# The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1879.


## PREACHING vs. PRACTICE.

"Economy," in last week's *Coal Gazette*, calls attention to the difference in the amounts paid by the County Commissioners for printing in the years 1866 and 1878. We happen to be able to enlighten "Economy" a little on this point, and more especially as he seems to think it was entirely unnecessary to publish the County Statement in the CARBON ADVOCATE, regardless of the fact that it has a larger *bona fide* circulation *inside* of the county than any other paper published, the report of two of the county auditors to the contrary notwithstanding—one of whom acknowledged to us that he knew nothing of the circulation of the several papers more than two of the Mauch Chunk publishers had told him. To the point, in 1866 we printed the *Union Flag* (now the *Gazette*) and Josephus Lynn the *Democrat*, and the Statement was published in both papers—no other paper at that time being printed in the county; the price charged for its publication was $1.50 per square; last year, the Statement was published in Lynn's *Democrat* and the *Gazette*, and their charge was $210; in 1874 each of the two papers (*Gazette* and *Democrat*) charged $140 each; in 1875, Lynn $152, Boyle $148; in 1876, each of them charged $126; in 1875 the two papers charged nearly $50 more than the three get in 1879. So much for "Economy's" economy. This year the Statement was ordered to be published in three papers, via: THE CARBON ADVOCATE, *Carbon County Democrat* and *Coal Gazette*, the Commissioners fixing the price at $1.50 a square, costing a total of $256.50 for its publication for four consecutive weeks in three papers, while last year (1878) the total cost for two paper (*Gazette* and *Democrat*) was $210.00. When "Economy" decided to appear in the columns of the *Coal Gazette* to preach up economy in the matter of official printing, he evidently got into the wrong pulpit. We have not preached any lengthy sermons on economy, but we have *practiced* it for several years; two years ago we reduced the price of county printing and advertising from 25 to 50 per cent. below the then rates charged by the Mauch Chunk papers, but whenever it was proposed to divide and give us a share of the county patronage, the officials were told by the Mauch Chunk publishers that we had not the material with which to do the work, our paper had no circulation, &c. They had a bonanza and used every effort to retain its possession, economy in county printing being never thought of. The ADVOCATE, at that time, was small in size, but we printed the *whole* of it, and by so doing had about as much actual space to devote to home matters as had the "patent-outside" barn-door sheets of our cotemporaries, while in the matter of material, we are as well supplied as either of them, in proof of which we can say that *we have never had to borrow a line of matter for the columns of the* ADVOCATE *since the day of its first issue*, nor do we expect to do so. It is not economy in this matter that is stirring up the *Gazette*; he feels the effect of the economical rates offered by us and the *Carbon County Democrat*, and knows that the honest and capable gentlemen now in power have determined to avail themselves of our lower rates for doing the public advertising. This is where the shoe pinches. In conclusion, for the information of "Economy," we will state that we have it on good authority that the *Gazette* man's bill for publishing the Statement this year was trimmed down several dollars, by the Commissioners, in order to make it tally with the charge made by the ADVOCATE; again proving that we are practicing instead of merely preaching economy. The real trouble is, the Commissioners have determined to resist exorbitant charges for advertising and printing as well as in all other matters, and it don't suit the *Gazette*. Economy is decidedly a *blue* subject for the columns of that paper.

## Letter from Washington.

*General Butler's Opinion in Regard to Personal Taxes—Conditions upon which he is willing to serve as a Congressman.—The Debt and Credit of the Forty-Fifth Congress.—&c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1879.

