The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A new Swedish industry is that of manufacturing fine sewing thread from wood.

—In order to assist him in conducting his important researches on the contagious diseases of domestic animals, M. Pasteur has been assigned 50,000 francs by the French government.

—To day we present to our patrons the 1st Number of Volume IX. of THE CARBON ADVOCATE, and, thanking them for the support heretofore extended to us, respectfully ask a continuance of their favors.

—An international congress of electricians will meet in Paris, on Sept. 15, 1881, and will be preceded by an international exhibition of electrical appliances, shown by inventors of this country and Europe.

—The perjury cases against William H. Kemble, Charles B. Salter and Jesse R. Crawford were called in Court at Harrisburg on Saturday, and the jury in each case, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

—A new process for manufacturing a substitute for electrotypes and stereotypes, from celluloid, is reported, and it is said that printing plates made of that material make wonderfully fine reproductions of the original, and that they have greatly superior wearing qualities in the press.

—Sir J. H. Lefroy, who has been investigating for some time, announces that the ground is permanently frozen to a depth of 45 feet on the Mackenzie river, in British North America; at York Factory, on Hudson Bay, 23 feet, and in about the same latitude, at Yakutsk, Siberia, it is frozen to a depth of 280 feet.

—Mr. R. B. Lamb is the inventor of a new system for laying underground cables for electric wires. His experiments at Camden, N. J., recently, proved highly satisfactory, and it is thought his invention will eventually be generally adopted, in which event it would seem that house-tops and poles must soon submit their burden of wires to be buried in the earth, and there will, doubtless, be but few mourners at the funeral.

—In our last issue we made notice of a new invention, by Mr. Bell, which he claims will convey and reproduce sounds from light. Now comes M. Treve, a ship captain, of Paris, who claims to have invented an apparatus which is capable of transforming sound into light—the reverse of the action of the former's invention. Combined, the two may well be classed with the wonderful discoveries of the nineteenth century.

—Prof. A. M. Mayer, of Hoboken, N. J., one of the ablest and most original investigators in the ranks of American physicists, is the proprietor of a most ingenious invention called the Topophone, or sound-placer, the purpose of which is to enable a person [illegible] with exactness, the direction of a [illegible] instrument it is thought, will [illegible] in thick or foggy weather, [illegible] in navigation [illegible] well known that the location of sound under such circumstances is very uncertain.

—In the boring of the tunnel of St. Gothard, a number of workmen engaged in the work were prostrated by a dangerous anemia. An investigation of the disease revealed the fact that all who were afflicted with it were also troubled by a certain species of parasitic worms, the mere presence of which was pronounced sufficient to account for the development of disease. As yet, no remedy has been found for the disease, which is proving fatal in many instances. Several fires have been reported in other tunnels than the one mentioned.

—Some experiments recently made by chemists show some strange facts regarding the remarkable powers possessed by insects in the resistance of chemical agents. One gentleman reports that he found that weevils imprisoned for a considerable length of time in a flask containing caustic stone and coriander seed prospered, multiplied and lived as long as the seed lasted, while still another put a common house fly into the lye of potash and returning to it the next day found it alive and in good condition.

—There are on exhibition at the Royal Aquarium in London, a dwarf and a giant, both natives of China and both of which are said to be remarkable as regards their stature. The giant is named Chang, a native of Pekin, measures full eight feet in height. The dwarf, Che-mah, is but three feet in height. Chang, is said to be remarkably intelligent and converses readily in several different languages—English, French, German, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese. He is taught to be the tallest man now on the globe. The two are attracting much interest in England.

—The decreasing of the population of New Zealand, since the falling off in the number of the Maories or primitive inhabitants is attributed to a love of drink, bad food and clothing, neglect of cleanliness and unwholesome dwellings, should be a lesson of warning to other nations. Their numbers in 1867 were 55,334, and a recent census show but 43,595—a decrease of about twenty per cent. in nineteen years. The natives of Hawaii whose modes of living are about the same as that of the New Zealanders, are disappearing still more rapidly. In the past twenty years, their population has decreased from 57,123 to 44,088.

