The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

THE EXECUTION.

The belief that the two men hanged in the Carbon County jail on Tuesday, were innocent of the crime for which they were executed, will probably always linger in the minds of many. Standing upon the very threshold of death, with the positive knowledge that in a few moments, they would be ushered into the presence of a God of mercy but of infinite truth and justice, they both proclaimed their innocence. Taught by their religion that falsehood is one of the most heinous crimes in the sight of Heaven equal to murder itself—it is terrible to believe that they were ushered into eternity with a damning lie burning upon their tongues.

In every statement, however, which men make, and especially such men as Sharpe and McDonnell, there is a wide range of mental reservation. They both confessed to having been members of an organization, in joining which they forsook the church which they had been taught to believe was pure and holy. Some members of this organization plotted and executed, in defiance of God and man, crimes the revelations of which since makes the very blood in one's veins run cold. Members of this organization, conspiring against their government even in the day of its trials in 1863, invaded the sacredness of a law abiding and useful citizen's home, near Audenreid, and in the presence of his family, shot and killed him. He was struck by only one bullet, and this may not have been, and probably was not fired by either of the two men executed. They may not even have been a portion of the mob who actually invaded the premises of Geo. K. Smith, though there is strong evidence that they were; but, at least, they were a part of this oath-bound mob, fraternized with and kept the secret of the perpetrators, and therefore in violation of the laws which cement the bonds of human society, they richly deserve the fate they met last Tuesday.

In regard to the despatch, reprieving the men for six days, by Gov. Hartranft, it arrived too late. By law the Sheriff was compelled to hang the men on Tuesday, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. He would gladly have delayed the execution to the last minute, if requested by the men or their spiritual advisers to do so. But was apprised by them that they were ready.

It is said that the dispatch left Harrisburg at 10:33. It was received at the office in Mauch Chunk at 10:37, and delivered into the hands of the Sheriff's at 10:42. No greater dispatch could possibly have been made. It is over a half mile from the jail to the Western Union Telegraph office; for prudential reasons the door of the prison was closed and barred at the moment of the execution; the corridor from the inner door to the gallows was crowded with an excited throng, yet the message was delivered in 6 minutes, being about 2 minutes too late. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

MORTALITY IN CONGRESS.

The week opened dolefully in Congress. Monday the dead body of the late Representative Gustave Schleicher of Texas was borne into the House, and appropriate services were held. Never in recent years have deaths followed each other with such startling quickness. This is the fourth since the beginning of the present session and the ninth since the Forty-fifth Congress first met in the Capitol. On Tuesday of last week the House adjourned early, as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Beverly B. Douglas of Virginia and Alpheus S. Williams of Michigan, who died in the holiday recess; on Wednesday the death of Representative Julian Hartridge was announced and on Thursday his associates gathered around his coffin. It is now reported in Washington that Representative Ebenezer R. Finley of Ohio and Jacob M. Thornburgh of Tennessee are dangerously ill, with but little hope of recovery. Messrs. Douglas, Williams, Hartridge, and Schleicher were Democrats, as is also Mr. Finley; Mr. Thornburgh is a Republican.

Owing to these interruptions, Congress made but little headway with the public business last week. The Senate sent the Indian Appropriation bill back to the House with an addition of about $50,000, and the House killed—for this session at least—the bill to compensate William and Mary College for damages sustained by its property in the war. The pending measures are in the Senate the bill to amend the Patent laws, and in the House the Geneva Award bill. The Army Reorganization bill having lost its place as a special order may or may not come up. Several appropriation bills are waiting in the Senate committees, and the Legislative, Executive, and Judical bills are ready to be reported to the House. The Potter and Teller Committees will continue their respective investigations, and interesting developments are predicted.

—Ex Secretary Borie, when asked in Philadelphia a few days ago what he thought of the movement to give General Grant a third term, replied: "I hope he will not accept it for his own sake. He has nothing to gain by it. General Grant has received all the honors that the American people can bestow. He is a good man, a real good man; has been President for two terms, and he is too good a man to be stuck up in such a hole again."

