The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR, of Allegheny.

Republican Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester.

—The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee has issued a call for the regular annual meeting of that body to be held at the Court House, Mauch Chunk, on Monday, August 18th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and desires a full attendance as business of great importance is to be transacted.

—A Washington dispatch of the 28th says: Secretary Evarts has received a cablegram from Minister Welsh, stating that his resignation of the English mission had been forwarded by mail. As soon as the news got abroad that official notification of the resignation had been received, there is said to have been at once a commotion among the politicians who are about the capital at this time. The few Pennsylvanians there appeared to be particularly interested, and all take it for granted that a Pennsylvanian will be appointed to fill the vacancy. The name most prominently mentioned in connection with the succession is that of Hon. Wayne McVeagh. It is intimated that the President has for some time been desirous of offering Mr. McVeagh some desirable place, and that he will now certainly offer him the English mission. A few are also inclined to the belief that it may be tendered to ex-Governor Hartranft, but the majority of those who talk on the subject give no credence to the assertions.

—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the values of the exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$680,709,268
Year ended June 30, 1879	698,334,951
Increase	$17,625,683

The values of the exports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$14,156,498
Year ended June 30, 1879	12,093,792
Decrease	$2,062,706

The values of the imports of merchandise during the years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$437,051,532
Year ended June 30, 1879	445,792,141
Increase	$2,740,609

The total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, exceeded the value of the imports of merchandise by $264,636,602, as against an increase of exports over imports of merchandise during the preceding year amounting to $257,814,234. The imports and exports of coin and bullion during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Exports of coin and bullion	$24,996,641
Imports of coin and bullion	20,293,000
Excess of exports	$4,703,641

During the preceding fiscal year, the exports of coin and bullion exceeded the imports of coin and bullion by the sum of $3,918,811.

POINTS IN POLITICS.

—Speaking of Secretary Sherman's speech, the Charleston *News* and *Courier* remarks:

It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that this administration platform is formidable as well as ingenious. The Democratic party must avoid the pitfall of appearing to be the opponents of a sound currency, and make the fight in the cause of constitutional liberty, keep the tyrannical, bloodthirsty and corrupt record of the Republican party before the eyes of the people, and arouse once more throughout the length and breadth of the Union that spirit of State pride which, while consistent with the idea of a great republic, revolts at the petty tyrannies and "paternal" intermeddling of a consolidated central government.

—The most powerful force which is now doing the finishing work of destroying the flat-money fallacy is the diffusion of intelligence among the farmers of the country. Greenbackery in five years more will be a thing of the past, and the hoodlum leaders of California and the apists of George Law and French financiers of the Revolution will have to invent something else with which to delude their followers.

—Boston *Herald*: We have cordially praised Secretary Sherman's eloquent story of the return to specie payments, and we regret that we cannot give equal praise to his remarks on the issues between the sections and the attitude of parties. The present tendency is to make a solid North arrayed against a solid South. What we want is a solid Union, in which the rights of all men shall be protected under the Constitution and the laws.

—The *N. Y. Sun* greatly prefers the nomination and election of Sherman to the nomination and election of Grant. The United States is running over with people who entertain similar preferences.

Louisville, (Ky.) Courier-Journal:—"State rights as taught at the South" is exactly the State rights recently enunciated by both the Senators from Rhode Island, who vigorously claimed that Rhode Island had a right to regulate her own affairs without outside interference, especially in the matter of declaring who shall vote and who shall not vote. That is the claim Northern States all put forth in their constitutions, and the South claims no more than the autonomy sanctioned by the Constitution. There is not a Southern State which advocates either slavery, the oppressive treatment of the blacks or political bulldozing and fraud.

