The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

—A full force of men is engaged at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, at the present making full time. Orders have just been received for locomotives from the Long Island, the Keokuk and North Western, the Central of New Jersey, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies. For the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad this firm has turned out the largest locomotive in the world. It weighs 65 tons, is 60 feet long from headlight to the rear end of the tender; a boiler 21 feet long supplies steam for cylinders 20 inches by 26 and gives motion to eight 42-inch drivers, while a large tank surmounting the entire structure carries a water supply.

—In the House of Representatives, on the 19th inst., the passage of the Salary Reduction bill being in order, our Representative, Hon. J. G. Rorn, gave the following very sensible reason for casting his vote in favor of the measure:

MR. ZERN—I am in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. FAUNCE), not because I believe that a salary of a thousand dollars is too large for a member of the Assembly, but inasmuch as the remuneration of every kind of labor has fallen so much below what it is worth and what it ought to be, and as hundreds of people in my county and elsewhere are suffering for want of the necessaries of life in consequence of reduced wages. I believe that in justice to the poorly paid sons of toil even a legislator, as well as every other public official, should have his wages correspondingly reduced, and thus bear his part of the burden of the times.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a pastoral, denouncing the *Irish World* published in New York, for being antagonistic to true Catholic principles, condemns labor unions because of their secrecy, and forbids Catholic parents, under threats of excommunication, from sending their children to the public schools where Catholic parochial schools are easy of access, and gives the Hibernians a severe reprimand for not allowing the priests to act as their spiritual advisers. The Bishop urges upon Catholics the necessity of subscribing to the diocesan Catholic journal, and repeats his order to young Catholics not to marry outside of their religious faith. His letter concludes with important suggestions as to funerals, etc.

—Judge Paxson's Decision in the case of F. S. Pauli, convicted before and by ex-Judge Stanton, and sentenced by the latter against the protest of the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, is an ample vindication of Mr. Pauli, and an emphatic condemnation of his vindicative ex-Judge. But how much is it to be regretted that any Judge in Pennsylvania should have so conducted himself as to merit such censure and sweeping reversal as the Supreme Court has had to administer to Judge Stanton. The vital importance of selecting competent non partisan judges to preside over our courts is very clearly shown by the history of this case. An incompetent or prejudiced judge unscrupulous in his exercise of power, may do incalculable injury not only to the individual but to the cause of justice outraged in her own temple.—*Ledger.*

—Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. L. L. D., one of the oldest and most eminent Baptist ministers of Philadelphia, and a man distinguished not only in that city but throughout the country as a scholar, theologian and Biblical writer, died Tuesday morning, after a long illness, at his residence, on Mount Vernon street, in that city. For some time past his health has been failing, and his strength was greatly impaired by his declining years. At the time of his death Dr. Malcom was in his 81st year, having been born in Philadelphia on January 18th, 1799. He entered Dickinson college in 1813, and five years later, having passed through College, he was licensed to preach by the Sansom street Baptist Church. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, and for years served as one of its vice presidents. In 1835 he made a trip to Europe, visiting all the prominent countries, and afterwards traveling as a special deputy from the Baptist Missionary Society of Philadelphia through Hindostan, Burmah, Siam, China, and Africa. In 1839 he was elected President of the college at Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1841 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity simultaneously from the University of Vermont and Union College, New York. In 1851 he became President of the University of Lewisburg, in this State, which position he occupied for six years, upon retiring form which he received the degree of L. L. D. During his long and useful life Dr. Malcom wrote a number of books, in addition to his sermons, college addresses and contributions to periodicals. Dr. Malcom was married twice. His first wife died in 1833, and the second in 1878. Eight children, fifteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren survive him.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, March, 25, 1879.

PEDESTRIMANIA.

If it is not a "craze," then won't somebody tell us what it is? When three men, of no moral, intellectual or scientific distinction, can earn from $6,000 to $21,000 each by a week's exertions; when the class who feel the "hard times" most can and will pay over $60,000 in one week to see three men in tights walk around a sawdust track; when the *Herald* devotes six to eight closely printed columns for eight days to telling what these chaps did in six, then what is it if not "Pedestrimania."

