

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No. 42.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehigh- ton as follows:
3:42 a. m. via V. arrive at Phila. at 6:15 a. m.
7:42 a. m. via L. V. " 11:5 a. m.
11:42 a. m. via L. V. " 3:10 p. m.
1:42 p. m. via L. V. " 5:45 p. m.
4:42 p. m. via L. V. " 8:30 p. m.
Returning, leave depot at Terka and American st. Phila. at 8:15 and 8:45 a. m.; 3:15 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.
ELLI'S CLARK, AGENT.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

AUGUST 2ND 1877.
Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—
(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)
For Philadelphia, at 6:50, 11:05, a. m., 2:15 and 6:55 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
For Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.
(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)
For Reading, at 7:30, 8:50, 9:50 a. m., 12:10, 2:10, 4:30 and 9:00 p. m.
For Harrisburg, at 5:50, 8:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:30 and 9:00 p. m.
Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:—
(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)
Leave Philadelphia, 7:30 a. m., 1:00, 7:30 and 8:15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 a. m.
(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)
Leave Reading, 7:45, 7:41, 1:35 a. m., 4:00, 6:10 and 10:30 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5:00, 7:30 a. m., and 1:45, 3:30 p. m.
Leave Lancaster, 7:30 a. m., and 3:25 p. m.
Leave Columbia, 7:20 a. m., and 3:15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Reading, 7:35 a. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m.
Trains marked thus (*) run to and from depot 10th and Green streets, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street depot.
The 6:50 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. trains from Allentown, and the 7:30 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, leave through cars to and from Philadelphia.
J. H. WOOLLEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CARDS.

Furniture Warehouse.
V. Schwartz, Bank street, dealer in all kinds of Furniture. *Copies made to order.*

Boot and Shoe Makers.
Clifton Bretney, in Leisen'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.

W. M. RAPSHER,
TTO RNEY 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. N. C. 22.

JAS. K. STRUTHERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—21 Room of Rhoad's Hall,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. May 27, 17.

DANIEL KALBFUS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Office—above Dolan's Jewelry Store, Broadway
JNO. D. BERTOLLETTI, JAS. S. LOONER

BERTOLLETTI & LOOSE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Esopus and Broadway.
MAUCH CHUNK, PENNA.

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 9.

H. A. BELTZ,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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Conveyancing, Collecting and all other business connected with the office promptly attended to. Also, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate. April 15-91

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JAN. 9, 1875.

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Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases.
Office: South East corner Iron and 2nd sts., Lehigh- ton, Pa. April 3, 1875.

DR. S. B. REBER,
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Nov. 23, '72.

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N. B.—Special attention given to the Care of Salt Rheum, &c. Jan 15-77

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POOING and DYEING promptly and artistically
attended to.
Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 14, 1877.

GIDEON KOSTENBADER,
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OF PERSONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS in
the most artistic manner, equal in all respects
to "real" paintings. He makes a specialty of
ENLARGING PORTRAITS OF DECEASED
PERSONS from types of all kinds. Charges
very moderate and patronage solicited. May 12

DAVID EBBERT'S
Livery & Sale Stables
Done in the best manner, at very Lowest Prices.

We are prepared to do work at a cheap rate
in any office in the State that deals honestly
with its customers.

OUR MOTTO IS
Cheap, Prompt & Reliable.

Large and handsome Carriages for Funeral
purposes and Weddings. DAVID EBBERT.
Nov. 22, 1872.

Washington Letter.

From our special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1877.

The most attractive places in the city just now are the markets. Fruits, flowers and vegetables are in their prime, and they have not been so plenty, luscious and inexpensive for many years. One can live in Washington this season for the merest trifle, as far as eating goes, and set a table fit for a king notwithstanding. Potatoes sell for just half last year's prices, tomatoes are 25c. a bushel, peaches, 50 to 75c., grapes, 5c. a pound, pears, apples, plums, etc., correspondingly cheap. Housewives are taking advantage of it, as the appetizing odor that greets one from open basement and kitchen windows gives evidence, and are laying in stores of goodies, in the line of preserves and pickles for winter use.

