The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judge—John Trunkey Venango.
Auditor General—William B. Schell, Bedford.
State Treasurer—Amos S. Noyes, Clinton.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—E. R. Siewers, M'h Chunk.

Republican Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judge—Jas. H. Sterrett, Allegheny.
Auditor General—J. A. M. Passmore, Schuylkill
State Treasurer—Wm. B. Hart, Montgomery.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—Jos. M. Kalbfus, M. Chunk

—The cost of carrying the inland mails for the next fiscal year is estimated at $20,889,270 73, an increase on the estimates for the current year of $2,030,297.

—Mr. Henry S. Taintor, the expert employed to ascertain the amount stolen from the City of New York by the Tweed Ring, reported Wednesday that the total was $25,000,000.

—The total funded debts of the three leading cities at the periods of the last official statements made were as follows: New York, $121,319,183 80; Boston, $43,590,497 30; Philadelphia, $55,569,871 70. These are the debts in each case exclusive of sinking funds.

—One of those terrible explosions which have been so frequent in the collieries of Great Britain occurred in a colliery in High Blantyre, near Glasgow, on Monday morning. Of 233 men who descended into the mines in the morning, only one had escaped alive up to Tuesday morning. There was a possibility, though little hope, that others would be rescued.

—A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated Fort Walsh, British Territory, the 17th inst., says the Commissioners sent by our Government to treat with Sitting Bull have met him and utterly failed to obtain any terms of settlement. He continually fears treachery on the part of the Americans and places no trust whatever in their professions. Their offer of peace on the condition of his surrender being rejected, the Commissioners have begun their journey homeward.

—Referring to the Grand Army of the Republic anniversary on Thursday the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The demonstration of the day was made by the soldiers in their greeting of Gen. M'Clellan. This was a grand and touching scene, the participants being soldiers of every variety and shade of politics—an outburst of soldierly affection from officers and men to their 'old commander.' He was 'carried away bodily by the surging mass of those trying to get near enough to speak to him and get a grasp of his hand."

Carbon Greenbackers in Council.

A meeting of independent voters and friends of the Greenback-Labor movement was held in the Broadway House, at Mauch Chunk, on Saturday last, and was convened upon the call of Hugh McGarvey, Chairman of the County Standing Committee of the Anti-Monopoly and Labor Reform party. Hon. J. C. Fincher was made Chairman, and John Devlin, Secretary. The following districts were represented: Audenried, Beaver Meadow, E. Mauch Chunk, Franklin, Lehigh, Lehighton, Lansford, Mauch Chunk, First Ward, Mauch Chunk, Second Ward, Nesquehoning, Packerton, Summit Hill, Weatherly and Weissport. The following were elected the County Standing Committe of Carbon county for the ensuing year:

Banks—Patrick Sharp, Edward Kindelan, Hugh McGarvey, William M. Davis, Michael Keller; East Mauch Chunk—Michael Oates, Edward Harkins, Sr., George Messinger; Lehigh—Charles Carroll, Jacob Eberts, James Reilly, William Burke; Lehighton—W. A. Graver, Owen Sheridan, A. Stiler, Edward Haworth; Lansford—E. T. McDonough; Mauch Chunk, First Ward—John Doolan, Abe Stroh, Michael Gillespie; Second Ward—James Brennan, Henry Whitmeyer, Edward Conroy, Lafayette Wildoner; Nesquehoning—Thos. McDonald, John Donohue, Jr., John O'Donnell; Packerton—A. Vanhorn, Luke Boylan, W. I. Peters, John Welsh; Franklin—Isaac Bagenstose, Alexander Graver; Penn Forest—Bernard Lynch, Patrick Tracy; Weatherly—J. W. Ryon, Thomas Windell, John Milburn; Summit Hill—Robert Dorby, T. P. Fisher, Isaac Davis, John Delaney.

It was ordered, upon motion, that the Chairman of the Executive Committe fill the vacancies in the districts not represented, and it was requested that the friends of the cause send in the names of those who are willing to aid in distributing tickets upon election day.

