The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Robert E. Monaghan. William H. Playford.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

John Slevin,	George A. Post,
Edwin A. Poe,	Abram M. Benton,
John M. Campbell,	John P. Linton,
Gillies Balfed,	John S. Miller,
John Moffet,	John O. Saxton,
Edward Walden,	Calvin M. Bower,
Nathan C. James,	J. A. J. Buchanan,
George Filbert,	Christopher Magee,
James G. McSparran,	Robert M. Gibson.
Alfred J. Martin,	William B. Dunlap,
Adam Geringer,	Harry W. Wilson,
Franklin Turner,	Samuel Griffith,
Pat. J. Birmingham,	J. Ross Thompson,
Henry L. Davis.	

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.

—The registration of voters in New York closed on Saturday. The total number of voters registered this year is 216,929, against 183,664 in 2876.

—The Democratic wing of the Working Men's party in San Francisco, on Friday night withdrew, Enos, their candidate for Congressman, and accepted Gen. Rosencrans, the regular Democratic candidate.

—An official report, prepared by the Republicans, of the result of the purging of the assessors' lists, by Judges Biddle and Elcock, in Philadelphia, shows that on Republican petitions 1999 names were stricken off and 2997 marked with a cross, making a total of 4996; and that on Democratic petitions 1517 were stricken off and 2646 marked with a cross, a total of 4163.

—New York *Herald* (Independent), Oct. 19, 1880: The Democrats have been in power in both houses of Congress for some time. They could have changed the tariff, refused to pay the interest on the debt and done a good many things. During their reign the country has been prosperous. Is not this prosperity due to the Democratic Senate and House, which make the laws?

—Henry Ward Beecher, in a speech at a Republican meeting lately, said: "I believe that the philosophy of the future is free trade. I believe that nations should adjust themselves to it just as fast as they can, and I believe that as in this nation forty different States have no tariff, the time is coming when the nations of the earth will be in such accord that free trade shall prevail in all of them. I preach that doctrine and if in a future campaign you find me speaking on a free trade platform you must not be surprised nor think that I go with my party in everything."

—It is important that the people of this county should have at Harrisburg active and intelligent representatives—men conversant with the wants of our people, and above all men whose character and bearing will command respect and confidence, not only among their fellow members, but with the public at large. What we want is men who will look after the interest of their constituents, and not spend their time in sight seeing and home visits, to the utter neglect of the duties of their office, and we have such excellent material in the persons of J. G. Zern and Michael Cassidy the nominees of the Democracy of this county. Vote for them!

—A Washington dispatch, dated the 20th inst., says the list of members of the famous Cobden free-trade organization for the year 1880 was received in that city on Monday. It shows the following among other Americans on the rolls of the club: S. J. Tilden, C. F. Adams, J. Q. Adams, George Bancroft, H. W. Beecher, John Bigelow, Jacob D. Cox of Cincinnati, S. S. Cox of New York, Wm. Dorsheimer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Cyrus Field, D. D. Field, JAMES A. GARFIELD, John W. Garrett, Randall Gibson, Parke Godwin, W. H. Grosvenor, Murat Halstead, J. T. Hoffman, L. Q. C. Lamar, Henry W. Longfellow, Hugh McCulloch (ex-Secretary of the Treasury), Manton Marble, Stanley Matthews, B. Moran, W. R. Morrison, Chas. Nordhoff, E. A. Pratt, CARL SCHURZ, F. A. Walker, Henry W. Watterson, David A. Wells, Horace White and Theodore Woolsey.

—Much of the hardship that the operatives of Eastern Massachusetts have suffered is due to the competition of Chinese labor introduced by the rich manufacturers for the purpose of increasing their own profits by reducing the wages of workmen. Gen. Garfield believes that this oppressive system should continue until "our great manufacturing interests are conserved." What would be the evitable consequence if his views were carried out? Chinamen would be found competing with white labor in almost every department of industry, and as they have no families to support, and can subsist upon fare that would amount to slow starvation in the case of a European or American, white labor would necessarily be driven from the field. Do our mechanics and artisans comprehend the danger that threatens them from this source, and are they prepared to support by their votes a candidate who is secretly committed to such a fatal system? Vote for Hancock.

