOOSE

BERTOLETTE & LOOSE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Esopus and Broadway.
MAUCH CHUNK, PENN'A.
Can be consulted in German. [July 24 1877]

P. J. MEEHAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Next Door to First National Bank,
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.
Can be consulted in German. [Jan. 6]

H. A. BELTZ,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Ober's Building, BANK-ST., LEHIGHTON,
Conveyancing, Collecting and all other business connected with the office promptly attended to. Also, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate. April 15-51

THOMAS S. BECK,

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BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
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W. A. DERHAMER, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases.
Office: South East corner Iron and 2nd St., Lehighton, Pa. April 3, 1875.

D. H. N. REBER,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Bank Street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Paralytic each day from 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at Lehighton. Nov. 23, 72.

W. G. M. SEIPLE,

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N.B.—Special attention given to the Cure of Salt Rheum, &c. Jan. 13, 77.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
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POTTSVILLE FIRE,
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Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Home Title Detective and Insurance Company.
March 29, 1875. THOS. KEMERER.

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Large and handsome Carriages for Funerals, Burials and Weddings. DAVID EBBERT, Nov. 22, 1872.

The Night After Plevna.

BUCHAREST, August 2.—It was the evening of the battle of Plevna. The sun was going down behind the smoke mantled heights in a glow of lurid crimson. The dusk was fast settling on one of the bloodiest battle fields of the century—closing in round the batteries, whose guns were still firing roundly, and whose parties of Russian soldiers, who were doggedly maintaining the fight against the swarms of Turks, who formed a ring around them, firing fiercely into their midst, round the dead and wounded lying thick on the stables, on the grassy slopes, in the hollows among the maize plants and oak coppes, round the knots of wounded who had crawled for cover to the lee side of the grain stacks on the fields, and who lay there in the unspakable agony of waiting for the inevitable doom which they knew too well was to befall them, round the group of miscreants tramping about the battlefield intent upon wreaking that doom on the defenseless wounded, and stopping ever and anon to perpetrate some barbarity. Prince Schakowsky and his staff stood on the summit of the ridge above the village of Radsova, which was crammed with wounded men. The fate of the battle had hung in the scale for some time, but now all hope of success had gone. There was no reserve among us in the acknowledgement that the attack had been a failure; all the concern now was to do whatever was possible toward minimizing the results of that failure. There was no conversation; men's hearts were too heavy for talk. We sat about on the knoll, gazing down into the pandemonium below. The General, aloof and apart, paced up and down a little open space in the oak copse; gloom settled on his face. All around his air was heavy with the low moaning of the wounded, who, having limped or been aided thus far out of the fight, had cast themselves down to gain a little relief from the agony of motion. There was not even water for them, for Radsova is all but a waterless village, and what water trickled in a tiny rill from the fountain behind the village was struggled for eagerly by the parched and fevered wounded who crowded around it, coveting with a longing, the agony of which the reader can never know, a few drops of the precious fluid. I cannot tell when I lost respect and admiration for the simple, honest Russian soldier—whether he is plodding along without a murmur, or after a year, under a burden just double in weight that which our soldiers carry, cheering the way as he tramps with a lusty chorus; or when, with cheers that ring with sincerity, and with an alacrity which is genuine, he presses forward into the battle; or when he is standing stubbornly confronting his enemy, conscious of being overmatched, yet never dreaming of running away; or when he is lying wounded or incapacitated, helping his neighbor in the same plight with some trifling act of tender kindness, and waiting for what God and the czar shall send him, with a patient, undimmed, and that is truly heroic.

The darkness closed in around us, and the enemy seemed bent upon following the example of the darkness. We had been on this ridge for a long time, beyond the range of the enemies' batteries; but now these were advanced, and we were once more under fire. Through the darkness we could see the flashes of the cannon shots—they must be back now in the position on the knoll below—the position where four hours ago the Russian soldiers had charged home with the bayonet, and whence two hours ago the cannon had been firing. A second more, and nearer came the whistle of the shells, and with a swiftly gradual crescendo into a scream as they sped over us and crashed down into the village in the valley behind us; and yet nearer there was the flashing of the musketry fire in the valley there, and nerves tried by a long day of footslogging, excitement, fatigue and exposure to sun, and the chances of the battle-field, quivered under the prolonged tension of endurance, as the throbbing hum of the bullet sped through or over the straggling group. No man dared to say to that stern, lowering chief, eating his heart there in the bitterness of his disappointment, that it was a bootless tempting of fortune to linger longer on this exposed spot, nor did any man care to quit, for the sake of greater safety, the companionship which had endured throughout the day. So we lingered on till our senses became dulled, and till some dropped into slumber, regardless of the scream of shells and the hum of bullets. It was a humane object which so long detained the General in a position so exposed. There was no force available to lift the height and cover to ever so little extent the wounded lying on and behind it from the Bashi-Bazouks, who too certainly were prowling in the vicinity, and ever coming nearer and nearer. An attempt had, indeed, been made to get together a detachment of infantry for this purpose, and a bugler, at the General's order, persistently sounded the assembly, but the result was merely a handful of stragglers from half a dozen different regiments; and although but a company was wanted, that trivial strength could not be collected, so the General, his staff and his escort took up for the time a kind of informal forepost duty, and there we waited till the pale, calm moon rose and poured the sheen of her white radiance over the battlefield. While it was yet dark there had been no cessation of the

Adding to the Nation's Wealth.