Not long ago Sen. B. F. Butler sent a letter to the District Commissioners in which he claimed exemption from the personal tax laid upon citizens of the District on the ground that the personal property "I have in this District for my convenience and comfort while I serve in the National Legislature, and without the possession of which I would not have come here." In fact General Butler claimed exemption because of his position as Congressman. The Commissioners referred the matter to District-Attorney Riddle, and to use a colloquial expression, "it was nuts" to that billious official for he was thus enabled to lay the General back in the sarcastic coin which was flung at him so liberally by the General lately in the celebrated case of strong vs. District of Columbia, before the Supreme Court of the District. Mr. Biddle has rendered his opinion, and he very conclusively shows that the Massachusetts lawyer and Congressman in attempting to evade his tax by one of those smart dodges in the law which first won him his reputation as an astute criminal lawyer, has not exhibited that comprehensive knowledge of the statute under which the personal tax in this District is imposed, which he usually brings to bear when dealing with a legal question. The personal property of General Butler, which is sought to be subjected to personal tax in this case, to his furniture, carriages and horses, &c., and when the General states that he pays personal tax in another State, it is very evident he does not mean to include this class of his property except in the way of an evasion. Mr. Riddle recommends that the Commissioners proceed to collect the tax as usual, and as Butler in his letter declares it to be his intention to test the matter in the courts, it remains to be seen whether a Congressman owning a residence here, and personal property to a large or small amount, can evade the tax imposed on other residents by pleading his privilege as a Congressman on the ground that he "couldn't come here without surrounding himself with the comforts and conveniences of life." It is to be apprehended that in the latter eventuality our Congressional salons would bring the entire amount of their personal property here, and thus secure immunity from paying a personal tax in any jurisdiction.

In a fortnight another Congress will have passed into history, and the political tide that flowed upon our shores the Honorables from every quarter receding, will have carried with it those worthy members and their wives—who strutted upon our stage awhile elated by "a little brief authority"—into the innermost recesses of rustic obscurity. Among other items which the Forty-fifth Congress counts upon its credit side—on the score of economy, of course—is the diminution of clerical force in the Department, and reduction in the salaries of those retained. Just where the economy comes in, however, is an enigma as yet unsolved—this winding of numerous Congressional days (the best of legislation having been proven by actual computation to be not less than $1,000 an hour) in discussing the saving of a few thousands by curtailment of the well-earned pittance needy clerks receive, an hour, passing the river and harbor bill with a shot-gun generosity editying to echo it, thus giving away six or seven millions of the people's money, the returns of which for the past twenty years have ceased to be apparent. It is stated that within the past quarter-century not less than one hundred and fifteen million of dollars have been appropriated for our rivers and harbors, as though the face of the country were outlined with water-courses like a checker-board, every run a roaring torrent, and every bend of river a Niagara. Labor: yes can anybody tell us of a single stream of importance whose navigable waters have been lengthened or materially improved, or any dangerous harbor that has been metamorphosed into a bay of safety, from the rapids of the St. Lawrence to the shifting sands of the Mississippi, or that vast waste of water power, the Falls? The river and harbor schemes of the past have been simply a series of gigantic steals of the most barefaced variety, in which colossal "chiefs" have swept over all barriers and even the fabled "Rhine" interposed by opponents. The Pacific railroads, on the contrary, have accomplished great good to the country in opening up our Western wild and connecting the two extremes of the only country on earth whose frontier is in the centre, and may be regarded as a return in kind for the Credit Mobilier; but this river and harbor swindle is an open day burglary of the people's money, to be winked at and "no questions asked." Meanwhile these pious brothers Ananias, Dodsham, and their coadjutors delve to the utter end for reduction in the meager hire of a few half-starved employees.

There is a strong lobby from New York here in the interest of the Western Union Company. The presence of many members of the New York Stock Exchange also attracts attention. It is thought that the business of the latter is to watch the course of the telegraph bills now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Railroads in order to impart timely information to stock speculators and enable them to operate success fully in Western Union stock.

The friends of the Post-office Appropriation bill, the important feature of which is John Roach's Brazilian steamship scheme, made a desperate effort Saturday night after the Anti-Chinese immigration bill had been passed, to obtain priority of consideration for their measure, but were defeated by the advocates of the Internal Revenue bill, the vote being 42 to 21 in favor of taking up the latter. The Internal Revenue bill is a formidable document of 101 pages. Its reading will alone occupy nearly two hours, so that even by all-night work it seems hardly possible that the Senate will be able to dispose of this bill to-morrow. It is the general impression that the debate on the Brazil Subsidy scheme will consume at least two days, and it was the knowledge of the protracted discussion to prospective that impelled the friends of the reduction of the Tobacco Tax to vote against taking up the Post-office Appropriation bill. It is not probable that the consideration of the last named measure will be commenced before Wednesday. AUGUST.