—Bayard Taylor's work on India, China and Japan:—"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are, in China, so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface-level, and below them are deeds of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution; and, harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries."

GARFIELD'S TARIFF RECORD.

(*From the Meadville Pa., Messenger, Oct. 14.*)

"Free Trade has many advocates, and much can be said in its favor. * * * Against the abstract doctrine of Free Trade no such very little can said.—*Garfield in reply to Judge Kelly in tariff debate in the House.*

"Garfield the Free Trader."—*Pittsburg Gazette, October 16, 1877*

I have never found General Garfield to stand for protection. I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of his British co-laborers of the British Free Trade leagues."—*Congressman Killinger, October 17, 1877.*

Garfield voted for Free trade in coal.

Garfield voted for Free Trade in salt.

Garfield voted twice to impose a heavy tax on tea and coffee, and also for a tax on knowledge, in supporting prohibitory duties on paper and printing material.

Garfield thus voted to tax the miners' cup of tea or coffee and his school books, but voted to let in British mined coal free of duty.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on pig iron in 1870, from $9 to $7 per ton, and in 1872 for a further reduction of seventy cents per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on railroad iron from eighty to sixty cents per one hundred pounds.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on bar iron $3.36 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on sheet iron from No. 20 to No, 25, $3,37 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on steel valued at eleven cents per pound, $10,30 per ton.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on window glass twenty cents per 100 pounds.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on all manufactures of wool.

Garfield voted to reduce the duty on all cotton manulactures.

Garfield voted against the interest of every wool grower by advocating and voting for the reduction of the duty on all wools.

Garfield voted for every reduction of duty on iron, steel, wool, coal, glass and cotton and woolen manufactures made the last sixteen years. Every statement here made can be verified by a reference to the Congressional Record. Vote for Hancock.

EMPLOYERS BEWARE.

COERCION OF VOTERS IS A PENAL OFFENCE.

(*From the United States Revised Statutes.*)

SEC. 5,506.—Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs, or combines, and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizens from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting, at any election in any state, territory, district; county city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5,507.—Every person who prevents, hinders, controls or *intimidates* another from exercising *or in exercising* the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guarranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery OR THREATS OR DEPRIVING SUCH PERSON OF EMPLOYMENT OR OCCUPATION, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands or other property or by threats of refusing to renew leases *or contracts for labor*, or by threats of violence to himself or family, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Compiled for THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

POPUDAR SCIENCE NOTES.

—Eleven carrier pigeons belonging to John C. Hainer, of Tom's River, N. J., was recently taken 36 miles from home and released. The leader flew the distance and returned in twenty-four minutes, the remaining ten reaching home one minute later.

In January, 1881, an International Sanitary Congress will be held at Washington under the authority of the U. S. Government.

—Having been engaged for some time in making experiments and taking observations, German physicians have come to the conclusion that railway employes are much more liable to affections of the spinal cord than men engaged in other employments.

—The Bologna Geological Congress which meets in September, 1881, has offered a prize of 5,000 francs for the best international scale of colors, and conventional signs for the representation of maps and sections.

—There are said to be two russet apple trees, at Skowhegan, Me., that were planted out in 1762. Both are good bearers, one of them yielding from twenty five to thirty-five bushels each year

—Mount Everest, which has heretofore ranked the highest mountain in the world, has had to step aside for Mount Hercules in New Guinea, a recent survey making the total height of the latter, 32,786 feet, while the former has a height of only 29,000 feet.

—The Society of Public Analysts, in England, claim to have in their possession, a hermetically sealed jar of butter, believed to be two thousand years old, which had been found in an Egyptian tomb, the quality of which is said to be quite unimpaired, with the exception of a faint rancid smell.

—A scientific society in Paris has condemned Oleomargarine as a substitute for butter. It is claimed that the fatty particles are absorbed in the organism in a state of emulsion, and that the absorption of the margarine will not be so favorably effected as that of butter. Another ground for condemnation is that the substitute in the hands of some manufacturers is liable to be adulterated and made unwholesome by the use of impure fats and vegetable oils that are difficult to digest.