We hear from various quarters that Congressmen are getting ready to seriously consider the labor question this fall and winter. It is high time. Something must be done for the thousands of unemployed families in our land before the cold weather comes upon them or the suffering and death will be incalculable. There are over four million of men in the United States for whom there is no employment. If half of them would go to farming, their productions would furnish work for the other half; and there is plenty of good land for this. It is difficult to see why poor people who have neither work nor money flock into cities, but such is the fact. Surely poor people are poorer there than they are in the country. A man may always get a living, if no more, off a farm; but in a city he can, in these days, find absolutely nothing to do, and he must necessarily grow poorer and poorer till public charity provides for him. Happily, laboring men in several places are beginning to take a common-sense view of these matters. In our neighboring city of Baltimore some of the workmen are making a movement to obtain bread that will be sure to bring it. They have formed an association to emigrate to Kansas with their families and settle on the public lands in that State. The association is wholly composed of laborers—farmers and mechanics skilled in trades useful in the West. The movement is a most commendable one, and other cities would do well to imitate it.

Senator Morton, who was recently prostrated by a stroke of partial paralysis, in California, is reported as slowly but surely recovering in Richmond, Ind. His son, however, lies at last accounts at the point of death, with no hope of recovery. The last steamer from Sitka, Alaska, where he is, delayed its starting two days in the hope of bringing some definite news concerning him, but left at last before his death, and no further word can be had concerning him till the last of this month. His friends still hope he lives, but their hopes are without foundation according to his physician's verdict. His probable death is kept carefully from his father's knowledge.

There is more or less talk of a revoking, by the President, of his proclamation calling an extra session of Congress in October, but Cabinet members profess to have heard nothing of the matter officially. Sec. McCrary says the Army appropriation must be available by Nov. 1, at all events.

People here are getting ready for the unusually brilliant season that is coming. Merchants are embellishing their war-rooms, landlords are fitting up their rooms, society people are preparing their richest toilets, lively men are filling their stables with fine trappings, and all things bespeak a right lively and exciting winter. Without doubt society will be adorned by the presence among us of the most talented, educated and intellectual people in the country. Many accomplished literary men and artists are already here, and the National Capital will present unrivalled attractions the coming winter. It is fast becoming a desirable place of residence, and men of culture are finding out its advantages and taking up their abode here.

MERRILL.

The Mule Strike.

Once more was a mule. He had a pair of lumber legs and heels at the end of them. Mule thought his master did not give him enough corn to eat. So, one day as the boss was passing behind him, he lifted up his heels and boosted him to the other side of the barn. This is what Mr. Mule called a strike. He thought he could get all the corn he wanted now.

Presently he wanted water. He didn't get it, though. He wanted more corn. He didn't get that. He went to bed that night without any supper. Next day he didn't have to work; he didn't have to eat either. He didn't have any company. All he had to do was to stand still and think. He couldn't imagine why that master of his didn't come to feed him. The next day was the same, and the next.

Before that mule got anything to eat again, he had grown so gaunt and gentle that he was willing to keep his heels on the ground. The strike was ended.

Death of Thiers.