—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last 250,802 persons were receiving pensions from the Government. The pensions average $103.34 each annually, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906.60. Exclusive of the arrears the payments for the year amounted to $27,846,185.89, of which $12,468,191.20 was accrued pension in the new cases. The payment of arrears was begun in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year $3,993,388.63, and $19,980,808.23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,926,994.12. Commissioner Bentley estimates that it will require upward of $58,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions has been allowed up to Nov. 1 is 43,917. The average in each case is $560.15. Under the acts granting pensions on account of service in the war of 1812, 36,359 survivors and 46,626 widows presented claims; and 25,476 of the survivors, and 29,898 widows have been pensioned. The total amount of money paid out for pensions for the last twenty years is $455,718,565.76. There are about 2,450 pensioners residing at the various branches of the homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, whose pensions annually amount to about $300,000, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Home and disbursed under the direction of the managers, who claim that this course is justified by the law and necessary in order to secure proper discipline and good order among the inmates. The Commissioner is of opinion that the law does not provide for the payment of these pensions in this manner, and requests that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and the duties of the Commissioner of Pensions and managers of the Home in relation to these pensions be more clearly defined. Legislation to authorize the payment of the pensions to the wives and children of insane or imprisoned invalid pensioners is recommended; also legislation to authorize the pensions of minor children to be commenced at the date of the last payment to the widow of the soldier in cases where she has remarried and concealed the fact and continued to draw the pension.

—James Douglass Williams, Governor of Indiana, and almost universally known throughout the United States as "Blue Jeans Williams," died on Saturday morning, at Indianapolis, after a short illness. He was born in Piqua county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, one of his parents being of Scotch-Irish and the other of Welsh-English stock. When he was ten years old his father removed to Knox county, Indiana, where the Governor has resided ever since. Governor Williams' opportunities for education were limited to a few winter sessions at the country school. His father died in 1828, leaving to his family of six children little else than his farm. James remained at home until his marriage, in 1831, to the daughter of a neighboring farmer, when he purchased a quarter section of wild land, erected a log cabin and began the task of making a home in the wilderness. This farm was enlarged from time to time until it included 2000 acres. Governor Williams made his first appearance in public life in 1839, when he became a justice of the peace. He was sent to the State Legislature in 1843, since which time he was almost constantly in public life. He represented his district in the State Board of Agriculture for sixteen years, filling the office of president for four years, and served seven years in the State House of Representatives and twelve years in the Senate. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and in 1873 was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Oliver P. Morton. In 1874 he was elected to the LIVth Congress from the Second Indiana District as a Democrat, receiving a majority of nearly 8000. He served from December 6, 1875, to December 1, 1876, when he resigned, having been elected Governor of Indiana, for the term ending next January. Governor Williams was chairman of the House Committee on Accounts while in Congress. His tall figure was always clad in an old fashioned suit of blue jeans, and and when he took the oath of office as Governor he wore a suit of the same material, which had been presented to him by several Kentucky ladies. The only speech he ever made in Congress that attracted attention was the brief one in which he thus referred to his dress: "I am not ashamed of my old fashioned Kentucky jeans. The people of Indiana are not ashamed of me because I wear it, and I am sure the country would be the better for it if we could get back to the simple habits of our fathers in the matter of dress as well as some other things."

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25th, 1880.

This is the week for the revival of paragraphs in newspapers—otherwise respectable and estimable—to the effect that the United States will take Turkey on Thursday, and other gastronomic observations equally fowl. And speaking of turkey, have you any idea of the vast army of these birds sacrificed to grace one day's dinner in this city alone? A gentleman well informed in such matters says that not less than 200,000 turkeys are cooked in New York on Thanksgiving day. You can figure for yourself how much this single item of the feast costs by looking at the market quotations for poultry as given to-day.