## "Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, February 12.

THAT JANUARY THAW.

Were you ever in New York during a January thaw? If so Bob Ingersoll could never convince you that there is no such place as hell! Three weeks ago snow lay a foot deep on street and sidewalk. The sidewalk owners and horse-car companies piled it three to five feet high along the curbs. For three weeks no street cleaning was done, and the conglomerated nastiness of a great city was swept from store, hallway and cellar, straight into these snow-banks. "Snowbanks!" In color and appearance they were much heaps, containing mud, garbage, ashes, sweepings, street refuse—but I spare you! Well, for a week the sun poured warmly on these heaps of solidified pestilence: the heaps choked the gutters, the gutters choked the sewers, and a million feet carried each its quota of filth from street to sidewalk, till I venture little in saying that if any modern prophet had a floor as filthy as our sidewalks were, Henry Bergh would be after its proprietor for cruelty to animals.

What wonder that Diphtheria and the Scarlet Fiend should float on such a fill-laden air, and brood over a thousand anxious homes the ministers offer special prayers in the churches for the lives of little victims!

THE UNDERSIDE OF A BIG CITY.

Talmage took a detective and went to the dance-houses—I didn't. I took a man having the *entree* of the gambling dens, and saw that strange passion at white heat in the early morning. I had seen gambling hells in Mexico, where the horrible spell sat like a nightmare on its victims, and as one gazed on the rigid lips and glaring eyes he ceased to wonder at the bloody deeds in gambling-houses. We went from the elegant, Wilton-carpeted Broadway parlor, with tree supper tables and wine hampers, down to the low dive, where black and white, of all tongues play poker all night. Nothing was so surprising as the number of nice looking old gentlemen, venerable enough for Sunday school superintendents, that frequented the "higher" houses. The play coolly, winning or losing—usually losing. One party, apparently young clerks, came in, sat down with some space "whispers in," and in twenty minutes walked out, every man of them "dead broke." Pity the poor fools—half knaves, half fools; hungry for money they had not earned, and too idiotic to see that those hot suppers and costly wines must finally come out of their own pockets!

Faro is not a game, it is a *contribution*. The player contributes eventually to the banker's wealth, just as certainly as the bull fight at a Spanish bull fight—both are foreordained. The shortest possible cut to poverty lies straight across the green cloth, and any young man who sets out to travel that way had better understand that at the outset.

A COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION.

A few years ago the grocery-store was awfully suggestive of that peck of dirt which it undoubtedly sold to our long-suffering forefathers in heavy installments. To-day, every grocer worthy of the name has a neat attractive store, whose cheerful show windows are often positive gems of decorative art. What a contrast between the old brown-paper cornucopia and the neat pasteboard package, covered with a handsome label, in use to-day! Instead of weighing ginger, pepper and soda in the same scales, with only a rap of the scoop on the counter between each operation, he tosses out a neat package of each, attractively labeled, and kindly lets you mix them—if you want to! You can now buy almost any article of food products neatly put up, and bearing the name of a responsible manufacturer, which is of itself a guarantee of honest quantity and good quality. They are canning everything, and you can buy the finest roast lamb, chicken and turkey; broiled partridge, quail and ducks; little neck clams, California Muscat Grapes, and Boston Beans, with a big lift put up in small tins and at all very choicest, freshest flavor. Great canning factories are established at the best points of supply, everything is bought at wholesale, packed while in the freshest condition, hermetically sealed at the very sources of supply and comes from the cans both fresher and cheaper than from the market stand. Later is undivided, systematized, and wonderfully cheapened, and we are actually offered nice, tender, home roast beef in cans, at ten cents a pound! Fruits and vegetables are also greatly cheapened to the purchaser. Did you ever see a girl at work who did nothing but peel peaches? Or one who packed pickles in bottles? Doing this one simple thing, and doing it constantly, she acquires a degree of celerity, skill and neatness all but incredible. This and the purchase of products at the flight of the season, when they are best and cheapest, constitute the open secret of the strange cheapness of canned foods.

