

# The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. VI., No. 46.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

Single Copies, 3 cts.

## CARDS.

**Furniture Warehouse.**  
V. Schwartz, Bank street, dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Call on me to order.

**Boat and Shoe Makers.**  
Clinton Dreyfus, in Lewis's building, Bank street. All orders promptly filled—work warranted.

## Attorneys.

**JOHN KLINE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office with Allen Craig, opposite American Hotel, MARKET SQUARE.

**MAUCH CHUNK, PA.** July 27, 1878

**JOHN D. BERTOLETTI,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Broadway and Sunninghams Streets, Opposite Court House.

**MAUCH CHUNK, PA.** May 25, 1878

**F. P. LONGSTREET,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Next door to the "Carbon House."

**BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.** December 16, 1878

**W. N. RAPSHEK,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Bank Street, LEHIGHTON, PA.  
Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will buy and sell Real Estate. Collecting money due. Collecting promptly made. Settling estates of Deceaseds a specialty. May be consulted in English and German.

**Nov. 22, 1878**

**JAS. R. STRUETHER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office—21 floor of Block's Hall,  
Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

**May 27, 1878**

**P. J. MEEHAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Next Door to First National Bank,  
Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
Can be consulted in German.

**Jan. 8, 1878**

## Justices and Insurance.

**H. A. HELTZ,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
Obert's Building, BANK ST., LEHIGHTON.

Collecting, Collecting and collecting all other business connected with the office of Justice of the Peace. Agent for the best Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Risks collected at reasonable rates.

**April 15, 1878**

**THOMAS S. BECK,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

Collecting, Collecting and collecting all other business connected with the office of Justice of the Peace. Agent for first-class Insurance Companies. Risks of all kinds taken on the most liberal terms.

**Jan. 9, 1878**

**THOMAS REMERER,**  
CONVEYANCER,  
AND  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT  
The following Companies are represented:  
LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE,  
READING MUTUAL FIRE,  
WYOMING FIRE,  
POIT-VILLE FIRE,  
LEHIGHTON FIRE and TRAVELERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Home Title Detective and Insurance Company.  
**March 25, 1878.**

**PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.**

**THOMAS T. HORN, M. D.,**  
OFFICE: OVER H. A. PETER'S DRUG STORE, BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PA.  
General practice, Colic, and SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF WOMEN.  
**March 23, 1878**

**W. A. DERHAMER, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases.  
Office: South East corner Iron and 2nd sts., Lehighton, Pa.  
**April 3, 1878**

**DR. N. E. REBER,**  
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Office, Bank street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Every day from 10:00 to 12:00; remainder of day at residence in Lehighton.  
**Nov. 23, 1878**

**W. G. M. SEIPLE,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Next to E. L. Snyder's store, BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

**N. B.**—Special attention given to the cure of Salt Rheum, &c.

**H. A. PETER,**  
OF THE  
**Central Drug Store,**  
LEUCKE'S BLDG., LEHIGHTON, PA.  
Offers to the public a full line of  
**PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS,**  
PATENT MEDICINES, HORSE and CATTLE POWDER, TOILET ARTICLES, FRONZES, CHAISES, SKINS, PAIS and FANCY STATIONERY, latest styles of PLAIN and FANCY WALL PAPERS, all at prices so low that it is a pleasure to see them. No Extra Charge. Special attention to both advanced and backward people. Recommended by Judge Van Hook as "the best drug and stationery store in the county." For a list of the goods on hand, see the advertisement in this paper. H. A. PETER.  
**March 23, 1878**

**BAYARD TAYLOR**  
"I take great pleasure in recommending to patients the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, Lehighton, Pa., from my own experience and the experience of others. It is a most valuable institution, and one which should be supported by every one who is interested in the welfare of the community. It is a source of pride and honor to our town, and one which should be maintained and encouraged to the best advantage."  
**H. A. PETER, M. D.**  
**March 23, 1878**

