The Carbon Advocate.

R. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
GEORGE A. JENKS.
For Auditor General,
ROBERT P. DECHERT.

COUNTY TICKET.

Congress,
ROBERT KLOTZ.
President Judge,
SAMUEL S. DREHER.
For Assembly,
MICHAEL CASSIDY,
J. G. ZERN.
For District Attorney,
JOHN KLINE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
HENRY GREEN.
For Auditor General,
JOHN A. LEMON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
W. J. SCOTT.
For President Judge,
SAMUEL S. DREHER.
For District Attorney,
EDWARD M. MULHEARN.
For Assembly,
JAMES F. KRESSLEY,
STEPHEN F. MINNICH.

—The following advertisement appeared in last Monday's Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"WANTED—Tailor or Shoemaker to take N. Y. Tribune in exchange for work. Address 'Tribune,' 712 Market street."

How are the mighty fallen!

—When General Grant attempts to depreciate Hancock he helps him. Grant's talk will be worth twenty thousand votes to Hancock in Pennsylvania, for there at least they know whether he was a good soldier or not, and they don't ask any instruction on that point from U. S. Grant or anybody else.

—*Springfield Republican*, Rep: Hancock's character came out of the Sherman correspondence untouched; he dismissed the rebel claims with a short letter; Grant's absurd charge that Hancock's official conduct was biased by Presidential ambition is killed by the very source from which it comes. The alleged falsification of the census proves to have been without basis; the charge that the rebel brigadiers are hostile to pensions is met by the record of the enormous vote of pension arrearages.

—Elections were held in the states of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia on Tuesday last. According to the latest returns Ohio gives a Republican majority of from 15,000 to 20,000, and gains several Congressmen. In Indiana the election of Porter, R., over Landers, D., is claimed by a majority of from 3,000 to 7,000, the Republicans gaining two or three additional Congressmen, and leaving the Legislature in doubt. In West Virginia the Democrats have made a clean sweep, with about the average majority. We do not think the defeat of the Democratic Governor in Indiana will affect that State in November, as the defeat arose more from the unpopularity of Mr. Landers than from any other cause. Gen. Hancock's prospects are fully as bright to-day as they were a week ago, and we have confidence in his election on the 2d day of November next.

HANCOCK'S STATESMANSHIP.

Brevet Brigadier General William Howard Irwin, who commanded a regiment in Hancock's division, was in charge of a brigade at Antietam, and, since the war, being a Pennsylvania lawyer, served as Hancock's legal adviser when he commanded the Fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas) has written a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in which he gives evidence that Hancock is in the possession of the true characteristics of a statesman. Gen. Irwin says:

After the war I did not resume the practice of law, but was engaged in extensive mining operations in the Juniata Valley, Pa., when in 1867, Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, commanding the Fifth Military District, Texas and Louisiana, offered me, and I accepted, the important and confidential position of attorney at his headquarters in New Orleans. When I reported for duty in December, 1867, cases of nearly every description, and some very serious ones, arose in the wide territory under Gen. Hancock's command. The evidence in regard to these was collated under his immediate eye and was then sent to my office for examination, and a written opinion being prepared, was, with the evidence, transmitted to Gen. Hancock for his final decision. I was thus constantly brought into close official relations with Gen. Hancock; I saw the minute and rigid investigation which public business received from him, heard his views on local and national government, the wants of the impoverished South, the true principles of constitutional liberty, the superiority of the civil over military power, the sacred writ of habeas corpus, the vital necessity of the union of the States and the cultivation of fraternal kindness among the people of all sections, and it gives me the highest satisfaction to declare that they were the views of a man of the purest honor, great intelligence and courage, a patriot and a statesman. They were above all party, all sectional, all personal consideration; absolutely free from selfishness or ambition; it was the only desire of that brave, honest and noble heart, and that clear and prescient mind faithfully to discharge the very important duties imposed on him by the Government of the United States.

"This," continues the writer of this high tribute to the statesmanlike qualities of the Democratic candidate, "I know better than any one else can, for I was the legal adviser of Major General Hancock, and knew not only his actions, but his motives and intentions." No more comment need be made than General Irwin makes in closing his letter: "How wisely, how beneficently this illustrious soldier-statesman fulfilled his vast and varied duties the whole world knows. The American people are preparing to reward him with their richest gift."