—The *N. Y. Sun* of last Tuesday in discussing the chances of Blaine, of Maine, for the Republican nomination for President in 1880, says: For many years after the Republican party was formed, Maine was regarded as one of its strongholds. Other New England States, as Connecticut and Massachusetts for example, sometimes fell back before the enemy, but Maine bravely stood its ground. After a while, under the lead of Blaine and Hamlin, the old stalwart majorities began to droop, but nevertheless, for twenty-three years in succession the Republicans never failed to secure their Governor. Last year witnessed a revolution in the politics of the State. It came with a suddenness which had not been foreshadowed. In September, 1876, the Republicans elected the Governor by an absolute majority of 15,400, and re-elected him in 1877 by an absolute majority of 11,500. But last year the Democrats and Greenbackers fought a great battle, and their combined vote was 18,757 over that cast by the Republicans. This devolved the election of Governor upon the Legislature, where the Democrats and Greenbackers had a majority; and the final result was that Garcelon, Democrat, was chosen. Mr. Blaine must reverse this condition of things in September and carry Maine by an absolute majority, or he will be rudely jostled at the next National Convention by competitors who have been more successful in leading the party in their own States.

—Representative F. H. Hurd (Dem., O.), who has been under treatment for rheumatism in Philadelphia, has been talking about free trade to a reporter of the *Times* of that city. Of the so-called "balance of trade" he said: "If free trade prevailed a man might leave Portland, Maine, with a cargo of staves not worth there $1,000. He takes them to the West Indies, where staves are needed, and trades them for sugar and molasses and other products of that clime. He then takes these to St. Petersburg and exchanges them for fur, tar and products of Russia, which he carries to Liverpool to change there for silk, laces and other goods demanded at New York. After a two years' voyage he returns to the United States with a cargo valued in New York city at from $50,000 to $60,000. The protectionist seeing him start out with $1,000 worth of staves and coming back with $60,000 worth of goods would deplore the transaction because the balance of trade was against us. The freetrader sees in it the just reward to American enterprise, and would encourage such transactions that they might be repeated indefinitely from every port in the United States. The freetrader asks for a modification of the tariff then, first to open new markets to American products; secondly, to destroy the unjust system of taxation of one man to help another, which protection always implies; thirdly, to build up the honest businesses of the country, which are threatened every day by unpunished smuggling, and, lastly, to enable the United States to take the place, to which it is entitled, of the greatest carrying nation of the world."

—It is said that the Greenback party in Pennsylvania will have no organization in one-third of the counties of the State this year.

—The Chicago "Times" reports one of the delegates to the Wisconsin Greenback Convention as saying that he wanted to see gold and silver demonetized, and the quality of money conferred upon hogs, cordwood, hamfat and buckwheat.

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* tells of a Greenbacker who, while denouncing Secretary Sherman as a Shylock, was asked by a listener: "Who was Shylock, anyhow?" The indignant orator replied, in withering tones: "Well, if you don't know, you had better go home and read your Bible." Why don't the party get Jonathon C. Fincher down there to enlighten its members?

—New Orleans *Times*: Deeds of violence will continue in Mississippi and her sister Southern States just so long as the honest and upright men of the land allow themselves to be overridden by outlaws—by murderous, whiskey-drinking, politic-crazed, hungry, office-seeking, social drones, who are ready to commit any crime rather than work. As we have often said, we know that the planters, merchants and men of substance in these communities deprecate all such acts of violence. But to deprecate it is not enough. The remedy must come through grand and petit juries and the hangman's noose.

For the CARBON ADVOCATE.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

STRUFFLETOWN, July 31st 1879.

Now sin de bovera mohl bold retty for de navva arnd week du.

Ollawile is de coal business tsimlich brisk, und de railroad companies mauch gelt.

De ormma sin alsfort unich eich; awer de rich ganner fort im Summer.

E is an glanner barrick wo nemond for by ka; un sel is kraup; dor dead.

Dar antsich plotz wo de lite uf an equal footing sin, is sex foos unner am hudda im karrich-hof.

Om dunersht, dog ovet, about 6 ohuro, om 24, do is am Fling si fraw dol gaforra worra uf sm L. & S. railroad, on Easton.

