The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

—The Democratic State Central Committee met in Harrisburg Wednesday and decided to hold the State Convention in Harrisburg on July 16th.

—The Border Raid bill, authorizing the State of Pennsylvania to redeem over $2,000,000 worth of certificates issued to the sufferers from raids in the border counties during the late civil war, was lost on final passage in the House Tuesday for want of a constitutional majority. It received the assent of 84 members; those in the negative numbered 81.

—The caucus of Democratic members of the House, on Saturday, agreed finally upon a bill, to be passed separately, in lieu of the sixth section of the vetoed Army Appropriation bill, under the title of "a bill to prevent interference by the army at elections." It is modified so as to avoid what is presumed to be the President's chief objection to the vetoed measure.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The appointment of a sealer of weights and measures for Carbon county, being a new thing, many of our people are at fault to understand the law in the matter, we, therefore, at the request of a number of our friends publish the following letter of inquiry from a number of prominent merchants of Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa., asking a legal opinion of Messrs. G. & H. Lear, as to the powers and duties of the sealer of weights and measures, and the reply of those gentlemen to the questions asked, the letters fully explain themselves;

DOYLESTOWN, April 30, 1879.

Messrs. G. & H. Lear. Gentlemen:

We and some others in the county who use weights and measures for the purpose of weighing and measuring produce and merchandise, in buying and selling the same, have concluded to consult you as our counsel on the subject of the office of sealer of weights and measures, and the rights, powers and duties of that officer, as well as our rights and duties. We therefore desire you to answer for us the following questions:

1. Is the act of April 4, 1877, authorizing the governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures, constitutional?

2. If constitutional, what are the powers and duties of that officer?

3. Can he inspect and seal our weights and measures without our consent?

We desire an early answer to these questions, in order that our action may be according to law. Yours truly,

PAXSON & PICKERING,
J. WORTHINGTON & SON,
FRANK L. WORTHINGTON,
GOTWALS & SONS,

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 30, 1879.

Messrs. Paxson & Pickering, J. Worthington & Son, Frank L. Worthington, and Gotwals & Sons.

Gentlemen:—Yours of this date is before us, and we have given the subject careful consideration, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

Your first question is whether the act of April 4, 1877, authorizing the governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures, is constitutional?

The act is as follows: "That the governor shall have power to appoint one person as sealer of weights and measures in the several counties of this commonwealth where no such office now exists by law, whose term of office shall be for three years, and be subject to the laws now in force governing such offices within this commonwealth."

The above is the whole act, and we are of opinion that it confers the requisite power on the governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures. It is constitutional to that extent, for it gives the affirmative power to make such appointments; and when such officers shall be appointed, they have all the rights and powers, and are subject to all the duties pertaining to that office without the aid of the last clause of that act. It is supposed that the last clause is in conflict with the sixth section of the third article of the constitution, which is in the following language: "No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred, by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length."

Under this provision of the constitution, the concluding clause of the act of 1877 is inoperative, and is unconstitutional so far as it is an attempt to revive a law, or to extend the provisions of former laws to a portion of the state to which they were before inapplicable. But one portion of an act, or even a part of a section, may be unconstitutional and the remaining portions perfectly valid. These portions—the good from the bad—can be separated only by the courts. The governor cannot veto one portion of the bill, and approve the remainder of it, except in general appropropriation bills; but a court can separate the sound from the unsound, and pronounce which can stand and which must fall.