—Pinchback who is editing a newspaper in Louisiana, says that the first effort at the disfranchisement of the colored voters will come from the North, and that the Negroes may yet be led to vote the Democratic ticket in order to preserve their rights.

—In Tuesday's Cabinet meeting Secretary Sherman read letters from Mr. Hillhouse and other Assistant Treasurers, showing that more gold is coming into the Treasury than is going out, the people having a preference for greenbacks.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1879.

If it were true in the misty days of the past that "all roads ran to Rome," it is no less true in the feverish present that all interests in America centre in New York. Boston may indeed be the sun around which all New England revolves; Chicago and St. Louis, Philadelphia and New Orleans may be the suns around which their respective systems roll; but neither sun nor system refuses to traverse in its turn about the great North Star towards which the needle of every interest, political, social or commercial steadily points—the longest and narrowest, richest and poorest, most christian and most heathen city West of the Atlantic. Who ever saw in any country, a city so strangely constituted, so oddly inhabited, so marvelous, and yet so young? Less than 270 years since the gallant craft of Henderick Hudson dropped anchor in this magnificent Bay and we have a city seventeen miles long, holding a million and a quarter of people, containing more Irishmen than Dublin, more Germans than Bremen, more Jews than Jerusalem and more politicians than any state in the Union—except Ohio.

METROPOLITAN LIFE.

Winter life in the Metropolis is so full of interest and fascination that one literally "takes no note of time but by"—its Sundays; which fortunately, are not yet constructed here on the "European plan;" otherwise one would find the winter gone and the trees budding before he realized that holiday week was fairly out of sight. The theatres are crowded with the best actors at their best roles till they fairly jostle each other off the stage in the haste of the managers to give the public something new continually. The churches are open, not only Sabbaths, but larger on week days, and the pulpit of New York, than which an abler or more Godly cannot be found, is sounding its deepest thunders in the people's ears, or holding out the hands of earnest invitation to the unsaved. The galleries are full of the rarest paintings, colors and engravings. The shops are blazing with "terrible temptations" to the frugal housewife, displayed with a depravity of skill that makes many a husband and father long for a longer purse or a less covetous household. The streets are crowded day and evening; the elevated railroads whirl their thousands over the heads of the thrones below; the hotels are generally full of guests; the busy hum of a reviving trade is heard on every hand, and merchants and buyers, from every section of the Union, exchange daily greetings in the market places.

And here, in the centre of American life, activity and enterprise you propose to have a regular correspondent. Well! If you will let me, I mean to depart occasionally from the beaten track of city gossip, and tell your readers, now and then, about some of the many really great and deservedly famous features and men of New York; in fact, treat them as though they were visiting me in my uptown French flat, and wanted to see what was worth seeing in Gotham.

RAPID TRANSIT.

If the year 1878 deserves to be memorable as that which witnessed the opening of the Erie Canal, the year 1878 promises to be far more memorable in the annals of Gotham by virtue of rapid transit. Already the third avenue road is open to Harlem, and you can climb thirty feet into the air at the Battery and be whirled along on a level with the second story windows, eight and a half miles to Harlem, all for five cents—provided you go between 2 and seven in the morning, or the same hours in the evening. At other hours you pay ten cents—and get your money's worth even then. Shades of Jimmy Watt! That all this should have come from your idle watching of a frisky pot lid while you toasted your shins before the fire! Blessed be the youngster that kept you out of doors playing till your teeth chattered and your nose grew blue! He never dreamed how great service he was doing for humanity, nor how the real estate owners at the upper end of the Island would rise up and call you born blessed. While Rapid Transit is a great boon to the clerk and salesman who can't pay the big rents down town, it is a sweeter blessing to the weary holder of uptown lots covered knee deep with mortgages, ridden by hideous nightmares and pursued by the avenging spirit of savage mortgagees and bloodless tax-gatherers, that freeze his veins as the witches in their "cutty sarks" froze those of Tam O'Shanter. Jimmy Watt saves lot owners when all the horses in New York were leaving them to their fate.