Dar Joseph Zellner wo om Neffs's shlat bruch gashoft hut, on Shlatington, war unchick for tawa woch tsurick; es is fier on es pulfver kumma in de kan, un dar result wor de kön is for bust, un dar orm Jo hut si aug forlorra, un noch shunesht damagh grick.

Joseph Gross wo in Bethlehem wonet holt so an ort fun am shop, un hut ice gream for kofel uf Sundogs. No is des ding mohl aw gevva worra, un no is dar Jo evva gafined worra 4 dollar un koshter.

Des yore kreyer de bubellin planty mintstick, un onnera taucker sauch; for des is gross yore for de pollytisheners rum gay un sich aw maucha abbottich by de weibaht, dar gabrauch is de bubbellin tau busss, (awer net de momney) un sel maucht extra popularity. Mer han aw an holvay notion rous tau kumma for an ompt.

SAM. KEISHASHTUFFER.

Completion of A Great Work.

An epoch in the experience of many lovers of good books will be marked by the completion of the new Acme edition of *Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature*. The announcement of a work of such superior excellence, in form and style so convenient and becoming, at prices so nominal was more than a surprise to the reading public, and many questioned the possibility of its publication, except at great loss of money.

The publishers evidently knew their ground. They have not only fulfilled their promise to the public, but, by accomplishing a work so extraordinary, have attracted the attention of almost the entire reading community to their various literary enterprises, and have secured for this work a sale beyond precedent in the history of bookselling.

It is peculiarly a work worthy of universal circulation. It is not only a collection of rare literary interest, beauty, and merit, a concentration of the best productions of English and American intellect, from earliest to recent times, but is also, in a large degree, a key and index to all other good books in the language, enabling one to see and judge for himself which are best worth his reading.

Now that the work is completed, the publishers limit the number of styles in which it is made to those which have proved the most popular, as follow: 4 vols. (over 3,200 pages), cloth, $2,00; 4 vols., half morocco, $3.00; 4 vols., half Russia, gilt top, printed on finer and heavier paper, with wide margins, $4.00. By mail, postage extra, 40 cents. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., New York, publishers.

A *Library of Universal Knowledge*, in 28 vols., nearly 20,000 pages, handsomely bound, and all for $10.00, with special inducements besides to early subscribers, is announced by the same publishers. It will be similar in character to the *Cyclopedias* of Appleton or Johnson, only more extensive, though but a fraction of their cost.

Other recent publications of this house are, *Rollins' Ancient History*, $2 35, *Josephus' Complete Works*, $2 00, and *Smith's Bible Dictionary*, $1.00, all in large type and handsomely bound. Also, of Juveniles, in large type, they have issued *Arabian Nights* and *Robinson Crusoe*, for 55 cents each; *Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress* and *Travels of Baron Munchausen*, 50 cts. each, and *Stories and Ballads for Young Folks*, by E. T. Alden, $1.00.

A large number of other standard books will be added to their list during the season. Their complete revised catalogue, with full particulars, will be sent free, on request. Address, American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., New York.

Chauncey G. Chase, of Plymouth, Pa., was caught between two cars at the Dodson Colliery on Thursday afternoon of last week and received injuries which caused his death an hour afterward.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Letter from Washington.

New Improvements at the National Capital.—The Erection of the National Museum.—Judge Humphreys' Successor.—Another Ohio man Honored.—A visit to the White House on a Cabinet Day.—Our Ministers at Play and Work.—The Boys of their Fathers.—McGarrahan, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1879.

