The Carbon Advocate.

B. F. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

THE PARTISAN FURY IN MAINE.

There will be hot talk in Maine from this time until the meeting of the Legislature, next Wednesday. This hot talk, says the *N. Y. Sun*, will be duly reported in the newspapers. In such crises it is the extremists who first make themselves heard, and whose voices are the last to subside after the truth has begun to appear. Nothing, however, is further from the intentions of the Republican leaders in Maine than that their party shall commit itself to any overt act of violence. If there is a local outbreak of any kind, if resistance is anywhere offered to the legal acts of the legally constituted authorities of the State, it will be because the unreasoning element of the party has taken the bit into its mouth and run away under the in sincere lashings of its driver's whip.

While the organized "indignation" of the Maine Republicans is exhausting itself, the facts of the case will gain currency both inside and outside the State. For ten days past THE SUN has been stating the facts as they are, not as the interests of partisans would have them understood. We are glad already to recognize indications that the controversy is passing out of the domain of passion into that of reason. The process may be slow, but it is inevitable in the latitude of Maine, where the sober sense of the people is sure to prevail when it has had time to assert itself. There may be riot in Maine but there will be no war; there will probably be no riot.

We wish to call attention to several points which are essential to a correct understanding af the situation in that State, and which have generally been overlooked.

It is assumed, in the first place, by the Republicans that the next Legislature ought to be Republican in the nature of things. All the indignation of the party, all the noisy denunciations of the "outrage," the "fraud," the "steal," said to have been planned and executed by Gov. Garcelon and Council, are based upon that assumption. It is a cool assumption, even for Maine in zero weather, in view of the unquestioned fact that the Republicans are actually in the minority in the State. At the election in September, Mr. Davis, the Republican candidate, was defeated by the popular vote. He lacked about one thousand votes of a majority, and a margin of one thousand votes in Maine, one way or the other, is relatively equivalent to a margin of nearly ten thousand votes in New York. Maine is not now a Republican State. The popular vote does not warrant the Republican leaders in assuming that the Legislature ought in equity to be a Republican body. The natural presumption is the other way.

How, then, could it happen that the result of the September election—not as announced by official canvass, but as claimed by newspaper report and public rumor—gave the Republicans a majority in both branches of the Legislature, while they were notoriously and confessedly in a minority on the whole vote of the State? In a commonwealth where the legislative representation is so large relatively to the total vote, where the Representative classes, or districts, consist each of so few towns, the political complexion of the Legislature, especially in the popular branch, ought to agree very closely with the political complexion of the State as a whole. On what ground could the Republicans, while admitting defeat in the State at large, claim that the Legislature ought in right to be Republican, and insist that the simple fact that it was not declared Republican was sufficient evidence of fraud in the official canvass?

As long ago as 1870, when Mr. Blaine's party had undisputed control of every branch of the Government, the Representative classes were gerrymandered in such a manner as to allow the Republicans to carry a majority of the districts and obtain a majority in the Legislature, even when they were absolutely in a minority in the State. This will be perfectly intelligible to everybody at all familiar with the workings of what is called practical politics. In their late campaign the managers of the party took full advantage of the gerrymander of 1870. They paid comparatively little regard to the Senate, but applied their efforts, their money, all the resources of their splendidly equipped organization, to the close and doubtful Representative districts, in order to gain a majority in the House. As far as determined by unofficial announcement on the morning after election they did succeed in carrying a minority of the House.

Now, it is apparent that any party which is in a minority of the whole vote of the State, yet claiming to have elected a majority of the members of the Legislature through a gerrymander, must have elected its members by very small local majorities all around. And it is equally apparent that the opposition party, with a majority of the classes yet with a majority of the popular vote, must have had large local majorities in its classes.