I was here the day the news of Bull Run was received, and upon my word as an ex-editor (and who dare intimate a better security wanted,") the crowds stald longer before the bulletin boards, and were almost as big as as on that memorable day. The match supplanted the ever convenient weather as a conversational topic; hundreds of gin-mills posted hourly bulletins of the match, and the amount of drinking and all-night street roaming was perfectly frightful. Inside the Hippodrome a bar, 400 feet long, with 40 bartenders, dispensed imbibing beer and maddening whiskey for 144 hours without a stop. The authorities anticipated a riot at the close, and held the whole police force and a regiment of troops in readiness.

Altogether the whole business was demoralizing to the last degree; and the only parties profited are the Hippodrome people, the gin-mill keepers, the pitiful class who make their living about midnight, and the three walkers. Let the belt go. It it must be contested for at such a price in money, sobriety, and public morale, New York can richly afford to pass it over to London in perpetuity.

THE CRY OF HARD TIMES.

Grumblers still refer to these as "hard times." What do they tell by? Look things squarely in the face and what do we see? Failures? There have been less in four months than during the corresponding period for many years. Business at a general standstill? Trade is better in New York to-day than any day since the inflated bubble burst. The merchant and manufacturer instead of twenty per cent. profit makes ten—and he says that "hard times." Why does his heart, that ten per cent. will buy as good a house, rent, as valuable a store, purchase as many shoes, coats and hats, and hire as many clerks or mechanics as the twenty per cent ever did. The clerk gets less pay, but every item of living is less. One class of men has suffered—those who were carrying heavy interest-bearing debts. They have generally lost everything, and when men see how sadly shrunken they are, they are sure the times have been hard—and so they have. But what is the sign that times are hard now? When men will pay $30,000 to $50,000 for a corner residence lot on Fifth Avenue without a sign of a building on it; when you can see silk stockings sold at Stewart's every day from $8 to $15 a pair; when you see as I do a ceaseless tide of feminity, in silks and sealskins, trooping along Fourteenth Street to the dry goods houses, you will wonder what has become of the "hard times!" Go through Tiffany's upper floor and you will see nearly a hundred bronzes and marbles ticketed for over $2,000 a piece. They are kept to sell and they go every day into Murray Hill drawing rooms. A Broadway baker, I am credibly informed, did a business of $250,000 last year, mostly in cakes and bon bons, and last Sunday's *Herald* had over 3,400 advertisers represented in its sixty-eight columns of advertisements. If you say these are the signs in upper tendom, I ask: who paid $50,000 to see the late walk? Is anyone asking for soup kitchens? New York's poor are no more numerous, in proportion, or needy to-day, than they always were. Business men make less money, but it goes further; and while I have nothing to say concerning your town, I emphatically assert that he who would find unusual evidences of hard times in New York must, like Diogenes, search around with a lantern.