GRANT'S POLITICAL GRAVE.

(*From the N. Y. Truth* (*Ind.*), *Oct. 8, 1880.*)

It is with unspeakable grief that *Truth* witnesses Gen. Grant's course in the present campaign. Judging him from his acts *Truth* had believed him to be one among fifty millions, upright, patriotic, lofty in purpose, unswerved by partisan rancor and incapable of the pettiness and meanness of the mere politician.

It was with feelings of the deepest admiration and respect for Gen. Grant, and firmly believing that he, with his eminent good sense, experience and the benefits derived from his travels abroad, would make the best possible President, that we supported him for another term. Our advocacy of his nomination and election was enthusiastic—so enthusiastic indeed that for the sake of what then appeared a good cause we bore many taunts and sneers that grew out of this condition. It seems impossible to people that our support of one we believe the greatest of living Americans was disinterested and honest. They said that we were owned by Drexel, Morgan & Co., by George W. Childs, and that our paper bills were paid by the National Committee. We withstood these slings and arrows and never deviated from the straight path we had set out for ourselves until the Convention of Gen. Grant's own party repudiated him and selected as their standard bearer a convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

Truth speedily repudiated any such compromise as this, and while bewailing the action of the Republican Convention, speedily gave its support and allegiance to Gen. Hancock because, of the two nominees, he was indubitably the most thoroughly American in principle and honesty. Since that time *Truth* has continued to support Hancock with an enthusiasm only second to that with which it had taken up Grant's cause.

We are now compelled to sorrowfully acknowledge Gen. Grant's defeat in the Chicago Convention to have been a great blessing to this country.

Where we had supposed in him a patriot he turns out to be a bitter, malignant partisan, intent on waving the bloody shirt in the faces of those whom he held a few months ago to be a loyal people, anxious to uphold the Union. Where we had expected the warm-hearted soldier, single minded and devoted in his friendships, we find a man who stabs a comrade in the back, and from motives that spring from no necessity of the hour, but from a knowing envy of the man who has supplanted him in the affections of the nation.

Compiled for THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

It will doubtless be of interest to our readers to know that Arctic exploration is being more actively prosecuted this year than ever before, and that more expeditions are being engaged in the work of exploring than have ever before been employed in the Northern seas at one time. The following are among some of the most worthy of notice. That of M. Sibiriakoff, who has fitted out a vessel at Yokohama, Japan, to proceed from that port and to endeavor to make the passage of the Polar Ocean westward to the Atlantic. Several Scandinavian ships have been sent to the Obi, Yenessi, and other Siberian rivers, on commercial ventures. The one of most interest, perhaps to this country is that of James Gordon Bennett's, represented by the steamship "Jeanette," which entered the Arctic region by the way of Behring's Strait. Nothing definite has been heard from this party for some time. Another important venture is the American overland expedition to King Williams' Island, via Repulse Bay, in search of relics of the ill-fated Franklin expedition. The steamer, "Gulnare," under the Howgate Expedition, charged with the task of establishing stations or colonies, and gradually pushing them forward until the Pole is reached, succeeded this season in planting the first colony near Smith's Sound, about latitude 82° North. Germany and Italy are each fitting out Arctic expeditions. A British Arctic expedition is being organized to test the feasibility of Commander Cheyne's plan of reaching the Pole with the aid of balloons. The results of these expeditions will be awaited with much interest through out this country and Europe.

The great Shoshone Falls of Snake river, located at a point ten miles north of Rock Creek Station, on the freight and stage road leading from Kelton, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to Boise City, Idaho, ninety miles north west of the former place, are said to be the most beautiful and wonderful to look upon in the known world. Yet, there are but few persons that have ever visited them, and that a place abounding with so much grand and magnificent scenery, with so much picturesque loveliness, and so much wild beauty should rest in such obscurity is a mystery as unaccountable as it is strange. However, as time rolls on visitors to that region become more numerous, and the day is no doubt close at hand when the Shoshone will be one of the famous resorts of our nation. The mighty volume of water pours over a precipice perpendicular and falls vertically a distance of two hundred and sixty feet, and its thunderings are said to be heard for miles around. A late number of "The Californian," a most excellent scientific magazine, published at San Francisco, gives a lengthy and most interesting account of these wonderful falls and a glowing description of the beautiful wild scenery thereabouts.