Although the office of the sealer of weights and measures has existed since the year 1700 under various laws, the jurisdiction for the most part was confined to the city and country of Philadelphia, until the passage of the act of April 15, 1845, which conferred upon the governor the power to appoint a sealer of weights and measures for each county of the commonwealth which shall apply for and obtain copies of the standards. But by the act of March 22, 1859, the provisions of that act were repealed as to Franklin, Lancaster, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, Dauphin and Westmoreland counties. It this act should be construed by the courts simply to have abolished the office for these counties, then the revival of it by the act of 1877 will give the officer all the powers contained in the act; but if it shall be decided that the act of 1859 repealed the whole act of 1845, as well that portion which confers his powers and defines his duties, as that which authorizes the appointment of a sealer of weights and measures, then the latter act can not be revived, and have its provisions extended to the counties named, by the concluding clause of the act of 1877, which is simply that the office and officer shall "be subject to the laws now in force governing such offices within this commonwealth." That is not re-enacting and publishing the act of 1845 at length, as required by the constitution, and the clause above quoted adds neither breadth nor strength to the act of 1877. If the act of 1859 repealed the act of 1845 for the counties named, leaving them without any law on the subject as much as if its provisions had never extended to them, then under the constitution it has never been revived as to them. The language of the act of 1859, literally construed does repeal the act of 1845, and we are of opinion that the courts will put that construction upon it, and then there need be no further inquiries about the powers and duties of the sealer of weights and measures, for he is an officer with nothing to do, and nothing to receive.

But if the courts shall decide that the act of 1859 abolished the office only for the particular counties, leaving the other provisions of the act of 1845 stand—although the repeal is of the *provisions* of the act without exception—then the sealer of weights and measures steps into the office with its duties defined by law, without the aid of the last clause of the act of 1877, which may be treated as surplusage, or stricken out as unconstitutional. He is then governed by the act of 1845; for the prior acts are inconsistent with any duties proposed to be performed now; many of the old acts having been repealed, some providing for the sealer, or inspector, acting in concert with the grand jury, or a portion of it, and most of them being limited to Philadelphia.

And this brings us to your second question, which is—"If constitutional, what are the powers and duties of that officer?"

His powers and duties are conferred and defined by the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the act of April 15, 1845. The fifth section provides for the appointment of sealers of weights and measures, "whose duty it shall be to compare all weights and measures which shall be brought to them for that purpose with the copies of the standard furnished as before provided for; and when the same are found or made by such sealer to conform to the legal standard, the officer comparing them shall seal and mark such weights and measures." There is no uncertainty or ambiguity about that section. Whatever the weights and measures are used for, or by whomsoever owned, it shall be the duty of the sealer to compare all weights and measures *which shall be brought to him for that purpose.* But it confers no power on him to call upon any person for that purpose. It applies only to such weights and measures as are brought to him.

The sixth section provides, that "each of the several regulators of weights and measures herein authorized to be appointed shall, at least once in each year, advertise in one or more newspapers in the proper city and county the place where his office is held; and it shall be the duty of said regulators of weights and measures, at least once in every year, to go to stores, houses, stalls and offices of the *makers, venders or proprietors* of beams, scales, weights and measures, in the proper city and county, and try and adjust (or cause to be adjusted) all beams, scales, weights and measures, and seal the same with the initials of his last or surname, and the current year; for which trial and adjustment he shall demand and receive the following fees." Then follows a schedule of fees. "And if the said makers, venders or proprietors of beams, scales, weights and measures, or any of them, shall find it inconvenient to have them adjusted and sealed, or for any other cause, the said beams, scales, weights and measures, shall not have been adjusted when the regulators attends, they shall be required to bring the same to his office before using them, and have them adjusted and sealed."

The seventh section is as follows: "In case any maker, vender or proprietor of beams, scales, weights or measures, within the city or county of Philadelphia, or county for which a sealer has been appointed, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions which the regulator of weights and measures is authorized and directed to make; or shall sell by false beams, scales, weights and measures, such person or persons so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, which may be sued for and recovered as debts of the like amount are by law recoverable, for the use of the poor of the city, district or township, in which such fine shall have been incurred: *Provided*, That the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of this act act shall not be so construed as to extend to such beams, scales, weights and measures, as shall not be used by the proprietors thereof, for the purpose of buying and selling the same."