A REMINISCENCE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Can you stand an army incident? If not, you needn't read it, that's all! A student of the free College of the City of New York called on me the other day, mentioning Gen. Alex. S. Webb as now President of that institution. General Webb!"—A train of the most stirring memories of my life started at the name, for it is indelibly associated with a sight such as man is privileged to look upon but once in a lifetime, and few men ever saw even once. It was at Gettysburgh. I was an artillerist, and so it happened that when that heroic charge was made by Longstreet's divisions and those splendid lines of gallant Southerners came sweeping grandly across that field up into the very teeth of our guns, the time came when we must cease firing, for our own men were so closely engaged with the Confederates that they would receive as much damage from our fire as the enemy would. During this interval I had, what a soldier in battle rarely has leisure to watch. On a little knoll just to our right stood Webb's Brigade of the old Second Corps. In their front the brave Kemper was hurling down his brigade of Virginians upon them. Forward and backward went that thin and constantly thinning line of brave boys, the officers rushing up and down behind the imperviished ranks, waving their swords and cheering on the men. Towards the left of the line stood two color sergeants bearing the only colors visible, and these they waved slowly two and fro in that leaden storm in the face of the opposing host. The battle smoke hung like a thick cloud above and in front of those brave men; the deafening roar of battle, the lurid line of fire dimmed by the thick rising smoke, the hoarse shouts of the brave men on either side who struggled madly for victory, the roar of shell and whistle of bullet swerved not those heroic men from their perilous duty—the fate of a nation hung upon their bayonets and they knew it, and every man became a hero! I stood looking upon that scene perfectly transfixed, the blood tingling through every vein, sweeping in great, hot, successive waves through my frame; and a thrilling through every nerve such as you and I have felt when reading some grand heroic deed of ages past and gone. Suddenly an officer breaks from the line, hatless, coatless, pale, leaning heavily on his sword, limping rapidly towards where I stood. A great shell-rent at his right hip was letting the rich blood in streams down his leg. He was evidently seeking help to reach the hospital? Not he! When near enough to be heard above the roar, he demanded, "Who is the commander of this Battery?" I pointed to Major Fitzhugh, commanding the Artillery Brigade, to whom he rushed and besought him for God's sake to send a section of guns to the support of his men, he could not hold them against that fierce onslaught ten minutes longer. Two guns dashed at a gallop towards Webb's enfeebled ranks; they broke way right and left with a cheer, and our cannister tore great gaps in Kemper's lines. He fell wounded. But now came on Armistead and Garnett with their brigades, and again the odds are with the Southerners. Would our brave boys be forced to give way? Would the army be cut in two at that point? The sight grew maddening! Oh, somebody give the right order now, if ever! The fate of the army—of Washington—of the country—hangs upon a thread! Is there no help? To the right a terrible blackened line of disabled artillery, dead and dying men, and fiercely struggling lines. To the left the same. But what's that? A flag comes up the hill from the rear; following hard after it come five solid columns of troops, double-quicking it under that fierce July sun. A moment more, and on the flag we make out the blue St. George's Cross of the 3d Division, 6th Corps—and *then* we knew that after the word "Gettysburgh" should be written "victory!" But he die was cast before they could fire a shot. Webb's Brigade made a fight that day which the Imperial Guard of Bonaparte never surpassed, and which, for heroism and results, deserves to be handed down among the proudest annals of war. I say every man in that poor, weak line of Webb's was a hero that day, fit to be ranked with Coeur de Lion; and as the sun went down upon that bloody field I registered a vow never to cease telling my countrymen how that handful of heroes fought for the dear old flag at Gettysburgh. Again I have performed that vow!

MORLEY.

Our Letter from Washington.

From the Dome of our National Capitol.—Congressional Notes.—The Speakership.—Political Gossip.—Ben. Butler's Engagement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1879.

For once a new Congress has convened just when it should, and made auspicious advent hand in hand with flowery spring bedecked in her brand-new garb of hunters' green, attended by birds and bees, young lamb, spring chicken, and asparagus. During the present week its organization has been effected, committees selected, paraphernalia prepared, and all the complex machinery of legislation—even to the wheels within wheels—set in smoothly running order. Before the 1st of May a considerable quantity of business can be easily disposed of, that is if those who are paid $5,000 per annum to do it—not to mention good round sums to come and go, (oblivious of railroad passes in their pockets,) immense stationery bills, and other perquisites too numerous to enumerate—are inclined to perform their duty. Like all good housewives who begin the spring by a regular process of house-cleaning overhauling boxes and cupboards and corners bringing to light the things that are hid, and completing all unfinished or neglected jobs which have collected during the winter, Congress should immediately inaugurate a general "clearing-up time" fits pigeon holes and accumulations. Among the first things deserving its vigorous attention—even before the appropriations—are the hundreds of private bills just in their nature and of permanent importance to individuals, which passed the House but failed in the Senate or *vice versa*, and are now pining for ventilation. Surely the people of the country are entitled to a little consideration, as well as those, whom they have exalted to its offices.