Hugh McGarvey, A. Vanhorn, and John Devlin, as the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, Through class legislation and the ruinous financial policy of the two old parties in the past, the business man, the mechanic, and the laborer are reduced to poverty, and the workingmen to the degradation of an army of tramps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the independent voters of Carbon county, do heartily indorse the nomination of Beatley, Emerson and Wright and the Greenback-Labor platform, and pledge our earnest support to secure the election of the ticket.

Resolved, That owing to the hard times and the short interval existing between now and the election we decline to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, and friends are at liberty to vote for whomsoever they please, as it is detrimental to the interests of our party to ratify or take any part in the election of professional politicians or ring candidates, we would suggest to them to vote for candidates who are most in sympathy with our platform.

Resolved, That we request the independent voters and friends of the Greenback-Labor movement in each district in the county to organize Greenback Clubs to be continued as permanent until such time as you rout the enemy in township, State and National elections.

The following gentlemen were named to attend to the organization of clubs: E. T. McDonough and Hon. J. C. Fincher. The following were named as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Robert Derby, Summit Hill, Chairman; W. A. Graver, Lehighton, Secretary; Hugh McGarvey, Edward Conroy, E. T. McDonough. Upon motion and adoption the following were elected: A. Vanhorn and Patrick Sharp, State delegates for 1878; J. C. Fincher, J. Doolan, Abe Stroh, Congressional conferees for 1878; W. A. Graver, Henry Whitmeyer, Senatorial delegates for 1878. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1877.

The first work of Congress, whilst not characterised by legislation, has nevertheless demonstrated some things which foreshadow the future political attitude of the two great parties in the deliberations of the legislative branch, and in the prospective relations between the Executive and the party which placed him in power. It was apparent by the studious manner in which the gathering Republican representatives of the people avoided the Executive mansion, or by the formality with which they performed the ordinary civilities of the occasion, that the feeling of disapprobation of the course of the Executive must have been marked in their constituencies. The Democrats, on the other hand, with their usual tact and diplomacy, have been most assiduous in their attentions, and one would have presumed that there was a Democratic *regime* in the Executive mansion, instead of a Republican President selected by a Republican convention, chosen by Republican voters, elected by Republican electors, supplemented by the judicial deliberations and scrutiny of a joint commission of the two Houses of Congress. The Republicans have been sullen and irritable, whilst the Democrats have been all suavity and smiles. With the dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and such men as Conkling and Blaine supposed to be in a sufficiently combustible condition to need a political revolt, the Democrats, under the leadership of Thurman, Bayard and Wallace, imagined that they had an easy part to play. The President's course justified a support of his political measures, and in return for what he had done in their interests, after much caucusing, they were firmly bent upon treating him with conspicuous levity. In the flush of this era of good feeling between the Democratic leaders and the Republican President, Thurman took it for a fine chance for a move, and with true Democratic instinct set in for the capture of the Senatorial seats of Louisiana. The Senator from Ohio has never been celebrated for the brilliancy of his political strategy. This sudden and open move at once discovered the purposes of the Democrats, and the Republicans, wavering between Executive patronage and loyalty to their party, were at once brought to their senses. In a caucus held on the subject, every Republican seen or admitted the necessity of unity amongst themselves on all questions, without reference to the exceptional condition of things about the Executive. Even Stanley Matthews, the President's closest friend urged unity on all occasions. On a test vote on the reference of the credentials of Spofford to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Republicans rolled up a vote of 36 for reference, against 32 Democrats against it, or in favor of the immediate admission of the Democratic Senator, a Republican majority of 4 votes. This indicated a full attendance of eight, three of which were vacancies in which there are contests, as in South Carolina and Louisiana. Not satisfied with this result, Thurman traced the same tactics in favor of Eustis, the other Democratic contestant from Louisiana, but discovering the same united front on the part of the Republicans, withdrew from his position by withdrawing the motion in that case. In the first contest the unity of the Republicans was satisfactorily shown.