Here we have an explanation of a point which has puzzled a good many Democrats, ready to believe Governor Garcelon's declaration that he has applied the laws impartially to illegal returns on both sides, yet unable to understand why the impartial application of the law should have affected Republicans only. For, in fact, more defective returns from Democratic and Greenback towns than from Republican towns were rejected under the laws by the Governor and Council during the recent canvass. But, Republican majorities being small in the Representative districts claimed by that party, the throwing out of a single town's return lost them the district in several instances; while the opposition, having a wider margin by reason of their larger majorities, lost absolutely more towns than the Republicans without losing a single legislative district. They did, however, lose the important county offices in Lincoln, through the application of the law to the defective returns from Monhegan Island, a plantation reporting a Democratic majority.

Gov. Garcelon affirms that he has obeyed the law in the case of every return from every ward, township, or plantation in every county from Aroostook down to York. If he speaks falsely, his falsehood will be speedily discovered and punished, for all the returns that have been passed upon by himself and Council, as a preliminary to the issuing of certificates, now go to the two Houses of the Legislature, the proper and only judges of the election of their respective members. The returns will there be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, as well as the reasons determining the action of the Governor and Council in counting them or in refusing to count them and passing them over to the final judges.

If Gov. Garcelon speaks the truth—and nothing to the contrary has yet been shown—he has simply respected his oath and done his duty. The fact that the requirements of the Constitution have been flagrantly violated by his Republican predecessors in office, or applied in some instances or disobeyed in others to suit partisan plans, does not affect the question in the slightest degree. This Governor of Maine is not a professional politician. He is not a candidate for re-election. He has lived a blameless life of seventy years in a community where no evil was ever spoken of him until the day when he undertook to carry out the laws of Maine, regardless of the fury of a faction.

OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS.

On the second day of the present session of Congress, Gen. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate soldier's bounty. A great many bills of this kind have been proposed heretofore, and from the fact that they have not subsequently been heard from, we must infer that the interest of the movers subsided, or that the provisions were impracticable. The bill here referred to is of a different description from any that have preceded it and we commend the following synopsis to whom it may concern.

It provides for the payment of eight and one-third dollars per month for all the time for which a non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, wagoner, private soldier or sailor and marine, actually served between April 12th, 1861, and May 9th, 1865. That in case of the death, before or after the passage of this act, of such soldier, the allowance provided for shall be made to the widow if she has not re-married, and there be no widow, or she has re-married, to the minor children of such soldier. That in computing such bounty there shall be deducted therefrom all bounties paid under the United States and State laws.

This bounty shall not be paid to substitutes nor to such as were discharged on their own application prior to April 1865, except for disability, or promotion which has been accepted and served. No attorney or agent shall receive for prosecuting any claim for a bounty under this act, a fee greater than ten dollars. No soldier shall transfer or sell his discharge, so that the assignee shall receive this bounty, and all sales of discharges are avoided.

Provision is made for cases where discharges have been lost. All claims must be made within five years from the passage of the act. The bill is carefully guarded in all its provisions.

Gen. White, the author and introducer of the bill was an old soldier himself, having gone into the service in 1861. He takes a deep and practical interest in all legislation that is designed to benefit the soldier, and no one, better than he, understands and appreciates what is due to the class whom this bill is designed to benefit. We understand that it is his intention to urge its passage, and we need not remind the soldiers who enlisted at the earlier period of the war without the pecuniary inducements which were subsequently offered by the general and local governments that they can materially promote Gen. White's success by promptly forwarding to their members petitions urging the passage of this just measure.

—It is not so far away from the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, as to permit of forgetfulness of the desperate attempt of the Riot bill syndicate to compel the State to pay four millions of dollars as damages, growing out of Pittsburgh's cowardly abdication of all government during the destructive strike riots of 1877 in that city. Four millions was the sum, and four millions they determined to force through the Legislature. Unmistakable manifestations of public opinion, and the courage and resolute action of a few members of the House of Representatives defeated the plot. At that time it was well understood that four millions were one million too much, and that somebody would make a big pile if the bill got through. Now, it appears that Allegheny county, looking to a compromise, and thus facing her responsibility under the law, has estimates amounting to $3,230,000 at the outside, all of which it is hoped, may be settled for about $1,830,000. This last sum is, of course, the result of a scaling down at the expense of the losers, and under the stimulus of accepting the best terms that can be got from a bankrupt county; but the calculations make it clear enough now that the aggregate damage for which four millions were demanded from the Legislature by the Riot bill syndicate, were not much (if any) more than three millions if fully paid.