UTILIZING WHAT HAS BEEN COAL WASTE, AND DRIVING OUT ENGLISH CEMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

"Out of every four tons of coal brought to the surface of the earth, one ton is ground to powder in breaking, and goes to waste," says the President of a prominent coal company in Pennsylvania. Prizes have been widely offered for the best means of utilizing such waste, as the waste is technically called. No attempts to utilize such waste economically have heretofore been successful. In Belgium and England, however, bituminous coal dust, called "slack," has been for a few years past made into bricks to be used for fuel. It is used instead of bituminous coal. It remained for an American firm to experiment with anthracite coal dust. The result was first publicly shown Thursday to Geo. S. Page, coal tar refiner; E. H. Wardwell, of Page, Kidder & Fletcher; J. C. F. Cheever, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Chemical Works; J. S. Hathaway, 170 Pearl street; Jas. H. Boynton, 358 Broadway; Captain Fred. P. Benson, Engineer of Nassau Gaslight Company, Brooklyn; W. T. Carter, Treasurer of Newark Savings Institution; Dr. H. Endemann, Chief of Sanitary Bureau, Board of Health; and L. Deane. They were the guests of Messrs. L. L. Cronse and S. D. Coykendall, the active managers of the "Anthracite Fuel Company."

The steamer Thomas Cornell took the party on Tuesday night to Rondout, and Wednesday morning the works were inspected. They are on the Hudson river at Port Ewen, a mile below Rondout, and are surrounded by water. The process of converting the culm into fuel is simple. An elevator, similar to that used for storing grain, transfers it from canal boats coming from Honesdale into two lofty bins, holding 260 tons each. A third receiver is for bitumen, brought also in canal boats from Page, Kidder & Fletcher's refinery, a few miles down the river. This is used mainly to stick the culm together so that it may be made into blocks. Ten per cent. is used to ninety of culm. It is crushed nearly as fine as culm, and immediately mixed before it can solidify. A screw conveyor dumps the mixture into a large upright cylinder, where it is heated to 600° Fahrenheit. The pitch is liquefied, and is fused with and absorbed by the coal dust. Then the mixture drops into moulds in a revolving horizontal wheel at the bottom of the same cylinder. The wheel, revolving, carries the moulds and contents around where a pressure of thirty thousand pounds is obtained, the brick is made, and, being carried around still further, is punched out and, with thousands of other bricks, immediately packed away in tiers in canal boats ready for transportation. Each brick weighs 15 lbs. The capacity of the works is 250 tons a day, running double time. The production for this year will be, it is estimated, 40,000 tons.

PARAGRAPHS.

—High living isn't killing off many people nowadays.

—The money you can earn yourself is much brighter and sweeter than any you can get out of dead men's coffers.

—An old sport, on seeing a party of gentlemen playing croquet, remarked: "I see billiards has gone to grass."

—Lord Palmerston once said, speaking of the Turks, "what energy can be expected of a people with no heels to their shoes."

—Some men can sit on a candle box and lay out the European campaign, and tell almost everything that is to occur in the future, except where their next dinner is to come from.

—John B. Gough used to say that it was no use to that guilty man could not look an innocent one in the face; he once addressed an audience of convicts, and they almost stared him out of countenance.

—There seems to be nothing like faith. Recently wrote to a friend: "We have secured the Rev. Mr. Smith at a salary of \$200 a year, and are hoping for a good work of grace."

—According to the San Francisco papers a greater star than Adela Neilson has arisen in Helena Modjeska, Countess Lozenta, who performed in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the California theatre on the 20th inst.

—A deserted baby in Buffalo had a peculiar nose. A detective learned that the parents lived in Simcoe, Canada, but he did not know their names. He went to Simcoe, and hunted for somebody with a nose like the baby's. At length he met a man in the street whose nose was of that kind, and who proved to be the baby's father.

—A blue plover with red legs lighted on a steam tug on July 29, about eight miles from Seaboard harbor, England. Attached to its leg was a piece of paper signed "William Stoker, Quebec. Sent up at 12:15 a'clock." The bird appeared to be very tired and hungry, and is supposed to have crossed the Atlantic.