The ponderous Senator from Illinois, David Davis, distributed his favors, in one instance he voted with the Republicans and in the other with the Democrats. As he is classified as an Independent, it is to be presumed that the Ex Associate Justice of the Supreme Court has taken this way of exhibiting his character as a political hybrid.

This course of the Republicans in the Senate, and the expressed determination of the Republicans of the House to co-operate with them, has sensibly stiffened Republican sentiment in Congress; and while it is no part of their plans to antagonize the President, they declare their purpose to act as they deem will best meet the approbation of their constituents. By consistently maintaining this position the leaders think that they will best serve the interests of the party, and at the same time will be in a position to repel any immediate Democratic advances whilst the President is trying his policy of pacification, some say consolidating the Democratic party and the South.

Vice-President Wheeler, in conversation does not seem to be exercised at what some Republicans consider a very dark prospect. He says the Republicans can afford to do a little drifting, and things will come up to the front 1880 in unity and strength. There is one thing to be said of the Ohio election: it was the most forcible example of the independence with which the Republican voters exercise their elective franchise. The Democrats in this have the advantage—they are independent enough always to vote with their party.

Several intimations from authority have been put out by your correspondent in his telegraphic despatches, of a disposition to give official interpretation to the President's order respecting Federal officers participating in the manipulations incident to the sort of political orgies necessary to the nomination of certain individuals representing certain personal interests. Within the past few days a few Republican representatives have ventured to the President a few feeble remarks and interrogatories on the subject of his order. The President was quite candid in remarking that the order had never been fairly interpreted, but that influential members of the party and leading Republican journals had persistently misrepresented it, and had put a construction upon it which was never designed. The object of the order, he stated to these representatives, was to break up that arbitrary and despotic sway of individuals, through a class of disreputable characters who ignored every principle of justice and right, and put men committed to subserve their purposes into places, contrary to the interests or wishes of the people. He said he had no distinctions to make as to individuals, only so that the parties who secured the offices were the choice of the people. He stated that now that the nominations were made, there could be no objection to federal officers exercising the same rights of active participation in the campaign as any other citizen; but that it must be in their capacity as citizens and not as officials, that the offices of the Government must not be employed for political purposes.

The probable length of the session has been a subject of much speculation. It is not complimentary to the solons of the republic to observe the desire manifested throughout the country to have about as little of their legislation as possible. To be too much governed, under these circumstances, seems worse than to have too little of that commodity. The President is anxious to have the subjects transmitted in his message—the Army appropriations, the deficiencies, the Paris exposition, and a representation at the International Prison Congress—attended to as speedily as possible, and then an adjournment. There was considerable sentiment in favor of this plan, though it is hardly likely that it will be carried out, on account of the necessary delay in the organization of the House Committees.

Speaker Randall says that he can have all the Committees ready, if the House should so desire, within two weeks. Gen. Banks thinks if they are ready in three weeks, it will be accomplishing quite a feat. The difficulty of so adjusting personal, political, national and local interests, so that there will be as little clashing as possible, is such that the organization of 40 or 50 committees must of necessity be a work of great care, and will consume time. The Speaker has stated that the Committees on Appropriations, Elections and Accounts will be designated to-day, though it is suggested by influential members that the Committee on Appropriations and Accounts should alone be named, leaving the contested cases to be determined at the regular session; and that the House proceed directly to the consideration of the Message Appropriations, the Deficiencies and the representation at the Paris Exposition. These could all be completed within a week, so far as the House is concerned.

In regard to the Senate, the discussion already inaugurated upon the reference of the credentials of Spofford of La., to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, showed indications of taking a wide range. These discussions, however, up to this time, may receive some explanation in the fact that there is no business connected with the object of the special session yet before the Senate, so that their volubility can find extended and harmless scope.