—We have before us the first number of the *Blacksmith and Wheelwright*, a new illustrated paper devoted to the interests of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carriage and wagon makers, machinists, etc. In size and general appearance it resembles somewhat the *Scientific American*, being handsomely printed on fine paper and filled with engravings illustrating the different subjects treated. We notice articles on "Tempering Steel Springs," "Heating Steel," "Scientific Horse Shoeing," "Letter from Robert Bonner," "King Solomon and the Blacksmiths," "Welding Compounds," "Ohio Horse Shoers' Convention," "Growth of Carriage building," "Seasoning Timber," and much other valuable matter of a practical character. A prominent feature is a Veterinary Department, in which subscribers will receive advice concerning treatment of sick horses and cattle free of charge. The terms of subscription have been fixed at the low rate of $1.00 a year, and the publisher announces that the paper will be sent on trial for three months for 25 cents in postage stamps. Address the *Blacksmith and Wheelwright*, No. 80 Beekmen street, New York.

—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun*, propounds the following conundrum: How would this do for an ironclad ticket?

For President—Dr. Garcelon of Maine.
For Vice President—U. S. Grant.

The Republican party want a strong government.

This ticket has strength and availability also.

Gov. Garcelon has nerve and brains; and Gen. Grant unquestionably has nerve.

If Gov. Garcelon has been guilty of half the enormities charged to him of late, he is just what the Republicans require and admire. According to them he is half a dozen Returning Boards in himself; and the fact of his being a Democrat need not stand in the way, for Gen. Grant, as if well known, was a Democrat up to the time of his nomination in 1868.

A man who can beat Blaine is sure of success, if taken up enthusiastically.

Hurrah for Garcelon!

—When the Emperor William received the news of the attempt on the life of the Czar he became, it is said, very serious, and after remaining silent for some minutes, he said, in a tone at once melancholy and energetic: "If we do not change the direction of our policy, if we do not think seriously of giving sound instruction to youth, it we do not give the first place to religion, if we only pretend to govern by expedients from day to day, our thrones will be overturned and society will become a prey to the most terrible events. We have no more time to lose, and it will be a great misfortune if all the Governments do not come to an accord in this salutary work of repression.

—Says a dispatch from Harrisburg: The action of the Republican State Committee on Tuesday last, in directing the State Convention shall meet on Feb. 4th to select delegates to the Republican National Convention, has aroused a spirit of indignation throughout the State in the ranks of the Republican party that is unprecedented in its history, and the names of the two statesmen upon whom profane words fall thick and fast are U. S. Grant and James Donald Cameron.

—Senator Cameron, chairman of the National Republican committee, Wednesday issued a call for the meeting of the National Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2nd next.

—Gen. Grant's reception in Philadelphia cost that city $12,338.81. Paying rather dear for the "whistle," we think.

—Hon. Robt. Klotz will please accept our thanks for public documents received.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1879.

The adjournment of Congress—Work accomplished by our Representatives and work yet to be completed.—Christmas as celebrated in the National Capital.