MAKING THE CANALS FREE.

A strong movement is to be made this Winter in favor of making the Erie and other New York State Canals absolutely free waterways. This if accomplished, will be good news to the grain producers of the Great West, and will bring them into closer and more profitable connection with New York City and trans-atlantic consumers. The scheme for a canal freight railroad will be pushed during the session of the Legislature, and there is talk of a huge basin for canal boats on the North River side of the city to relieve the East River Wharves and ships between Coenties Slip and South Ferry from the pressure of canal boats, a locality that is greatly needed by West India and other shipping.

VANDERBILT'S GREAT GRAIN LINE.

Even more important if possible, is the new project of Vanderbilt for the cheapening terminal facilities here for handling grain. He has built a monster grain elevator at Sixty-fifth st., alongside which he proposes to run his trains laden with grain, which will then be discharged direct into the holds of a line of swift sailing iron steamships bound for various European ports. He has just bought fourteen of these ships and will run them regularly from 65th street. They are not expected to carry passengers, but to be devoted exclusively to grain and merchandise. The first ship sails this week and others will follow rapidly. This makes a sure thing of low freights from the West, whether by rail or canal.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Times are better. There is no mistake about it. Every department of trade feels it more or less. In my next I will tell you how two items of farm produce are booming up till it takes no prophet to predict a vast profitable industry in each, and they are but two in a hundred. Why, look at one single branch of manufacture—the sewing machine trade. One would suppose the world was already supplied with sewing machines, but the Singer Manufacturing Company report a sale of some 70,000 machines in the year just closed in excess of the number sold in 1877! The total sales of Singer machines for the year are some 250,000; in making and selling which no less than 4000 persons and 8,000 horses are employed. Think of the men digging the ore feeding and dressing the timber building the wagons, and cars and ships that carry Singer machines to the people, and adding them to the forty thousand, we see how mighty such an enterprise affects the whole community for good. Mr. Edward Clark, the old business partner of the original Singer, is President of the Company. A good story comes from Chicago about the "Singer." After the great fire the Relief Committee undertook to furnish sewing machines to needy women, permitting each applicant to take her choice from among six of the most popular kinds. There were 994 machines thus supplied; 2,427 of the girls selected "Singer" machines, and the remaining 517 divided their choice between the five other kinds. The Singer has taken the first prize over all competitors more than 20 times.

"Art is long?" but newspaper correspondence must be. MORLEY.

Letter from Washingon.

Our Legislature at work again—Departed Congressmen—Hartridge of Georgia, and Schleicher of Texas the last of nine within a year—The Re-organization of the Army—How Justice is administered in Denmark—Senator Voorhees election, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Jan. 13, 1879.

After an extended adjournment the two conclaves met again and sat down and looked at business in the far off thoughts the telescope of procrastination. Congress is not the hot box of American industry, and is rarely in haste about anything except an early adjournment.

Death has knocked often of late at the public door, and each answer to the resistless summons reminds us that the great as well as the small, the lofty and lowly, must go "the way of all the earth." During a period of little more than a year nine Congressmen have died: Senators Morton and Bogy; Representatives Leonard, of Louisiana; Quinn, of New York; Welsh, of Nebraska; Williams of Michigan; Douglass of Virginia; Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, and at a later date Gustavus Schleicher, of Texas. The scene in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last when funeral obsequies were observed over all that was mortal of one of the brightest members of the Forty fifth Congress, added another black line of mourning to the page of Congressional history. Mr. Hartridge as well as the late General Williams, had but a few more weeks to spend in Washington, and both were looking forward with impatience to the quieter and more congenial pursuits of private life. At the funeral of Mr. Hartridge, his desk and seat were covered with funeral drapery and a basket of flowers—lilies, tube-roses and myrtle, were placed upon the vestments of death. The President and Vice President, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Senate entered the House shortly after three o'clock, following the casket containing the remains of the deceased. The funeral services and prayers were offered by the chaplains of the House and Senate, and all that was left on earth of Julian Hartridge was conveyed to his home in Savannah for interment. To-morrow the same scenes will be repeated and the last honors paid to the dead member from Texas.