Twenty years ago canned goods were found only in a few of the principle stores in the larger cities; now, no cross-road grocer's stock is considered complete without an assortment of them. This revolution is mainly due to the great grocery house of Thurber & Co., of this city, who own many canning factories, and do a business stated in a recent publication to exceed that of any four houses of that line in the world. Realizing that confidence must be at the base of a trade in sealed packages, they placed a guarantee on their goods, and authorized retailers to refund the price wherever the purchaser of goods bearing their name had cause for dissatisfaction. Dealers and consumers were quick to see their interests just here, and this donut-ess accounts largely for the popularity of canned goods bearing the name of Thurber.

We must not overlook the labeling of these packet goods which has became a great industry, and employs some of the finest talent in this country. A constant improvement goes on here, too, and Mary's "little lamb," and a host of other kids, a recently destoned by the Forbes Lithographic Company, of Boston, are positively meritorious chromos.

Theodore Tilton in "Tempest Tossed" let imagination run wild among vast stores of canned foods, but west was a dream to his mariners in a living reality to-day. The many suggestions of "Tempest Tossed" recall those nautical lines of Hoods:

"A sea horse in a sea horse
When you see him on the sea;
But when you see him on the bay
A sea horse tame is he."

But did you ever see the saw manufactured by an abandoned Yankee whose name is yet unknown to infamy!

"A hen hawk is a hen hawk
When you know it is a hen hawk
But when you know it is a man's
A tender-hawk is he!"

But neither Lonsdale nor tomahawks shall prevent us from finishing our cursory survey of the commercial aspects of this industry. In 18.7, we exported $5,900,000 of canned foods. Fruits, fish, products are different and several fresh fruits and vegetables are brought within reach throughout the year; the seven fat kine are literally saved for the seven lean kine to feed upon, and it is estimated that these modest little tins are annually saving $50,000,000 of surplus food products that otherwise would have been left to perish. This is a commercial revolution worth having. MORLEY.

NEW YORK, February, 19 1879.

ACTOR AND PREACHER.

Moralists can strike an easy balance between New York's regard for recreation and religion respectively, by comparing actors' earnings with preachers'. Roscher gets $20,000; Edwin Booth, $100,000 a year. Dr. Hall, of Fifth avenue, and Dr. Dix, of Trinity, get $15,000; while E. A. Sothern earns over $150,000 as Lord Dundreary, and John E. Owens plays thirty weeks annually for $900.0. Talmage preaches for $12,000, and Joe Jefferson plays forty weeks at Rip Van Winkle and earns $120,000. The scholarly and gifted Dr. Storrs has $18,000 salary, and Maggie Mitchell earns $3,000 to $20,000. Dr. Cuyler works hard and faithfully for $8,000 a year, and Dr. Hepworth for $5,000, while Dion Boucicault has just finished a season as the "Shaughraun," etc., at $2,000 a week, and his managers scold him in the public prints because he would not play longer at the same price.

Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, has $10,000 and a parsonage; the eloquent Dr. Tiffany has $10,000; the good, vigorous, now venerable, Dr. Chapin gets $10,000; while pretty Miss Neilson makes over $150,000 a year, and Fanny Davenport earns $1,000 a week, every week she plays. Common players get starvation wages, and so do common ministers. Unknown preachers, within 15 miles, who work like beavers for $300 to $400, while the average salary of American clergymen is about $800—equal to the pay of a horse car conductor!

A FIRM OF CHILD POISONERS.