Our capital will remain in peace until January 6th when Congress again reassembles. Before the holiday adjournment the Senate met on thirteen different days, and the House on fourteen days. The Senate devoted exactly twenty hours and thirty-six minutes to business, and the House thirty-five hours and four minutes. Over 200 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and over 700 in the House. During the time it was in session Congress accomplished very much more than is usual in the brief period between the assembling in December and the Christmas holidays. The history of the previous Congresses will hardly show such a record as the passage by the House of three appropriation bills and the reporting of a fourth in this brief space of time. The Senate passed one of the appropriation bills (Pension's) which was sent to it by the House. The latter body will take up the Consular and Diplomatic bill immediately after the recess. Among the financial measures introduced were the resolutions in both Houses early in the session declaring that there should be no interference with the present financial conditions. As an effect to these was the resolution of Senator Bayard to abolish the legal tender quality of the greenback, in accordance with Mr. Hayes' message. Among other financial measures offered, and which are pending is a bill to authorize the conversion of National gold banks; respecting the refunding of the National debt; bills to substitute greenbacks for National bank notes; a bill to declare the meaning of the word dollar; a bill to restore gold and silver to their full power; a bill to amend the resumption act; one to repeal that act; bills to issue gold and silver certificates and to provide for the resumption thereof; a bill requiring reserves of National banks to be kept in gold and silver; a bill in reference to bank deposits; a bill requiring silver certificates to be paid out by the Treasury in lieu of coin on demand therefor; a bill to compel the paying out of all kinds of money in the treasury not needed for current expenses in redemption of bonds; a bill to restore the legal tender currency to its constitutional requirements; a bill to repeal the ten per cent tax on State banks; and Weaver's bill to issue $500,000,000 to pay soldiers the difference between the coin and currency in which they were paid. The above bills are all pending in the house. Measures of a like character to some of them are pending in the Senate. There are twenty-five or thirty bills pending which effect the revenue. Half a dozen bills were offered looking to an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus. The House passed twenty-six bills and the Senate seventeen, most of them of a private nature. Twelve or fourteen bills passed both houses and Mr. Hayes has approved a number of them. The principal discussion in the Senate was over the resolution of Mr. Voorhees to enquire into the cause of the exodus of colored people from North Carolina, while the principal discussion in the House had relation to the Ute Indians, of Colorado.

To the myriads of holiday lovers, and especially to the young folks, there came a shadow of disappointment Thursday morning when at dawn of day the black and sultry clouds relieved themselves of uncharged moisture and deluged this portion of the Western hemisphere with any but refreshing showers; nor was the disappointment less keenly felt as hour after hour passed with little or no abatement in the general dampening effect, as the rain seemed to cease only to gain an impetus for a more continuous shower. In consequence of the unfavorable weather the happy observance of Christmas, while none the less general, was somewhat restrained, and the absence of familiar scenes as common to a pleasant holiday was plainly perceptible. Out of doors, along the most prominent thoroughfares, everything wore a Sunday appearance, and, except for the open saloon doors, an occasional carousal party or the shrill blasts of tin horns, one would very naturally have supposed it a day of rest rather than the greatest festival of the year.

One thing, however, was painfully apparent, the presence of intoxicated persons on the streets, the majority of whom were exceedingly young men, with a large sprinkling of boys scarcely out of their teens. These may have extracted some pleasure in frequent libations, boisterous language and disorderly conduct, but to those who were abroad, the exhibitions were disagreeable in the extreme. Many of the youngsters not yet thoroughly exhausted, would reel into a saloon and assuming inebriety would yell "rat," but would pause just here on seeing a stalwart barkeeper straighten up and after imbibing a "nogg" retreat as soberly as judges. Others of tha impecunious order would "set 'em up for the house," but awaken to an energetic reality when the barkeeper gave them the bounce. AUGUST.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

The Empress of Russia is slightly better.

Both Houses of the Spanish Cortes have adjourned to January 10, 1880.

Thousands of persons were seen crossing the River Seine on the ice on Christmas day.

The statement that the Czar's Winter Palace is illuminated all night by the electric light is now denied.

The cotton spinners at Ashton-under-Lyne (Eng.) have demanded a five per cent. advance of their wages.

There are now 19,000 miners on strike in the Mons district of Belgium.

The masters of Ashton-under Lyne have refused the application of the cotton spinners for an increase of five per cent. in wages.

Senor Ayler, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has tendered his resignation.