One of the strange and unaccountable facts connected with the electric telephones, and one giving a wide and interesting field of study to Physiologists, is that by cutting the metalic wire and placing the severed ends in the hands of an individual allowing the currents to pass through his body, the sound is but slightly diminished, and messages are as readily transmitted as if passing through a continuous wire only. A gentleman experimenting recently took the terminals of the severed line in his own hands, and, with the telephones in a convenient position to his surprise actually transmitted his voice through his body, and distinctly heard the voice of the person at the other end of the line after it had passed through his own body. A continuous line of persons joined together by hands, the two end persons holding in their outer hands the severed wire, will meet with like results, and the voice of persons speaking be easily heard and understood, notwithstanding its passage through all the bodies in the line.

Scientists have for some time been experimenting to determine the virtues of the Australian Fever tree, known as the Eucalyptus, in banishing the unwholesomeness of malarious districts, and the results are said to be satisfactory. In many fever-plagued regions in Southern Italy, Corsica and Algeria, where, during certain seasons, the atmosphere has been literally pestilential, the planting of these trees has almost wholely banished epidemic fevers, and large tracts of low grounds near Algiers, heretofore unoccupied on account of their unhealthiness of the region, have been transformed through the agency of the fever tree, and rendered wholesome and habitable. Many districts in this country need to profit by the experience of our friends across the water and through the agency of the Eucalyptus, at least, diminish in frequency and intensity, the fevers and pestilential diseases of their localities.

A Frenchman named M. Lambrigat, has invented a cheap form of phonograph, and a process for taking electrotypes of the phonograms. He claims that these electrotypes are not only cheap but durable, and may be employed by private students and schools, as a means of acquiring the correct pronunciation of a language. The machine is said to be quite perfect in its workings and its inventor anticipates for the future that the pronouncing dictionary will be superceded in the schools by this teaching-machine, which he claims to be of far more real utility.

In Yellowstone Park, on the slopes of the Amethyst Mountains are said to be exposed at different levels, a large number of solidified trees, and the series of sandstone and conglomerates in which they are imbedded is more than five thousand feet thick, forming a vertical mile of fossil forests. Most of the wood structure is well preserved and is said to be interwingled with crystals of Amethysts and quartz.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct, 12, 1880.

To see the political activity in Washington during a presidential campaign one would hardly think that a large majority of our citizens are not even voters. We have at this time over fifty political organizations in this city, many of them meeting nightly, and all devoting efforts to the contest waging so hot in the States. Meetings are held nightly and work continues night and day in some of the clubs, yet only those—comparatively few—who have maintained a residence in the States from which they came can cast a vote. Residents of the District of Columbia, even though born under the Stars and Stripes, are not in the full sense citizens of the United States. It seems to me that this is not right. There should be no spot within the limits of this free land where the citizen has not a voice in the affairs of government. Thousands of residents here might justly renew the old revolutionary cry of "no taxation without representation." But speaking of the political activity here I may add that the greatest is among organizations composed of government employees, who are, of course, Republicans. The Democrats, however, are not idle. There are a great many among them who hope to be government employees after the election. Taken as a whole, and including our colored population, the political sentiment of this city is about evenly divided between the two parties, though probably a majority of native residents and business men are Democrats. All these classes are anxious to exert some influence upon the result of the present struggle, for different reasons; but chiefly because everybody in Washington necessarily takes a deep interest in politics.

The board of architects appointed to consider the practicability of erecting a new Congressional library, or whether it would be advisable to extend the quarters now occupied in the Capitol, have reported in favor of constructing a separate building. This result was anticipated by all disinterested persons having any knowledge of the facts. There is no practicable way of providing for the inevitible growth of this vast collection of books, without erecting a new structure for it accommodation. The plan of piecing out the Capitol might answer as a temporary expedient, but not as a permanency. The annex would be filled in a few years, and the same question would arise that now demands disposal. We take it for granted that a new building is to be erected, and this being the case the work should be commenced at the earliest possible date, for the emergency is pressing. At present there is not room on the shelves of the library for any more books, while many thousands of volumes are packed away in boxes.