It seems to be generally conceded here to-night by those whose positions and sources of information are such as to give weight to their judgment that the Burnside bill for the reorganization of the army cannot pass, as its provisions are very unsatisfactory to the army officers and it tends to subordinate the War Department and even the President himself to the General of the Army, and to establish a sort of military autocracy, which is not in harmony either with the wishes of the people or the spirit of our institutions. Representatives Atkins of Tennessee, with the counsel and suggestive co-operation of some of the ablest officers of the army, has prepared another as a substitute, which, although it has the general object as the Burnside bill, differs considerably from the latter in its methods and details. Its principal provisions are as follows: The army is to be reduced to the desired strength, not by summary dismissals or enforced retirements, but by the slower operation of natural laws. Regiments are to be consolidated as their effective strength decreases, and the whole army, line and staff alike, allowed to shrink to the desired numerical limits. The retired list, instead of being restricted now to some hundred men, is to be made as large as the necessities of the service may require, and all officers, without exception, are to be placed on that list as fast as they become incapacitated for active duty or reach the age of sixty-two. In the meantime the supply of new officers from West Point is to be cut off. The bill provides that the members of the next two classes graduating from that academy shall, if they desire, receive $500 each upon the completion of their studies, and be permitted to return to their homes, subject to recall at the expiration of two years if their services are required. The army is placed under supreme control of the Secretary of War, subject only to the higher authority of the President. The bill provides for the adoption of the "batallion system" of regimental organization. Lieutenants are given the same eligibility to promotion in other regiments that the higher officers enjoy. The interchangeability of line and staff officers, which is much criticised feature of the Burnside bill, is not included in the substitute.

The American Consul at Copenhagen has sent to the Department of State an interesting account of the workings of the courts of reconciliation in Denmark in reply to a letter from the President of the Board of Trade of Dubuque as to whether such courts, somewhat modified, might not be advantageously introduced into the United States.

The Consul says that these courts, so far as Denmark is concerned, are morally and practically of great importance. They not only prevent long and expensive law suits, but in many cases amicably settle the existing disputes. Their efficiency is based upon the creation of a better feeling between the disputants. Claims, disputes, &c., are settled without the interference of the judicial courts. It is only when a court of reconciliation is unable to bring the disputants to an amicable agreement that cases are referred to a court of justice. Perfect secrecy is maintained in courts of reconciliation in regard to the evidence and disputes brought before them, so that in many cases parties prefer settlements there rather than undergo the expenses and exposure incidental to trials before courts of justice. With the selection of disinterested men of the highest honor and intelligence, as is always the case in Denmark, to preside over courts of reconciliation, the Consul does not hesitate to say that their introduction into the United States could not fail to exert a beneficial influence in the administration of justice.

Advices received here recently indicate a very large increase of immigration from England and Germany during the approaching spring and summer. The causes at work to justify these anticipations are the wide spread depression of trade throughout the United Kingdom, and the gloomy prospect of improvement. The repressive policy of the German government will no doubt tend to swell the number of political refugees. The improved condition of our American industries will also have a powerful influence in stimulating immigration, especially from the manufacturing districts of England.

Senator Voorhees had made every preparation to leave for Indiana several days ago, and it was currently reported that he had actually started. It has since transpired that telegrams from the managers of his senatorial canvass impelled him to defer his departure indefinitely. It is now considered doubtful whether he goes to Indiana until after the senatorial election. He apparently gives himself no concern respecting the result, and informs all inquirers that he is as good as elected already.