Visitors to the Smithsonian Institute during the past month have been rather mystified at the clouds of dust, the sounds of busy life, and the evidences of labor which surrounded the usually quiet edifice. The reason of all this is the construction of the so-called annex, now being erected as a receptacle for the Government exhibits at the Centennial exhibition. While opinions vary as to the eligibility of the site selected, none can look upon the pile now being reared without agreeing that it will, when completed, be a suitable shell for the setting it is to receive. Located at the northeast corner of the institute, it is adroitly placed as not to interfere with the imposing front of of the irregular pile, which, with its varied architecture, has been such source of pride to the visitors of the famed result of Smithson's whim. The quaint curves, and turrets and towers and angles which in the aggregate make up the outside of the Smithsonian, still stand in their bold outlines against the southern sky, while the new edifice, by a happy combination, is just near enough and just far enough to serve a dual purpose. It will accommodate the exhibits for which it is intended, and will at the same time present, in a marked constrast the modern and mediæval styles of architecture, for the annex is purely modern. Up to date over 2,000,000 bricks have been laid, and about 120 mechanics and laborers are employed. The remaining 4,000,000 bricks are expected to be laid and the edifice ready to be roofed in before the cold weather. This is the largest job of brick work laid in the District for many years.

Immediately on the death of Judge Humphreys the President decided on the appointment of Mr. Charles H. James to be his successor on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District. Mr. James has been residing here since 1864, although he is really a citizen of his native State, Ohio, as he has voted there several times since his advent here. This is a favorite spot for men of that profession who have been members of Congress, to locate for the purpose of practicing their profession, especially in cases where the general Government is involved. These men, while they really live here rarely if ever give up their citizenship in their respective States. The present Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter, is a notable example. Four years ago, when he was defeated for a re-election to the Senate, he formed a law partnership here and made this city his home. Still he kept up his citizenship of Wisconsin, and was last winter returned from that State. Mr. James, the new judge for the District, is in the same category. He has been a resident here since 1864, but never gave up his citizenship in Ohio. His election gives Ohio two appointments on the bench of the District the Chief Justice, Mr. Carter, being from that State. Ohio has also two of her citizens on the Supreme Bench of the United States—Waite the Chief Justice, and Justice Swayne. Mr. James is a man turning sixty years of age. He was a candidate for the bench when Judge Hagner was appointed, and again when Judge Cox was chosen.

Tuesdays and Fridays are what is called the cabinet days in Washington. The members of the Cabinet drop in one by one, but they are all on hand by twelve o'clock. Each member brings his portfolio. The President sits at the head of the table and Secretary Schurz at the foot, on the right next to the President is the Secretary of State, next to him the Secretary of War and beyond him the Postmaster General. On the left next to the President sits the Secretary of the Treasury, the next to him the Secretary of the Navy, and next to the Secretary of the Interior on that side the Attorney General. After the Cabinet meets it is ten or fifteen minutes before the members get to work. That ten minutes is taken up in greetings and off-hand talk in which the spirit of fun and humor crops out a good deal. The Cabinet are all men with a sunny, fun-loving side when out of official harness. Judge Key is perhaps the jolliest, though the Attorney General pushes him hard for that distinction. Secretary Thompson is a proverbial lover of a pleasant joke, while Secretary Schurz is hardly equalled in telling one. Secretary McCreary is a good story-teller. Secretary Sherman does not indulge in humor often, but when he does, it is, on account of its unexpected character, the more enjoyable. Secretary Evarts is one of those of the quietly humorous sort. His fund of dry humor and wit is inexhaustible, and though not unrarely is keenly enjoyable. The President has probably the heartiest Cabinet that any President ever assembled around him. The old bones who keep at them day by day are unmercifully dealt with by the heads of the department when they assemble. The Attorney General seems to take a peculiar delight in joking Secretary Thompson. At a recent Cabinet meeting the Naval Secretary took with him a list of midshipmen who had passed their examinations. The Secretary called attention to them and said he would like that their nominations for promotion to ensigns be sent to the Senate as soon as possible "as they are worthy young men, who have thoroughly earned their spurs." "Mr. Thompson," interrupted Mr. Dawes, "how long since have they been wearing spurs in the navy?" After this ten minutes of boy play before school, the President calls the meeting to order. The regular business is taken up, the Secretary of State leading on with his budget. The meetings generally last about two hours.