Adjutant General Drum, who is acting Chief of the Signal Bureau, has just begun a special weather report for the sugar-growing interests of Louisianna by which the probable appearance of frost in that locality will be fully anticipated. These reports are to be continued until January 1. Governor Viltz, in a letter thanking him for this service, says that it will prove of great value to the sugar planters and will save them many thousands of dollars every fall. General Drum has also commenced a plan which will be more fully developed next year, of special reports on rain for the cotton belt of the South, the general dissemination of which information will be left to the planters and factors. A further increase in the efficiency and usefulness of this Weather Bureau for the shipping ports of the Atlantic is now under consideration.

Here is a cat story from the seat of government: An adventurous and patriotic feline ascended the Washington Monument a few nights ago by the stairs within the shaft. Next morning, when the men went up to work, she took fright, and, springing to the edge, took a "flyer" of 150 feet. In the descent the cat spread herself out like a flying squirrel and lit on the ground on all fours. After looking around a little while she proceeded to leave the place and had almost gotten beyond the shadow of the monument when a dog that stays around the base started for it, and the cat, not being in her best running trim, was easily made a victim and killed. Had she lived, and not been so shy the workmen say they would have bought her a collar and given her the Freedom of the Monument. As it is the cat is to be stuffed and placed in the Smithsonian, with a large card over it, which will bear this legend: "This cat jumped, on Sept. 30th, 1880, from the Washington Monument *and lived*."

DON PEDRO.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1880.

Although there is but little in the way of political news to agitate our social atmosphere, yet there has been sufficient to occupy the attention of our people in the way of a fair, which was opened on Tuesday by a large procession of our trade-people. The principle event which transpired at the fair grounds took place yesterday afternoon when St. Julian trotted against time. It was given out that he would endeavor to beat his record of 2 11¼, but in this he did not succeed. Two heats were trotted; one which was for the purpose of warming him up was accomplished in 2 19¼. The second which came off half an hour later was trotted in 2 13¾, and was beautifully done. The action of St. Julian while in motion is simply perfect, and the race was greatly enjoyed by all lovers of fast horse flesh. There was a large attendance, about 6,000 spectators being present.

In the line of theatricals there have been some excellent representatives at the National Theatre, and Manager Kingsley has catered to the public taste in a manner every way worthy of patronage. That admirable burlesque upon the travelling proclivities and habits of the American people, viz: The "Tourists" have drawn crowded houses during the past week.

In the case of ex-Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, now U. S. Minister to Peru, against his young wife, Mrs. Lilly M. Christiancy, filed several months ago, but little progress has been thus far made. The last time the case was before the court an order was made directing the plaintiff to pay $300 counsel fees and $100 per month alimony; but it is understood that these orders have only been partially complied with, and that several hundred dollars are now due from him. Mrs. Christiancy, has commenced to move in the matter, and will this week begin taking testimony at 33 Wall street, New York, before E. B. Cawles, commissioner. The witness to be summoned before him is Mr. George E. Haight, who was a passenger on the steamer in which Mrs. Christiancy, in 1879, embarked to join her husband in Peru. She did not like the Peruvian gentleman under whose protection she traveled, and Mr. H. frequently rendered her assistance during the voyage, and after her arrival at Lima became a frequent visitor at the residence of Mr. Christiancy. It is well understood that Mr. Haight will testify that during some of these visits he saw Mr. Christiancy, while intoxicated, assault his wife, and that the minister's conduct towards his wife was a subject of general talk among the Americans at Lima.

Owing to the limited amount of legal tender notes, better known as greenbacks, the government dues are now paid by the assistant Treasurer of New York, through the clearing house, in gold. This is owing to the great demand for the notes all over the country especially in the west.