—The Emperor of Austria having been apprised of the existence of an Austrian military company in San Francisco, desired them, through his Consul in that city, to select a suitable uniform for its members, to be furnished at his expense. The company accordingly decided upon the uniform of the Imperial Jaegers of Vienna. The Emperor has been advised of their choice, and the complete outfit for 150 men is expected to arrive soon from Austria.

—At a Harrison county, Ky., wedding the bride danced several charming reels within a circle of three feet in diameter. She changed shoes once on account of her new ones not sounding right against the floor. The prompter gave the very unique commands during the dance, "Rock to the right, rock to the left, grind coffee, wring the dishrag, rock the cradle," &c. At the wind up of the dance the bride showed her agility by kicking the groom's hat off his head.

—Two more of the few remaining churches built by Wren, in London, after the fire of 1666, are to be torn down. One of them is All Hallows, Bread street hill, wherein John Milton was baptized, the entry being still preserved in the parish register. One of the curious monuments in the city reads: "In memory of the Rev. Laurence Saunders, M. A., Rector of All Hallows, Bread street, who, for sermons preached in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation of the Church of England from the corruptions of the Church of Rome, suffered martyrdom in the third of Queen Mary, being burned at Coventry, February 9th, 1555."

—The other is St. Dionis Backchurch in Fenchurch street. It contains a monument of Thomas Rowlinson, the antiquary, the sale of whose library occupied twenty-five weeks.

Death of Admiral Semmes.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.—Admiral Semmes died at ten minutes past seven o'clock this morning, at Point Clear.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, the most distinguished officer of the Confederate States navy, was born in Charles county, Maryland, September 17, 1809. He entered the United States navy as midshipman in 1829, was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1858, the rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned and joined his fortunes to those of the rebellious States. In 1834, while awaiting orders, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Cumberland, Maryland. During the Mexican war he served both on board ship and as aid to General Worth. In 1851 he was attached to the lighthouse board as its secretary. His first command in the Confederate navy was the steamer Sumter, which started out from New Orleans in July, 1861, and ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. With this steamer he captured several vessels in the gulf. He then went to Southampton, England; where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora. When he put to sea, the Tuscarora was detained twenty-four hours by the British authorities, but she followed Semmes to the Straits of Gibraltar, and so closely blockaded him in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August, 1862, he took command of the steamer Alabama, built for him at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew. With this vessel he continued his career of capturing and destroying merchant vessels. On July 11, 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he engaged the United States gunboat Hatteras, and after a short action sank her. On July 19, 1864, in an engagement nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the United States steamer Kearsarge, commanded by Capt. Winslow, sank the Alabama. Semmes was taken up by the English packet Deerhound, and was carried to England. After the close of the war he entered upon the practice of the law in Mobile, Alabama. In December, 1865, he was arrested and taken to Washington, but was released after an imprisonment of four months. In February, 1874, Semmes petitioned Congress to remove his disabilities, and the petition was shortly after granted. Semmes was the author of several works, the most prominent of which are "Services Afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War," "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico," "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter," and "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States."

BRIEFLETS.

—A large grape sugar manufactory is being built at Buffalo.

—The Belgian census just taken shows the population of the country to be 5,330,185.

—One hundred and fifty-one pounds of honey were recently taken from a tree on Round Mountain, in Brattleboro, Vt., by bee hunters.

—The business men of Louisville, Ky., are organizing a military company, to be called the "Merchants' Guards," to be composed exclusively of merchants, clerks and professional gentlemen.

—A reporter for a Wisconsin newspaper writes: "Those who personally know our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel —, will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening, but not killed."

—An old farmer, on being asked why a peacock that was strutting through the yard was like a figure 9, couldn't see the resemblance; but light broke in on him when he was told that it was nothing without its tail.

—Reading firework vendors save insurance and gain popularity by annually giving grand pyrotechnic displays, in which the stock left over from the "glorious Fourth" is set off amid the plaudits of the admiring citizens.

—A tradesman in Maine failed the other day, and being asked if he thought his assets would warrant an offer of 50 per cent., replied: "That's too much; they are only paying about 25 per cent., and I can't pay more than other people do."

—A Lunenburg (Mass.) man, whose potato patch was infested with bugs in the early part of the season, proposed to his neighbor that if he would take care of the field, harvest the crop and return the other twenty bushels, the remainder should be his. The field yielded 100 bushels.

—A Chicago minister went into bankruptcy last week. His assets were \$250 of real estate, but in charity he was rich. The Chicago University holds his note for \$10,000, and a Baptist church one for \$7,000.

—Paradise valley is a farming section of Humboldt county, Nevada, reached from Winnemucca over a stretch of desert and sage brush country such as Nevada in the main consists of. A traveler visiting the valley a short time since stopped at a farm house, and his host, pointing out the country, said: "This is Paradise, and the next valley beyond here is Eden." "Yes," returned the traveler, "and its hell between here and Winnemucca."

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Leuckel's Block,
March 24, 1877.

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