At Illisaville, L. I., is a stable, containing 70 cows who never see the sunlight never breathe the outer air, take no exercise, stand month after month in a stall 4½ inches wide, live on hot distillery swill—and furnish milk to our children. Their food and mode of life have an effect upon the poor creatures which I dare not describe; but it produces what the sanitary officer calls a "filth-sodden atmosphere," which the cows breathe over and over until their lungs become diseased and their bodies heated by a consuming fever. In a manly burst of indignation this official exclaims: "Could any device of man or fiend be contrived which would sooner or more effectually depopulate a community? The officers asked to see the sick cows, and were promptly told there was not a sick one in the stables. They searched till they were wearied without finding *one well one!* Several had pleuro-pneumonia, others had fever, all had kidney and bowel trouble. The cows never leave the stables after entering, until, giving no more milk, they are "fattened," driven to the slaughter house—and we eat their poisoned bodies! Previous attempts have been made to suppress this awful business, but the firm is immensely rich, and our local laws proved "ineffective." Now the Governor has taken the case in hand and the Legislature will be asked for necessary authority. Indignation finds no words scathing enough to apply to the men owning and operating these stables.

ANOTHER OPENING TRADE—HONEY.

England was startled a few weeks ago by the arrival of 80 tons of American Honey in the comb, which was landed in good condition and sold at a fair price. No attempt had heretofore been made to export honey in comb, and this successful venture is due to the enterprise of Messrs. H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., the leading wholesale grocery house of New York. From them I learn the surprising fact that bee culture is not carried on to any great extent in America, except in New York State and California; that California honey, after paying three cents per pound freight, brings about ten per cent. less here than State honey, and that it can be produced profitably at three to five cents per pound under prudent management. If this be true what a vast and profitable industry it might be made to America! What other sweet can be produced at that figure? Honey is equally desirable for a score of uses with either sugar or syrup. Why, if so much cheaper, should it not for many purposes supplant those costly sweets, and become with us, as with the ancients, an important article of food?

England cannot help buying our honey, for her flora is far inferior to ours in honey-producing qualities and the farmers still use the old conical hive and kill their bees to get the honey. Our clover fields are limitless and every State is capable, without diminishing its other products, of growing more honey than New York State now does. The *Fall Mall Gazette* commenting on this initial shipment exclaims: "There seems to be no limit to the provisions with which America is prepared to supply us." Our honey crop amounts, with the business in its swaddling clothes, to 3 million pounds. One firm paid to one bee keeper for his season's crop a sum larger than the salary of President Hayes. Over half a bee's time is consumed in building the comb cells, but an enterprising Yankee, Mr. W. H. Hoge, has invented a beeswax foundation for the comb which the bees workover into cells in a trifling time, and appear not to know the difference. They insist, however, on pure wax and will not work any that is the least adulterated. Hoge is smart! Any man who can fool a bee deserves a monument! Combs are, besides, being saved by a new process. The caps or outer ends of the honey cells are shaved off and the comb placed on a revolving frame, and the honey is expelled by centrifugal force, and the empty, unmajred frame goes back to the hive for refilling. Is not this growing industry worth careful consideration by our farmers. MORLEY.

## Towanensing Brevities.

—Roads are in a bad condition in this vicinity.

—The thermometer several degrees below zero Sunday morning.

—Our schools are well supplied with books now—rumor says away with them.

—C. Arner, who resides near Wild Creek, intends to remove to Weissport early next spring.

—A dance at Pine Run last Saturday night.

—The school at Kibler's was closed one day this week on account of election.

—A spelling B was held at Stemlersville on Friday evening of last week. The attendance was large, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

—J. J. Kemerer, Esq., of this place, finished threshing last week.

—Mrs. Reuben Frable, of Kunkletown, died last Sunday; cancer caused her expiration. The remains were interred at St. John's church.

—Rev. J. L. Werner, of Parryville, officiated at the Upper Big Creek meeting house last Sunday.

—D. S. Lovet, Esq., of Tallytown, near Philadelphia, who was lying in a critical condition for sometime, with little hopes of his recovery, was so far recovered as to be able, last week, to pay his old friends here (his former home), a visit. They were glad to see him so far restored. He returned home last Tuesday. MERCURY.

## The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect. Its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh producing, elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13th, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Gentlemen*—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. TAYLOR.

All the world over, baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents a bottle.

For fifteen years no Governor of North Carolina has served out his full term.