## Railroad Guide.

**NORTH PENN. RAILROAD.**  
Passengers for Philadelphia leave Lehighton as follows:  
7:15 a. m. via D. Y. Arrive at Phila. at 10:15 a. m.  
11:00 a. m. via L. V. " " 11:30 a. m.  
11:00 a. m. via L. V. " " 11:30 a. m.  
11:45 a. m. via L. V. " " 12:15 p. m.  
12:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 12:45 p. m.  
12:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 1:15 p. m.  
1:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 1:45 p. m.  
1:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 2:15 p. m.  
2:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 2:45 p. m.  
2:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 3:15 p. m.  
3:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 3:45 p. m.  
3:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 4:15 p. m.  
4:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 4:45 p. m.  
4:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 5:15 p. m.  
5:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 5:45 p. m.  
5:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 6:15 p. m.  
6:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 6:45 p. m.  
6:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 7:15 p. m.  
7:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 7:45 p. m.  
7:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 8:15 p. m.  
8:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 8:45 p. m.  
8:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 9:15 p. m.  
9:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 9:45 p. m.  
9:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 10:15 p. m.  
10:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 10:45 p. m.  
10:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 11:15 p. m.  
11:15 p. m. via L. V. " " 11:45 p. m.  
11:45 p. m. via L. V. " " 12:15 a. m.  
12:15 a. m. via L. V. " " 12:45 a. m.

## PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.  
MAY 24, 1878  
Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:  
(VIA PHILADELPHIA BRANCH)  
For Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m., 7:45 a. m., and 9:30 p. m.  
For Philadelphia at 4:55 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 12:10, 1:40, 4:30 a. m., 9:05 p. m.  
For Philadelphia at 5:25 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 12:40, 1:50, 4:40 a. m., 9:35 p. m.  
For Lancaster and Columbia, 6:30, 9:35 a. m., and 1:00 p. m.  
Trains run on Mondays.  
SUNDAYS.  
For Lehigh at 2:30 a. m., and 4:15 and 9:05 p. m.  
For Lehigh at 2:55 a. m., and 4:45 and 9:30 p. m.  
Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:  
(VIA PHILADELPHIA BRANCH)  
Leave Philadelphia, 7:25 a. m., 1:00, 4:30 and 8:50 p. m.  
SUNDAYS.  
Leave Philadelphia, 7:55 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 1:10 a. m., 4:00, 9:05 and 9:50 p. m.  
Leave Lehigh at 10:15 a. m., and 2:30, 3:30 and 7:15 p. m.  
Leave Lehigh at 11:00 a. m., 2:55 and 7:15 p. m.  
Leave Columbia, 8:30 a. m., 1:45 and 3:30 p. m.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

**GREAT TRUNK LINE**  
AND  
**United States Mail Route.**  
The attention of the traveling public is respectfully invited to some of the most improved and commodious cars which are running on this route as a route of travel.  
SUNDAYS.  
Leave Philadelphia, 7:25 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 1:10 a. m., 4:00, 9:05 and 9:50 p. m.  
Leave Lehigh at 10:15 a. m., and 2:30, 3:30 and 7:15 p. m.  
Leave Lehigh at 11:00 a. m., 2:55 and 7:15 p. m.  
Leave Columbia, 8:30 a. m., 1:45 and 3:30 p. m.

## Construction & Equipment

**THE Pennsylvania Railroad**

stands prominently at the head of American railroads. The track is double the entire length of the line, and is built on heavy iron ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock or concrete. The rails are of the best quality, and are laid on a bed of sand or gravel. The road is in excellent condition, and is a pleasure to travel on.

## The Safety Appliances

in use on this line will insure the farthest and safest of all routes of travel. The appliances are of the best quality, and are in perfect condition. They are a safeguard to the traveler, and a source of pride to the railroad.

## Block System of Safety Signals, Janney Coupler, Buffer & Platform, THE WEARER PATENT SWITCH, AND THE

**Westinghouse Air-Brake,** forming in conjunction with a perfect double track system the most complete and reliable system of safety appliances ever used on any railroad. Ample room has been reserved for their use, and they are secured to the cars by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

## Pullman Palace Cars

Are run on all Express Trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON, TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS, WITHOUT CHANGE.

and to all principal points in the West and South with a change of cars at some of the intermediate points. The Pullman Palace Cars are made in Union Shops, and are secured to the cars by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

## OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for its excellence. The Pullman Palace Cars are made in Union Shops, and are secured to the cars by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Prasing and Memorable Experience. Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Office, or the Company in all important cities and places.