—It is authoritatively stated that Dr. Golding Bird, was the first to find out the advantages of gas carbon in producing electric light.

—A movement is on foot to transfer the meteorological department of the Signal Service of the United States to Scientific Control; While the incumbents, under its present arrangement are bitterly opposed to the transfer, it is safe to say that the general public would heartily approve the change and hail the transfer with great satisfaction.

—The problem how to destroy smoke is said to have been successfully solved by a gentleman of Cincinnati, who has applied for a patent on an invention for that purpose. By means of his apparatus the smoke is entirely consumed and made to contribute to the heating power of the fuel, and it is said that a saving of 12 per cent in fuel is thus effected.

—A considerable number of very ancient tombs and objects of antique art, have been revealed by a recent land slide on the right bank of the river Simet, in Sicily, near the town of Cateria. Investigations having been made, it is generally believed that these tombs belonged to the ancient town of Simetus, indicated by Pling and Ptolemy, the situation of which historians have never been able to agree upon. The discovery is of great archaeological importance and will no doubt prove of value in throwing more light on the geological history of the wide valley of the river Simet.

THE CHINESE LETTER.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT!

ARREST AND HOLDING TO BAIL OF ITS ALLEGED AUTHOR—THE "SUMMING UP" OF "TRUTH'S" EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Kenward Philip, a journalist, was arrested at Brooklyn, this morning in the lobby of the Park Theatre, while in conversation with ex-Sheriff Doggett, the Republican leader of King's county and other gentlemen. The arrest was made by Detective Stewart, of New York, upon a warrant issued by Judge Noah Davis, presiding justice of the Supreme Court, which charges the prisoner with malicious libel in connection with the Garfield Chinese letter. Mr. Philip and the officer, accompanied by William Vedder, came over to police headquarters in this city. After a brief detention here he was taken to the Supreme Court Philip's counsel, General Roger A. Pryor, objected to the prosecution, reading affidavits on which the order of arrest was obtained, but the judge overruled the objection. District Attorney Bell then read an affidavit by Col. Geo. Bliss, who testified that he had examined the fac simile copy of the letter, with others in his possession from Gen. Garfield, and declared it a forgery; that he compared the photo-lithographic copy of the letter with writings of the accused, and on information and belief thought he was the author of it. Affidavits sworn to by Joseph E. Payne and Albert T. Southworth, experts in handwriting, were read and were of similar purport. Attached to the affidavits was the original copy of an article for publication, written by the accused. A motion was then made to have the warrant dismissed on the ground that the affidavits were not strong enough to support it. The motion was denied by Judge Davis, who held that the publication of an article, after its authenticity is denied, which tends to bring odium on the supposed author, was a criminal libel. The examination was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The prisoner furnished $5,000 bail to appear.

After being brought over to the city, and while waiting for the appearance of Judge Davis, numbers of Philp's friends called on him in the waiting room. He was as cool and collected as though he had little or no interest in the proceedings. While the Assistant District Attorney was filling out some papers in the case he placidly sucked an orange and listened calmly to the excited remarks of his indignant friends. "What are you charged with?" he was asked. "I am not certain, but I believe they say I forged Garfield's Chinese cheap labor letter. It would be just as absurd to arrest any one here as to arrest me, for I had nothing to do with it, if it is a forgery. The fact is that they had to do something to counteract its effects, so they captured me." His friends finally became so numerous that the officer in charge began to show signs of uneasiness, and in consequence Mr. Philp and his counsel were drafted into another room belonging to Assistant District Attorney Herring, and no one was allowed to see him. Before the door closed upon him he said to a friend: "This amounts to nothing. It is simply a put-up job to weaken the effect of the letter." John I. Davenport was close upon the heels of the prisoner when the latter entered the Court room.

