7—Major Cavagnari and staff massacreed by Afghans at Cabul.

18—Daniel Drew dies at N. Y. city; Cambridge Levingston dies; close of the Zulu war in Africa.

20—Reception to General Grant at San Francisco.

22—Indian raid in Arizona; treaty between Indians and Mexicans; fatal boiler explosion in Chicago.

23—In international cricket match the gentlemen of Ireland defeated fourteen New Yorkers.

27—Charles Rowell wins the Astley Belt, making 510 miles.

OCTOBER.

3—Derrick for moving Cleopatra's Needle shipped.

4—Correspondence with lottery dealers prohibited; first battle at Shutargarden Pass, between English and Afghans.

5—O'Leary walking match, six days, begun at Gilmore's Garden.

9—"Molly Maguire" McManus hung at Sunbury, Pa.; 100th anniversary of the siege of Savannah, and death of John Jasper.

11—Nicholas Murphy won the O'Leary belt with score of 505, Howard 500, Faber 487 miles.

12—English enter Cabul.

14—Charles Foster elected governor of Ohio.

16—Hanlan rows alone over course, Courtney's boat being cut; Dr. F. J. Lemoyne cremated at Washington, Pa.

19—One thousand persons drowned by floods in Spain.

20—Riley, oarsman, beats Ross at Norwich, Conn.

23—Yorktown, Va., centennial anniversary celebration; the Egyptian obelisk delivered to American representatives.

26—The Ute Indians make overtures of peace.

28—Memphis fever quarantine raised.

NOVEMBER.

3—Disastrous fire damp explosion in a coal mine at Mill Creek, Pa.

4—Elections held in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia and Wisconsin.

7—Fatal fire in Kansas City, Mo.; steamship Arizona crushes into an iceberg off the Newfoundland coast.

8—Six survivors of the lost steamship Champion arrive in New York city.

14—At a fire at No. 80 Cannon street, N. Y., five persons are killed.

28—A tug fleet wrecked on Lake Ontario in a snow storm.

19—The statute of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas unveiled at Washington.

24—At Sligo the examination of the Irish State prisoners is begun, Mr. Parnell attending.

25—Eighth avenue horse car stables burned down in New York city.

27 Paris restored to the legal title of capital of France; annual Thanksgiving day in the United States; massacre of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish General and body guard in Montenegro.

29—Chilian Minister to England confirms the report that the Chilians have captured Iquique; Alfonso XII., King of Spain, married to Archduchess Marie Christina, of Austria, at Madrid.

DECEMBER.

1—Second session of the forty-sixth Congress begun.

2—Attempt to kill the Czar of Russia by exploding an infernal machine in the streets of Moscow.

9—Mahmud Jan, the Afghan defeats the British.

12—The town of Red Rock, Pa., destroyed by fire.

17—News received of a crushing defeat of the Peruvian Army by the Chilians at the battle of San Francisco, Nov. 26; Ayoob Khan, the Afghan Governor, deposed; Rev. Dr. Talmage's acquittal sustained by the Long Island Synod.

23—Gen. Roberts defeats the Afghans on Cabul Heights.

27—Edison, the inventor, lights his laboratory with electric lamps.

28—In Scotland, an entire railway train and a portion of the Tay Bridge precipitated into the river. All on board the train lost.

30—An unsuccessful attempt made to kill the King of Spain by shooting.

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

—The *American Agriculturist* for January says:—We have alluded to the general excitement on the subject of stock speculations, as indicated by the numerous letters to us. It seems to be an all-prevading mania, and it is said that even women participate in this form of gambling. A recent paper states that one lady's operations were far from encouraging. She gave her broker $1,000 with which to operate; her investment brought her nothing, but the broker brought in a bill for $5,000 for his commissions. This looks like a large story, but it appears in a commercial paper of good standing. A friend who knows about such matters informs us that the extent to which the country people are engaged in these speculations is astonishing; they are known in the slang of the streets as "the lambs," and the knowing ones talk of "shearing" their country customers. A farmer of our acquaintance has called in to request us to present our warning with still greater force. He says that a neighboring farmer, who, in spite of his warnings has engaged in the "put and call" business, has just been sold out under a chattel mortgage made to those from whom he borrowed money to speculate with, in the vain hope of getting back that which had gone before. It is the same old, old story: when one once becomes infatuated with the desire to get rich suddenly by some lucky chance, whether in the lottery, or by stock gambling, he is already on the high road to ruin. To those who have been engaged ever so little, we say, stop short. To those who are hesitating on the edge, we say: Touch not! The motto appropriate to all avenues to Wall street is:

"Let him who enters here leave Hope behind."