The only parties, therefore, to whom the sealer of weights and measures is authorized to go for the purpose of trying and adjusting beams, scales, weights and measures are the makers, venders or proprietors, and the only proprietors are such as use them "for the purpose of buying and selling the same." This limitation in the proviso to the seventh section to such as buy and sell weights and measures is apparently to make certain that which appears evident from a careful reading of the sixth section; for the language is makers, venders *or* proprietors, but does not say venders *and* proprietors, strongly implying that the word proprietors was a word used as a further designation of the word venders, and not meaning an additional class.

The section also provides that if the beams, scales, weights and measures are not adjusted and sealed when the regulator attends, they shall be taken to his office *before using them*, which would be an absurd provision for merchants who are proprietors of the articles used in weighing and measuring goods for sale, which they require the use of every hour. But it is consistent with the use of beams, scales, weights and measures which are manufactured and kept for sale, and which must be adjusted and sealed before the makers and venders can sell them.

But if the internal evidence leave the construction doubtful whether the sealer can call upon the proprietors who keep beams, scales, weights and measures to weigh and measure goods and merchandise to buy and sell by, or whether he is confined in his operations to the inspection and sealing such as are made and kept for sale, the proviso to the seventh section settles the question, and limits his powers and duties to adjusting and sealing such beams, scales, weights and measures as are brought to his office, and to going to the places where the makers, venders or proprietors make, vend, and keep them for the purpose of buying and selling the same. He has no power to go to stores and other places to adjust and seal weights and measures which are kept for the purpose of buying and selling goods by weight or measure.

Your third question is: "Can he inspect our weights and measures without our consent?" that question is practically answered already. He cannot inspect them without your consent. You can take them to him voluntarily, or you can permit him to do it at your places of business. And that comprises the whole scope of his powers and duties, which we might have contented ourselves with giving you, but preferred to give the reasons. But even this is based udon the assumption that the act of 1845 was not repealed by that of 1859, but that the latter act only dispensed with the office, which is an exceedingly doubtful assumption. Very respectfully yours,

G. & H. LEAR.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1879.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Once a year New York forgets the glories of free democratic government and meekly submits her neck to the yoke of a relentless despotism. Her new Dictator is not the "Man on Horseback"—this monarch drives a dray!

Whoever owns a quadruped which can stand between two shafts is Autocrat of all the household treasures he can pile up behind the poor beast, and every mortal owing any allegiance to the little Empire on Wheels waits on his royal pleasure and, humbly opening his wallet, begs his Majesty to help himself to the tribute money. Talk about "Cæsarism!" Why, the *Herald's* sounding periods on this fruitful theme (each exactly a column and a third) are, like its jokes, or a Messina orange—stale and far-fetched—in the presence of the real thing, the genuine article, the imperious tribute-gorged Cæsar of Moving Day.

Paris has had two Reigns of Terror, but New York has one every May Day. Any man who can smash a sofa, scratch a piano or gouge a wall can find free vent for all his diabolism and swear at everybody until the air is blue—and all on a rising market. The work must be done. Ten thousand other people are in the same fix. Houses and stores that no man can number are emptying themselves upon the sidewalks. Everybody's back aches; so does his head; his fingers are bruised, his children impatient, and it rains about three times a day. To add that Everybody is also irritable is drawing it mildly. Everybody also wants a truck, and it would be pleasing to add, if it were true, that Everybody observed the injunctions against evil thinking and coveting his neighbor's truck. Smith takes Robinson's house and the latter must be moved; Robinson hurries Jones out upon the sidewalk: Jones displaces Brown; Brown displaces Fitzsoodle, and so one large part of New York displaces another till you feel like describing the operation about as the old deacon read the 11th chapter of Genesis, when, after stumbling over a lot of unpronounceable Hebrew names, he ran his eye quickly to the bottom, and gravely added: "And so, brethren, they went on begetting one another to the end of the chapter."

THE NEWSBOY'S LODGING HOUSE.