Great floods occurred in the Canary Islands on the 21st ultimo. Houses and crops were destroyed.

A provisory commercial treaty between Germany and Austria has been concluded, to last for a period of six months.

The present session of the cortes will close when the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba is disposed of. The new session will begin in March.

The mill owners of Lancashire, Yorkshire Derbyshire and Cheshire have resolved that the demand of the operatives for a 10 per cent., advance of their wages is premature.

The Paris *Figaro* contains an article by Count Bernard d'Harcourt, formerly French Ambassador at Berne, but who was recalled by M. Waddington while the latter was Minister of Foreign affairs, virulently attacking M. Waddington. The article has caused much indignation.

The Shah of Persia intends undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca next spring, accompanied by 10,000 troops.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated December 10, says a proclamation has been issued prohibiting seditious meetings in the Transvaal.

The *Daily News* says that M. de Lesseps, will personally and solely assume the whole responsibility of the success of the Panama Canal enterprise.

The *Journal Official* announces that the total of the imports of wheat into France from August to the end of November was sixteen million hundred weight.

Letters and telegrams from Philippopolis show that, unless prompt help is given to the destitute people in Roumalia, thousands must perish from cold and starvation.

The Demsey family who were evicted at Balla, Ireland, on the 12th instant, have been reinstated in their former home, the rent having been paid by subscription.

A dispatch from Gravesend says an almost continuous fog has prevailed on the Thames river during eighteen days past, the consequence being that a fleet of inward-bound ships is detained. On Wednesday night the fog cleared for a few hours and some vessels got away.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine has solicited permission to settle some family affairs in France, but has been refused.

The police of Berlin have discovered a printing press used for Socialist purposes. The printer and two of his assistants were arrested.

Nine Internationalists have been convicted in Florence, Italy, of conspiracy against the Government, and four others, including a Russian lady, acquitted.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Standard* says, "The Russian Government does not conceal its intention of attacking Merve, and possibly Herat, in the spring.

The Chilian Legation at Paris announces that it has received a telegram stating that the President of Peru has arrived at Panama, en route to the United States and Europe.

The *North German Gazette* denies that Bismarck ever wrote a letter to Senator Jacini, of Italy, upon the subject of a partial disarmament of Europe, or any other subject.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Times* says that M. Gambetta, even, could not at this moment succeed in forming a Cabinet that would command a durable majority in his Chamber.

William Hepworth Dixon, for many years the editor of the London *Athenæum*, and author of several books of travel, died in London on Saturday, of apoplexy, in the 59th year of his age.

The programme of M. De Freycinet is an extensive purification of French public functionaries, plenary amnesty, the suspension of the fixity of the tenure of Judges, and a determined anti-clerical policy.

Michael Davitt has been dispatched to the west of Ireland by the Irish Land League as a commissioner for the relief of popular distress. At a meeting of the Committee for the Distribution of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund it was shown that the sum of £6,400 is already available for distribution.

Only 400 metres of the St. Gothard Tunnel now remain to cut.

It is denied that any alterations are at present intended in the German protective tariff.

A boiler in a factory in the St. Louis quarter of Paris exploded Monday, killing six persons and injuring two.

The trouble at New Calabar, West Africa, between King Amachree, of New Calabar, and his followers on one hand, and a powerful chief called Will Braid and his adherents on the other, have been settled by the mediation of a British naval officer and the British Consul.

Prince Bismark has declared his readiness to propose an Imperial contribution to the Company to be formed for the purpose of buying the factories and plantations in Samoa and other South Sea Islands of J. C. Goddefroy & Sons, the Hamburg merchants who suspended business some time ago.

A telegram from Cettinje reports that the Prince of Montenegro has informed the Powers that, inasmuch as the Porte is intentionally delaying the surrender of Gusinge, he has determined to act according to his own judgment.

The German Government intend bringing in a bill restricting the right of force settlement with a view to checking the spread of Socialism.