There are all sorts of rumors running around, some of them of the most extraordinary description. One of them is that should Indiana and Ohio go Democratic in the forthcoming state elections, that Garfield will withdraw in favor of Grant, who will accept the situation, and go in for the purpose of breaking up the solid South, and it is stated that this is being treated as a very serious intention on the part of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The Supreme Court of the United States will convene for the October term on Monday the 10th inst. The Chief Justice and three of his associates are already in the city and the balance with the exception of Justice Field of California, will be here by that time. The number of cases on the docket is 909, about 200 more than were docketed last year. Among the important cases assigned for argument on the first and second days of the new term are No. 707 the U. S. *ex rel.*, Thos. McBride against Carl Schurz, known as the Mormon land case, which will explode all the mormon cities in Utah and open up to settlement all Government lands in that territory now held by the Mormons; the Florida Railroad cases, and the cases of the Louisianna and Kentucky Lottery Companies.

AUGUST.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

By request of a number of our readers we publish the electoral vote of 1876, with the number of votes to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College, which will be found valuable as a ready means of reference:

STATES.	PRESIDENT. R. B. Hayes, R.	PRESIDENT. S. J. Tilden, D.	VICE PRES'T. W. A. Wheeler, R.	VICE PRES'T. T. A. Hendricks, D.	Total
1 Alabama	....	10	....	10	10
2 Arkansas	....	6	....	6	6
3 California	6	....	6	....	6
4 Colorado	3	....	3	....	3
5 Connecticut	....	6	....	6	6
6 Delaware	....	3	....	3	3
7 Florida*	4	....	4	....	4
8 Georgia	....	11	....	11	11
9 Illinois	21	....	21	....	21
10 Indiana	....	15	....	15	15
11 Iowa	11	....	11	....	11
12 Kansas	5	....	5	....	5
13 Kentucky	....	12	....	12	12
14 Louisiana*	8	....	8	....	8
15 Maine	7	....	7	....	7
16 Maryland	....	8	....	8	8
17 Massachusetts	13	....	13	....	13
18 Michigan	11	....	11	....	11
19 Minnesota	5	....	5	....	5
20 Mississippi	....	8	....	8	8
21 Missouri	....	15	....	15	15
22 Nebraska	3	....	3	....	3
23 Nevada	3	....	3	....	3
24 New Hampshire	5	....	5	....	5
25 New Jersey	....	9	....	9	9
26 New York	....	35	....	35	35
27 North Carolina	....	10	....	10	10
28 Ohio	22	....	22	....	22
29 Oregon*	3	....	3	....	3
30 Pennsylvania	29	....	29	....	29
31 Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	4
32 South Carolina*	7	....	7	....	7
33 Tennessee	....	12	....	12	12
34 Texas	....	8	....	8	8
35 Vermont	5	....	5	....	5
36 Virginia	....	11	....	11	11
37 West Virginia	....	5	....	5	5
38 Wisconsin	10	....	10	....	10
Total	185	184	185	184	369

*From Florida two sets of certificates were received; from Louisiana, three; from Oregon, two; and from South Carolina, two. They were referred to an Electoral Commission, formed under the provisions of the Compromise Bill, approved January 29th, 1877; the Commission decided in favor of counting the Electoral Vote as returned in the table.

LIST OF PATENTS

Granted by the United States to citizens of this State, for the week ending Oct 12, 1880, furnished for the CARBON ADVOCATE, from the Law and Patent office of J. McC. PERKINS, 809 L street, Washington, D. C.

W. S. Anchincless, Phil'a, spool support.
W. N. Barrows, Phil'a, steam jacket kettle.
C. F. Burnap, Allegheny, assignor to R. Bagaley, Pittsburg, gas or vapor burner.
W. Camerer, Reading, valve motion.
A. C. Dodge, Jr., Phil'a, distemper paint.
W. P. Dotson, Phil'a, railway switch.
H. F. Gaskill, Lockport, oil lamp.
A. Haag, Fleetwood, windmill.
W. P. Hansall, apparatus for tempering coiled springs.
B. Hinsley, Phil, differential pulley hoisting apparatus.
D. P. Hoyle, Pittsburg, railway time piece.
J. H. Irwin, Morton, telephone.
E. W. Jenkins, Norristown grain binder.
W. Kimble, Coatesville, carriage curtain fastener.
T. W. Lacock, Kittanning, combined barrel cover and sample case.
E. Longstreth, Phil'a, exhaust apparatus for vacuum brake ejectors.
E. Maertens, Phil'a, doup heddle for weaving gauze.
M. R. Muckle, Phil'a envelope opener.
G J. Shimer, Milton, cutter head.
M. V. Smith, McKeesport, fire shield.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Andrew Hemlock, of Pittston, was killed by cars near that place on Saturday.