Several subjects which will expedite matters in a measure will be the desire of a large number of members to get to their constituents in time to participate in the elections in November, and also the matter of mileage, which it is construed they will lose if they do not adjourn. Unless more progress be made in the next two weeks than was made in the past one, the prospect of an adjournment in time for the elections is extremely dubious. The letter-carriers of the different cities, entitled to the free delivery, are now engaged in an effort to secure an advance of compensation for their services. In connection with this movement, and as a matter of information showing the enormous amount of matter received and distributed by these indefatigable servants of the Government, the following statistical information, prepared for the information of the Postmaster General, and which will be incorporated in his report to be transmitted to Congress for the past year, will be interesting:

Number of Carriers	2,263
Cities having free delivery system	47
Mail letters delivered per year	197,275,847
Postal cards delivered	[illegible]
Local letters delivered	[illegible]
Local postal cards delivered	[illegible]
Registered letters delivered	[illegible]
Newspapers delivered	67,948,[illegible]
Matter collected for year:	
Letters	198,508,433
Postal cards	[illegible]
Newspapers	[illegible]
Total pieces handled	666,565,47[illegible]

The number of pieces handled per carrier, in the larger cities, and the total handled, is as follows:

Philadelphia—Total No. of pieces	[illegible]
Total per Carrier	[illegible]
New York—Total No. of pieces	[illegible]
Total per Carrier	340,808

It will be observed, in addition to the vast amount of labor performed by a comparatively few letter carriers, that the cost of the system as compared with postage on local matter alone, shows a credit of $[illegible] in favor of the Government, so that should Congress favor a moderate increase, it can still be kept within the limits of the revenues of the Department on account of local matter, and therefore will necessitate no increased outlay. K.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1877.

What a precious row we are having over Emma Abbott, the prima-donna! Some how or other that remarkable young woman always manages to be talked about to a most excessive degree, and since it is all gratuitous advertising, we must credit her or her press agent, with being a very clever person. This time it is about a critic who, if we may believe the story, was kicked out of the palacial Fifth avenue mansion of Mr. Lake, her patron, for the rather trivial offence of offering to suppress an uncomplimentary notice for $50. The *Sun* immediately called upon Mr. Lake to name the man, or else his character for truthfulness would suffer. Mr. Lake did not mention the critic, but the proprietors of the *Art Journal*, a publication which was started many years ago by Mr. Wilson, circulated proof slips of a little vituperative article in which Mr. Louis Engel, editor and proprietor of the *Arcadian*, was mentioned as the booty critic. Mr. Engel immediately wrote to the *Sun* and said it was all a lie as far as he was concerned, and endeavored to show how utterly absurd the charge was by calling attention to the fact that the editor of the *Art Journal* has a wax nose. We all know it is a well-established fact that a man with a wax nose cannot tell the truth and, therefore, Mr. Engel is certainly exonerated. We will probably have another duel, as the New York journalistic fraternity just now seem to be running to pistols and coffee. Back of all this Abbott blackmailing sensation is the bitter animosity existing between the Art Journal, the Music Trade Review and the Arcadian, growing out of the exposure of the Hale piano frauds in the Sun—a very clever piece of work which was done by Mr. Connelly, of whom I have spoken before in connection with the able reports of the Tweed trial. Talk about the Russians and Turks, nobody knows what real Bashi Bazouk warfare is until a glance is taken of a combat between the manufacturers of pianos. Each one of the many firms in the city has a Centennial certificate to the effect that its particular make is the finest in the world, and the consequent clashing of interests produces a condition of affairs that is far from harmonious. The Music Trade Review gloated over the exposure of Hale, and copied all the Sun's articles. The Art Journal rushed to Hale's rescue and Mr. Engel, of the Arcadian, was incidentally backguarded because he had once been connected with the Music Trade Review, and because he had additionally spoken disparagingly of Hale, even suggesting that his name should be spelled *Hell*. Hence the attack upon Mr. Engel in the Abbott affair. This is the latest sensation about Miss Abbott, but by no means the only one. You will probably remember how she was talked off all over the world for having broken her contract with Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, of London, on account of those gentlemen having insisted that she should sing the *Camille* role in *La Traviata*. Miss Abbott claimed that her conscience would not allow her to prostitute a God-given voice to the lyric personification of one of the *demimonde*. So we had a great fuss about that in the papers, and the sale of tickets for her concert was naturally accelerated. Some time before that she had filled the public eye as a sensational central figure of a scandal, which turned upon her having dared to get married while she was being educated in Italy at the expense of Dr. Chapin's Church. The lady is rather priggish and affected in manner, is not good-looking, has learned to talk her native English with a pretty Italian flutting, and is no success as a *prima donna* save in *La Fille de Regiment*. She has a very beautiful parlor-ballad voice, and if she would rid herself of a habit of smirking and giggling at the audience, she would be a very acceptable concert artist. But this is enough for Abbott. You will perhaps imagine I am puffing her.