For days past the war between the rival candidates for Speaker has been waxed with great fury and not a little bitterness. At the Randall headquarters there was great confidence, and how their favorite could be beaten his friends could not see. There was just as much confidence at the Blackburn headquarters. At midnight of Sunday, Randall claimed 14 majority. Blackburn at the same hour was sure of his election, with 13 votes to spare. And so the two candidates went to the Capitol on Monday night to await the result. The caucus was held and Randall obtained 75 votes and Blackburn 67 on the first ballot. Blackburn, defeated, but not cast down, made a speech and moved to make his antagonist's nomination unanimous. And so the hatchet was buried. There had been a deal of tall story-telling on both sides. Men were claimed by Randall and Blackburn and, as a consequence, such men are denounced as having gone back on their word. However, the matter is settled now, for when Congress convened on Tuesday Randall had one hundred and forty-three votes and was elected. In the Senate there was not a little curiosity to see how the Democrats, now in control, would conduct themselves. There was however, very little of interest, and the first day of the extra session passed with hardly a ripple.

While Speaker Randall was re-elected on his own meritts, it is undoubtedly the fact that his success is looked upon by politicians as a very decided indication of the success of Tilden in getting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In fact the old political stagers in Washington already put it down as an assured fact that Tilden and Grant will be the party candidates pitted against each other in 1880. The figuring for Tilden is on this basis. The Democratic party can count upon carrying every southern state and will only need to secure New York and Indiana, and some other small state in addition to get the requisite number of electoral votes. It is doubted if there is any other man who would be as sure of carrying New York as Tilden, and of course Hendricks would be a winning card in Indiana. Then, it is believed that Tilden would stand a good chance of carrying New Jersey, and yet a better one of California, if that state was not neglected, as the California Democrats say it was in 1876 under Hewitt's management of the national campaign. Thus with Tilden and Hendricks in the field, and with a bold energetic chairman of the national committee an easy victory is figured out by these calculators. On behalf of Grant, of course, the figuring is reversed and a nearly solid north is claimed for him with some inroads upon the south. Whatever may be the results of the nominations, it looks to-day as if Tilden and Grant will be the nominees.

The absence of General Butler will relieve Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson of the greater part of his duty, that of prancing about with the big mace. In times past when ever the law-makers waxed so unruly as to require the restraining influence of this doughty beadle, it was only necessary for him to flourish that ridiculous emblem above the shining pate of the member from Massachusetts to restore harmony by bringing down the House in roars of good-natured laughter. It is said that Sergeant Thompson has selected the Hon. Omar Conger, of Michigan, as his future objective point on similar occasions, but I am sure the result will not be the same. General Butler is engaged, not to Mrs. Oliver, but to defend Senator Cameron in the now celebrated breach of promise suit, and his cunning is certainly marvelous. There is no doubt but that the aged Senator has been playing off on the widow in question, but Mr. Butler will, no doubt, get his client out of the scrape by effecting a verdict of guilty with one cent damages, instead of fifty thousands dollars originally claimed.

AUGUST.

THE TRAMP LAW.

MARCH 18.—The next bill in order was House bill No. 58, entitled An act to define and punish tramps. Which was read at length the third time as follows:

AN ACT to define and punish tramps.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp, guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, or in the county jail or work-house, for a period of not less than six months nor more than eighteen months, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That if any person so arrested can prove, by satisfactory evidence, that he does not make a practice of going about asking, begging or subsisting upon alms in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed or by the court, upon hearing of the case either upon writ of habeas corpus or upon trial in the court.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owners consent, or shall be found carrying any fire arms or other dangerous weapon or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State, shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be appliable to any person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6 This act shall take effect on and after August fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The question being, Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. Speaker, I have something to say on this tramp question. I am not in favor of the bill It is entirely too sweeping in its provisions. In my opinion it is one of the most obnoxious bills ever introduced into this house. The idea of entering on our statute books such an inhuman, outrageous act as this, and by so doing bring everlasting disgrace to this honorable old Keystone State is preposterous. I believe professional tramps are a nuisance, but I do not think they are a nuisance of such magnitude as to warrant the passage of so desirable an act as this is. Just look at section three of this bill, which says "any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act." Will any person say, after reading this section, that this act is not calculated to interfere with honest men in search of honest employment? Why, Mr. Speaker, it is plain to the dullest percipient that it does interfere with honest men. This bill is utterly devoid of the fundamental principles of liberty and justice. I hold, Mr. Speaker, that any honest man has an inaliable right to travel the highways and by-ways of this land in search of employment, and whether he is a resident of this state or not, we have no right to inflict upon him the inhuman and unwarrantable punishment of imprisonment for one year or eighteen months for simply asking perhaps in the name of God, the small charity of a piece of bread and a glass of water. For anyone to assume, Mr. Speaker, that a man is a criminal because he is not a resident of our State, and has no work or can get none, and because he is poor, homeless and ragged, would be unchristianlike and monstrous.