Several Paris newspapers point out that the new Cabinet is perfectly homogeneous, containing only members of the moderate Left and Republican Union.

The London *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that the cabnge in Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin says that correspondence has been discovered proving an alliance between the German Socialists and Russian Nihilists.

The London *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the report that an arrangement has been reached between England and Russia on the Central Asian question is totally unfounded.

The London *Daily News* Berlin correspondent hears from a good source that the Czar has agreed to hand over the Government to the Czarewitch, so far as the internal affairs of the Empire are concerned.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, Dec. 12, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.	$62,030.21
Overdrafts.	150.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	8,950.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.	9,700.00
Due from approved reserve agents	913.10
Due from other National Banks	18,886.90
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	188.88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	6,292.29
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,422.16
Premiums paid	350.00
Checks and other cash items	105.20
Bills of other Banks	2,330.00
Fractional currency (including nickels).	359.04
Specie (includ'g gold Treasury certi's).	5,073.00
Legal tender notes	5,905.00
Rememption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$198,690.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	1,220.00
Undivided profits	3,397.79
National Bank notes outstanding.	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	128.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	42,698.47
Cashiers checks outstanding,	7.20
Due to other National Banks	8,739.17
Total.	$198,690.53

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W Bowman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 26th day of Dec., 1879.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Daniel Olewine, A. J. Darling, R. F Hofford, Directors. Jan. 3, 1879.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Stomach is Strengthened, The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system restored tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. jan 3-w3.

New Advertisements.

CATARRH.

BROCKVILLE.

C. B. LITTLEFIELD & CO., DEAR SIR:—I have been troubled with Catarrh in all its forms for the last 20 years, and have used all remedies recommended to cure, but received little or no benefit, until I used the CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. I have only used one bottle and a half, and I am so much better that I can say it has cured me. My daughter-in-law has also been afflicted for the last 4 years, she is now using the Remedy with the same result. I can truly say it is a wonderful medicine, as I know from experience that it will cure any case of Catarrh. I formerly lived at Napanee, Ont. Hoping that you will introduce the medicine through the Dominion thoroughly, so that my fellow sufferers may have an opportunity of getting cured of this disease.

Yours respectfully,

NELSON SHOREY.

N B.—I have always been subject to headache; since taking the Constitutional I have not been troubled in the least. It will cure headache in two or three hours.

jan3 6mems. N. SHOREY.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Of Valuable Real Estate.

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

Saturday, January 3rd, 1880,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M., sharp.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Franklin Township, Carbon county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in a public road leading from Weissport to Pine Swamp thence along said road and by land of Augustus Behler, north forty-five and three-quarter degrees, east twenty-one perches to a post in said road; thence along on said road and by land of Thomas Wade, north sixty-three and one half degrees, east thirteen and seven-tenths perches to a post in said road; thence by land of Thomas Walk, north fifty-seven degrees, east seventy one perches to the middle of a public road; thence by land of Charles Miller, south sixteen degrees west thirty-eight perches and one half to a post; thence by land of Thomas Dorward, south forty-three and one half degrees, east fifty-three and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing

FOURTEEN ACRES AND SIXTY-FIVE PERCHES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

sixteen by twenty-two feet, frame barn twenty two by thirty feet and out buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Edward Walk.

—ALSO,—

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Franklin township, Carbon county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a post, thence by land of John Gilham, north twenty six and one half degrees, west one hundred and seventeen feet to a post; thence by land of Adam Eaches, north sixty-three and one-half degrees, east fifty feet to a post; thence by the same, south twenty-six and one-half degrees, east one hundred and seventeen feet to a post; thence along a proposed road south sixty three and one-half degrees, west fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing

FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY SQUARE FEET.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

twenty by twenty-six feet and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Reuben Gaumer.