Mrs. Hayes' first Saturday afternoon reception last week, was attended by a very large concourse of people, principally ladies. The affair was more decorative than usual, and persons of all classes and conditions mingled together in the east room and were cordially welcomed by the popular lady of the White House.

AUGUST.

NEWS GOSSIP.

—Try it, for it never disappoints. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Per bottle, 25 cents.

Three ruffians entered the house of a man, named Nevil, near Pecotonic, Ill., on Tuesday night, dragged Nevil to a tree, tied him and beat him into insensibility. They then feloniously assaulted Mrs. Nevil and her daughter. They have been arrested.

—The suit of Thomas J Biggins against General Grant, for false imprisonment in a lunatic asylum, ended Friday, in a verdict for the defendant, under instructions from the Judge. Biggins' counsel admitted that "the testimony was not what they had supposed it would be."

At Bloomington, Ind., a coroner's jury has found that James H. Rogers was murdered on New Year's evening by James Fetters, proprietor of the *Courier* newspaper, and Julian Wentworth, his employe. All the parties were drunk when the crime was committed.

General Sheridan has written to General Sherman approving that part of the Army Reorganization bill which relates to the general administration of the army, but disapproving of the part providing for its reorganization as ill suited to our Western frontier, and opposes any reduction of the cavalry force.

It is reported in Allentown that the Lehigh Valley Iron Company, at Coplay, is unable to meet its liabilities, and will either make an assignment or be sold by the sheriff. This will throw out of employment a large number of working men. The capital stock of the company was originally $150,000, but was increased to $600,000.

The case of Nimrod Spattenhower, for the murder of John Iveson, alias Henry Nevergail, was placed on trial at Lebanon, last Friday. A jury was empanelled in a short time, after which witnesses were called. Henry Peoples, at whose residence the murder was committed, was the first witness called, and was followed by his wife and daughter. Their testimony was direct against the prisoner, and conclusive that the murder was a deliberate one, with few extenuating circumstances. The evidence offered by the defence was, namely, that Spattenhower was in a drunken condition and not responsible for his actions. After the evidence on both sides had been submitted, Judge Henderson delivered a charge, reviewing the facts of the case. About six o'clock the jury retired, and, after remaining out all night, brought in a verdict on Saturday morning of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Spattenhower is a tramp, and on the night of December 20th, stabbed Nevergail three times with a knife, inflicting wounds from which he died in about half an hour after. The parties had been drinking to excess, and the quarrel originated about a woman.

—Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found, that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

Special Notices.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed, or the money refunded. Price $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON and take no other. Price, $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. If your druggist does not have it send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three cent stamp.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Tin.a Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more come from worms. E. F. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. Jan. 18—1m.

A FREE GIFT!

Of a copy of my MEDICAL COMMON SENSE BOOK, to any person suffering With CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, OR SORE THROAT. Send name and post office address, with two 3 cent postage stamps and state your sickness. The book is elegantly illustrated. (144 pp 12 mo. 1879.) The information it contains, in the providence of God has saved many lives. The author has been treating diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, as a special practice in Cincinnati, since 1857. Address, Dr. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan 18 w4

IMPORTANT

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in the worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds Consumption and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Receipt, free of charge, to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty st., New York. janlim6

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Purifies, Enriches, Gives Color and **Tone** to the **Blood;** *it increases the quantity as well as the quality, giving Vigor, Vitality, Energy, Power and Life itself.*

It is especially adapted to Female Diseases, such as Weakness from Nursing, or any other cause, painful, irregular or deranged monthly periods, falling of the womb, nausea in pregnancy, sterility, change of life, etc.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills

Combine the two essential qualities of a Family Pill. They act as a mild and efficient purge and at the same time are the best Liver Pills ever offered to the public. janlim6

New Advertisements.