—FRANK LESLIE, THE PUBLISHER, universally known throughout the United States through his many periodicals, died at his residence, in New York, on Saturday afternoon, as his physicians report, from fibrous cancer of the throat. He had been ailing for a long time past, and for the last fortnight was confined to his room, but his death came much sooner than his friends expected. Frank Leslie's name by birth was Henry Carter. He was born at Ipswich, England, in 1821. His father, Joseph Carter, was a glove manufacturer, and Henry's early days were spent in his father's factory. At a very early age he acquired a passion for wood carving, and eagerly sought every opportunity to gratify it. At the age of seventeen, and with a view to his acquiring a more extended knowledge of glove making business, he was sent to London, where he became a clerk in the glove department of the extensive dry goods establishment of his uncle; but every moment that could be snatched from business was surreptitiously devoted to sketching, drawing or engraving. His family were very much opposed to his artistic desires, and in order to keep from them the knowledge of his efforts in that direction, he adopted the name of Frank Leslie, which he signed to the pictures and engravings which he made for English illustrated periodicals. After his arrival in America in 1848 he procured the passage of an act of the Legislature of New York which legalized the name by which he had already become famous. Mr. Leslie was twice married, once in England and once in this country. He was divorced from his first wife. His second wife was the widow of the late E. G. Squier, the author and traveller, and she has been for some time past the editor of three of her husband's periodicals. Two sons by his first wife survive him, Henry Carter (or Frank Leslie, Jr.) and Alfred, and a third son Scipio, died last year.

—The report of the Reading Railroad Company and that of the Coal and Iron Co., presented to the shareholders of the former at their annual meeting held Monday shows a cash deficit in the operations of the two companies of $976,958,57, as against $824,950,94 for last year, an increased deficit of $146,008.63. To this cash deficit must be added $1,846,899, the amount of the year's fixed charges previously paid in scrip. The deficit is due to the low prices of coal prevailing during the year, and the managers present estimates for the coming year based upon the improved condition of the coal trade and the general revival of manufacturing industry, showing an earning capacity for 1880 equal to twelve per centum on the share capital of the company.

—The Ohio Legislature Tuesday elected Mr. Garfield U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Thurman. Garfield received 20 votes to 13 for Thurman in the Senate, and 66 to 44 for Thurman in the House.

—Political affairs in Maine are still in a mixed condition.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The following is the financial circular of Henry Clews & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 18 New street, New York, issued January 7th, 1880, and which will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers:

The year 1879 has been so remarkable in its financial and commercial aspect that it may be proper to devote this issue of our Monthly Circular to a review of its principal features.

The six preceding years were occupied with a fundamental reaction from the unnatural inflation to which the war, a diseased currency system, and a world-wide expansion of trade had committed the nation. The main functions of that reaction appear to have been, to root out all unsound enterprises, to regulate the extravagance of consumption, to liquidate insolvent credits, to diminish the costs of production, and to reduce prices to a natural level. At the close of 1878, this work appears to have been very thoroughly accomplished. Railroads capitalized at an aggregate of about $1,000,000,000 had passed into liquidation and been generally rehabilitated; and the same fate had befallen every other form of enterprise that was not self supporting. Consumption had fallen to such a low point that we had not only reduced our foreign imports by about $200,000,000 a year, but had also increased our annual exportable surplus of home products to nearly an equal extent. The liquidations of insolvent estates, as expressed in the usual reports of failures, had risen to $1,205,000,000 for the six years. Wages had been reduced to the level of ante-war times; and prices of commodities generally had also been conformed to that standard.

Thus, there existed, at the opening of 1879, all the conditions necessary to a great revival of business. The country was bare of every thing connected with domestic use, with manufacturing appliances and with transportation facilities. The one thing needed was the word from capital to start the machinery of production to its full capacity, and trade must at once bound into an almost unprecedented activity. Capital, however, had itself become paralyzed by six years of shrinkage and caution, and needed some commanding assurance before it would act. That stimulus was applied, first, by the resumption of specie payments, under conditions of strength that dissipated all the misgivings about the act that had previously been entertained. Next came a series of refunding transactions by the United States Government, through which $542,000,000 of six and five per cent. obligations were transmuted into four per cents. Capitalists, receiving this conclusive evidence that they must accept thenceforth a lower rate of interest than formerly, at once began to invest in whatever afforded a reasonable prospect of yielding a return somewhat above the new standard established by the Government. This led to a universal rise in the prices of all kinds of corporate investments, and especially the bonds and stocks of railroads. The advance in the latter was largely stimulated through facts connected with the condition of the roads. After a long series of difficult negotiations, the leading railroads succeeded in forming alliances for the "pooling" of their business and the regulation of freight charges, which were regarded as giving them the power to control competition and avoid the freight wars that had so seriously reduced their past earnings. And, added to this, came a harvest which gave promise of the West being able to send to the coast 50,000,000 bushels more grain for export than in any previous year. Never before in the history of our railroads had there been such a combination of powerful influences calculated to enhance the value of their shares and bonds. At the same time, there was some 25,000 miles of lately bankrupt road for which the growth of population had at last provided some use; and this road, having been acquired at a very low cost under foreclosures, was immediately rehabilitated; and large amounts of the new securities thus issued were placed upon the market. In some conspicuous instances, these reconstructed roads have been associated with older ones, so as to constitute new systems or routes, materially affecting the prospects of the older ones, and thereby creating extensive changes in the ownership of stocks. These conditions produced a rise in the price of nearly every stock represented on the exchange, a rise which experienced little or no check until about seven weeks before the close of the year. The rapid advance in prices, of course, induced immense speculative transactions, and the year's record shows that the total sales of stocks alone, to say nothing of the unprecedented transactions in mortgage bonds reached 73,842,000 shares, against 39,364,000 shares for the year preceding. The following comparison shows the opening prices on January 1, 1879, and the closing prices on December 31, of the leading stocks, and also the year's sales of each stock:

	O. P. Jan. 1.	*C. P. Dec. 31.*	*Year's Sales*
N. Y., L. E. & W.	22½	42¼	11,923,795
Morris & Essex	76	102	494,077
New Jersey Cent	33¼	80¼	3,266,565
Del. & Hud	38¼	74½	904,426
Del., Lack. & West.	42¼	84	8,112,365
Canada Southern	45½	66	237,917
C. B. & Q.	111	135	80,598
C. C. C. & I.	34¼	79	314,252
Chicago & Alton	79¼	109	89,789
C. & R. I.	120¼	147½	138,094
C. & Nor. pref	78¼	105¼	2,065,880
C. & Nor.	50¼	93¼	5,919,412
Wabash	22	42¼	2,678,237
Western Union	96¼	102¼	2,622,071
Union Pacific	60½	85	925,140
Pacific Mail	14	37¼	1,928,268
Ohio & Miss	8	29	1,903,113
Mil. & St. P., pref.	77	100½	971,648
Mil. & St. Paul	37	75¼	4,565,741
L. S. & M. S.	69	100	6,560,164
N. Y. Central	114	129	158,375
Michigan Central	73¼	89¼	1,277,361
Illinois Central	80½	99¼	188,076
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	25	63¼	699,402
Han. & St. Joseph	14	39½	858,715

These figures exhibit a record of transactions at the Stock Exchange, far exceeding all precedent, the largest preceding year having been 1875, when the total sales at the Board amounted to 53,800,000 shares. The extraordinary rise in prices has been attended with effects which are calculated to have an important bearing on the future of New York as a financial center. The profits realized by a few prominent operators have created here a body of active capital, to be devoted to current financial transactions, that will in future qualify this city to handle undertakings for which it has hitherto been incompetent, and which therefore have had to depend mainly upon foreign manipulation. This result is already apparent in the inauguration of large enterprises which, in former years, would have had to depend upon London bankers. The profits made in Wall Street have been extensively devoted to new railroad constructions, that must have an important effect upon certain branches of trade during the present year, and encourage the general activity of business. It is calculated, upon estimates carefully made, that no less than 9,000 miles of road are under contract to be built in 1880; which is 1,600 miles more than in 1871, the most active year in the history of railroad building. This construction, estimated at an average of $20,000 per mile, would represent an outlay of $180,000,000; which cannot but prove a very important stimulus to trade at large and act as an inflating element upon wages and prices generally.

In estimating the prospects of the New Year, we may best get a conception of what it is reasonable to expect by taking as a groundwork the progress made in 1879. The growth of the general business of the country last year is indicated by the fact that the exchanges of all the bank clearing houses of the Union aggregated, for the year $38,732,000,000 against $26,371,000,000 for 1878. The increase occurred, however, principally during the second half of the year; and the figures, therefore, fall much short of reflecting the rate of gain attained at the close of the year. Taking the figures for December alone, they show an increase of 68 per cent.; the increase for New York singly being 80½ per cent., and for places outside of the city 40 per cent. It would seem fair to reason that whatever improvement in business was realized in 1879, is likely to be at least retained in 1880. The proceeds of last year's crops, on which the business of 1880 must largely rest, show a veay important increase. The last report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following estimates of the product and value of the chief agricultural crops in 1879, as compared with 1878:

	Product. 1879	*Value.* 1879
Wheat, bushels	448,700,000	$499,000,000
Corn, "		600,000,000
Oats, "	364,200,000	120,800,000
Potatoes "	181,000,000	79,000,000
Hay		325,000,000
Cotton, bales	5,020,000	231,000,000
		$1,854,800,000
	1878	1878
Wheat, bushels	420,100,000	$329,000,000
Corn, "		450,000,000
Oats, "	413,500,000	101,900,000
Potatoes, "	124,000,000	73,000,000
Hay		285,500,000
Cotton, bales		194,000,000
		$1,430,400,000

The estimated value of the six leading crop is thus $1,854,800,000 for 1879, against $1,430,400,000 for 1878,—an increase of $424,400,000, or at the rate of nearly 30 per cent. As a rule, the increase in quantity does not equal the gain in value, and in some instances there is a decrease in quantity; and therefore the augmentation of value must be regarded as partly due to a rise in prices. The rise in the price of agricultural products, however, is to be accepted as affording a basis in the ordinary equities of trade for the continuance of the rise in the prices of other commodities that has occurred during 1879.