Again, Mr. Speaker, in section two of this bill, it says, "any tramp who shall kindle any fire on the land of another without the owner's consent, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, for a period not exceeding three years." Mr. Speaker, any man who could have it in his heart to inflict such a severe punishment as that upon a poor creature for simply kindling, on the land of another, a fire to drive away perhaps the severe frost of a cold winter's day—I say the man who could have it in his heart to inflict such a punishment on a poor creature for such an offense (if it can be an offense) must be a cold, callous man, or ninny hammer.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if it is absolutely necessary for us to pass such a severe law as this is to get rid of the tramps, why do we not pass a law to get rid of some other and even more objectionable characters than our tramps. For instance, the insulting, high-toned loafers who infest the streets and corners of our cities and towns, and who do not, like the poor tramp, beg for a living, but get it by picking pockets and by other foul means of indirection. I cannot conceive why we should make laws to punish this particular class called tramps and let other vile, corrupt classes go, such as political bummers and thieves in high places, who are sumptuously feasting on the life and vitality of the nation. Mr. Speaker, we do not need this kind of a law, I stigmatize it as a harsh, austere bill, without a single redeeming quality. Such laws as this will not better the condition of our people. It will not give more work to the unemployed, and it is work we want for our men, and unless you find work for the suffering thousands, you cannot get rid of the tramps, for men will tramp and beg before they and their families will starve, and they have a right to do so. The thing that is most needed now is honesty, retrenchment and reform right here, and in every government department of the State and nation. Enforce the existing penal law and we need no law to immolate the unfortunate tramp. Members on this floor have made elaborate speeches in favor of the rights of the heathen Chinese. Now, if they are such great philanthropists, let them say a few words in favor of the rights of their own race, and give their votes to kill this inhuman bill.

God made the tramps as well as the bankers' sons, and He made them as free as other men. He did not intend that they should undergo an ostracism at the hands of any privileged class who happen to be blessed with more than enough of the good things of this world, men who have lived lives of ease and idleness, and glory in having this fact published in their biographies. It seems to me that men of this kind should not introduce a bill here to inflict such inhuman punishment upon men whose avocation in life is quite as dignified and certainly of as much value to the public as that of the rich drone; for, although the tramp may be ragged, he may also have a mind and a character, though warped by circumstances, that would do credit to some who are so deadly opposed to him. Now, Mr. Speaker, we have existing penal laws, and I believe if a tramp commits any depredation these laws will apply to him as well as to any other citizen or person, and and that he can be punished in accordance with the provisions of those laws, hence I do not see the necessity of passing a law of this kind. All it can do is to fill our poor houses, for if men cannot get work, and dare not tramp to look for it, they must go to the poor house. I think that any man who wants to tramp has the right of a freeman to do so, and he also has the right to ask for food and drink to sustain life on his journey. God made all men free and equal, and we have no right to draw such a distinction. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the members of this House will recognize the rights of all men, the tramps included, and give this bill what it merits, an emphatic defeat.

Mr. Speaker, there is a power that rules the destiny of all men, and we cannot legislate these men into happy homes, surrounded by the luxuries of life, we have no right to legislate them into prisons, hardships and misery. Pennsylvania is a big, broad State, full of lofty mountains and lovely valleys, and if any man wants to roam over those mountains, and through those valleys, and feast his eyes on the beauties of nature, he has an unquestionable right to do it. I dispise the man whose narrow heart bids him support a measure so unjust to his fellowman as this is. When I hear such iniquitous measures as this advocated here, it reminds me of what Robert Burns said, that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." I am opposed to this bill, and I thank God that a majority of the people of this State are blessed with good hearts and would rather give a tramp a piece of bread than to send him to prison.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, to settle and adjust the account of Tilghman Arner, assignee of Z. H. Long, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, MAY 4th 1879, at TEN o'clock A. M., at his Office, Oak Hall, in Mauch Chunk, when and where all parties interested may appear.