In that once famous and still unsavory section of the city known as "Five Points" stands a tall brick structure, fronting on three streets and bearing on its facade a monstrous sign "Newsboy's Lodging House." Still haunted by the spectre of our street Arabs of last week, your correspondent bent his steps thither one night about nine o'clock, and climbed the broad fire-proof staircase to find the boys assembled in the school room, at their evening school. It was a high, airy room, plainly furnished, the walls adorned with an assortment of texts, maxims, and regulations. Prominent among the latter was this, "Boys who swear and chew tobacco cannot stay here." As the seats was indeed a motley array of lads from six to eighteen years old, barefooted, generally ragged and coatless, some boasting one suspender, more with none, but every face, young or old, polished clean and bright, and every pair of stub-toed feet absolutely clean. This was the one palpable fact that struck the beholder, and commanded at once admiration and wonder.

The school presently closed by the boys rising and repeating in unison the Lord's Prayer, after which they filed past the desk, and, receiving their bed-checks, proceeded up to the dormitories. Before following them I hunted for the explanation of those singularly clean faces and feet, and found it in a huge wash-room with bath rooms across one side, a long row of hand basins across another, while along a third stood a formidable line of deep foot baths, where the boys washed their grimy feet on coming in from the day's work, and again just before introducing them to the spotless bedding up stairs. The larger dormitories contain about 150 beds each, arranged in two tiers on neat iron bedsteads, with ample space between, and were as tidy and comfortable as any tired man need ask. The large rooms front on three streets, are high ceiled, and far more airy than many a pretentious city mansion. These beds cost their occupants six cents a night. A smaller room fitted with seventeen beds, broader and a little higher toned can be enjoyed for ten cents by the urchin who has done an unusually good day's work and wants to

ROLL AROUND LIKE A LORD

and hug for one night at least the notion that he is rising in the world. This room is known as the "Fifth Avenue," while the "six center" goes by the plebian title of "The Bowery." On an upper floor is the gymnasium, fitted with the usual appliances, where the youngsters now challenge each other to the mortal chances of a walking match, two nights in the week. Breakfast and supper are furnished in the house to those who wish, at six cents a meal for all a boy can eat. Lads who are unable to pay are temporarily lodged and fed free of charge. On Sunday evening the boys assemble in the school-room and hold religious services, clergymen and business men always being at hand to address them. A savings bank is in this room, consisting of a broad table with numbered slits opening into boxes beneath, from which the money is gathered every week, and deposited at five per cent. The house contains about 260 boys, and costs about $1,000 a month to run, of which the lads pay about one half, the balance being made up by the Children's Aid Society, which owns the building, and is sustaining five similar but smaller institutions, four for boys and one for girls, in other parts of the city. This Society has agents throughout the West who find situation for the boys, and every week a colony is sent off, ranging in number from 20 to 100. In some cases as high as 150 have gone at a time. Needy families also are gathered in from the tenement house districts and sent to the West as fast as situations can be found for them. Notwithstanding this wholesale shipment, the lodging houses can scarcely keep room enough open for the homeless lads and girls who crowd in upon them. Only the better class of children are really reached by this noble society, the worst classes being too bad and vicious to submit to even the few wholesome regulations inseparable from a judicious system of caring for them. While a blessed work is thus being done whose fruits no man can estimate, yet the awful fact remains that thousands more are not reached and cannot be by any private means. Only the strong arm of legal compulsion can draw them from the slums.

A RIVAL TO EDISON.

An irrepressible genius down in Elizabeth, N. J., has been inventing a new electric light which, experts say, is superior to Edison's and likely to supercede it. His name is Philip Diehl, a mechanical expert, employed by the Singer Sewing Machine people. Your correspondent was waited on by Mr. Diehl last week with specification and drawings of the patent just issued for the invention, and without deigning to ask any oral explanations the task was boldly undertaken of unraveling the mysteries thereof and displaying them to the delighted vision of the newspaper world.