Our mining industries have also made very important progress during the past year. The output of anthracite coal has exceeded by eight million tons, or about fifty per cent., that of 1878, with the result of an important recovery in the finances of the coal railroads; as this gain is due to the general activity of manufacturers and of the iron trade, there is no reason to see why the improvement should not be carried through 1880. The iron trade has so recovered within the last six months that almost every furnace in the country, even those considered worn out, are in full blast; and at the close of the year the rate of production was estimated to exceed by sixty per cent. that of 1878. The large orders from railroads, not only for new lines but also for long deferred replacements, may be trusted to keep this branch of trade employed to its utmost capacity throughout the year.

The foregoing are the principal facts, relating to our material condition, with which we start the new year. It is hardly possible to mistake their significance. They clearly indicate another year of marked activity in trade and of general prosperity. A further stimulus has yet to come from our supplying the extraordinary deficiencies in the European grain crops. Of the 180,000,000 bushels of wheat which it is estimated Europe will need, we have as yet exported only some 90,000,000 bushels, and the remaining half, on the present basis of prices, would realize for us in the foreign markets about $135,000,000, to say nothing of what may come from exports of Indian corn. The moving of this large amount of grain to the seaboard will provide for the railroads a very active traffic during the winter and spring months; which, at their present rates of freight, should make the next half year one of extraordinary prosperity to the Trunk and Western roads.

The monetary requirements of our enlarged trade have produced a temporary activity in money at this center; but, with an accession of $86,000,000 of gold from Europe within the last six months, and $20,000,000 more from the mines within the same period, there is no sufficient reason to apprehend that the money market will prove a source of embarrassment to trade. It is quite probable that Europe may ultimately feel keenly the loss of so much of the precious metals, and that consequently the foreign exchanges may take a turn calculated to draw back the specie that has come hither in such unprecedented volume; but, with the large amount of breadstuffs that England has yet to take from us, such an efflux of money is not to be reckoned upon as a matter of the immediate future. HENRY CLEWS & CO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Morley's" Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 1880.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

A year ago I told you of my purpose to depart from the beaten track of city gossip, and present to your readers an occasional picture of metropolitan life, and together we have seen several phases of its varied existence during the year. To-night a darker aspect of this protean life presses hard upon my thoughts, and I must tell you how and why.

Last New Year's Day will be a memorable one in the history of a family whose name we will call Maynard. And this was how it came about. One night during Frank Murphy's labors at Cooper Institute early last winter, a bleared and bloated man, dressed in pitiful rags, came to the front, and said: "Yesterday I wandered into the noonday meeting to get warm. They were singing that sweet hymn, 'Sweet Hour of Prayer,' and, somehow, it brought back to me the home I had lost, the wife and children I had lost, and the happiness and hope that had

GONE OUT OF MY LIFE,

so that when they asked me to come up and sign the pledge, I couldn't sit still, and I went up and signed." In a few well-chosen and effective words he told his story. He was known through the Printing House Square as "Jake Miller, the bum;" was out of work and wanted to be a man again. On the platform was Col. E., who, when Jake had finished, went quietly to him, saying, "I will find you work to-morrow, meet me here to-morrow night;" and giving him money enough to carry him over, received Jake's promise to be on hand. Next day the Colonel started out for a tour among his printer friends down town, and the first one on the list was one whom we will call Campbell. He listened to Jake's touching story, while his eyes grew more and more misty, and before his friend had reached the point of asking a place for Jake, he slapped the narrator on the knee, and burst out with:

SEND ME THAT MAN! I'LL GIVE HIM WORK.

An instant later he added, thoughtfully: "If Jake Miller is well known among vagrant printers, perhaps he is the missing link I have often wished for. There is a man kicking about in the slums of this city whom I have tried to reach; so has his wife, but he runs from us; he runs from everybody he used to know. Perhaps you can find and help him through Jake Miller. Try it, and call on me for all the money it may require." That night Jake was at his post, and when asked if he ever knew a man named Maynard, said, "Yes." "Is he living?" "He was three months ago; I saw him then, but he was as thin as your cane." "Will you find and bring him here to-morrow night?" "I will try." Next night Jake called the Colonel into the ante-room, and there stood a

TALL, GAUNT MAN,

with a face sadly scarred by rum, shabbily dressed, unclean, a shattered and broken man, with no hope in his features and no light of encouragement in his eye. Yes, he was willing the Colonel should be his friend. Yes, he would like to be a man again. Yes, he was willing to sign the pledge, and make an effort to save himself. But little was said; there was no sentimentality on either side; both men had seen too much of the practical side of life for that. He signed the pledge, gave the address of the miserable shop where he was working for a beggarly pittance, and went out again upon the dark, cold streets, to climb alone the first steps up the slippery ascent from the gutter. The next morning the little printer's eyes grew moist again while these things were recounted, but he pressed the injunction not to let Maynard know who stood behind the Colonel. The latter visited him at his case, took him out to lunch in all his rags, took him further to a tailor and had a suit of clothes charged to the little printer, met him day by day, and saw his slow but steady increase of confidence in himself. He was sleeping at a

TEN CENT LODGING HOUSE

in the purlieus behind Printing house square, buying food, when he had money, at the wretched eating houses where bad liquors and bad food were multiplying candidates for the Potter's Field at a frightful rate. Almost the first step was his removal to a more respectable neighborhood. He had a wife and child whom he had not seen for many years. The brave little woman, in her struggle to educate and maintain her little daughter, had become ticket agent, telegraph operator and baggage mistress at a little railroad station in New Jersey, and nobly was she fighting her single-handed battle with the world. The little girl of eight was an educated, accomplished and lovely young lady of eighteen, just now beginning to teach music and the languages.