New York city is not much on the classic or the antique, but just at the present writing we are in a perfect fever heat over the obelisk which the *World* is kindly arranging for with the Khedive of Egypt that potentate to receive Boss Tweed, Geo. Francis Train, and Khedive's other articles in Exchange. The best thing which has been said apropos of the obelisk, and our paragraphists have really gone wild over it, was the mot of Mayor Ely. He remarked the other day that if our city should be lucky enough to obtain possession of the shaft Tompkins Square would be the place for it. "Because," added the Mayor, "Tompkins Square is so much like its native Sahara that either of Cleopatra's Needles would feel at home in it." Really Tompkins Square is a deplorable waste of sand, but since we only keep it in order for military and riot reviews we suppose it does not matter. That reminds me that the effort to run Justus Schwab, the communist, for the assembly has taken definite shape. His beer saloon in First street is getting to be quite a political headquarters.

I wish you would stir up some of your charity people to make them subscribe something for the relief of Mlle. Venturoli, the once famous danseuse, who is living in the most abject poverty at No. 1.5 East Fourth street. I saw this brilliant creature when she first came to America standing on the pink toe of one slipper, a sheen of gauzy magnificence about her, and a wilderness of flowers lying at her feet. I saw her also, day before yesterday, where she was lying upon a wretched pallet upon the floor, passing her paralyzed time away in wondering how she and her mother would get the next spasmodic meal. It is inexpressibly sad to see a once popular dancing girl in so gruesome an attitude as that of starvation. BATTERY.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1877.

The croakers have tried hard to convince the country that the "revival of trade" is merely a mirage of despairing business men, who see in each flutter of a straw the approach of a gale; but certain it is that in this city the era of prosperity is rapidly dawning. Orders from all parts of the country have been coming in steadily, and many of our wholesale houses have increased their working force to ante-panic numbers, while others are doing a larger business than ever before. The chief practical difference between flush times and the present is, the sales are made in smaller quantities and on closer margin, but then the transactions are on a cash basis, and losses by bad debts are comparatively few. The want of confidence, which so long retarded a natural return to prosperity, is fast disappearing, and a season of unexampled activity is generally predicted for the spring of 1878.

The Exhibition remains in *statu quo*. The programme of entertainments has thus far continued without interruption, and there is yet nothing to indicate that the great Bazar will be permitted to fail. Last Thursday the Grand Army of the Republic had a magnificent reception at the Exhibition building. All the Posts in the city were in attendance and gave a grand parade and review in the presence of thousands of spectators. A large number of prominent military guests responded in person to the invitation to participate, among them being Governor Hartranft of this State, and General McClellan.

One of the most important business transactions that have excited public comment for some time was the sale last week of the Empire Transportation Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Empire possesses a large fleet of vessels, capacious and valuable docks, piers and elevators, five thousand cars, five hundred miles of pipe lines, and valuable interests in refineries, etc. The cars last year moved over thirty thousand miles of railroad. The property was sold for $4,[illegible].

One of the most pleasant social incidents of the week was the formal farewell to Col. Forney, founder and proprietor of the Press. The testimonial came entirely from the employees of the establishment, and was one of the most successful occasions of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The Colonel was presented with an elegantly engrossed series of resolutions handsomely framed, and testifying in appropriate language to the love and esteem with which the editor was regarded by eighty or ninety men in his employ. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Charles William Foster, managing editor of the Press, Dr. Luther Ringwalt, Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie and others; Hon. E. Joy Morris, Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Times, and Captain W. W. Nevin, the purchaser and present proprietor of the Press.