$7 a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRE SIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo Snowflake, &c., no two alike with name, 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

40 Mixed Cards, with name 10 cts. Agents outfit 10c. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

Advertisers! send for our Selected List of Local Newspapers. Geo P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, N. Y. Jan18 w4

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with One Bay Horse, One Butchers' Spring Wagon, One Sled, and One Set single Harness, loaned during my pleasure to ISAIAH H. MILLER, of Wemsport, Pa., the same being my property.

THOMAS KOONS,
January 17, 1879-w3* Lehighton Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

CORTLANDT St., near Broadway, NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

On the European Plan.

The Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch Room attached are unsurpassed for cleanness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cts to $2 per day, $1 to $10 per week. Convenient to all Ferries and City Railroads. NEW FURNITURE, NEW MANAGEMENT. Jan 18-y1

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 150 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 pages, Six Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1 in elegant cloth. In German and English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 pages a colored plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a Floral Guide containing List and Prices, and plenty of information.

Address, JAMES VICK,
Jan 18 Rochester, N.Y

FOR RENT.

The commodious and centrally located Store and Dwelling House, now occupied by Mrs. S. E. Fatzinger, on Bank street, in the Borough of Lehighton, is offered for Rent on reasonable terms. Possession on 1st of April, 1879. For further particulars, address,

HOUSEL & LAUBACH
Jan. 11, 1879. Catasauqua, Pa.

For Sale or to Rent.

An eligible located 2 Story Double Frame House situate in East Weissport, with five and one-half acres of Land, a good Orchard of choice apples, &c. For further particulars, apply to

L. F. KLEPPINGER,
Jan. 11. Lehighton, Pa.

ESTRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pa., the 1st of January 1879, a Black and white Cow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

WENZELL SCHINKE.
Towamensing, Jan. 11, 1879 w3*

MRS. A. C. PETER,

OF

H. A. Peter's Central Drug Store.

LEUCKEL'S BLOCK, LEHIGHTON, PA.,

Respectfully announces to the people of Lehighton and vicinity, that she will continue the business, as heretofore and thanking them for past favors, asks a continuance the out. You will always find a full line of

PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES, HOUSE and CATTLE POWDERS, TOILET ARTICLES, SPONGES, CHAMOIS SKINS, PAINTS AND FANCY STATIONERY, latest styles of PLAIN and FANCY WALL PAPERS, at prices to suit the times. PURE WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal use, &c., at Lowest Prices. Physician's prescriptions compounded by Dr. C. T. Horn, at all hours of the day and night, Sunday included.

MRS. A. C. PETER.
March 23, '75-y1

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN!

Mrs. C. DeTschirschky,

Respectfully invites the attention of her lady friends and the public generally to her New Large and Elegant stock of

Notions and Fancy Goods,

comprising UNDERWEAR, BERLIN AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, HOSIERY Imported and Domestic EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, GLOVES, and a large variety of the Newest Designs in

Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

Also in connection with the above, I keep a full and complete stock of

GERMAN FRUITS,
LIMBURGER and SWITZER CHEESE,
CANDIES and CONFECTIONS,

together with a variety of Goods not generally kept in any other store in town. If you do not see what you want, ask for it, and I will get it.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in price and quality of goods.

Nearly Opposite Durlinn's Drug Store.

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa

November 30, 1878.

MY MOTTO: "Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead!"

Drugs. Medicines.

CHAS. W. LENTZ,

Pharmacist, Family & Dispensing Druggist

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, choice English, French and American Perfumeries, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Imported and Domestic Soaps, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Stationery, Fancy Box Papers, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, at prices which defy all competion!

My Prescription Department

Receives special attention, and is the most complete in the county; it is supplied with the best quality of Remedies that can be obtained, and so regulated as to preclude the possibility of a mistake. Prescriptions and Private Recipes compounded at all hours of the day or night by MYSELF, at the Lowest Prices possible.

All Drugs and Spices sold by me are guaranteed to be Strictly Pure and Manufactured from the very Best Crude Articles. No Goods Adulterated at My Establishment. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Orders by Mail receive prompt attention.