PETER J. MEHAN, Auditor.

Mauch Chunk, March 29, 1879.-w4

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Heberling, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment within six weeks, and all those having claims or demands will make known the same, without delay, to

ANGELINE HEBERLING,
Executrix of Samuel Heberling, dec'd.

Lehighton, March 29, 1879-w6

RISLEY'S PURE DISTILLED 25c. EXTRACT 25c.

WITCH HAZEL,

Or, HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

Equal in quality to any made, and only half the price. 6oz. bottles 25c. Pints 50c.

Relieves Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Eyes, Nose-bleed, Bleeding Lungs, Painful Menses, Whites, Asthma, Reduces Swellings, Piles, &c. Cures Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Varicose Veins, Neuralgia, &c.

NATURE'S UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

If your Druggist has not got it, have him order it of the proprietor,

CHARLES F. RISLEY,
Wholesale Druggist,
mar29-3m 203 Greenwich St., New York.

The Carbon Normal Institute,

Affording a Ten-Week Course for Teachers, will be organized in the Public School Building, PARRYVILLE, Pa.,

Monday, May 19th, 1879.

Thorough and practical instruction in the common branches enumerated in Teachers' certificate, and professional training in the science and art of teaching. A special class will be organized for the benefit of Rural Teachers who may desire drill in vocal delivery. The science of teaching will be taught by a combination of text-book and black board lectures while experience in the art of teaching will be amply afforded by daily practice in teaching in the Model School to be connected with the Normal.

Romantic location, fine building, pleasant rooms and good community. Railroad facilities for getting to and from the School are excellent, and for teachers in the lower districts the location is as nearly central as possible.

Arrangements having been made by which students will be furnished with the use of Text-books *free of cost*, the usual outlay for books will thus be saved to all who may attend. Good Boarding will be secured for students from abroad, at reasonable rates. Efficient assistants will be engaged should the attendance warrant it.

TERMS:

Normal Department.....$9 00 per Session
Normal Department..... 5 00 per ½ Session
Model School ..... 2 50 per Session
Model School ..... 1 50 per ½ Session

Payments to be made invariably in advance for each half session. The foregoing charges, including the use of Text-books, in all cases.

Applicants from a distance should make application at an early day to secure suitable boarding accommodations. For further particulars, address,

J. P. ROWLAND, Principal,
Parryville, Penna.

☞ I have the honor to refer to Co. Supt., R. F. Rhoadfoad, at Lehighton, who gives the undertaking his hearty approval. mar.22

A Card to Ladies!

The Ladies of Lehighton, Weisport, Mauch Chunk and vicinity are respectfully informed that

MRS. E. HIBBLER

will, on after APRIL 10, 1879, Open Rooms in the Dwelling opposite the CARBON ADVOCATE, BANKWAY, LEHIGHTON, for the purpose of

DRESS MAKING,

where she will be much pleased to see her Lady friends and all others interested. My motto being to please all who may favor me with their patronage, and having had many years experience in both City and Country, all, therefore can fully rely on having their Dresses PERFECTLY fitted (combining EASE WITH ELEGANCE), made up in FIRST-CLASS order, in the most STYLISH manner, at REASONABLE charges. Please call and be convinced that it is ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY to go far from home to obtain the talent necessary to SECURE FIRST-CLASS FITTING DRESSES IN EVERY RESPECT, or any other WORK PERTAINING TO THE BUSINESS. Persons having EXPENSIVE material which they wish made up, are particularly informed that they can place the FULLEST RELIANCE ON MY ABILITY TO GIVE THEM ENTIRE SATISFACTION as to FIT, STYLE and SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Respectfully,

March 22, 1879. 3m* E. HIBBLER.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS, LEV. FA. and VEN. EX. 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, April 14th, 1879,

at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the following Properties, to wit:

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on the north side of west White street, in the Village of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, numbered on the plan or plot thereof Eleven, containing in front or breadth on said White st., forty-five ft., and extending thence northward of that width between parallel lines at right angles to said street in length or depth one hundred and twenty-five feet to a twenty feet wide alley; bounded northwardly by said alley, eastwardly by a twelve feet wide alley, southwardly by said west White street, and westwardly by Lot Number Thirteen.