The political outlook contains little calculated to inspire the confidence of politicians of either party. The Republicans having long been in the ascendency, now have good reason to fear a general disintegration on election day; while the Democrats who might, under almost any other circumstances, be very hopeful, can now only look with amazement on the rapidly increasing strength of the Labor party, they will necessarily upset the calculations of both Republicans and Democrats, and yet cannot expect to be themselves the victors, since they lack organization and experienced leaders. The great mass of the people seem to be utterly indifferent to the result, and the politicians are none of them sufficiently hopeful to spend much money on the campaign.

The first Republican rally took place Saturday night, and a dozen noted leaders, including the Governor, were advertised to speak, yet only one put in an appearance. The hall was filled with office-holders and municipal employees, but with few independent voters. One of the two addresses delivered was rather more Democratic than Republican in its tendencies, and altogether the affair was a fizzle. But I do not suppose the Democrats would have fared any better if they had tried to rally, for they would have met about the same difficulty in arousing enthusiasm, and would have further been unable to fill the hall, since they have not so many dependents on whom they could call when an audience was wanted. This is throughly an "off year" in politics, and though its developments promise to be amusing, it need not be expected that they will be indicative of future events. CARL FONTELLE.

Our California Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1877.

The principal topic of conversation during the week has been the sudden collapse of a wild-cat institution known as the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, which suspended payment last Monday. The "bank" was one of the most gigantic frauds ever successfully perpetrated on the people of this state. It was started only a few years ago, and since that time has been steadily paying interest on its deposits at the rate of one per cent. a month. Business men and capitalists have from the first known the true character of the concern, and it is safe to say that no bank in the city would have ever touched a "Pioneer" check. Not so with the poor people. The offer of one per cent. a month for deposits proved too tempting for over twenty-four hundred mechanics and working girls, whose contributions, to the rapacity of the bank-managers foot up to over a million of dollars. In fact it is hardly possible that so much suffering among the lower classes could be caused by the failure of any one bank in the city.

The *modus operandi* of the swindle was very simple. The bank in external appearance was most thriving. It had sumptuous quarters at the corner of California and Montgomery streets, a most prominent business location, in the Safe Deposit Company's splendid building. Its counters were adorned with heavy rolls of what appeared to be twenty-dollar gold pieces, but which, in reality, was only iron gilded and pitched to represent double eagles. The institution did no banking business. The money paid in was divided into three portions, one for the officers, one to pay interest, and another to meet any demands of depositors. It was a family affair. Joseph C. Duncan, the Secretary and head of the concern, was the son-in-law of the President, Mr. Gray, and the other officers were the relatives of one or the other. When the news came that the bank had failed, search was made for Duncan but he was not to be found. The rage of the depositors was unbounded, and so great was the popular indignation that a strong force of police were called into requisition to protect the Secretary's house on "Nob Hill" from being mobbed. He has not turned up yet, and is supposed to have sailed for South America on a schooner that cleared the Heads the night before the bank collapsed. His career in San Francisco has been a disreputable one from the first. He was once the editor of the Herald, a paper printed here in the early days, but after leaving that he engaged in lotteries, mock auctions, and almost every species of disreputable ventures.

Duncan made a clean sweep of all the property of the bank, and it is believed that of the $1,235,[illegible] liabilities hardly five cents on the dollar will be paid. His wife and family did not accompany him in his flight, and profess to know nothing of his whereabouts. It is quite possible that he may be hiding in the city, and in that case his safest place would be the City Prison, as there would be little chance of his escaping with his life were he to show himself on the streets.