The President to-day made public the names of twenty-four of the persons selected to fill the thirty-five vacancies of second lieutenant in the army. Of this number seven appointments are made from what are called the Southern States. Of the seven, however Defrees of West Virginia, is really from Indiana. His father who is the public printer is a native and citizen of that State. Among the others selected Gen. Fremont gets a son and Gens. Rucker, Orr and Mason, of the army, each a son. An appointment from South Carolina is a nephew of Senator Butler, a member of the committee on military affairs of the South.

The celebrated McGarrahan claim has been transferred from Congress to the Interior Department, at least for the present. The New Idria Co., who have possession of the property claimed by McGarrahan, went before the Secretary of the Interior as soon as Congress adjourned and asked that a patent to the land be issued to them. Mr. McGarrahan's attorneys heard of this *coup d'etat* on the part of the New Idria and at once entered a protest against the issuance of the patent. Yesterday Hon. Montgomery Blair and others attorneys for McGarrahan, delivered arguments before Secretary Schurz in support of their protest. They held in the first place that McGarrahan owns the property but should his title be proven invalid the land, or at least a large interest in it belongs to the Government. A decision will probably be rendered on Monday. This will settle it so far as the Interior Department is concerned, as the decision will be final. The only remedy left either of the parties after the case has been decided by the Secretary, is to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

While on his way to the far West to inspect the Indian posts and the country where dwells the depredators on the Government timber lands, Secretary Schurz, will halt at Cincinnati and make a financial speech to the Germans of that city. This event will occur late in August. The venerable Secretary Thompson, will also visit Ohio early in September and there take the stump for Foster.

AUGUST.

"Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1879.

"FIRE! FIRE!"

No longer is this cry heard in our midst, and rarely has your correspondent found a more interesting subject than the management of our Fire Brigades, by which the boisterous alarms of other days are made unnecessary. So fascinating was the story to me that I cannot refrain from showing my 350,000 readers through one of the engine house near my city home, and asking their verdict upon the virtues of our brave fire laddies.

"Come in and look through the house," courteously said one of the lithe, supple fellows who work Steamer No.— A right manly looking crew they were; finely built men, all muscle, and having that elastic tread which delights a lover of masculine physique. In front of the broad open doors stands the steamer, the water hot in the boiler by connection with a boiler in the cellar, and her own fires ready for the match. The hot water connection is instantly severed and the match applied the moment she leaves the house. In the rear corner stands the single-horse hose-cart, with its shafts in the air high enough for its horse to run under. Back of the house is a little paved courtyard, and then the stable, containing three noble horses, each of which knows his name and his place vastly better than some bipeds.

"Shall we let the horses out?" asked the firemen, and then disposing my boys so they should not get run over, he closed all the doors, and stepping to the alarm-gong, gave one pull at the chain. Open flew every door, and through them

DASHED THREE HORSES,

at a terrible gait. One rushed to one side of the steamer, the mate to the other; both swung themselves in against the pole and stood impatiently shaking their eager heads while the men "snapped" a trace fast here, a hook there, and the steamer was ready for action. The other horse darted quickly under the shafts of the hose-cart which dropped, and with two or three "snaps" he was ready. Every fireman has his own special part to perform whenever the gong strikes, and by this minute subdivision of labor they accomplish the wonderful feat of dropping their ordinary avocations about the house,—reading, smoking, napping, etc.—hitching up their horses, cutting off the hot water connections with the boiler down stairs, starting the fire and landing a steam fire engine, a hose cart and twelve equipped firemen on the street, ready for a run,