—ALSO,—

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Franz township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follow to wit:—beginning at a stone thence by land of Jacob Zeigenfuss, south fifty-three and one-half degrees, west eight and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence west eleven perches to a stone, thence by the same south sixty-six degrees, west twenty-nine perches to a stone, thence by land of Jonah Markley, north fifty-four and one-half degrees, west four and one-half perches to a post; thence the same south eighty-five and three-fourths degrees, west thirty-five and one half perches to a post, thence by land of John Olewine, north eight degrees, west fourteen perches to the middle of a public road leading from Long Run to the house of Solomon Walk; thence in said road and by land of John D. Stiles, north twenty-two and three fourth degrees, east fifty-five perches to a post on said road; thence by the same in and along said road, north eighty-three degrees, east thirty perches or thereabouts to the junction of a cross road; thence by land of Solomon Walk, thence south thirty two degrees east six perches to a dead birch; thence by land of Jacob Zeigentuss, south forty-six degrees west six perches to place of beginning, containing

TEN ACRES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

sixteen by twenty feet and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Augustus Walck.

—ALSO,—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the Southward side of West Broadway, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk aforesaid, and numbered, in the plan or plot of Lots laid out in the block known as Palsinger's Row, Number Five, containing in front or breadth on West Broadway, aforesaid, twenty feet, three and one half inches more or less, being the distance between the western wall of the house erected on Lot Number Four and the eastern wall of the house erected on Lot Number Six, and extending southwardly of that breadth between parallel lines, running through the the centre of the walls aforesaid, and at right angles with West Broadway aforesaid, Two Thousand and Ninety feet to lands of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and westwardly by Lot Number Six.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Twenty feet two inches wide, by thirty feet deep, with a two-story Frame addition, sixteen by twenty six feet, with out buildings.

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

—ALSO,—

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Penn Forest Township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, designated as lot No. 1, on the eastwardly side of a private road laid out by the grantor hereof, for the use and convenience in common with the owners and occupants of this and adjoining lots, containing in front or breadth on said road sixty-two perches and extending thence eastwardly of that width, between parallel lines at right angles, in length or depth one hundred and twenty-nine perches bounded westwardly by the said road, westwardly and eastwardly by lands in the warrantee named of Newton Pryor, and southwardly by lot No. 2, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

ONE AND A HALF-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

sixteen by twenty four feet, frame kitchen attached twelve by fourteen feet, frame stable fourteen by thirty-two feet, and out buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Elijah Youngs.

—ALSO,—

All that certain lot or piece of land 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, containing in front or breadth on said street fifty feet, and extending thence southward of that width one hundred and forty-two feet six inches, on the east line thereof, and one hundred and forty feet on the west line thereof to lands of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, bounded north by South street, east by lot Number seventy three, south by land of the said Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and west by lot Number 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 as the property of George Roth, by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk Dec. 13th 1879.—41

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jan7-1y*

The Cry is Still They Come!

The Cash System Thoroughly Endorsed.

Our constant influx of new patrons and largely increased trade is the best evidence we can offer in favor of the Cash System. Crowds of customers, who make their purchases daily at the ORIGINAL CHEAP CASH STORE, can testify to its merits, and to keep our increased run, we have in consequence thereof thoroughly overhauled our entire stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., and have placed the same at such astonishingly low prices that will insure a ready sale. We therefore offer to-day:

Special Bargains in Black Silks.
Special Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Special Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Special Bargains in Colored Cashmeres.
Special Bargains in Ladies Suitings, in all the Popular Shades at from 10 cts. per yard upwards.
Special Bargains in Shawls and Coatings.
Special Bargains in White and Colored Blankets.
Special Bargains in Cassimeres.
Special Bargains in Boots and Shoes.

P. S.—It is a fact well worth remembering, that a very large number of our patrons who have become acquainted with us and who still do their trading at our Store, have become acquainted with us through the medium of the Press, and, as we advertise very largely through the best channels, we never advertise a Bargain unless we have it to offer.

Call early if you would secure real Bargains.