The promised "clincher" on the part of the *Truth* appeared in that journal to-day under the head of a "closing argument for the prosecution," and the "summing up" amounts to about this. Lithographic facsimiles of the Morey letter; the envelope, with stamp, postmark, etc., in which it is alleged to have been mailed from Washington; specimens of Garfield's signature on cards received from him by Julia L. Eurich, of Jersey City, who asked him for them to be sold at a fair for the benefit of the German American school of Jersey Heights; postmarks of the Washington post office, ranging in point of date from January 23, 1880, on the Morey letter, to May 18, 1880, and of uniform appearance, by way of contradicting the Washington postmaster's assertion that a new stamp was substituted in April last; a letter from John Pope Hodnett, president of the United Labor League; of America, in which the latter asserts knowledge of H. L. Morey as president of an Employers' Union in connection with the substitution of Chinese labor for that of American at South Adams, Mass; beside the opinion of D. N. Carvalho, expert in handwriting, and also a photographer, at No. 4 East Fourteenth street, New York, who says he believes that Gen. Garfield's letter of denial, lithographed and published in the N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday, and the Morey letter were written by the same hand; the affidavit of George Stimpson, Jr., of 143 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, an expert of thirty five years experience, to the same effect, while he had previously compared the Morey letter with Mr. Garfield's handwriting, and pronounced them by one and the same hand; the affidavit of Hon. John Fox, of New York, that he is familiar with Garfield's handwriting, from serving two terms in Congress with him, and believes that General Garfield wrote the Morey letter Then follow references to the opinions of Hon. W. H. Barnum, Speaker Randall, Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Hon. E. R. Meade and Gen. W. F. Smith, all of whom think the Morey letter looks like Gen. Garfield's handwriting, with which they are somewhat familiar. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of the State of New Jersey, telegraphs that he has eight letters, mailed to him from Washington, four previous and four subsequent to April 13, and the canceling and dating stamps on all are the same. There is also a statement from Wm. Nash, of the Reynolds Brothers Shoe Factory at Utica, N. Y., who says he knew a Mr. Morey at Lynn, Mass., in 1878, and that Morey had charge of an agency to employ men with a view of destroying the Crispins' Union there, though Nash claims no personal acquaintance, and says he only knew Morey as other Crispins knew him—by sight.

In connection with the subject of the stamps used in the Washington Post Office, the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia yesterday addressed the following communication to the *Star* of that city, signed by Wm. Dickson, chairman, and Laurence Gardner, secretary:

"Postmaster Ainger, in rushing to the defence of General Garfield in his attempt to prove the postmark on the so-called Chinese letter a forgery, seems to have blundered: whether deliberately or not is for the public to judge. In his letter published in your issue of Saturday last he says: 'An entire new set of cancelling stamps were placed in use in this office on the 13th of April.' Now this committee have in their possession four different kinds of stamps that were in use in the Washington office from December 29, 1879 to October 21, 1880, and are lettered as follows: First, Washington, 1879, December 29, 5 P. M., D. C.; second, Washington, January 21, 1 P. M., 1880, D. C.; third, Washington, February 27, 7 P. M., 1880, D. C., and fourth, Washington, D. C., April 10, 5 P. M., 1880. Here we have four different kinds of stamps in use in Mr. Ainger's office in less than ten months, which is at least evidence that there was no uniformity in the use of the dating stamps at his office The stamps of December 29 and January 21 are made of rubber, while those of February 27 and April 10 are of steel. The dating stamp of February 27, 1880, is the exact fac-simile of that of October 21, 1880, the stamp now in use. The letters are exactly the same, the arrangement of words and figures the same and in size the same, which is sufficient evidence that the stamp was not changed April 13, as Mr. Ainger claims. These envelopes can be seen at our committee rooms any day between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M."