Commissioner Raum Tuesday ordered the discontinuance of the printing of the 24 cent tobacco stamp.

Zachariah Chandler was elected U. S. Senator to succeed Christiancy by the Michigan Legislature Tuesday. He received 88 votes to 22 for Barnes, Democrat, and 18 for Chamberlain, Greenbacker.

Henry A. Tyson, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Reading Tuesday by 1182 majority. The Democrats have 10 majority in the Councils.

A Republican Chief Burgess was elected in York, Pa., Tuesday, for the first time in twenty years. Henry J. Gresley, the Republican candidate, received 200 majority.

At Richmond, Va., Tuesday, A. W. Willcox, lately local agent of the Post-office Departmesl, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the payment of $250 fine, for obstructing the mail.

Seven persons were poisoned by eating buckwheat cakes, at Queensville, Ind., on Saturday, but all except one are expected to recover. It appears that a farmer placed arsenic in his barn to kill rats, and that part of the arsenic became mixed with the buckwheat, which was afterwards sold to the persons poisoned.

## New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with the Piano and articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS now in possession of W. A. GRAVER, in the borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., as the same are my property and have been loaned to him during my pleasure. ANDREW GRAVER, Sr.

Weissport, Feb. 22 1879—2w.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the present Legislature for the passage of an Act of Assembly to be entitled, "An Act authorizing the Overseers of the Poor of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, to Erect a House for the Poor of said Township" and the object of said Bill shall be to authorize said Overseers to Erect a Building on Property now belonging to said Township, where the Destitute of said Township may be more conveniently and economically maintained.

W. C. WEISS,
GEO. ENZIEN,
DAN'L KRUM,
J. K. RICKERT,
DAVID BEITZ,
Committee.

February 22, 1879-w3

VINDICATED.

About three weeks ago I was requested to permit my name to be used for the office of Justice of the Peace, as soon as it was made known, J. R. Dunmire, the great political war horse of Franklin township, decreed that Weiss must be defeated. How was it to be done? In the first place, this great political monarch issued a proclamation all along the line—Weiss shall be beat—Weiss must be beat—Weiss will be beat by 999 majority. And then, like a wounded Buffalo, he took the stump and snorted and blowed that Weiss said so and so. Yes he did! I can prove it. I heard him say it, &c. &c.

I can't help giving the result of the election, before and after, as follows:

Hickiddle diddle, Jerry and his fiddle,
He must be beat, and that not a little;
Little Henry laughed to see such sport,
Which Webster could ill very well afford,
So on the war path Webster went,
And circulars to the people sent.
After their enlightenment, to the polls they went, and don't you see,
Mairbelt, mairbelt, not for Henry, not for Jerry. Oh, no, no, but for me.

In conclusion, all the liquor, money, lies and slander could do, was done to defeat me—but, thanks, a thousand thanks, to my true and fervent friends, I was able to overcome all with a majority of 34. Let bygones be bygones, let bygones be, and extend to each other the hand of fellowship. Yours truly,

February 21. W. C. WEISS.

## SHERRIF'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, and to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on

Monday, March 10th, 1879,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following properties:

All that certain PARCEL OF GROUND situate in the township of Franklin, in the County of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, and described as follows: bounded by lands belonging or late belonging to John Bowman and the Carbon Iron Company, the Grangers herein, beginning at a black oak stump, thence south thirteen degrees, east seventy three feet to a post, thence north seventy three degrees east two hundred and four perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty four perches, be the same more or less.

The improvements thereon are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, twenty four by thirty six and one half feet; Butcher shop sixteen and one half by twenty two and one half feet; stable fifteen by sixteen and one half feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of George Linsey.