Mrs. Barbara Jehl was run over and killed by cars, near Warren, on Wednesday last.

Jacob Snyder, living near Titusville, accidentally shot and killed himself on Friday.

During a fight at Honesdale on Friday Charles McCabe stabbed James Connell seriously.

Frank Smith, a breakman on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, was killed on Friday afternoon near the latter place.

Ezekiel Johnson, aged 80 years, father-in-law of Governor Farnham, was thrown from a wagon while gathering corn, and killed, at Bradford, Vt., on Saturday.

Mrs. Bright, a washerwoman, who supported a drunken husband and five children, died in Chicago on Saturday morning from injuries received the previous night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The lamp exploded while she was lighting it, after having filled it to overflowing in the dark.

The McLure House, at Red Rock, five miles east of Bradford, caught fire on Saturday night from a lamp explosion, and was burned, together with the railroad depot and two small buildings. Mary Slattery, a servant, fainted in the third story and was thrown out by Mary Hamler, another servant, receiving probably fatal injuries, the latter escaped by jumping. Total loss, $12,000; partly insured.

Hiram DeHull, engineer of the Mifflintown local freight train, ran his engine into the rear of a slowly-moving freight train on Saturday evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile east of Spruce Creek tunnel, and had both legs and his right arm so badly crushed that he died in a short time, leaving a widow and six children at Mifflintown. Travel was temporarily obstructed by the wreck of the engine and seven coal cars.

Capt. John Shearer of North Beaver, Bradford county, purchased a large bulldog recently. The dog being very ugly, he kept it chained in the yard. It had taken a great dislike to John Wallace, a young man who was a frequent visitor of the Shearer family. On Thursday last Wallace went to the house. There was no one home except Capt. Shearer's 16-year-old daughter. She told Wallace that the dog had broken his chain and was loose somewhere about the place, and that he (Wallace) must be on his guard. Wallace remained at the house a few minutes. Just as he was going away the bulldog entered the yard. Miss Shearer called Wallace back into the house and told him to remain there until she chained the dog. She went up to the dog, and as she was about to take hold of his chain he sprang at her and knocked her down. Her father was returning from a field at that moment and saw the attack of the dog on his daughter. Before either he or Wallace could interfere the dog had torn the girl's throat open, lacerated her bosom, and torn the flesh off her limbs. Capt. Shearer shot and killed the dog. His daughter came to after being carried into the house, but soon afterward was thrown into violent convulsions. She died on Saturday.

Two sections of an accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided near the Twenty-eighth street crossing, in Pittsburg, on Saturday night, causing terrible loss of life. The locomotive of the second section crashed into the rear car of the first and "buried itself to the very cab windows" among the crowded mass of passengers. Nine persons were instantly killed, and fifteen have since died. Of the injured it is said that seventeen are not likely to recover. The disaster was the result of carelessness and disregard of the company's rules.

An extra freight train and an express passenger train from Boston, on the New York and New England Railroad, ran into each other near Willimantic, Conn., on Friday night of last week. Two locomotives and twenty-six dumping cars were smashed. Five men were killed and two injured, one fatally. The killed were Charles Kenyon, engineer of the passenger train; Walter Forsyth, engineer of the freight train; Thomas Flood, fireman of the passenger train; Michael Hurtley, fireman of the freight train; and Henry C. Aldrich, conductor of the freight train. Conductor Stone, of the passenger train, was fatally injured.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 1, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$70,569.74
Overdrafts	150 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	13,072.49
Due from approved reserve agents	1,8[illegible]3.28
Due from other National Banks	1,396.82
Due from State Banks and Bankers	630.77
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	7,955.29
Current expenses and taxes paid	914.22
Premiums paid	350.00
Checks and other cash items	218.07
Bills of other Banks	4,030.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	317.25
Specie	3,582.00
Legal tender notes	3,800.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$186,964.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	1,725.00
Undivided profits	8,762.91
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	487.00
Individual deposits subject to check	33,818.22
Cashiers checks outstanding	.....
Due to other National Banks	2,690.69
Total	$186,964.94

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 8th day of October, 1880.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemerer, A. J. Durling, and R. F. Hofford, Directors. Oct. 16, 1880.