The Democratic National Committee tonight issued a copy of an affidavit of F. B. Mower, James Phelan, Alfred A. Mower (of Mower Bros.) and Martin V. B. Mower, made at Lynn, Mass., yesterday, in which they say that they are shoe manufacturers, and during the labor troubles at Lynn, in 1877 and 1878, an Employers' Union was formed for the purpose of resisting the demands of the Crispin organization and procuring cheap labor in their factories. It embraced every large manufacturer in Lynn, and met in the First National Bank building, corner of Exchange and Broad streets. Among the members were Keen Brothers, Benjamin F. Spinny & Co., Jerome Ingalls & Co., Zeebler Brothers, Frances W. Breed, Joseph Dervis & Co., C. F. Drake & Co., John Shaw, second, & Brother, all Republicans. John Shaw, second, was President thereof, and Alfred A. Mower was Secretary.

Also the following, sworn to by Mr. Edgar E. Mann, of Lawrence, Mass:

"Meeting a gent in Salem, in March, 1878, who approached him on the sidewalk near the court house and wanted him to aid in procuring mechanics in the shoemaking line, and gave me a card bearing his name as follows: 'H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass.' Mann's address is 208 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., to whom he wished me to send the laborers.

"P. S.—Positive proof in my hands of H. L. Morey having lived here and in other Massachusetts towns. One from his mother,

(Signed) "O. M. WILSON."

GARFIELD'S CHINESE RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Will you be good enough to inform the public whether James A. Garfield voted for or against the bill to abrogate the treaty with China in regard to Chinese immigration? Will you also say whether Mr. Garfield voted to sustain President Hayes' veto of the bill to prevent Chinese immigration?

A CONSTANT READER.

James A. Garfield voted to sustain Rutherford B. Hayes's veto of the anti-Chinese bill.

The records of the Forty-first Congress show that on March 22, 1869, Mr. Johnson of California offered the following:

Resolved, That in passing the resolution for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States this House never intended that Chinese or Mongolians should become voters.

The resolution was voted down by 42 yeas to 106 nays, Mr. Garfield voting in the negative.

In the Journal of the House of Representatives, in the first session of the Forty-third Congress, it is recorded that when the House was considering the appropriation of $260,000 for the navy yard at Mare Island, California, Mr. Luttrell, of California, moved as an amendment that "no Chinese or coolie labor be so employed as to displace white labor." In a short speech in support of his amendment Mr. Luttrell said:

I am in receipt of a telegram from Mare Island Yard stating that white men are displaced to make room for Chinese. There are hundreds of white men in Mare Island Navy Yard who are anxious to be employed—men who have served the country on land and sea; but those men have been displaced and coolie and Chinese laborers have been employed in their stead.

Mr. Garfield raised a point of order that this amendment changed existing law, and when the amendment was put to a vote voted against it.

LIST OF PATENTS

Granted by the United States to citizens of this State, for the week ending Oct. 26, 1880, furnished for the CARBON ADVOCATE, from the Law and Patent office of J. McC. PERKINS, 809 L street, Washington, D. C.

W. P. Dodson, Phil'a, eye-glasses.

W. H. Elverson, New Brighton, earthenware vessel.

J. S. Ford, Phil'a, gas burner.

S. L. French, Ligonier, attachment for force pump.

J. Gelvin, Mercer, machine for upsetting iron.

W. Haley, Pittsburg, tool for making glass pitchers.

W. D. Herschel, Phil'a, scroll sawing machine.

J. M. Hess, Phil'a, eaves box.

T. J. Holten, Phi'la, sewing machine shuttle.

L. Houston, Montgomery, wood surfacing machine.

T. J. & E. H. Hughes, Phil'a, refrigerator building.

A. Iske, Lancaster, secretary table.

J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, press for book binders.

T. C. Joy, Titusville, steam generator.

L. Kyser & A. C. Rex, Phil'a, bell toy.

G. Lehman, Phil'a, wagon jack.

E. Longstreth, Phil'a, exhaust attachment for safety-valves for locomotives.

H. Mather, Phil'a, grate.

H. P. Rankin, Allegheny, slantering apparatus.

G. P. Rhule, Sweagle, manure fork.

C. E. Sackett, Matilda Furnace, combined plow and pulverizing apparatus.

D. Wolf, Avon, plow.

E. Webb, Phil'a, lubricator.

Oil City is now claimed by the heirs of the Indian chief Cornplanter. The site was originally purchased from him in 1808, but its purchasers, being unable to pay for it, reconveyed 300 acres of it, to which the heirs yet claim title. They propose to test the matter in the Courts.