Respectfully,

J. T. NUSBAUM & SON,
Lehighton, Penn'a.

Oct. 4-y1cm.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st., 1880, and give a full year's subscription from that date.

1880. Increased In Size.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

Vol. 53. Elegantly Illustrated.

It aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

It is handsomely illustrated by the best artists, and has for its contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are

Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Trowbridge, Dinah Muloch Craik, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Winter Kellogg, James Parton, Louisa M. Alcott, Louise Chandler Moulton, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, C. A. Stephens.

The variety and worth of its contents will make it a repository of the choicest literature; a library of tales, travels, adventure, history and biography; a "Companion" for the school, the study and the fireside. It will give

Serial Stories, Stories for Girls, Stirring Tales of Adventure, Letters of Foreign Travel, Brilliant Sketches, Poems, Editorials on Current Events, Two Hundred Short Stories, Valuable Papers on Health, Anecdotes and Incidents.

Subscription Price, $1.75. Specimen copies sent free. Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement. Address YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Drugs and Medicines!

The People's Drug & Family Medicine Store.

If you want anything in the Drug line at bottom prices, go to the Old and Reliable Drug Store, in Dr. N. B. Reber's Block, near the Post Office,

A. J. DURLING, Proprietor,

Where you will find a full and complete stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.

Lamps, Lanterns, Chimneys, Burning & ubricating Oils

A Complete Line of Druggists' Sundries.

Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces.

Pure Wines and Liquors of all kinds for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes.

Wall Paper and Borders, a great variety.

Personal attention given to the compounding of Physicians and Family Prescriptions.

ESTABLISHED 1867.] A. J. DURLING.

Lehighton, November 2.

BROWNING'S C&C CORDIAL

FOR Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling or Dryness of the Throat, Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Croup, Influenza, Whooping-Cough, Cold in the Bowels, Asthmatic Coughs, and relief of Consumptives.

DR. BROWNING is a regular graduate of medicine, a skillful pharmacist, and a thorough chemist. His C. & C. (Cough and Cold) Cordial is not the result of mere chance, but of long scientific research in chemistry and medicine, as is plainly seen by the rapidity of its action and its unparalleled efficacy. The expense in its manufacture is at least five times as great as that of any other medicine upon the market, and yet it is sold at the exceedingly low price of 50c.

Sample bottles (for a short time only) 25 cts.

W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D., Proprietor, 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE PROPRIETOR AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DRESHER, President of the XLIId Judicial District, composed of Monroe, and Carbon counties, and R. Leonard and Charles Mecutchen, Esquires, Judges of the Common Pleas of Carbon county, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county of Carbon, have issued their precept to me, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and Orphans' Court, for the purpose of trying issues in criminal cases, and the transacting of other business of said Courts, at the Court House, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1880, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Carbon, that they may be then and there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against persons charged with the commission of offenses, to prosecute as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, in said county, December 4th, 1879.

God save the Commonwealth.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 6, 1879.

CAUTION—REWARD.

Whereas, certain reports have been put in circulation damaging to the character of the undersigned as a citizen, I hereby give notice that I will handsomely reward any person who will give proof as to the parties circulating such reports.

JOSEPH SEABOLDT.

Lehighton, Dec. 6, 1879—3w.*

To Whom it may Concern.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has loaned to David Eckert, of Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pa., Two Horses, One Farm Wagon and one Pair of Bobsleds, and hereby forbids all persons meddling with the same under penalty of the law.

JOSEPH J. CHRISTMAN,

Towamensing twp., Dec. 6, 1879—w3*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOSHUA KLOTZ, late of MAHONING TOWNSHIP, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, December 27, 1879,

commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., the following described valuable REAL ESTATE, to wit: All that certain TRACT or

PIECE OF LAND,

situate in Mahoning Township aforesaid, and bounded by lands of George W. Dreisbach, Jacob Cinfer and Mahoning Creek, containing

11 Acres and 145 Perches,

be the same more or less, all of which is under a good state of cultiv