IN NINE SECONDS,

from the first tap of the bell! They harness and prepare for work every time the alarm commences to strike, ready, if it proves to be in their district, to apply the match and dash away at a gallop to the scene of conflagration. If the alarm strikes some number not in their district they unhitch and take the horses back. Minutes, and even seconds, are of so much value in fighting fire that every time an alarm is struck in any part of this Island thirteen miles long, every company prepares for action; over three hundred horses dash along and undirected out of their stalls and are hitched up, and nearly eight hundred men stand on the alert for the final taps of the alarm which tell in whose district the fire is located. In such a city every man and horse is thus called to his post every day and night. Horses are trained so that at the tap of the gong in the stable (the striking of which loosens every halter-chain), the horse nearest the door backs out of his stall first, the next follows, and the inmost horse after his next neighbor. Neither of the latter horses will, under any circumstances, pass his leader, and if he gets fast from any cause, his followers

CIRCLE ROUND AND ROUND

till the obstruction is removed. The horses are great noble creatures, the very best, most valuable and most intelligent of their kind, who quite make you hope there is a heaven where good horses may go.

The gong arrangements are a curiosity. All alarms are telegraphed by the policeman in whose district the fire breaks out to Police Headquarters, and thence are instantly repeated over all the "circuits" in the city. With the first tap of the gong a little brass weight hanging on the hammer is detached and falls the length of its chain. The smart jerk caused by its reaching the end of its chain, starts a lever which throws open every door of stable and engine house, strikes the horses' gong, and loosens their halters. It also stops a clock on the instant, so that when they return after the fire they can note the exact moment the alarm was received, and make an entry thereof in the records. In this house one of the firemen has a little dog to whom he says: "Let out the horses!" and he runs to the gong, seizes with his teeth a rubber ring attached to the above weight, pulls it down and then rushing to the stable barks at the horses' heels to hurry them up.

The entire company sleep on the second floor, on neat iron bedsteads. The room is airy and comfortable and kept with scrupulous neatness. When a fireman retires he takes off

BOOTS AND TROUSERS TOGETHER,

folding each trouser's leg outside its own boot. These he stands at the bedside. A man remains on watch below all night, and on receiving an alarm strikes a gong in the dormitory. Instantly eleven men sit on the edge of their respective beds, plunge feet into boots (which operation it will be seen puts him inside his pants also), and then pulling up his unmentionables and fastening them about his waist as he runs, he goes down stairs in two jumps, does his special part in preparing horses and engines for duty, seizes hat and coat from a peg by the door, and does all that in but *three seconds* longer than is required for a day alarm.

Who shall say that such an exacting life and such qualifications, physical and mental, should not be well remunerated? And they are, comparatively speaking. True, scarcely a month passed during the whole winter but that some fireman, bravely fighting his smoky foe, was killed or maimed. They handle fires with marvelous skill and a bravery that amounts often to recklessness, and when a man puts his life and limb, and his wife and children's whole earthly hope against property, property can afford to pay and ought to pay for it. The men get about $100 a month, officers a slight advance, and this is little enough for the character of service they render and the risks they encounter. A movement was made last winter towards the reduction of their salaries. It was a shameless demagogery, which fortunately was fruitless. The city pays thousands of dissipated, worthless fellows who can handle primaries and are incapable of doing a courageous and manly deed, larger salaries by far than these men get who brave the fiery element and the tottering wall by night and by day; who plunge every month into some burning death trap to rescue human beings from the flames; who do hard, honest, manly, dangerous work the year round. "Economy" is good, "Retrenchment" is first rate; but he who would not advertise himself a demagogue will, before cutting down the well earned salaries of our Fire Brigades, make a crusade at the half-earned and unearned emoluments of the political pets and the ward hummers. Till that is done the insincerity of his "retrenchment" cry is plainly known and read of all men, and will but pull down upon himself the contempt of all decent men—But I didn't mean to philosophize with the thermometer trying its best to count a hundred in the shade!

MORLEY.

NEWS GOSSIP.

—Give your neighbor a helping hand by recommending him to keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup in his family for all the ills babies are subject to.

A Mifflin county man boasts of having cut eighteen acres of wheat with a reaper in a single day.

John McClinton, of Pittsburg, got drunk, and, sailing into his mother-in-law, knocked out two of her front teeth.