The Reformed Synod in session at Meyerstown, Lebanon county, elected the following members of Church Boards Tuesday: Board of Publication—George W. Hensel. Trustee of Theological Seminary—Israel Lacks. Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College—J. O. Miller, D. D., L. H. Steiner, D. D., and Hon. A. Herr Smith. Sunday School Board—C. Z. Weiser, D. D. Trustee of Synod—Rudolph F. Helker, Esq.

New Advertisements.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by Wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a Marvel of Healing and Relief.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful!

IT CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of Price, $2. Address

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co., WILLIAMS' BLOCK, DETROIT, Mich.

New Advertisements.

Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way.)

All Lung Diseases, Throat Diseases, Breathing Troubles.

It DRIVES into the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It DRAWS from the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You can be Relieved and Cured.

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

Send for testimonials and our BOOK—"Three Millions a Year" Sent free. (oct.30)

Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, $2.00, by

The "Only" Lung Pad Co., WILLIAMS' BLOCK, DETROIT, Mich.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

OCTOBER 27TH, 1880.

Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—

(VIA PERKIOMEN RAILROAD).

For Philadelphia, at *4.25, 9.45, *11.40, a. m., and *3.10 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at *4.30 a. m., 3.35 p. m.

(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)

For Reading and Harrisburg, 6.25, 9.00 a. m., 12.10, 4.35 and 9.05 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 6.25, 9.00 a. m. and 4.35 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Reading, Harrisburg, and way points, 9.05 p. m.

(VIA BETHLEHEM.)

For Philadelphia from L. V. Depot *4.44, 6.12, 8.17, a. m., 12, 2, 5.53, 8.24 p. m. Sunday 4.50 p.m.

For Philadelphia from L. & S. Depot 12.04, 5.23, 5.56 p. m.

Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:

(VIA PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 1.00, *1.30 and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m., 3.15 and *4.15 p. m.

(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)

Leave Reading 8.00, 10.30 a. m., 2.10, 3.55, and 6.15 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg 6.00, 8.05 and 9.50, a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Lancaster, 8.05 a. m., 1.05 and 3.50 p. m.

Leave Columbia 7.55 a. m., 1.10 and 3.10 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Reading, 8.10 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 6.50 a. m.

(VIA BETHLEHEM.)

Leave Philadelphia 6.45, *9.00, 9.45, 2.10, *5.00 p. m. Sunday 2.30 a. m., *5.00 p. m.

Trains marked thus (*) run to and from depot 9th and Green streets, Philadelphia other trains to and from Broad street depot. Trains "Via Bethlehem" run to and from Berks St. Dept, except those marked (*).

The 6.45 a. m train from Allentown, and the 5.15 p. m. train from Philadelphia, have Dining cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Manager.*

G. G. HANCOCK, *Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.* may 15.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of MRS. MARTHA ROSE, late of the borough of East Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment within six weeks, and all persons having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to PETER HELM, Executor of Martha Rose, dec'd.

Lenighton, Oct. 23, 1880—w-6*

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate & Personal Property.

The undersigned Executor of the Estate of Lewis Horn, late of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will sell at public sale on premises in said township, commencing on

Thursday, November 25, 1880

at one o'clock, p. m., and continue each day until the whole is disposed of, the following valuable real estate and personal property, to wit:

12 Building Lots situate in Franklin twp;
1 Log and Wharf on Canal;
1 Lot adjoining J. Ruch's Lime Kilns;
1 Lot containing about one good Farm Land;
41 Acres Woodland, more or less;
18 Acres good Farm Land, adjoining Weissport Cemetery;
1 Lot and Frame Dwelling House in East Weissport;
1 Brick Dwelling, being the old Homestead of said deceased;
1 Brick Store Building, 2 stories, situate on Bank st., Lehighton, occupied by the P.O;
1 Fire Proof Safe; Lot of Grain;
Variety of Farming implements;
Also, 12 Shares Stock of First National Bank of Lehighton, and 15 Shares Stock of Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