—ALSO.—

All that certain Messuage or Tenement or TRACT OF LAND situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of L. Karrie, man north seventy six and one half degrees, east to a Spanish oak sapling; thence north eighty two degrees by land of R. Miller, east forty seven and one half perches to a stone; thence by land of James Ash south seventeen and one fourth degrees, west sixteen perches to a stone; thence by land of E. Boyer south seventy four and three fourths degrees, west one and eight tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of D. Zeigenfuss north twenty two degrees, west eleven and eight tenths perches to a stone; thence by same south sixty two and one fourth degrees, west twenty and one half perches to a stone; thence by land of J. Bowman north fifty six and three fourth degrees, west four teen perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIVE ACRES AND NINETY PERCHES.

The Improvements thereon are a Two Story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, nineteen feet by twenty nine feet; Kitchen attached, eighteen feet by twenty two feet; stable, sixteen feet by thirty two feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Joel Zeigenfuss.

—ALSO.—

All that certain LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Adelaide Prince south fifty seven degrees, east thirty six perches to a stone; thence by lot of Vacant land south fifteen degrees, west sixteen and one half perches to a stone; thence by land late of Henry Bowman north fifty nine and one half degrees, west thirteen perches to a stone; thence north twenty five degrees, west eight perches to a stone; north ten degrees, west twelve and eight tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

TWO ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN PERCHES,

Strict measure.

The Improvements thereon are a Two Story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, twenty and one half feet by twenty six and one half feet; Ore Kiln, sixteen feet by sixteen feet, with Shed Attachments and other Outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of the Prince Metallic Paint Company.

—ALSO—

All that certain lot of PIECE OF GROUND situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stone, thence by land now or late of Steve and Monta, south seventy two and one half degrees, west sixteen perches to a post; thence by land of Samuel Evert south eighteen degrees, east ten perches to a post; thence by the same north seventy two and one half degrees east sixteen perches to a stone; thence by land of John Evert north eighteen degrees, west ten perches to the place of beginning, containing ONE ACRE, strict measure.

The Improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, eighteen by twenty two feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Lyman Evert.

—ALSO—

A certain TAVERN STAND OR HOUSE AND THAT OF LAND, situate at the junction of the Hawk Road and the White Haven Road, in Kidder Township, Carbon county, Pa., bounded by said roads and lands of Wm. Wagner, containing about TWENTY ACRES, more or less.

The Improvements thereon are a TAVERN HOUSE, two stories high, thirty by forty feet, with kitchen attached eighteen by twenty feet.

ONE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, twenty eight by thirty four feet, one barn thirty six by forty six feet, one frame shed thirty six by forty two feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Jacob Christman.

—ALSO.—

All that certain LOT OF GROUND, situate by the Borough of Weatherly, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of an alley and street, and running from thence along said street north one and one half degrees, east fifty feet, and running from thence back from said street between parallel lines of that width a distance of two hundred feet to a street, making a Lot of Fifty feet by Two Hundred feet, and Numbered on the plot of Buts and Bounds Lot Number Forty-three, and bounded north by Lot Number Forty-four, east by a street, south by an alley, and west by a street.

The Improvements thereon are a Two Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, eighteen feet by twenty-four feet; Kitchen attached, nine feet by twelve feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Elizabeth Rothrock and John Rothrock.

—ALSO.—

A certain LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, situate on the northwardly side of south street, in the Village of Upper Mauch Chunk, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, being the southern moiety or half part of Lot Numbered on the Plan or Plot thereof One Hundred and Fifty, containing in front or breadth on the said street Fifty feet, and extending thence northward of that width between parallel lines at right angles with the said south street in length or depth eighty-five feet to the northwardly portion or half part of the said Lot Number One Hundred and Fifty, bounded southwardly by the said South street, eastwardly by Lot Number One Hundred and Forty-eight, northwardly by the northern portion or half part of the said Lot Number One Hundred and Fifty, and westwardly by Cedar street.

The Improvements thereon are a Two Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, twenty eight feet by thirty two feet; Kitchen attached, eight feet by twenty two feet, and Outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Spencer, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, February 22, 1879.


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.