**FRANK THOMPSON, L. P. FARMER, Gen. Agent, Gen. Pass. Agent.**

**J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent, 410 Second St., Lehighton, Pa.**

## A. D. Mosser,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

## STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS,

**Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware and General House Furnishing Goods.**

**ROOFING and SPOUTING** done at short notice and at lowest Cash Prices.

I am the authorized agent for the sale of the following FIRST-CLASS STOVES—

THE SILVER & GOLD MEDAL COOK, THE LITTLE HOUSE COOK,

THE MAYFLOWER RANGE, THE SUNSHINE RANGE and THE NEW ANCHOR HEATER.

find them selling them VERY CHEAP for Cash.

Ever kept of STOVE GRATES and FIRE BRICKS kept constantly on hand.

**STORE ON SOUTH STREET,**

A few doors above Bank St., LEHIGHTON.

Patrons solicited—Satisfactory guarantee—O. C. Y. J.

**A. D. MOSSER,**

## The Grandest Exposition

of Ladies', Gents' and Children's

## Boots, Shoes & Gaiters

Ever offered in this vicinity, is at

## J. M. FRITZINGER'S,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

I have just received a full line of FALL and WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, which I am selling to the people of Lehighton and the surrounding country at the lowest prices. The goods are of the best quality, and are made in Union Shops.

## Boots & Shoes Made to Order

at astonishingly Low Prices, and MENDING done at short notice.

I have also on hand a full line of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, which I am selling to the people of Lehighton and the surrounding country at the lowest prices.

**J. M. FRITZINGER,**

Two doors below Bank St. & Hill St., Lehighton, Pa.

## Boots and Shoes

An Immense Stock at

## HENRY CAMPBELL'S

East Weisport, Pa.,

at a GREAT REDUCTION on former Prices My Stock is Manufactured by the best workmen in the world, and is GUARANTEED to give Perfect Satisfaction in every particular.

The Price of Boots and Shoes has been very considerably REDUCED by the Manufacturers, and I am determined to give my patrons the full benefit of the cut, and have re-written my prices.

five months elsewhere. I have the "cheapest" goods in the Lehigh Valley at very low prices to those who wish them. I also keep in connection a full line of the best

## Groceries and Provisions,

which I am selling at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

**HENRY CAMPBELL,**

East Weisport, Oct. 5, 1878

## Fall Styles! Low Prices!

**MRS. M. GUTH,**

## Fashionable Milliner!

**White St., Weisport, Pa.,**

respectfully announces to the ladies of Weisport and the surrounding country, that she has just returned from the city, and is now preparing an immense stock of

## FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS

Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, Notions, &c.,

of the latest styles, and which she is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

**CHAPMAN PHARMACY,**

Also a full assortment of

## SWITCHES

and all other goods of quality kept in a first class Millinery Shop.

**LADIES' OWN HAIR MADE UP CORRECTION** at the very lowest prices.

Cut and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**MRS. M. GUTH,** Weisport, Pa.

Oct. 5, 1878—ml

## Prime Home Made Bread!

**WHY GO HUNGRY!** When you can buy fresh, hot, and just from the oven bread—

**FIVE LOAVES FOR 25 CENTS!**

J. W. O'NEAL, the popular Bread and Cake Baker of Lehighton, is now offering to the people of this county

**FIVE LOAVES FOR TWENTY-FIVE CTS. CASH.**

Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Drop Cream and other Cakes, only

**Ten Cents per Dozen.**

## Look Out for the Wagon!

At MAUCH CHUNK, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

**LEHIGHTON and VESPERTOWN** every afternoon except Friday.

**TERMS STRICTLY CASH!**

Patrons solicited—Satisfactory guarantee—O. C. Y. J. **J. W. O'NEAL,** Proprietor, Opposite First National Bank, Lehighton, Pa.

## ANECDOTES OF PRINTERS.

BY J. H. P.

The printer has no more reverence for persons than for creeds. He is a congenial leveler; he holds that no man can be more than man, and that most men are much less.

He habitually speaks of the Car of all the Russians as Alek Romanoff; the Emperor of Germany as Old Dutch Bill; of the Pope of Rome as an ancient duffer.

In his eyes forms are puerilities, and etiquette a sham. There is not a grain of hero-worship in his composition; he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder.

He would ask the Sultan of Turkey for a chew of tobacco; he would invite the Grand Lama to a game of draw-poker.

Several years before Chief Justice Taney's death the Government Printing Office at Washington had occasion to send him some proof-sheets of an important decision, and they were entrusted to a printer's boy, who appeared at the Judge's office before the Judge with, "Is Taney in?"

"I presume you wish to see the Chief Justice of the United States."

"I don't care a cent about him. I've got some proofs for Taney."