Maynard went to church with his new friend the next Sunday, and when the service was over his eyes filled up as he drew a long breath and said: "This seems like old times!" His friend did not feel like touching upon his family matters, but waited eagerly for the reformed man to express himself upon the subject. Sunday after Sunday he sat with the Colonel and went home with him to dinner, and only an occasional allusion was made to the brave little wife out

UPON THE JERSEY HILLS.

How to bring them together again, how best to gather up the broken ties and reunite them was the subject of many a long and anxious consultation between the little printer and his friend. Heretofore the former had preserved his incognito most jealously, fearing the reformed man would break and run from him as of old. But now the time came. The Colonel told Maynard he had found him a much better place in the office of his friend Campbell, and the question came back quickly: "Isn't he the man who sent you after me?" Still the husband and wife were apart and no man dared step between to join their hands, and this was the case when New Year's Day, 1880, dawned. The wife knew nothing of her husband's being

RECALLED TO LIFE

and manliness, but supposed him buried to her these ten years as truly as Dr. Manette had been for eighteen in the North Tower of the Bastile. But cheer up, little woman! Ten years is a long time to stand weeping over an idolized husband's grave. But ten years are no more than ten, and the ceaseless pendulum must one day tick off the last day, the final hour, the closing minute, the finished second. Take heart, little fatherless girl! Ten years have done much for you, but their last hour is to do more for your happiness than all the countless hours of the past have done. A tall, spare man was a passenger on the Z Railroad that New Year's morning; he seemed like a soldier returning from the bitter experiences of battle, and forced march, and hospital; he had lost much of his manly vigor, he was carrying the scars of a relentless enemy upon his bosom and across his face—but he was the Husband, he was the Father for all that, and his war with Rum was over. He had ground his enemy beneath his manly and determined heel, and he had come home from that war to stay!—That man twelve years ago was the honored Superintendent of one of the large Sunday Schools of Brooklyn. He was senior partner of my noble little friend "Campbell," in whose successful house he is now employed, and your correspondent can and does personally vouch for every line of this little story as strictly and entirely true. Poor Jake Miller's reform lasted less than a week despite the most strenuous efforts to save him. Rum had burned all the resolution out of him, and he has disappeared from Printing House Square, I fear forever. Do you wonder that humane men are

LIFTING A MIGHTY PROTEST

from all over the land against the malignant influence of the grogshop?

——— And do you wonder that New Year's Day, 1880, was indeed a Happy New Year to the Maynards? MORLEY.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1880.

We have got Congress back again now, and the real work for which Congressmen are created must begin in earnest. Not much of it has been done this week, however. It takes these law makers about ten days to sober off after a two weeks vacation. From my observations during several years in Washington, I am thoroughly convinced that a change in the time of assembling Congress would be a decided improvement. The legislative work performed previous to the holidays amounts to nothing, and the Houses are scarcely convened before a demoralizing holiday recess comes in, after which just as much time is consumed in getting settled as at the beginning. Representative Steele has a bill now before the House that ought to pass. It repeals the law requiring a meeting of Congress in December, and names the second Monday of January in each year instead. This proposition meets with much favor.

In one thing, however, the present Congress has displayed a good deal of industry. The members have lost no time in introducing their bills, and great stacks of them are in the hands of nearly every committee. But the country need not be alarmed at the great influx of all sorts of measures. Nearly all of these bills are safe in the pigeon-holes of committee rooms, where they will sleep a long and peaceful sleep. Many of them are not introduced to be acted upon. Almost every Congressman has a number of constituents who think they have a call to take a hand in National legislation, and as the obstinate and unappreciative people will not send their amateur law-makers to Congress, they have no recourse but to prepare bills embodying their erudite conceptions and send them to "our member," with a request that he present them. The obliging member complies, but has no further interest in the matter. This is why so many unwise measures are offered. It is a sort of ventilation that does no great harm, while it makes many persons happy.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has a proposition to repeal all permanent annual appropriations. An investigation has developed the fact that there are nearly one hundred permanent annual appropriations which are never supervised by the legislative branch of the Government, and about which it knows nothing. Sometimes the amount of the expenditures under these appropriations have exceeded the amount of appropriations made by Congress in the regular appropriation bill. In many instances, where fees are collected and the expense of running the Department of the Government collecting them is paid out of the fees so collected, there is little supervision over the expenditures whatever, by even the higher branches of Government, and none at all by Congress. The bill of Senator Davis will provide for repealing all these permanent appropriations except the provision for the interest of the public debt, so as to make the Treasury the grand receptacle for all moneys collected for or on behalf of the Government, and requiring a specific appropriation to get it out. Secretary Sherman joins with Senator Davis in recommending this important change.