Quixotic old man! My soul is as innocent of electricity as though Ben Franklin never flew a kite, or to make a more feeling comparison—as a country editor's pocket-book is of thousand dollar greenbacks, or his subscription list of bad debts. For people here never think of cheating a printer—or hardly ever! But this was not the first windmill against which my lance had been shivered! Once, after dark, in the depths of a New Hampshire woods I labored long and faithfully to convince myself that I wasn't lost, but that was easy to the job of finding myself amid the mazes of those specifications after Diehl had gone! I got into a babbling brook on that memorable occasion, but the chill of a mountain stream was enervation itself to the cold shock from those electric currents: I bruised myself mournfully among the granite boulders, but it wasn't a circumstance to the way I bruised my good opinion of myself floundering about among Diehl's carbon pencils! Once I got stuck in a little lighter on the awful bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the ugly breakers gnashed their white teeth at us till we began to feel sorry for the life insurance companies we had left behind us—but all that was a good joke beside the way I got stuck on Diehl's little "lighter." I went into the war resolved never to come home till the rebellion was crushed, but I could have crushed it all alone just as easily as I could have evolved any animate literary creature out of Diehl's cold and rigid clamps and armatures, electric arches and currents, magnets and cores.

I am perfectly satisfied that electric light is a brilliant and dazzling success! I am morally certain that Diehl's Electric Lamp can give more light in a minute than a newspaper man describe in a century—but if ever I try again to tell *how*, at the cost of converting ten thousand compound technical term into flesh-colored English, it will be after every honorable avenue of industry has been closed against me, the landlord distrained for his rent, and the poormaster's ambulance backed up in front of my door! MORLEY.

NEWS GOSSIP.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes crop reports from a large number of places in Ohio and Indiana, showing that the acreage of wheat is 10 to 25 per cent. greater than last year and the crop is in good condition. Oats look well, and the usual amount of corn will be planted. The season is backward for all spring crops.

At Salt Lake City on Saturday, Judge Emerson sentenced Daniel H. Wells, "First Counsellor to the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church," to $100 fine and two days' imprisonment for contempt, in refusing to answer questions relative to polygamous marriages in the Endowment House.

In Indianapolis, on Sunday evening, Geo. C. Harding, editor of the *Herald*, entered the house of Calvin A. Light, editor of the *Democrat*, and attempted to shoot Light, because of certain publications in his paper. Harding was locked up until yesterday morning, when he was released on bail. He soon afterwards went to Light's office, and fired at him several times, but missed him, hitting a workman named Lipsius, inflicting a serious wound. Another workman of Light's, named Walters, jumped from a window during the fusilade and broke both ankles. Harding is in jail.

Five prisoners escaped from the county jail at Harrisburg before daylight Monday, by cutting holes through a dividing wall and the ceiling. One of them, named Douglass, fell and broke his leg, and was otherwise injured in such a manner that his recovery is doubtful. His brother, who was one of the escaping convicts, remained with him, and both were recaptured. Two of the others were subsequently taken.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF LITERATURE.—It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the beautiful and marvellously cheap ACME edition of CHAMBER'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. is just issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has obtained of nearly 100,000 volumes already, and ought to attain, as it probably will, to a round million. The price, which has varied at different times, increasing as the publication has progressed, has now been permanently fixed at $2,00 for the paper (8 vols. complete, nearly 2,500 pages), $3,00 for cloth, $4,75 for half morrocco, gilt top, and $5,75 for the 4 vol. edition in half morrocco, gilt top binding. A discount of 10 per cent. from these prices is allowed those whose orders are received before June 1, and a further discount of 10 per cent. to those ordering in clubs of five or more sets at one time. Postage, if by mail, 48 cents extra. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt. Specimen pages and full particulars will be sent free on request. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE 55 Beekman street, New York, Publishers. Sold only direct to purchasers, and not through dealers or agents.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Father.)

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of John Speckner. The undersigned Auditor, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County to report distribution of the funds in Court arising from such Sale, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Office of Fred. Bertolette, Esq., in Mauch Chunk, on MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1879, at 10:30 A. M., where all parties interested may attend.

W. M. RAPSHER, Auditor.

May 10th, 1879-w4.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry Boyer, Assignee of the Estate of J. B. Seidel, has filed his account as such assignee, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and that the same will come up for confirmation, and will be allowed by said Court on the 9th day of June, 1879, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By the Court.