"I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"You're Taney, aren't you?"

"I am not, follow. I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"Then the proofs are not for you," and the unceremonious messenger would have gone off with them if the Judge had not admitted himself to be Taney simply.

On a certain occasion Edward Everett visited the composing-room of the Boston Advertiser at a late hour to read a proof of an oration which he had failed to see at an earlier hour. Extremely particular about his style, he was altering sentences and making additions while the forms were waiting, which so irritated the foreman that he roared out, "Cut it short, Everett—confound it, cut it short; there's no time now for patching up bad English."

New Orleans, not long ago, was afflicted with one Williams, a newspaper bore—who was known, typographically, as the Great Artesian—who was constantly sending poor articles to the dailies, and haunting the offices to inquire if they had been used. He went into the office of the *Providence* in the morning, nobody being present but a compositor, rather muddled from drink over night, who had taken possession of one of the desks.

"Is the editor in?"

"I am—ever—to—that—name," replied the type; who was very exact and deliberate of speech, and who recognized the bore at once.

"May—I—be—per-mitted—to—inquire—the nature of your—business?"

"I want to know if an elaborate poem of mine, entitled 'The Rose of the South,' has been accepted."

"Miss Terrell-Williams, allow me to say that when I first saw you I formed the impression that you were a consummate ass; and although I have not you since on a great many occasions and under a variety of circumstances, I have never seen anything in you to induce me to change the opinion which I then formed. Good morning, Miss Terrell-Williams."

From that day Mr. Williams ceased to haunt the office of the *Providence*, in which, after this incident, he was called the Artesian Unwell.

A type who has made some blunder in Savannah will learn, on entering an office in Milwaukee, that his blunder has preceded him. Some ludicrous incident of which he is the subject, or object, will cross the continent almost as rapidly as his can.

A good thing on him, as it is styled, will take up his residence in the news-rooms of every large city, and refuse to be expelled. He can not put a quietus upon his mistakes, either professional or personal. They will confront him again and again at unexpected seasons and in out-of-the-way places. In a printing office all days are judgment days; printers are condemned repeatedly for the same offense, and each time punished with new tortures. At first they are gadded nearly to frenzy by their worthless brethren; but they get used to it, as we are presumed to get used to being kicked. At last they assume to be calm, and to seem callous to the scolding criticism. I have known sensitive youth to suffer terribly in their typographical initiation, and to be obliged, after heroic endurance, to relinquish an avocation in which the bed of Procrustes laid unrelentingly employed.

I have an instance still vivid in my mind. A young printer had come to the city from an interior town, and a "take" of a critique I had written on Edwin Booth's "Hamlet" fell to his lot. The "melancholy Dave" occurring in a sentence, he set it the "melancholy Dave," and, by oversight of the proof-reader, so it appeared in the morning issue. The error, which had occurred by a "g" getting into the "n" box, was no indication of his intelligence, but it was too ludicrous to pass unnoticed.

When the unfortunate wight entered the composing-room the next day, he was greeted with, "Here comes Dave Hamlet!"

"How are you Dave?"

"I don't care much for Booth's Hamlet. Dave Hamlet is the man for my money."

## Our Paris Letter.

Rambles and sights on Champ de Mars—Architectural displays from all quarters of the Globe—A peep in the various buildings.

PARIS, Sept. 24th, 1878.

If a guide, living or printed, be required to introduce a visitor, on his first entrance to the Champ de Mars, to the contents of the simple and admirably planned building there, such aid is much more necessary in the case of the outlying portions of the grounds. They form a mighty maze, though not without a plan.

Entering by the Porte de Grenelle, opposite the railway station, on the right hand are the British amusements, with a large and well appointed café, restaurant, and behind that beautiful lake and the broad expanse of grass trees, shrubs, and flowers that surround it—all now luxuriously in bloom—directly facing the visitor. The grounds I propose to sketch occupy all the space between that lake, or rather the two lakes, for there is one on each side of the grounds and the river.

Close to the gate referred to is a very small building which belongs to a philanthropic society. This society supplies the maimed with artificial arms and other contrivances, and one or more persons may be seen working here with the aid of these novel limbs. There is always a crowd around this little pavilion, and many are the faces that greet their way into the box in the front. Next to this is a similar exhibition, but on an infinitely larger scale, where may be seen the amputees and the hunched, contrivances which science and ingenuity have created to mitigate the horrors of war, as much as possible. The most famous red cross surmounts the building.