PATENTS. J. WM. MISTER, Solicitor of Patents, 517 Seventh St., or Box 229, Washington D.C. No fee required unless Patent is obtained. Send for circular giving terms, etc. Established 1870. oct. 16-1f

PENSIONS. Thousands of soldiers and their heirs entitled by the late laws of Congress. Send two stamps for laws, and copy of Citizens Soldier, to N. W. Fitzgerald, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 518, Washington, D. C. oct.16-1f.

NOW OPENING!

The undersigned respectfully announce to the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity that they have just returned from the city with a new and elegant assortment of

Fall & Winter Millinery Goods

COMPRISING

HATS, BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS, etc, etc.,

Which they are offering at unprecedentedly LOW PRICES FOR CASH. All work will be made up in the latest fashion, and most durable manner. A share of public patronage is solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. A. KREAMER,
MISS M. S. SNYDER.

Store at the intersection of Bank Street and Bankway, Lehighton, Pa. Sept.25-3m

THE

OLD RIP

Long Cut Smoking Tobacco

Is mild, moist, fragrant and sweet. Smokes cool, and goes twice as far as granulated tobacco. ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Virginia. sep25 w4

GENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News from date to Jan. 1, 1881, sent for 10 cents. This trial subscription is welcome acquainted with the cheapest, purest, brightest, best weekly in U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, carefully condensed, stories in every issue. A Story in every issue. Regular price $1 a year. Address "The Chicago Weekly News," Chicago, Ill.

Cheap Cash Store. Cheap Cash Store.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with choice SHOATS FROM NEW JERSEY, at the Lowest Market Prices. Yard and Office at Exchange Hotel, Lehighton, Pa. July 31-m6 DAN. REX, Agent.

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The CARBON HOUSE offers first-class accommodations to the Traveling public. Boarding by the Day or Week on Reasonable Terms. Choice Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand. Good Sheds and Stables, with attentive Hostlers, attached. April 10-y1

LEOPOLD MEYER,

Respectfully announces that he has just opened an

Oyster and Eating Saloon

in the building next door to the Central Carriage Works, on Bank Street, LEHIGHTON, Pa., and that he is prepared to serve up meals at all hours of the day or evening at very reasonable charges. OYSTERS received fresh every day, and supplied to families at lowest market prices. Also, all kinds of Cheese and Mustard, in large or small quantities, for family use, cheaper than elsewhere in this vicinity. ap. 10, 1880-1y.

The Fort Allen House,

WEISSPORT, PA.

Nathan Klotz, Proprietor

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

OLD FRANKLIN WELL,

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

SUMMER BOARDERS

will be accommodated at Reasonable Prices. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Good stabling attached. May, 8.1y NATHAN KLOTZ.

Kendall's Spavin Cure,

The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From Rev. P. N. Granger,

Pres. Elder of St. Albans Dist.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,

P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used one bottle. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gentlemen:—We have a beautiful road mare that was given to us on account of a spavin on her leg, which made her dead lame. We took off her shoes and allowed her to run in the barn yard in the fall of the year, applying Kendall's Spavin Cure according to directions. We did not use her for 3 months. She was entirely cured, *and the bunch completely removed*, and has never been lame since. We state what we know to be a fact. We have sold twelve dozen bottles in the short time that we have acted as your agents in Concord. Respectfully yours,

UNDERHILL & KITTREDGE, Apothecaries.

Statement Made Under Oath.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of seven months' growth, nearly as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, J. P.

KENDALL'S

Spavin Cure on Human Flesh.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N.Y., February 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL M. D., Dear Sir.—The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of 16 months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

Yours truly, REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Callous, Sprains, Swellings, any Lameness, and all Enlargements of the Joints or Limbs, or Rheumatism in Man, and for any purpose for which a Liniment is used for Man or Beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which, we think, gives positive proof of its virtues.—No remedy ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for Beast as well as Man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Enosburgh Falls, Vt. June 26-y1

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