The Improvements thereon are a Two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

thirty-two by twenty-eight feet; Kitchen attached, eight by eighteen feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Solomon Bachman and Emaline Bachman his wife.

—ALSO,—

All that certain Lot or Piece of GROUND, situate in and lying and being in the Town of South Lehighton, in the Township of Mahoning, (now in the Borough of Lehighton), Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by Northampton street, twenty-five degrees, east two perches to a post; thence by the reserved one half of Lot Number Thirty north sixty-five degrees, west two perches to a post; thence by Sassafras alley south twenty-five degrees, west two perches to a post; thence by Lot Number Twenty-nine south sixty-five degrees, east ten perches to the place of beginning, and being part of Lot Number Thirty in the plan or plot of said Town of Lehighton.

The Improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

eighteen by twenty-four feet; Kitchen attached, eleven by twelve feet; Stable, eighteen by twenty-two feet; attachment, fourteen by fourteen feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Viehauer.

—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 west 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 Speckner.

—ALSO,—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on the south side of South street, in the Village of Upper Mauch Chunk, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof Seventy-four (74), containing in front or breadth on said South street fifty feet, and extending thence southward of that width one hundred and forty-two feet and six inches on the eastwardly line thereof, and one hundred and forty feet on the west line thereof, to lands of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company; bounded north by South street, east by lot No. Seventy-three, south by lands of the said Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and west by lot No. Seventy-five.

The improvements thereon are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement, eighteen by thirty six feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution at the property of George Roth.

—ALSO.—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on Rail Road street, in the village of Summit Hill, bounded and described as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Market and Rail Road street in said village, thence extending along said Rail Road street south sixty and one quarter, west sixty-eight feet more or less to ground of S. F. Minnich; thence along the same northwardly and parallel to said Market street one hundred and forty-two feet to a twenty feet wide alley; thence along said alley eastwardly sixty-six feet more or less to said Market street; thence along Market street southwardly one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The improvements thereon are a

THREE STORY BRICK HOTEL,

thirty-eight front by thirty-three feet depth, with three Story Brick Addition twenty-two by forty-one feet; Frame Kitchen attached sixteen by twenty-two feet; Framed Shoe Shop with shed roof fourteen by thirty feet, Frame Stable thirty-five by seventy-three feet and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Nathan Klotz.

—ALSO.—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on the north side of Lehigh street, in the Borough of East Mauch Chunk, aforesaid, numbered in the plan or plot thereof, fifty, containing in front or breadth on said Lehigh street, fifty feet, and extending thence northward one hundred and fifty feet to other ground of said Company, bounded north by the grounds of said Company, east by lot No. fifty-two, south by Lehigh street, and by Pitch street.

The improvements thereon are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

sixteen by eighteen, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Daniel Ward.

—ALSO.—

All that certain

PIECE OF GROUND OR TOWN LOT,

situate in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, lying on the north side of West Broadway street, in said Borough, and numbered in the plan or plot thereof No. thirty-six, containing in front or breadth on said West Broadway street twenty-nine feet, and continuing northwardly at right angles from said West Broadway one hundred and fifty feet, bounded southwardly by West Broadway, eastwardly by lot No. thirty-four, westwardly by lot No. thirty-eight, and northwardly by grounds of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

The improvements thereon are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with French roof, twenty-nine by thirty-five feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Charles R. Eberle.