LONDON, September 4—5 A. M.—

Reuter's telegram company has just received the following dispatch from Paris: All the journals announce that ex-President Thiers died quite suddenly at six o'clock yesterday evening at St. Germain.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born in Marseilles, April 16, 1797, and was educated at the Lyceum of that city and the law school of Aix, where he practiced at the bar from 1818 to 1821. He then removed to Paris and began his career as a journalist by writing for the Constitutional and other journals. His ability soon won him powerful friends and he became the favorite of Lafayette Talleyrand. Between 1823-7 he produced his celebrated history of the French revolution, in ten volumes. In January, 1830, with Mignet and Carrel, he started the National, which promoted the change of dynasty effected the following July. When Louis Philippe ascended the throne M. Thiers became an official of the treasury and was elected to the chamber of deputies. He was offered the ministry of finance, but declined in favor of Lafitte, although he really administered the office. He retired March 31, 1831, but in October of the following year took the post of minister of the under the South cabinet. It was while in this office that he procured the arrest of the Duchess de Berri, an act he deemed necessary for the pacification of the Vendee at a time when all the military resources of the nation were needed for the relief of Antwerp in the interest of Belgian independence. As a consequence he quitted office, but soon took the portfolio of commerce, where he distinguished himself by securing large appropriations for public works. Early in 1834 he returned to the interior department, and rendered himself famous by suppressing the bloody insurrections in Paris and Lyons. After quarrels with Soult and Mole, he finally retained his office under the Duke de Broglie, and in December (1834) took his seat in the French academy. The attempt of Fieschi upon the king's life in July, 1835, caused him to support the restrictive press and jury laws known as the laws of September. After once resigning, in February, 1835, he became premier and minister of foreign affairs, but in August following he again retired because of the king's intervention in Spain. He was offered, but refused, the intension to Russia. March, 1840, he was reinstated as premier, but his policy for the armament of France and the fortifications of Paris being resisted he was succeeded October 29 by Guizot. He now began his great work in twenty volumes. "The History of the Consulate and Empire," upon which he was engaged from 1845 to 1862. At this same time, as the recognized leader of the opposition, he advocated enlightened measures of education and progress and opposed political corruption and ultramontane schemes. Shortly before the revolution of 1848 he made a series of bitter attacks on Louis Philippe, advocating political reforms, but not a republic, yet when the republic became a fact he accepted it and was elected to the constituent assembly. He supported Louis Napoleon for the Presidency, and fought a duel with Bixie, who had asserted that he depreciated Napoleon's election. In the assembly he was one of the most active leaders in the reactionary movement, but in January, 1851, alarmed at the removal of Changarnier, he raised a voice of warning against a second Napoleonic empire. He was arrested on the coup d'etat of December 2, imprisoned until January 9, and banished until August 7, 1852. He kept aloof from politics until 1863, when he was returned to the corps legisla-tive by the Paris liberals, despite the opposition of the government. In the assembly he denounced the extravagance of the empire and opposed its war with Mexico. In 1866 and 1867 he exposed the blunder of the emperor in permitting the aggrandizement of Prussia to the detriment of France. In 1870 he opposed the declaration of war against Prussia, main aim being that the government being unprepared was rushing to certain defeat. He urged the rigorous defense of Paris and visited the several courts to secure their influence in favor of an armistice, his efforts increasing his popularity and adding to his high renown for statesmanship. February 6, 1871, he was elected to the assembly from twenty-six provinces and nine days later the assembly made him chief executive of the nation. He negotiated the peace, crushed the commune and initiated the measures for paying off the national debt and the indemnity. August 31, 1871, his term of office was increased for three years, but the defeat of the tariff bill (he was always a protectionist) and the opposition in the assembly caused his resignation, May 24, 1873. He was succeeded by MacMahon and the septennate.]

There were fifty-three pall bearers at the funeral of Raphael Semmes. Half hour guns were fired all day at Mobile, Ala., on the day of the funeral.

A Rhode Island woman, who died recently, expressed a dying wish that she should not be buried or placed in a tomb. Her husband consequently built a stone cottage on the shore of the bay exactly like an ordinary dwelling externally, in the cellar of which her body lay. The building has but one room, which is fitted up with the furniture they had in their parlor when first married, and the surviving members of the family now spend an hour or so there in devotions each Sunday.

How the Present Pope was Elected.