**KANSAS.**

All about its soil, climate, its settled and its vacant lands, its farms and farmers can be learned in THE KANSAS FARMER, an eight-page weekly paper, 40 years old. Correspondents in every county. Sent to any address 13 weeks for 50 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. Address, HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

I learned more about Kansas from your paper that I can rely upon than from all other sources.—*Richard B. Evans, Columbiana Co., Ohio*.....It gives just what those of us wanting to move west, most want to know.—*Samuel Chester, Orange Co., New York*.....Has a large corps of able contributors.—*Osage Shaft*....The best agricultural paper in the western country.—*Spring Hill Progress*.... It is a valuable paper.—*Atchison Champion*.....It is ably edited.—*Spirit of Kansas*....A fearless outspoken Journal.—*Lawrence Journal*....Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character of their State Agricultural paper.—*National Live-Stock Journal*....It has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*....A worthy representative of the great West.—*Phil'a. Practical Farmer*. Feb. 22—w4.

**URIAH FATZINGER**

Respectfully announces to the people that he has leased the Shop of SAMUEL HEBERLING, on

North Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

and proposes to resume his old business of

Carriage and Wagon BUILDING,

and respectfully asks a share of public patronage, guaranteeing the Workmanship to be equal to the best, and the Prices to be as low as the lowest.

**REPAIRING**

of all kinds promptly attended to a very reasonable charges.

URIAH FATZINGER.

Opposite Public Square, North Street,
Feb 1-y1 Lehighton, Pa.

**DEAR SIR:**

If you are in want of anything in the way of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, Ammunition, Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, or any other FINE SPORTING Goods please write for my Large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List which I mail FREE. Yours truly, JOHNSTON'S GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

**FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH**

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in 4 different list of 837 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 0 papers each or 4 lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers in States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100 page pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce st., New York.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of a half dozen business papers in which you would advertise JUST NOW, it a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. *Money saved is money earned.* Send copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

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

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

**Notice. Notice.**

All Owners of Clocks, Jewelry and the Watches, Checks Numbers 15, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 43, 47, 50, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 73, 86, 88, and 91, remaining at the Shop of the undersigned, are requested to call and get their goods, or they will be SOLD AT AUCTION on

Thursday, March 13th, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale,

ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
One Show Case,

and a variety of useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ Terms—Cash.

E. DOLLENMAYER,
Feb. 15, 1879-w4 Lehighton, Pa.

—ADJOURNED—

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DREHER, President of the XLIIId Judicial District, composed of Monroe and Carbon counties, and R. Leonard and Charles Meendsen, Esquires, Judges of Common Pleas of Carbon county, and by virtue of their offices Justices of the Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county of Carbon, have issued their precept to me, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and Orphans' Court, for the purpose of trying issues in criminal cases, and the transacting of other business of said Courts, at the Court House, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday, the 10th day of March, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to continue one week or more.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, in said county, January 18th, 1879.

God save the Commonwealth.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Feb. 1, 1879.

**E. F. LUCKENBACH,**

Two Doors Below the "Broadway House

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy

**Wall Papers,**

WINDOW SHADES,

Paints & Painters' Supplies,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

New Pension Law.

All pensions by new law, begin back at date of discharge. Rejected cases also reopened. Pensioner and applicants, send two stamps for new law, blanks and instructions, to N. W. FITZGERALD, Box 93, Washington, D.C. 114

Advertise!

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' SALE

**Of Valuable Real Estate.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Carbon County, Pa., the undersigned, Executors of Solomon Solt, late of Franklin township, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, at Solt's Mill, in said township, on

Tuesday, Feb. 25th, 1879,

commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or

PIECE OF LAND,

situate in Franklin township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Henry Lackenmill, Tilghman Dreisbach, Thomas Solt, Joseph Schweidling, Reuben Solt and by a Public Road, containing

55 Acres and 140 Perches,

strict measure. All cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also a well located orchard of choice fruit trees on the land.

TERMS: ⅓ cash down; ⅓ in 6 months with interest, and the remaining ⅓ in twelve months with interest from day of sale.

ELIZA SOLT,
THOS. J. SOLT,
Executors

Parties desiring to view the property or to learn further particulars will address either of the Executors. Feb 1.—w4.

**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. jan1-m6

**German Horse and Cow Powder**

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscle and milk. By using it