There are 1,700 men employed in the Altoona car works. An order has just been received for 800 freight cars.

Edward Davis, a miner in the Mahby shaft, near Pittston, Pa., was killed by a fall of top coal Friday.

The foundery and machine shops of J. J. Unangst, at Nazareth, Northampton county, were destroyed by fire on Thursday of last week. Loss, $20,000; Insurance, $2,000.

—The average American kitchen and Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills both know Dyspepsia; the one creates it, the other destroys it. Price 25 cents.

Philip Maebemer, aged seventy-eight years and a resident of Reading, was caught between the bumpers of coal cars, at Reading, Friday and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and daughters.

The other day three tramps broke into a freight warehouse at Lititz, Lancaster county and stole a keg of beer. They were caught, stripped and thrashed soundly with stout switches. Their cries for mercy were pitiful.

Thirty men are employed removing the debris caused by the burning of Pardee Hall, at Easton. The exterior of the building is to be constructed the same as before, principally of wood and stone, the roof to be of slate and tin. The building is to be ready for dedication October 21, 1880.

One sultry afternoon last week a tramp, about thirty-five years of age, walked into a tavern at Tremont and called for a beer. The landlady, a buxom widow of fifty, with many silver threads among the gold, found her affinity in the stranger, and a Justice of the Peace made her Mrs. Tramp four hours afterward. He now bosses the ranche.

During a thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon of last week, a number of men took refuge in a barn at Weed's Mill, near Trout run, Lycoming county, when the building was struck by lightning. James Bastian and David Bresius were killed, and several others were badly hurt. The barn apparently escaped injury.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company have just completed a ten-ton traveling hand-power crane for the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Conn.

A man named David Greave, a paralytic, is making a tour of the interior of the State in a small wagon, drawn by four goats, disposing of soap, pins, etc. His wife and two children follow on foot.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths." 35-2

New Advertisements.

FOR SHERIFF,

FRANK P. SEMMEL,

Of Lehighton.

☞ Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. t.c.

FOR SHERIFF,

FRANCIS STOCKER,

Of Lehighton,

☞ Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. t.c.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSEPH S. WEBB,

Of Lehighton.

☞ Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention. t.c.

DR. W. A. CORTRIGHT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his professional services to the people of Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Weissport, Packerton and vicinity.

OFFICE: Opposite the Broadway House, BROADWAY, MAUCH CHUNK, Pa.

Fresh Laughing Gas always on hand. All work guaranteed satisfactory. aug2-y1

$15,000 WANTED,

BY THE

Lehighton School Board,

at 5 per cent. interest per annum. These bonds are free from Tax, and offer a safe and profitable investment for capitalists. For further particulars Address,

DANIEL GRAVER,
Secretary of the Board,
Aug. 2, 1879-tf. Lehighton, Pa.

JOHN F. HALBACH,

Instructor of Music,

(Piano, Organ, Voice and Theory.)

LEHIGHTON, PA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

His pupils speak highly of his ability as a teacher.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

He is well qualified for his calling—*Catasauqua Dispatch.*

He is a worthy disciple of Hayden, Mozart, Beethoven. We have had the pleasure of listening to his rendition of the Old Masters and were charmed with his touch and execution.—*Slatington News.*

Sole agent for the

J. & C. Fischer Piano;

and, also, MASON & HAMLIN and NEW HAVEN CO'S. ORGANS.
For particulars, terms, &c., Address,
JOHN F. HALBACH,
Aug. 2, 1879.-1y. Lehighton, Pa.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment $100 Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, — $50, — $100, — $5 0. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Pa., there will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Lehighton, county and state aforesaid, on

Friday, August 15th, 1879,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain Lot or

PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in the said Borough of Lehighton, containing in front on Pine street fifty-two feet, and extending in depth of that width at right angles by parallel lines two hundred and ten feet, to a certain alley, containing ten thousand nine hundred and twenty square feet, Bounded on the North by lot owned by I. Messinger or lot numbered Nine; on the East by Pine street; on the South by lots owned by Elizabeth Moyer, numbered Eleven, and on the West by an alley.