It was only by a mishap that Cardinal Masti-Ferretti attained the triple crown at all. The popular candidate was Cardinal Gizzi, and the most powerful man in the college itself was Cardinal Lambruschini. Masti-Ferretti was only one of a crowd, and in the first ballot he hardly seemed to be in the running. Lambruschini had the highest number of votes, and everything seemed to mark him out as the future pope. But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip even a conclave, and the Italians have a proverb that, in these contests, the favorite never wins. He did not in this case. In the second and third ballots Masti-Ferretti came more and more distinctly to the front, Gizzi disappeared from the lists, and Lambruschini fell hopelessly into the rear. But if Lambruschini could only have kept open the conclave a few hours longer he might have displaced his rival, and perhaps have placed the tiara upon his own brows, or if not there, might at least have placed it upon the brows of his friend Franzoni; for Masti-Ferretti was in bad odor with the court of Austria on account of his sympathy with the national party of Italy, and when the ballot that made him Pope was taken, the Austrian plenipotentiary was on his way from Vienna with a veto in his pocket against the archbishop of Innoia, and with cardinals enough in his train to turn the scale in favor of the Genoese cardinal. The veto arrived a few hours too late, and the lagging cardinals, entering the Holy city the day after the fair, found the lion snatching vivas in honor of a sovereign whose name they hardly knew how to pronounce. The telegraph and the railway have put an end to all risk of anything of this kind happening again; for Rome is now within speaking distance of Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London; and unless the conclave sits, as it is said it will sit, within twenty-four hours of the Pope's death, and under a dispensing bull, elects his successor in present cadavere, there will be a time between the announcement of the Pope's death and the day usually fixed for the holding the conclave for all the cardinals of Europe to reach Rome and to give their votes.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Mrs. Siddons.

It was Mrs. Siddons who first commenced that pernicious star system which has done as much as anything to sap the very foundations of the theatrical profession, and as soon as the London season was over she scoured the provinces for fame—and money. At Dublin she was again opposed by Mrs. Crawford, who, as the wife of the supreme favorite Barry, had been immensely popular; and the Dubliners rallied around their old love, preferring her to the younger actress. Mrs. Siddons' engagement was not a success, she hated the place and people, and her opinions oozing out were quite sufficient to render her unpopular. The press wrote her down and ridiculed the emotions her performances excited. One of these skills is worth transcribing: On Saturday Mrs. Siddons, about whom all the world has been talking, exposed her beautiful, alabaster, soft and comely person, for the first time, in the theatre royal, Smock Alley. The house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold, with thousands of admiring spectators that went away without a sigh. * * * She was nature itself—she was the most exquisite work of art. * * * Several fainted before the curtain drew up. * * * The fiddlers in the orchestra blubbered like hungry children crying for their bread and butter; and when the bell rang for music between the acts the tears ran from the bassoon player's eyes in such showers that the choked they finger stops, and making a spout of the instrument, poured in such a torrent upon the first fiddler's book that, not seeing the overture was in two sharps, the leader of the band actually played it in two flats; but the sobs and sighs of the groaning audience and the noise of the corks drawn from the smelling bottles prevented the mistake being discovered. * * * The briny pond in the pit was three feet deep, and the people who were obliged to stand upon the benches were in that position up to their ankles in tears. An act of parliament to prevent her from playing will certainly pass, for she has infested the volunteers, and they sit reading "The Fatal Marriage," crying and roaring all the time. May the curses of an insulted nation pursue the gentlemen of the college, the gentlemen of the bar, and the peers and peeresses that hissed her on the second night. True it is that Mr. Garrick never could make anything of her, and pronounced her below mediocrity; true it is the London audience did not like her. But what of that? The Scotch capital more than recompensed her for the slights of the Irish. Yet on her first night in Edinburgh, the house, although crammed, was freezing; scene after scene the audience sat like mutes, and after one of her greatest efforts a single voice exclaimed from the pit in a tone of judicial calmness, "That's nae sae bad!" But on her second visit the Scotch went as mad as the Londoners. In one day 2,557 people applied for the 630 seats at the disposal of the management; the doors were besieged at noon, and footmen took their stand at the box entrance as soon as the play was over, to secure their master's places for the following night. Even the church synod arranged its meetings according to performances.—Temple Bar.

BRIEFLETS.

—Cincinnati is to have a handsome new aquarium.