THOS. KEMERER, Prothonotary.

May 10, 1879-to

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Chas. Meendsen, Assignee of the Estate of Levi Kern, has filed his account as such assignee, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and that the same will come up for confirmation, and will be allowed by said Court on the 9th day of June, 1879, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By the Court.

THOS. KEMERER, Prothonotary.

May 10, 1879-to

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Rich'd Tharp, late of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Penna., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

LYDIA THARP, Administrator.

Franklin Twp., May 10, 1879-w6

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that I have filed in the Office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, an Application for a Warrant to Survey Vacant Land in the Township of Towamensing, County of Carbon, containing Forty-Eight Acres more or less, adjoining lands in the Warrantee names of Samuel Caldwell on the north, John Brown on the east, Benjamin Taylor and John Solt on the south, and John Solt on the west.

DANIEL WEITMAN.

May 10th, 1879-w3

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure will cure Spavin, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, and WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH OF BLISTERING SPAVIN WITHOUT or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving Positive Proof and your nearest agent's address. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE!

WILLOUGHBY WERT,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

BANK St., LEHIGHTON, Pa.,

Calls attention to the following extraordinary LOW PRICES:

Buggy Harness at from.....	$12 00 upwards
Express Harness at from.....	16 00 upwards
Breeching Harness at from ..	8 00 upwards
Boating Harness at from.....	6 00 upwards
Horse Collars (hair) at from.	3 50 upwards
" " (straw) at from.	1 75 upwards
Bridles at from.....	1 75 upwards

and all other articles at equally low prices, and guaranteed of best workmanship. REPAIRING promptly attended to at reasonable charges. Patronage solicited. May 10.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. Sold by all druggists. may 10-ml

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE

Pride of Durham!

A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs, Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C. may 10-ml

$10 to $100 invested in Wall St Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall street N. Y.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Be sure what we say. Sample free. Address SERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment $100 —of Official Reports, free.— $100 Proportional returns over week on Stock Options of $20.—$50.—$100.—$500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

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

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Advertisements of 4 lines inserted 1 week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10 c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. may 10

SHERIFF'S SALES OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias* and *Vendition 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, May 26th, 1879,

at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., sharp, the following properties:

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and numbered in the general plan or plot of said Borough, number 5, and situate between the Town Square and Keystone alley, with a front or width in said town square of sixty-three feet and three inches and continuing of the width in depth at right angles with said town square one hundred and eighty-nine feet and nine inches to the Keystone alley.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

with basement, twenty-eight by thirty-five feet: one stable fourteen by twenty-four feet; stable attached twelve by fourteen feet and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of A. G. Dollenmeyer.

—ALSO,—

—ALSO—

All those three certain adjoining

TRACTS OF LAND,

situate and being in East Penn Township, Carbon county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner, thence by land of Joseph Hosterman and Polly Fink, south twenty-four and three quarter degrees, east eighty-nine perches to a stone thence by land late of Martin Arnold, north sixty-four and three quarter degrees, east eighty five perches to a stone, thence by land late of Martin Werth now Reuben Wertman, north twenty degrees, west twenty-three perches to a stone, thence by land late of George and Peter Hoskins, now Joseph and Daniel Holshoe, south sixty-five and one quarter degrees, west ninety four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing in the three tracts together

FORTY-NINE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO PERCHES,

more or less,

ALSO

a certain tract of land situate in East Penn Township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a Chestnut Oak thence by the Blue Mountains, north eighty-one and three quarter degrees, east one hundred and twenty-four perches to a Chestnut Oak, south fifty-six and three quarter degrees, east sixteen and four-tenths perches to a stone, north fifty two and one quarter degrees, east fifty-eight and four-tenth perches to a stone, north seventy six and one quarter degrees, east forty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence by vacant land, north twenty one and three quarter degrees, west sixty perches to a stone, thence by the same and land of Martin Werth, Daniel Rex, Sr., and Philip Rex, south sixty seven degrees, west two-hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone, thence by vacant land, south thirty-two and one-quarter degrees east twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FOUR ACRES,

and allowances, &c.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING,

twenty-six by thirty feet, Swiss Barn thirty by fifty-two feet, wagon shed twenty by thirty-four feet, and out buildings.