—ALSO,—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate on the south side of west White street, in the Village of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan or plot thereof Numbers Twenty-two, Twenty-four and Twenty-six, containing in front on said west White street ninety feet, and extending thence southward one hundred and twenty-five feet to a twenty feet wide alley; bounded north by west White street, east by lot Number Twenty, south by said alley, and west by Lot Number Twenty-eight.

The Improvements thereon are a Two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with French Roof, thirty by thirty-six feet; Two-story Kitchen attached, sixteen by eighteen feet; Wood Shed and Coal House, six by twenty-eight feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of J. D. Arner, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, March 29, 1879

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned respectfully notifies the public that, at a late private sale the Band Instruments and Equipments belonging to the Young America Cornet Band, of Weissport, Pa., were purchased by him, and that he will not allow any interference with his property.

OSCAR ARNER, Weissport.

March 22, 1879-w3

New Advertisements.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE, at April Term, 1879:

Jas. S. Weibert, Mauch Chunk Bor., 1st Ward
Charles E. Foster, " " "
Samuel T. Benler, " " "
Paul Schweitzer, " " "
Mary McGinley, " " "
John K. Smith, " " "
Bernard McGee, " " "
William Gehring, " " 2d Ward
James McElroy, " " "
Christina Roth, " " "
Dorothy Schulenburg, " " "
Pius Schweisbinz, East Mauch Chunk Boro.
C. J. Glasser, " " "
John Harkins, " " "
J. W. Raudenbush, Lehighton Borough
Amos W. Marsh, Weissport Borough
John Hines, Weatherly Borough
George Evans, Lansford Borough
Michael O'Donnell " "
George Holvey, " "
Francis McGanna, " "
Frank McCann, Mauch Chunk Township.
James Sweeney, " " "
Simon Andesner, " " "
Daniel Houser, Mahoning Township
Stephen Feustermacher, Mahoning Township
Jessie Hunsan, Banks Township
James B. Purcell, Banks Township.
Edward Raber, Franklin Township
John H. Weiss, Towamensing Township
James Cole, Packer Township
Paul Eckert, Kidder Township
Harrison Wickel, Lower Towamensing Twp.
Herman Fellman, Lower Towamensing Twp.
Fred. Horlacher, Lower Towamensing Twp.
Penrow George, East Penn Township

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR RESTAURANT LICENSE.

Leopold Reiss, Mauch Chunk Bor., 1st Ward
Daniel Cherdron, " " "
Michael McGady, " " "
Wm. Thompson, " " 2d Ward
Charles Boxmeyer, Weatherly Borough
Michael Oats, East Mauch Chunk Borough
Levi S. Miller, " " "
Theodore Gerber, " " "
Wm. H. Miller, " " "
Edward K. Shoemaker, Lansford Borough
Mrs. Nancy Manalus, Lansford Borough
Oscar Arner, Weissport Borough.
Herman Fellman, Lower Towamensing Twp.
James Cannon, Lehigh Township
John H. Kromer, Franklin Township.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR LIQUOR STORE LICENSE.

James McCloskey, Banks Township
Richard Daugherty, " "
J. J. Gallagher, " "
John Sweeney, Mauch Chunk Township
Michael McDonald, " "
Owen Gallagher, East Mauch Chunk Boro.

THOS. KEMERER, Clerk.

Mauch Chunk, March 21, 1879-w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office at Mauch Chunk, in and for the County of Carbon, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Hugo Ronemus, administrator of the estate of Frank Maurer, late of the Township of Banks, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd.

First and final account of Charles Albright, executor of the estate of Mary Augustus Kuchner, dec'd.

First and final account of Isaac and Levi West, executors, &c., of Jacob West, dec'd.

First and final account of P. J. Kistler, administrator of the estate of Peter Storm, dec'd.

First and final account of Adolph Hussman, administrator of Charles Hussman, dec'd.

Final account of Tilghman Arner, guardian of Rachael Strauss, minor child of David Strauss, late of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd.

Final account of John Hines, administrator of Eleanor H. Hiber, late of Weatherly Borough, deceased.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Register.

Mauch Chunk, March 22, 1879—w4.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that J. L. GABEL, Assignee of the Estate of F. P. SEMMEL, has filed his account as such assignee