The recent death in Peru of Harry Meiggs, the great railroad contractor, has caused much regret among the old forty-niners here who remember his ups and downs in the early days of California. Your correspondent last evening met a gentleman who had just arrived from Callao, and who had been with Mr. Meiggs only a few weeks before the latter's death. He gave some particulars of Meiggs' great career in South America. The great ambition of his life was the accomplishment of the vast railroad schemes which he had then begun. The three roads which he planned and carried almost to completion, were the Callao, Lima, and Oroya, the Mollendo and Puno, and the Pacasmayo railroads. The first named extends from the Pacific ocean to the apex of the Cordilleras, and is probably the greatest triumph of railroad engineering in the world. Meiggs never expected to see the day when the railroad system of Peru would be connected with the navigable waters of the Amazon, but he believed that the ascent of the locomotive up the Andes would bring the success of his great project within the range of half a century. His embarrassments and failure to complete his roads was due to the inability of the Peruvian Government to keep its pledges. The contract called for the payment of $[illegible] of which sum $[illegible] only was raised. It was mainly due to the worry attendant upon these embarrassments that his mind finally gave way. Although Meiggs lived in almost princely style, and entertained the highest persons in the land, his estate will probably prove but a mere pittance among his children. ROSA.

Publications.

THE HOME AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—In the front rank of American periodicals—and its position fairly earned—Potter's American Monthly, for November, comes to our sanctum laden, as usual, with new, entertaining, and instructive matter, a number of the articles being handsomely illustrated. The high character of this publication is so well known that our "good word" can scarcely enhance its reputation. It should be in every American home, elevating and enriching the Home Circle. The present number opens with a paper on "Minnesota, or the Land of Lakes," by Martha Cornell Wood and it is perhaps not too much to say, this article alone is worth the subscription price of the Magazine for a whole year. The reader is literally carried to that beautiful "Land of Lakes" and made to see, and hear, and feel, Nature in all her grandeur. This is followed by the second critical production from the pen of J. B. Baskin on "The Writings of George Eliot," "Domestic Life in Russia," and "Ancient Dyes" furnish profitable reading. We notice entertaining articles, "Beguiled—a Strange History;" "Two Celebrated Characters;" "The Language of Jewels;" "Meditations;" "Through Storms the Homes;" "The Lehigh Diamonds;" "Jemima Wilkinson;" and a paper on "Ripples from the Shore," by Fred. M. Colby crowded with historic interest, most graphically told. The Editorial departments, which have been growing more attractive with each succeeding issue, are, in this number, unusually replete. In the Notes and Queries, "Apparitions," and "A Problem for the Curious" merit attention. "Sowing and Reaping," and "At Home and Abroad" give vitality to the Current Memoranda. "Sculpture," and Book Reviews with illustrations, will please students of Literature and Art. Science and Mechanics handles "The Science of Living" and Wit and Humor, "Nature's Teachings," etc., illuminate the Gossip Department. No one should fail to get the November number of Potter's American Monthly. Published by JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Philadelphia.

—"HELMICK'S HARD TIMES TREASURY.—Is the title of a new publication just issued. It is sheet music size, and contains the following ten beautiful comic songs, adapted for piano or organ.

1. You'll never miss the water till the well runs dry. Comic—R. Howard.
2. He never went back on the poor. Motto song and chorus.—W. J. Scanlon.
3. Down by dot Orchard. Comic Duett.—O. Thatcher.
4. Isn't he a Tease! Comic song and chorus.—Jean Le Roux.
5. Only in Fun. Comic song and chorus.—R. S. Crandall.
6. My Linda Love. Comic song and chorus.—J. McVeigh.
7. As Pretty as a Little Butterfly. Song and dance.—J. P. Rutledge.
8. Pretty Little Jakey. Dutch Comic Song.—F. M. Stokes.
9. All Tied Back. Comic Song.—P. Ritter.
10. Whose dat Knocking on de Ole Back Gate. Comic song and chorus.—S. W. New.