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

JOSIAH RUCH,
CHARLOTTE HORN,
Executors of Lewis Horn, dec'd.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., apply with little finger, a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness, occasionally apply a particle into and back of the ear, rubbing it thoroughly.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is receiving the endorsement of the sufferer, the druggist, and Physician. Never has an article of so much merit been produced for the treatment of membranal diseases as this never failing BALM, and is universally acknowledged to be all that is claimed for it. The application is easy and pleasant, causing no pain, is soothing, and is fast supereeding the use of powders, liquids and snuffs. Price 50 cents. On receipt of 60 cents will mail a package free. Send for circular with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

AT WHOLESALE BY

New York—McKesson & Robbins, Hall & Ruckel, C. N. Crittenden, W. H. Scheiffelin & Co., D. M. Stiger & Co., Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner, Tarrant & Co., Frazer & Lee, and others.

Philadelphia—Smith, Kline & Co, Johnston, Holloway & Co.

Scranton, Pa—Matthews Bros

At retail by A. J. Durling, Lehighton, Pa., and all druggists. Oct. 3, '80-1y

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO P. ROWELL & CO'S SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

An advertiser who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $250 or it in this List, writes: "Your Select List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.

IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are barely one fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single States ranges from $2 to $9. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is $525. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $2,989.14. The list includes 852 newspapers of which 187 are issued DAILY and 785 WEEKLY. They are located in 788 different cities and towns, of which 26 are State Capitals, 353 places of over 5,000 population, and 4 THOUSAND towns. For copy of list and other information address

GEO P. ROWELL & CO.,
Oct. 23-1m. 10 Spruce St., New York.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES
And of the Federal Government,

From COLONIAL Times to the Present Date.

ENTIRELY NEW in design, comprehensive and exhaustive, with beautifully colored Maps and Diagrams. Contains ALL the PLATFORMS of POLITICAL PARTIES.

The most valuable publication of the Age! Non-partisan. Should be in every Household, School and Library. Issued in Book Form at $5 and as a Wall Chart at $3. AGENTS WANTED everywhere at once. BIG PAY.

GRANGER, DAVIS & CO. Pub's Indianapolis, Indiana. Oct. 23-1m

X'MAS PRESENTS, free. Send address for particulars. F. THIRSY, No. 27 School street, Boston, Mass.

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

CARBON ADVOCATE

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE

BANKWAY, a short distance above the Lehigh Valley RR. Depot,

Lehighton, Penna.

We are now fully prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, from a

Visiting Card to a Large Poster!

POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
DODGERS,
CIRCULARS,
SHIPPING TAGS,
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
STATEMENTS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
&c., &c., in the Best Manner,

At Reasonable Prices!

We are prepared to do work at as low rates as any office in the country that deals Honestly with their Patrons.

"Cheap, Prompt and Reliable,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

☞ Order by Mail will be promptly filled at lowest rates, and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE

METALLIC BINDER!

CARBON COUNTY,

FOR

Reynolds' Metallic Book-Binder,

The cheapest, best and most substantial yet introduced for Binding

RECEIPT BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
ORDER BOOKS, &c.

We have the exclusive Right for

CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE,

BANKWAY,

Lehighton, Pa.

Call and see them at the

Hotels and Saloons.

CARBON HOUSE,

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, PROPRIETOR,

BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PA.

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

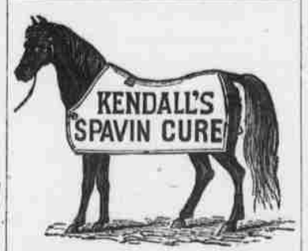
This House is located in the Borough of Weissport, Carbon County, Pa., and is built on the site of Fort Allen, an old stockade fortification, erected here over a century ago to protect the early settlers against the hostile incursions of the Indians. The house is a substantial brick, and was named "Fort 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 sound now, 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 lame one off and two for the small one. I have used six bottles. 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 roan 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 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 several months' growth, nearly half a 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 bone joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25,