Thanking my friends and the public generally for past favors, I confidentally ask a share of future patronage, guaranteeing satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. LENTZ,
Next to the Fort Allen House,
jan. 4, 1878.y] WEISSPORT, Carbon Co., Pa

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of sundry writs of LEVARI FACIAS and VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on

Saturday, January 18, 1879,

at ONE o'clock P.M. the following properties:

All that certain LOT AND PIECE OF GROUND, situate on the north side of White Street, in the village of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof Number Thirty-seven and Thirty-nine, containing in front or breadth on said White street sixty feet, and extending thence northward at right angles one hundred and twenty-five feet to a certain alley; bounded northwardly by said alley, eastwardly by lot Number Forty-one, southwardly by White street, and westwardly by lot Number Thirty-five.

The improvements thereon are a ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

being one half block, sixteen by sixteen feet; Kitchen attached, twelve by sixteen feet; Out Kitchen, nine by twelve feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Henry C. Miller.

—ALSO,—

All that certain LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND situate on the north side of White street, in Summit Hill, County of Carbon, state of Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof, Number twenty nine, containing a front or breadth on said White st., thirty feet, extending thence northwardly one hundred and twenty-five feet to a twenty feet wide alley; Bounded north by said alley, east by lot Number forty-one, south by White street, and west by Chestnut street.

The Improvements thereon are a one and a half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

being one half block, sixteen by sixteen feet; One story Kitchen sixteen by twenty six feet; one and one half story Dwelling House, fourteen by sixteen feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Thomas Strouse.

—ALSO,—

All that certain LOT or PIECE of GROUND, situate on the north side of White street, in the village of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof sixty-five, containing in front or breadth on said White street, thirty feet, and extending in the northward one hundred and twenty five feet to a twenty feet wide alley; bounded north by said alley, east by lot Number sixty-seven, south by White Street, and west by lot No. sixty-three.

The Improvements thereon are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, being one half a block, sixteen by twenty six feet; kitchen, one story ten by twelve feet; stable, twelve by eighteen feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of William Wasck.

—ALSO,—

All that certain LOT or PIECE of GROUND, situate on the northward side of Second street, in the Borough of Weatherly, County of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan of the extension of the town plot of Weatherly on grounds of Asa Packer one hundred and fifty eight feet, containing in front or breadth on said Second street thirty-three feet and extending northwardly of that breadth between parallel lines at right angles with said street a distance of one hundred and fifty-five feet to north alley; bounded northward by north alley, eastwardly by lot No. One hundred and sixty, southwardly by Second street and westward by lot No. One hundred and fifty six.

The improvements thereon are a DWELLING HOUSE,

22 x 30 feet, with Kitchen attached 14 x 14 feet; Stable, 18 x 22 feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of H. D. Rouse.

—ALSO,—

All that certain messuage, tenement and two contiguous TRACTS OF LAND,

situate in Mahoning township, Carbon county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1 Tract beginning at a post, thence by land of Daniel Miller, jr., north sixty seven and one-half degrees, west eight perches to a stone; thence by land of Jonathan Kessel, south eighty-seven and one-half degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a stone; thence by land of Jonathan Kessel, south seventy degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a stone; thence by land of John Reinsmith north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east twenty perches to a stone; thence by land of the same south nine degrees, west twenty-seven perches to a stone; thence still by the same south eighty four and three-fourths degrees, east twenty four perches to a post; thence to other lands of John Heim north four and one fourth degrees, east sixty two perches to the place of beginning, containing

THIRTEEN ACRES ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PERCHES

strict measure.

2 Tract—beginning at a stone, thence by land of Moses Snyder four and one half degrees, east sixty two perches to a stone; thence by land of John Smith north eighty five perches and three tenths to a stone; thence by land of Paul Balliet south two degrees, east thirty five perches to a white oak; thence by the same south fourteen degrees, west twenty six perches to a stone; thence by land of Daniel Miller, jr., south sixty eight and one half degrees, east five and seven tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

TWO ACRES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

twenty six x twenty two and one half feet; out kitchen, ten and one half x seven and one half feet; Barn, twenty four x twenty four feet; spring house, eleven x eleven feet; and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Daniel K. Fritz.