The action of the Supreme Court in refusing to advance the legal tender case on the calendar is something of a disappointment, to Congressmen especially, yet it is not an unreasonable result. While members of Congress are anxious to have a decision of the Court that would relieve them from responsibility, it is not unnatural that the court should decline to go out of its way to grapple with the troublesome question involved. The Court has once passed upon the legal tender qualities of the greenback, and the remaining question as to the duration of their necessary existence will perhaps settle itself if let alone. Any how, Congress must answer to the people for its course in the premises, without any assistance from the Court. Considering the uncomfortably mixed condition of the Congressional mind on the subject, this may be a misfortune in which the business interests of the country will have to share. Speaking of greenbacks, Dennis Kearney has been this week in attendance upon the National Greenback-Labor Conference. He says he represents the people of the Pacific slope, and wants a convention of national reformers, who will furnish "the people a platform to stand upon and support, and if they fail to do this they may continue to starve." He opposed a fusion of any kind with any party, and says the greenbackers, workingmen and nationals will never fly as a tail to any party's kite.

By an agreement made previous to the recess, the House has been devoting itself to a discussion on the revised rules for that body submitted by the Committee on Rules. The consideration of this subject is to continue from day to day, to the exclusion of all other business, until disposed of. None of the work done by the committee touches questions involving political discussions or the relations of majority and minority, except to give in a single instance one additional weapon to the minority with which to defeat measures. This is afforded by making privileged a motion for the House to take a recess, which will be in order at any time except when a motion to fix a day to which the House will adjourn, or a motion to adjourn, is pending. The new privileged motion rule is due to Mr. Stephens, and is pretty sure to be adopted. As a whole the new rules are an admirable revision and simplification of the intricate and complicated code now followed. Representative Blackburn has an amendment, under the operation of which every member may be compelled to vote on every question when present. This would stop the breaking of a quorum by the minority by simply sitting dumb in their seats. Mr. Blackburn has been "spoiling" for a speech on this subject. Another Democratic member of the committee says that, while he would be glad to see such a rule in force, he has no expectation that it will ever be adopted. He thinks that neither party would be willing to abridge the rights of the minority, which although Republican now, is not unlikely to be Democratic in the next Congress. DOM PEDRO.

Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1880.

Congress at work Again.—A number of axes to grind.—Another fortunate son of the Buckeye State.—The fruit growers of the Potomac.

Congress convened on Tuesday the 6th inst., the recess which was taken to allow the members to visit their homes during the holidays having expired. No business of any importance has been transacted, the principal occupation of the members being to present bills on various subjects, which their constituents desire to have passed. But few of these bills have had any national significance. The financial hatchet has been raised, but with such feeble hands that the blow has not been very effective. Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, however, on Thursday, presented the petition of Drexel & Co., bankers, and others of Pennsylvania for the withdrawal of the legal tender quality of Treasury notes (greenbacks). In support of the petition the Senator remarked that the gentlemen signing the paper represented the leading commercial banking and shipping interests of Pennsylvania, and he thought that their opinions on the subject were entitled to the attention of the Senate. It might be apropos of the matter to say that Mr. Anthony J. Drexel of the firm of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, is a great personal friend of Gen. Grant. Senator Ferry presented a petition of 579 citizens for the issue of $346,000,000 in legal tenders when their constitutionality has been decided.

The railroads are again coming to the front. Senator Jones introduced a bill to repeal certain privileges granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to declare certain rights granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad forfeited but re-enacted in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. We shall wait patiently to see what sort of a kernel there is in this nut to be cracked.

The mining interests in Colorado have had some attention in the House of Representatives, owing to the fact that the committee on mines and mining reported a bill regarding the location and size of claims, and also designating certain items establishing the validity of such claims. The Senate committee on Wednesday resumed its investigation of the Ingalls case, and have at last obtained from the Telegraph Company the dispatches which it had hitherto refused to surrender. These dispatches, it is claimed, referred to bribery and corruption, which however the Telegraph Company deny, and give them up under protest. The committee deny the inviolability of telegrams, which may be of interest to the general reader.

The long agony regarding the appointment of a postmaster for the city of Washington is at last over. Not one of the many applicants prominently before the public for the position received the nomination. Mr. Daniel B. Ainger is the fortunate individual. At the present moment he holds the position of Chief Clerk to the third Assistant Post Master General. He hails from Michigan but was originally from Ohio, and went from that state as Adjutant of the Regiment of which President Hayes was Colonel. There has been a good deal of mud throwing among the different candidates, but Mr. Ainger being a new man escaped the daubing. His confirmation is generally conceded as being beyond all doubt.