Opposite to the society's sheds is the Spanish Pavilion having a very fine collection of specimens of the produce of the forests of the Pyrenees on this side, and at the further end a handsome entrance under a grand portico. Within a grotesque sight presents itself: the visitor sees an architectural screen and well-turned arches, noble columns, a lofty ceiling, glittering like that of the Palace of Ispahan, a transept, one side of which reflects the other, noble columns covered with brilliant statuettes, and in the distance a noble painted glass window. The glass is real, but the color is that of the wine of Xeres and Malaga, of big years, and of essences. The pillars, the niches, the balustrade ceiling and windows are all formed of bottles full or empty, the corks and stoppers are also pressed into the service. This pavilion presents the most remarkable example of commercial decoration that I have ever seen. It has been carried throughout with such skill that it calls forth exclamations of surprise from every new visitor. Apart from the decorative part, the whole of the rich but little-worked treasures of Spanish soil—wool, ores and minerals of all kinds, as well as agricultural products—are exhibited in the most effective manner. Leaving the building by an opposite door, facing the lake, we find the rushes and cases of Philippine Islands, timber and casks, fibres and rope, arranged with the same skill as the bottles within the building. Opposite the door in question, is a block for the sale of the famous productions of Havana, from the tin delicate little cigars to the lordly cigar, wrapped each in its own coating, and costing as much as a good dinner.

## CAMP MEETING.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED IN AMERICA.

The first camp-meeting in the United States was held in 1799, in Kentucky; on the banks of Red river. Two brothers named McGee, one a Presbyterian minister and the other a Methodist, were on a religious tour from a Tennessee town, where the Methodist brother was settled, to a place called the "The Barrens," in Ohio. Arriving at a town on the Red river, they stopped to attend a sacramental service with a Presbyterian clergyman named McGreeley. John McGee, the Methodist, was invited to preach first, and did so, with unusual power and effect. His brother and another Presbyterian minister followed him with sermons, which also proved of great effect. Tears flowed from many eyes, and shouts of joy were heard from all parts of the house. Three of the Presbyterian ministers left the church, but the McGee brothers felt themselves too powerfully affected to leave under circumstances of so much interest. John McGee was expected to preach a second sermon, but when the time came he arose and declared to the people that the overpowering nature of his feelings would not allow him to preach, and exhorted them to surrender their hearts to God. Cries and sobs were heard in every part of the house, and the excitement became intense. Accounts of this extraordinary movement soon reached the surrounding country, and the people crowded to see what these things meant.

They had never heard the like before. Many came from a distance in wagons, bringing provisions with them. The meeting-house could not contain all who came, and an altar was therefore erected in the neighboring forest. The novel procedure gave new impulse to the public interest, and tents being procured, with provisions and other necessaries, a camp was formed around the altar. The meeting was continued several days. Sectarian divisions were forgotten for some time, and Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists assisted each other in the work of saving the ungodly.

The result was unparalleled, and suggested another meeting of the kind, which was soon after held near the Muddy river. A third meeting immediately followed, and both were attended by vast throngs. From these beginnings the meetings were extended, increasing in power and usefulness, under the special direction of the Presbyterians and Methodists. Because of this union of sects in their management they were first called "General Camp Meetings." The roads leading to the grove in which the meetings were held were often literally crowded, and entire neighborhoods were frequently left without inhabitants while the meetings were in progress. At one of the early meetings held in Kentucky no less than 23,000 people were present. The Presbyterians gradually withdrew from the field after the excitement was over, but the Methodists carried them into other parts of the country, and they soon became general throughout the denomination. With more or less efficacy they have been continued to the present time, though not without earnest opposition on the part of many in the church. During the eight years following the introduction of camp-meetings the net increase in the membership of the Methodist church was 82,000, with a corresponding increase in ministers.

An old frontiersman says when he kills an Indian he always takes his scalp. He regards it as a sort of Sioux-venger.

The "maiden all for Lema" is supposed to have been the Princess who married the Marquis.

When Dennis Kearney was at the national capital, the workmen of that city, it is said, turned to him the cold shoulder, declaring they were not "Kearney-for-us" animals.

See how, how is this? Can't get into bankruptcy without paying your debt? What's this wretched country coming to, any more?

## Our Paris Letter.

Rambles and sights on Champ de Mars—Architect