The price is remarkably low, only $1.00. Send by mail free of charge on receipt of price. Address all orders to F. W. HELMICK, Publisher, 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

—OLD UNCLE DAN Is the title of an excellent new Song, by Horace Dumars. Thousands of songs have been published in America, within the last few years, but few ever contain merit enough to become very popular. The above song is a gem in fact, one of the sweetest negro melodies ever put before the music loving public. Sung nightly with immense success, by Milt. G. Barlow, of minstrel fame. Price, 40 cents per copy. The title page is illustrated, and contains a fine view of a Southern plantation scene—can be obtained from any large music dealer, or from the publisher, F. W. HELMICK, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

—SCORE SUPPLEMENT.—You can now buy some of the best Music of the day by sending the Publishers four three cent stamps and receive a specimen copy of their new Musical Journal entitled the "Score." We have received the October number and find it contains four popular pieces. Among them is the beautiful song, "Draw Aside the Curtain Mother." Address JOHN F. PERRY & CO., Music Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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

ACKNOWLEDGED FACT,

That J. T. NUSBAUM & SON are offering greater inducemsent to close Cash Buyers in Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, is admitted by large Crowds of Customers who visit the store daily to make their purchcses.

October 6, 1877-y1

FALL 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.

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

Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon county, Penna.

June 10, 1876-y1

Profitable Employment.—Ladies and Gentlemen WANTED in every town and city, to procure subscribers for the "WORKING CHURCH." The Premium Steel Engraving, 2 feet x 2 feet 8 inches, "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," is presented to each subscriber, for only $1.25 per year. This picture is universally admired and should be in every household. Extra large cash commissions paid to Agents. Write for terms and Agent's outfit.

Working Church Pub. Co.,
Sept. 29m3 7 & 9 WARREN St., New York.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured.—New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to CONSULT its author in person or by mail FREE. Price, by mail, $3.25 for the STANDARD edition, or $1.50 for the POPULAR edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED.

MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.,
Sept. 22-m3 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with 1 Grey Horse, 2 Mules, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 two-horse Spring Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 Bob Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill and 1 Straw Cutter, loaned by the undersigned to Alfred Drumbore, of Mahoning twp., as the same are my property until further notice. J. T. McDANIEL,
Oct. 20, 1877-w3* Mahoning twp.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with one large Brown Cow loaned to Charles Ahner, (per agreement), of Upper Towamensing twp., Carbon county, Pa., as the same is my property until further notice.
Oct. 20, 1877-w3* W. C. WEISS.

Piano and Organ Taught.

Miss LYDIA F. FINCHER, of East Mauch Chunk, will give LESSONS to PUPILS on the PIANO or ORGAN, at their Residences in LEHIGHTON or WEISSPORT. Two Days in each Week. For further particulars, acquire at this Office. sept. 29.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A VALUABLE

Grist Mill Property.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa., about 3 miles East of the Weissport Railroad Depot, in what is known as the Big Creek Valley, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877,

Commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of valuable LAND, situated as above, and containing

FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, about 25 Acres of which are cleared and under a good state of Cultivation and the balance is valuable TIMBER LAND. The Improvements thereon consist of a new 2½ Story

FRAME GRIST MILL, 23 x 40 FT.,

having a permanent Water Supply, and being situated in a thriving Farming section is now doing a large Custom Trade; to any one desiring to go into the Milling business this offers an opportunity seldom met with; a 2-Story Dwelling House, 24 x 28 feet, with Kitchen attached, 12 x 16 feet; SAW MILL; Stable, 20 x 30 feet, and other necessary Outbuildings. This property is situated about a quarter of a mile from the "Centennial State Quarry," now producing some of the best Slate in the country, and the probabilities are that there is SLATE on this Land also.

TERMS EASY, and will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

SOLOMON SOLT and
ISAAC LEVAN.

Franklin twp., Oct. 13, 1877.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately existing between Thomas M. Weaver and B. F. Kleppinger, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, as General Contractors has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Thomas M. Weaver, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment; the said Thomas M. Weaver is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Weaver & Kleppinger.

THOMAS M. WEAVER,
BENJAMIN F. KLEPPINGER.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 25, 1877-w6