There has existed in the District of Columbia for the past eleven years an association known as the "Potomac Fruit Growers." This was organized with a view to mutual benefit and for the elevation of "fruit raising" by the production of a higher quality of fruits. The fruit growers of the Potomac region had a high appreciation of the superior advantage it possessed, both in soil and climate, for the successful cultivation of fruits. The advantages of an interchange of views as to varieties, quality, disease, and modes of cultivation were also considered. Eleven years' experience has fully justified the wisdom and forethought of the thirteen gentlemen who organized the association. The membership now numbers 200, and the superior and abundant supply of fruits coming to the markets of the capital from the immediate vicinity, and many of them finding even a foreign market, is an evidence of the success which had been achieved. In grapes and pears the advance of quality and quantity has been immense. This association has the present week held its annual meeting and festival. Last fall it held its first annual fair and art loan exhibition which proved an immense success. They propose to hold another this year which the managers assert will completely outstrip the last. With the view of advancing the interests of the fruit growers throughout the country, interchange of sentiments either from societies or individuals is gladly welcomed.

The National Greenback Labor Conference began its sessions in this city at noon to-day. It was called to order by the Hon. F. P. Dewees of Pennsylvania. He recommended the adoption of a time and place for holding a convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. He urged the Greenback Labor party to be united and make themselves a power. He pitched into the Republican and Democratic parties generally and predicted a breaking up all around. Female suffrage was brought prominently to the front, by Mrs. L. B. Chandler, who said she was a representative of the Citizens Suffrage Association of Philadelphia. She was presented with a boquet of flowers in token of amity on the part of the Conference. Delegates are present from nearly every State, but Pennsylvania carries the banner having about thirty to her credit.

AUGUST.

New Advertisements.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the First National Bank of Lehighton, a semi-annual dividend of two-per cent., on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after January 15, 1880.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Jan. 17, 1880—w3.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CARBON COUNTY, until the

28th day of January, 1880,

for the CONSTRUCTION OF A PIER IN THE LEHIGH RIVER, under the EAST MAUCH CHUNK BRIDGE.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

H. E. SWARTZ, Clerk.

jan. 14.-w2.

Benefits of $1000 Secured for $8 00!

U. B.

Mutual AID SOCIETY

Of Pennsylvania.

Total Amount of Death Losses Paid

TO AUGUST 21ST, 1879,

$1,548,191 00!

Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, . . . $175,000.

ASSETS Subject to Assessments, . . $21,000,000.

Home Office, - - - Lebanon, Pa.

The Society presents the following plan for consideration: The payment of EIGHT DOLLARS on application, FIVE DOLLARS annually for four years, and thereafter TWO DOLLARS annually during life, with pro-rata mortality assessments at the death of each member, which for Division A is as follows:

Age.	assessment.	Age.	assessment.	Age	assessments.
15	60	32	79	49	1 24
16	61	31	81	50	1 31
17	62	34	83	51	1 40
18	63	35	85	52	1 50
19	64	36	85	53	1 60
20	65	37	87	54	1 70
21	66	38	88	55	1 80
22	67	39	89	56	1 92
23	68	40	90	57	2 04
24	69	41	92	58	2 16
25	70	42	94	59	2 28
26	71	43	96	60	2 40
27	72	44	99	61	2 45
28	73	45	1 00	62	2 50
29	74	46	1 06	63	2 55
30	75	47	1 12	64	2 60
31	77	48	1 15	65	2 65

Will entitle the member to a certificate for One Thousand Dollars to be paid at his death to his legal heirs or assigns, whenever such death may occur.

The assessment for membership of Two Thousand Dollar benefit are double, and for Three Thousand Dollars tripple the amount given in the above table, the assessments and annual dues always increasing in the same ratio as the benefit in a class increases. Assessments will not increase with the advance of age of a member.

A member or his heirs, may name a successor; but if the notice of the death of a member to the Secretary is not accompanied with the name of a successor, then the Society will put in a successor and fill the vacancy according to the regulations of the Society.

Should a member die before his four payments of Five Dollars each are made, the remaining unpaid part will be deducted from the One Thousand Dollars due his heirs.

A class is full when it numbers one thousand members.

This plan recommends itself to every thinking reader for its simplicity, equity, and advantages.

Who would not provide for his family at his death when it can be done so cheaply and without inconvenience or disadvantage.

Males and Females, from 15 to 65 years of age may become members.

H. A. BELTZ, Agent

LEHIGHTON, Pa. jan17-tf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the SEALER OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES for this county is located in Mauch Chunk.

ALBIN STOLLE,

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

jan. 10, 1880.-4t.

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.-y1em.

Dr. Charles T. Horn

Would announce to the public that he has purchased from MRS. A. C. PETER, the

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

In Leuckel's Block,

Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.,

Having refitted and refilled the entire stock he can offer

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Strictly fresh and Pure,

Also Horse and Cattle powders, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Combs, Perfumeries, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Oils, Lamps and Fixtures, Dyestuffs, Choice Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco, Spectacles, Trusses, Nursing Bottles, Violin Strings, and a full line of Wall Paper and Borders at the Lowest Prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and prompt attention given to every branch of the business.

A continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this establishment is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

sept.13, 1879.-ly. DR. C. T. HORN.

DANIEL WIEAND,

Manufacturer of all descriptions of

Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c

CORNER OF

BANK AND IRON STREETS,

LEHIGHTON, Penna.

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to Build all descriptions of CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c., 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.