The Improvements thereon are a One and one-half Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

eighteen and a half feet by sixteen and a half feet, kitchen attached, one story high, eighteen and a half feet by ten feet.

—ALSO,—

All that certain Lot or

PIECE OF LAND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: beginning at a Stable on Pine street; thence by said Pine street, North fifty-two feet to a post; thence by land of Elizabeth Moyer South eighty-eight degrees, West two hundred and ten feet to a certain alley; thence South fifty two feet to a post; thence by lot of Edward Ohl; North eighty-eight degrees, East two hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre within said bounds more or less.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale by

ELIZBETH MOYER, Executrix of Isaac Moyer dec'd.
W. M. RAPSHER, Attorney. July 19.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

SHERRIFF'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

Saturday, August 2nd, 1879,

at half-past ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, the following Properties, to wit:

All that certain

LOT OF GROUND

situate in the Borough of Weatherly, Carbon county, Pa., 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 a 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 street, making a lot of fifty by two hundred feet, and numbered on the plot of Buts and Kline, as lot No. 42 and bounded north by lot No. 44, east by street, south by alley and west by street.

The improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

eighteen by twenty-four feet, kitchen attached nine by twelve feet, and outbuildings.

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

—ALSO,—

All that certain

LOT OF GROUND,

bounded and situate along the Public Road running East and West on the opposite side of the river Lehigh, from the borough of White Haven, and located in Kidder township, and County of Carbon, containing

FIFTY-TWO FEET FRONT

on said road, and adjoining E. S. Mullen's lot, and running at right angles from said road two hundred feet.

The improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY PLANK WEATHER-BOARDED DWELLING HOUSE,

twenty by thirty feet, and eighteen feet high, exclusive of basement, with a kitchen attached, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and one and a half story high.

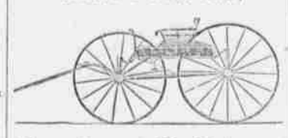
Seized and taken into execution as the property of the Lehigh Grain, Coal and Lumber Company, owners or reputed owners, and Charles S. Kunkel, contractor, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.
Mauch Chunk, July 12, 1879.

WEISS & KERSCHNER,

SUCCESSORS TO

ROMIG & HOFFORD,



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Bank Street, Lehighton,

Are prepared to Manufacture, to order, every description of

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&c., at lowest rates for Cash.

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Of all description promptly attended to at the most reasonable prices.

☞ All Work guaranteed, and patronage is respectfully solicited.

WEISS & KERSCHNER.
July 26, 1879-y1

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Respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to Build all descriptions of

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in the Latest and Most Approved Styles, at Prices fully as low as the same can be obtained elsewhere, guaranteeing the best Seasoned Material and most substantial workmanship.

Particular attention given to

REPAIRING

in all its details, at the very Lowest Prices. Patronage respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

April 26, 1879-y1 DAN. WIEAND.

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"Read, of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
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The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operation, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

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PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandiff & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y.

Daily Excursion to Cape May

AND RETURN THE SAME DAY.

THE FAMOUS, MAMMOTH, THREE-DECK Steamer "REPUBLIC," leaves Race St. Wharf at 7½ A. M., arriving at Cape May about 12¼ P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 3 o'clk P. M., giving ample time for bathing or a drive on the beach. A full Brass Band and Orchestra Music for Dancing. Parlor Entertainments varied weekly. Luncheons and Refreshments in abundance. Dinners and Suppers provided. Oysters and Fish served for Supper a few moments after taken from the water.

Fare for the Round Trip, One Dollar.

☞ SUNDAYS—will leave Race Street Wharf at 7½ A. M. ☜

P.S.—A Broad Gauge Steam Railroad will convey passengers to Cape Island in 8 minutes. Tickets for sale at all Railroad Stations