—California will hold its annual Judicial election on Wednesday, Oct. 10th.

—Dead potato bugs are sold as curiosities in London for a dollar and a quarter each.

—Opium smoking will be prohibited in China by an edict of the Emperor at the end of three years.

—Lebanon is to have a hospital. The edifice is to be erected on the atmahouse grounds in that town.

—The daughter and granddaughter of Gen. Scott are among the distinguished visitors at Newport, R. I., at the present time.

—The Charleston branch of the Boston Public Library has just received 11,000 volumes, in accordance with the bequest of Miss Charlotte Harris.

—William Lloyd Garrison arrived home from Europe Tuesday. His health is said to have been greatly benefited by his journey.

—Policeman—"Now then, move on! there's nothing the matter." Boy in the crowd—"Yer needn't tell us that; you wouldn't be here if there was."

—Sitting Bull is said, by an old scout, now in New York, to be a good French scholar, a man far above the Indian average, and a first rate politician.

—A new hotel, designed to furnish a home for clerks only, is just approaching completion in New York. It is four stories high, with thirteen rooms on each floor.

—A Dutch treasure chest over two hundred years old is exhibited in a New York shop. It is made of iron, three or four inches in thickness, and attracts much attention.

—Belleville people are agitating the question of the passage of an ordinance to keep boys under eighteen years of age off the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening.

—Belle Boyed, who figured so extensively during the war as a scout for the Confederate forces, is now living in Calvert, Texas, and supports herself and sister by sewing.

—At Landaff, N. H., is the grave of a Mrs. Bronson, who lived in three centuries. She was born in 1699 and died in 1801. It is said there are but three similar cases on record.

—A raft of timber measuring 188,280 cubic feet passed through Lake Champlain, Vt., the other day. It is said to be the largest that ever went through these waters.

—A self opening envelope, with a thread in the edge of the upper flap, by pulling which the envelope is quickly and neatly opened, is the newest invention in stationery.

—Three miles of cars are standing on the tracks at Altoona, all filled with "scraps" from the ruins of round houses, rolling stock, etc., destroyed by fire in Pittsburg by the rioters.

—General S. Wiley Crawford, commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, is having painted in New York a new picture of the battle of Gettysburg, showing the position of the Reserves in that great fight.

—The New York State Farmers' Alliance met in convention at Syracuse on Wednesday. There was a large attendance, and resolutions were adopted favoring low tolls on the State canals and the purification of politics.

—The following announcement appeared recently in an English paper: "St. James's Church—On Sunday next the afternoon service will commence at half past three, and continue until further notice."

—A large meeting composed of Confederate and Union soldiers was held at Cincinnati the other evening, to further the plan of having a grand reunion of soldiers in that city. It is to be a national affair, the surviving soldiers of the late war from all the States North and South being invited to take part.

—A lineal descendant of the great Sir Francis Drake is said to be keeping a boarding house in Denison, Texas. The lady has in her possession a diamond knee buckle worn by Sir Francis, which is valued at nearly \$2000. Another descendant is connected with one of the large publishing houses in New York city.

—Don Carlos Young and Feramor Little Young, sons of the late Brigham Young, are members of the class of 1879 of the Renesceur Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. They are very studious young men of good habits and are said to be opposed to polygamy.

—Mr. Charles Young, another son of the late Brigham Young, is practicing law in Pinckney, Mich.

—William Reimer was a candidate for Sheriff of Lehigh county. He was defeated in the nominating convention, and five hours after the ballot which sealed his fate, the present Sheriff levied upon all of his property to satisfy judgments which had been stayed under the belief "that he would secure the nomination and bridge his way out of his embarrassment."

—Arrangements have been perfected for the Saratoga Centennial, October 17th. The Secretary of War has directed the commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal to deliver to the committee the cannon captured at the surrender of General Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. The sum of \$1500 has been raised to defray expenses. Horatio Seymour and George William Curtis will deliver the oration, and Alfred B. Street will deliver the poem.