Dec 6, 1879-y1 DAN. WIEAND.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

The undersigned returns her sincere thanks to the people of Lehighton and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to her while located in that place, and respectfully informs them that she has REMOVED to the new and elegant Store-Room, FIVE DOORS BELOW RACE STREET, on

Susquehanna St., M'h Chunk,

where she will be pleased to meet her old friends. She has just received a New Stock of

Notions and Fancy Goods,

Comprising UNDERWEAR, BERLIN AND GERMANTOWN WOOL HOSIERY, Imported and Domestic EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, GLOVES, and a large variety of the Newest Designs in Fancy Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Together with a large variety of Goods not generally kept in any other store in town. If you do not see what you want ask for it and I will get it for you. A share of patronage is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. C. DeTschirschky,

Susquehanna Street, 5th Store below Race St., nov. 22-f MAUCH CHUNK.

No Patent—No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for Inventors in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all patent business with greater promptness and despatch and at less cost than other patent attorneys who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D.C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Jos. Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, LeDroit Building, WASHINGTON, D.C. dec22

Coal! Coal!!

The undersigned is now prepared to supply the very best LATTIMER COAL at the following LOW PRICES FOR CASH:

	At Yard	Deliv'd.
No. 2 Chestnut, per ton	$2 00	$2 30
No. 1 Chestnut, per ton	3 00	3 30
Stove, per ton	3 25	3 55

J. L. GABEL,

Dealer in

GENERAL HARDWARE, &c.,

Opposite the Public Square, BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA. nov. 30.1878

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and RADICALLY.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 ANN St., NEW YORK;

Post Office Box, 4586. apr.12—y1.

The New Food Medicine Truly a Wonder.

The Quichua Coca Co. prepare from the essence of the Sacred Peruvian Plant (COCA LEAF) the most useful Nerve Tonic and Life Sustainer known to man. They have named it COCA BITTERS, but hope the name will not cause it to be classed with the so-called "bitters," which have done so much harm—physical and moral.

COCA BITTERS has the power of sustaining life and strength for days without food.

Exposure to storms, long fatigue and malarious poisoning cannot harm those who use COCA BITTERS.

This is a marvelous life invigorant, entirely without reaction. It cheers but not inebriates.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Weariness, Great Debility, Lack of Energy and Power, Liver Complaints, Chills and all Fever, COCA BITTERS stands unrivaled and alone.

From the official report of Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N.: "The Peruvian natives who use Coca, perform prodigies of labor, without fatigue. A powerful tonic for the nervous system, but not injurious to the health."

The wonderful virtues of this new food medicine can only be glanced at here. Get a circular and inform yourself fully. No remedy ever received such endorsement.

COCA BITTERS—concentrated essence of Sacred Peruvian Coca—sold by all leading druggists. Address,

QUICHUA COCA CO., New York.

SMITH, KLINE & CO., Agen's Phila

Dec. 27—13w

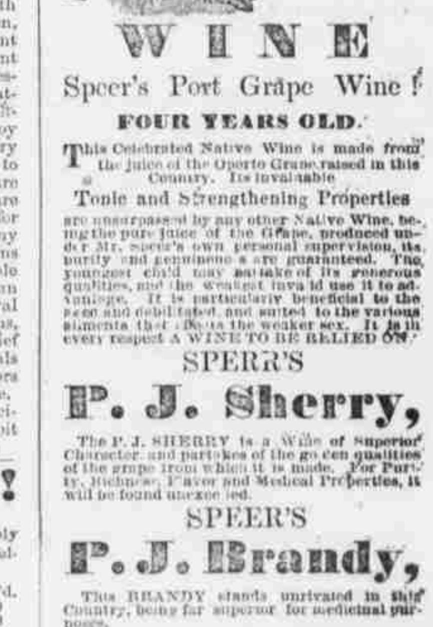
SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

SPEER'S



WINE

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the Juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this Country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine, being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPERR'S

P. J. Sherry,

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medical Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy,

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS,

and by A. J. Durling, C. T. Horn, of Lehighton and C. W. Lentz, of Weissport.

Dec. 27—y1

A GRAND RAFFLE

Will be held at the "CARBON HOUSE," in Lehighton, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1880,

For a First-rate

Single Team.

The highest throw to take the Horse, the second highest the Piano-box Buggy, and the lowest the Harness.

TICKETS, : : : : $1.00.

jan3w4 F. J. BROBST, Propr.

500 Agents Wanted at once

We have the very best thing for Agents, and offer such inducements that any one can make from $5 to $20 every evening, and $3,000 a year if you work all the time. Send 10 cts. for sample and secure your territory.

Address, Messenger Publishing Co.,

P. O. Box 422. Milton, Pa.

Jan. 10-tf

PENSIONS!

procured for soldiers disabled in U. S. service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address with stamp,

STODDART & CO.,

No. 913 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

jan. 10-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Eckhardt, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Daniel Eckhardt, dec'd, late of Towamensing, Carbon County, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment within sixty days, and all those having claims or demands will make known the same to me for settlement.

PAUL KRESGE, Administrator,

jan. 10, 6w. Towamensing, Pa.