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

—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Penna. bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by Bank Street on Bankway in the town of Lehighton, north one degree, west twelve and one-half perches to a post, thence south sixty-eight and one half degrees, west fourteen perches, to a post, thence by a public road north one degree, east three perches to a post, thence north twenty degrees, east thirteen and one-half perches to a post, thence by other land of Daniel Eastman, north seventy degrees, east ten and two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

ONE ACRE AND TWELVE PERCHES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

twenty-seven by thirty two feet, stable eighteen by twenty-four feet, and out-buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Fred Ahner.

—ALSO,

All that undivided one-half part in all those Two certain

TRACTS OR PIECES OF LAND,

situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon county and State of Penna.: Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone; thence by lands of Charles Kelcaner, south sixty-six degrees, west twenty-seven and one half perches to a stone; thence by land of the heirs of Bernard Bowman, deceased, north forty-two degrees, west twenty two and one-half perches to a stone; thence south eighty five degrees, west forty-two perches to a stone; thence by land of George Zeigenfuss and by the second described tract, north sixteen and one-quarter degrees east forty five and one-half perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Stephen Snyder, south sixty-three and three-quarter degrees, east fifteen perches to a chestnut; thence by land of George Zeigenfuss, south eighty-three degrees, east forty-three and one quarter perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Peter Snyder, south thirty degrees, east forty-three and four-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN PERCHES,

strict measure.

THE OTHER TRACT

beginning at a stone, thence thirty degrees, east sixty eight perches to a white oak; thence south thirty degrees, east sixty-seven perches to a black oak; thence by land of Stephen Snyder south twenty degrees, east sixty-nine perches to a stone; thence by land of Henry Bowman north-west seventy-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing

NINE ACRES AND FIFTY PERCHES.

and the allowance.

The improvements are

ONE ORE KILN,

sixteen by sixteen feet, 20ft. high; Stock House sixteen by forty-eight feet, three Frame sheds two sixteen by forty one feet, one sixteen by thirty-two feet; one Two story Stone Dwelling House twenty by twenty-six feet; one one-half story Frame Dwelling eighteen by sixteen feet, Swiss Barn forty by sixty feet, and other outbuildings, also on the above tract the Blue Ore is mined, of which the Metalic Paints made, with Tunnel, Railroad Track, Slide, &c.

ALSO, the undivided moiety or half interest or portion of into or out of all that certain

TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS,

situate on the north side of Poco Poco or Big Creek, partly in Franklin township and partly in Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of James Dieg, Martin Neeb, Solomon Wise, John Stein, Paul Solt, John G. Bayer, Samuel Weidenheimer, Charles Deppe, William Boyer and the Poco Poco or Big Creek, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR ACRES,

be the same more or less. It being a part of the same tract of land which John Bowman and Sarah his wife conveyed to Robert Frue.

ALSO, all that certain Piece, Parcel or

TRACT OF LAND

AND WATER POWER, situate in the Township of Towamensing, Carbon county and State of Pennsylvania: Bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land of Henry Kice, south sixty-four and one half degrees west six een perches to a post; thence by the same, south thirteen degrees, west twenty perches to a post in a public road leading from Kresgeville to Allport; thence along said road and land of Charles Dick, north seventy-three and one-quarter degrees, west three perches and a half; thence south eighty-eight degrees, west thirteen perches and seventeen to a stone in said road; thence along a certain road leading from Weissport to Deppe's Powder Mills and by said Charles Dick north twenty-eight degrees, east fifteen perches and seven-tenths; thence north twenty-one and three-quarters degrees, east eighteen perches and two-tenths; thence by land of John Bowman and Dennis Bowman, south fifty-nine degrees, east six perches and one half to a stone; thence by the same north twenty-one degrees, east twenty perches to a post; and thence south fifteen degrees, east about twenty-five perches to the place of beginning containing

TWO HUNDRED SQUARE PERCHES

within said bounds, more or less.