—ALSO,—

All that certain LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, situate on the north side of West Berlisch street in the village of Ashton, County of Carbon State of Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof eleven, containing in front or breadth on said West Berlisch street thirty feet, and extending thence northwardly one hundred and fifty feet to other grounds of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Bounded north by grounds of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, east by lot Number Nine, south by West Berlisch street, and west by lot Number thirteen.

The Improvements thereon are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, fourteen by sixteen feet; Kitchen attached, nine by twelve feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of James Murphy.

—ALSO,—

All that certain Messuage, Tenement and TRACT OF LAND,

situate in the Township of Mahoning, County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road, thence by land of David Kocher south twenty degrees, east fourteen perches to a stone; thence by the same south seventy six degrees, west and six tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same south twenty degrees, east twenty one and eight tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same north seventy-six degrees, seven and six tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same north twenty degrees, east twenty one and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same north seventy-six degrees east eleven and a quarter perches to a post; thence by the same south fifteen and one half degrees, east forty and one half perches to a post; thence by the same north seventy-seven and three fourth degrees, east thirteen and two-sixths perches to a stake; thence south thirteen degrees, east twenty seven and one-sixth perches to a stone; thence by land of Jacob Kemerer south twenty two and one-half degrees, west forty six and three-fourths perches to a post; thence by land of Nathan Moser south thirty-four and one-half degrees, west ninety two and one-half perches to a post; thence by the same north twenty-two degrees, twelve and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence along a public road leading to Lehighton north seventy two and a half degrees, twenty nine and three sixths perches to the place of beginning, containing

TWENTY THREE ACRES & ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE PERCHES

strict measure.

The Improvements, thereon are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE sixteen by twenty four feet; Kitchen attached, eighteen by twenty four feet; Out Kitchen, twelve by fourteen feet; Barn, twenty eight by thirty feet, and Outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Lydia and Nathan Seusinger, and to be sold by

J. W. BAUDENBUSH, sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Mauch Chunk, Dec. 26 1878.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, Not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints, and Drunkenness.

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

THE HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF IS THE CHEAPEST SUREST AND BEST.

For Sale by A. J. DURLING, Bank st. Lehighton, Pa. dec21 y1

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally, that from and after this date he

Sell Goods for Cash Only,

and to that end has marked down the Prices of his entire stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Consisting of the Choicest TEAS COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, HAMS SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c., to the very Lowest Prices.

Best Fam'y Flour $2.75 a sack

and a I other articles at equally Low Prices for the Ready Cash.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

P. A. ANDREWS,
Near the Leh and Susq. RR. Bridge,
jan11-tf PACKERTON, Pa.

THE SLATINGTON PLANING MILL

AND

Cabinet Ware Factory,

AT SLATINGTON.

JOHN BALLIET, Propr.,

Deals in all kinds and sizes of Pine, Hemlock Oak and Hard Wood Lumber, and is now prepared to execute any amount of orders for

DresseD LumbeR

OF ALL KINDS.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Shutters, Mouldings, Cabinet Ware, &c.,

With promptness.

Brackets Made to Order.

The Machinery is all new and of the best and most improved kinds. I employ none but the best workmen, use well seasoned and good material, and am therefore able to guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. My charges are moderate; terms cash, or interest charged after thirty days.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Those engaged in Building will find it to their advantage to have Sliding, Floor Boards Doors, Sashes, Shutters, &c., &c., made at the Factory.

May 10y1 JOHN BALLIET.

GRAND OPENING!

I beg leave to inform my old patrons and customers and the public in general, that I have opened and have now ready for inspection in the

POST OFFICE BUILDING

Bank Street, LEHIGHTON, Pa., at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, a full and new assortment of

Boots, Shoes,