The improvements are a one and one-half story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

thirty by thirty feet: Kitchen fourteen by sixteen feet; one and one half story Frame Dwelling seventeen by twenty nine feet, Kitchen attached, eleven by twenty-nine feet; one and one-half story Frame Dwelling sixteen by twenty four feet; Kitchen attached ten by twenty-four feet; one and one half story Frame Dwelling sixteen by twenty-four feet; Barn twenty by twenty five feet; Shed attached fifteen by twenty five feet; one Kiln and Coal Shed fifteen by seventy-three feet; Ore Shed sixteen by fifty-one feet; one Grinding House thirty by forty feet; stone Store House and Cooper Shop, one and one half story twenty by sixty feet; Coal and Paint Storage Shed fourteen by one hundred and sixty-one feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Albert R. Rass and Mary his wife, and Prince Metallic Paint Company terre tenants.

—ALSO—

All that certain

TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND,

situate partly in Towamensing township, and partly in Franklin township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of William Thomas, Gabriel Schunke, Harrison Schmidt, Thomas Solt, Reuben Solt, Edward Graver, and George Brown, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

twenty four by twenty-eight feet; stable, twenty by thirty feet; pig sty, fourteen by sixteen feet, saw mill, twenty-five by fifty-two feet and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Cornelius Snyder, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, May 10, 1879.

CAUTION TO FISHERMEN!

All persons are hereby forbid Angling or Setting Nets or Lines for the purpose of Catching or Taking Fish in the Water known as the HEILMAN DAM, a number of Black Bass having been placed therein by direction of the State Fish Commissioners. Persons caught violating this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

M. HEILMAN,

Lehighton, May 3, 1879-w3

For Sale or to Rent.

An eligibly 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, Lehighton, Pa.

Jan. 11.

ADVERTISE!

New Advertisements.

Astor Place Hotel.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Astor Place, 3d Ave. and 8th Street, (OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.) NEW YORK,

Best Location in the City. Elevated Railroad and five other lines pass the door.

Rooms 50 cts. to $2 per Day. By the Week $2 and upwards.

April 19-m6 OPEN ALL NIGHT.

New Jewelry Store

IN LEHIGHTON,

At Dollenmayer's Old Stand,

(SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE.)

—Great Bargains in—

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT, BY USING H. GINNEL'S SUPERIOR

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses!

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

WATCHES CLEANED FOR 50 CTS.

All work guaranteed, and no Second Charge.

Prices to Suit the Times.

April 19-m3* E. H. HOHL.

The Fort Allen House,

WEISSPORT, PA.

BEHLER & KRESGE, Proprietors.

This House is located in the Borough of Weissport, Carbon County, Pa., and is built on the site of Fort Allen, an old stockade fortification, erected here over a century ago to protect the early settlers against the hostile incursions of the Indians. The house is a substantial brick, and was named "Fort Allen House" by the late Edward Weiss; it contains Thirty-two Rooms and a handsome Restaurant, and the present Proprietors have newly and thoroughly refitted the establishment It has all the appointments of a FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOTEL, adapted for the comfort of its patrons. In close proximity to the Hotel, in perfect preservation, is the Historic

OLD FRANKLIN WELL,

which was dug by order of Benjamin Franklin to supply the garrison of Fort Allen with water. Its walls of stone, which still defy the ravages of ages, are as perfect to-day as when put there, and the well now contains about six feet of crystal water. The well is now being fitted up as a historic relic, to the water of which the patrons of the House will have free access.

SUMMER BOARDERS

will be accommodated at Reasonable Prices.

The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Good Stabling attached.

April 19 y1 BEHLER & KRESGE.

The Carbon Normal Institute,

Affording a Ten-Week Course for Teachers, will be organized in the Public School Building, WEISSPORT, 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 re