Next in importance to supplying the demands of the stomach, is the necessity for responding to the requirements of fashion in the matter of outward adornment. Never has there been such unlimited opportunities for selection as now, both as to the variety of fabrics and the elastic range of prices. I am glad to say, while on this subject, that the Princess of Wales, who now dictates the fashions for her sex, has tabooed the Jersey and banished this abomination that is only suitable for the use of the *demi monde*. The present season there is a revival of furs, and at Gunther's are to be seen some handsome circulars, lined with ermine, at a price which only a Rothschild—or an American newspaper man—could pay. In bonnets I notice the ribbons are prodigiously wide and all the styles for ladies' headwear are unusually *pronounce*. At Lord & Taylor's, the fountain-head of information on which all the letters from the metropolis are based, I have seen some exquisite toilettes in pearl white satin, quite after the Bernhardt method, which are examples of the esthetic as applied to *dry goods*. *Apropos*, at the same establishment I discovered, by a recent visit, that while one could spend as much as at Worth's in Paris, and with no less satisfactory results, people of the most limited means can find the most desirable goods at more reasonable prices than are charged by some retail places which blazon their figures—as relating to certain specialties, only—in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Beaded bonnets are quite the correct thing, and at the theatre and opera it is now a positive relief not to have to climb a step-ladder to see over the head of the lady sitting in front of you. Ulsters and water proofs are now replaced by English driving coats, with capes and hoods. Really fashionable people no longer display the presents at wedding receptions. At Tiffany's are exhibited some entirely new and artistic designs in oriental sets of jewelry. Several novelties in shawl pins are particularly noticeable. Some day before the holidays, I propose to take time to visit several of the leading houses where my feminine friends most do congregate, and tell, as best I may, the result of my investigations.

In *Truth* on Monday morning was what purported to be a confession of Kenward Philp of his forgery of the Morey-Garfield Chinese letter. Now the fact is that *Truth* incontinently discharged Philp over a week ago, and this alleged confession, like the alleged autograph letter of Garfield, was a forgery! There is certainly a delicious sort of poetic justice in this forging of a forger's name by the paper which was responsible for the original performance. Philp, who is a very bright fellow, in speaking of the original forgery, said to me: "I don't mind their accusing me of this job, but I feel hurt that they should think me so stupid as to put Democratic spelling into what purports to be a Republican letter," referring of course to the use of "company's" for "companies." The man who took the job of photographing and electrotyping the letter for *Truth* is a Republican of the most pronounced decription, and to day I was told that *Truth* still owes him $300 for his part of the work. The detective who was responsible for bringing the forgery to light, as well as for the discovery and arrest of the forger, Thomas E. Lonergan, will receive his reward, so I am semi-officially informed, after General Garfield is inaugurated, by being made chief of the secret service. He is a man admirably fitted for the position, and would conduct that department in a way to make it the terror of evil doers and all offenders against the laws of Uncle Sam.

Speaking of General Garfield, calls to mind a conversation I had yesterday with John I Davenport, or "Little Johnny," as he is more familiarly called. You have undoubtedly noticed that he and Marshall Jewell visited General Garfield at Mentor the other day, and the object of the visit was said to be the necessity for obtaining funds to settle up the expenses of the Republican campaign. Mr. Davenport assures me that this statement is not correct, and in this connection he further said that the day the National Republican Committee closed its labors—and its doors—they paid every cent of indebtedness incurred during the presidential campaign.

Mr. James F. Jerome, a young and brilliant journalist, who has held first-class positions on several of our leading dailies, and who is at present connected with the staff of the *Tribune*, leaves New York on Sunday, the 28th inst. He goes to Omaha to take the position of managing editor of the influential *Herald* of that city. Previous to his departure his newspaper friends will give him a splendid farewell banquet at the St. Nicholas, on Saturday evening. Dr. John B. Wood, late night editor of the *Sun*, and known to the profession as "the great American condensor," will act as chairman, with H. Clay Luken's, of the *News*, as secretary. The committee of arrangements includes the names of seventeen gentlemen of the press, connected with our leading papers, and no more could be said for Mr. Jerome than that he deserves the send off he will receive.

Vienna gave up its Prater, London its Hyde Park, Paris its Champ de Mars, and Philadelphia its Fairmont Park for the world's fairs. It appears that Central Park, however, is so superior to all other parks on the face of the globe that it cannot be used for the International Exhibition of 1883. As the matter stands now it looks very much as though there would be no World's Fair in this city in the year named after all. The site selected by the commissioners, we are assured in advance, they cannot obtain. Unless some man of clear head, sterling common-sense, and indomitable energy comes to the front and sets the matter right, the outlook is most encouraging for a first class fizzle. In any event there is no more time for trifling.

A new opera is so uncommon a thing in this country that the production of Boito's "Mefistofele" for the first time at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., has attracted the attention of the entire music-loving public. With Campanini and Cary in the cast there could be no doubt as to the artistic success of this latest addition to the *repertoire* of Colonel Mapleson's excellent company.

The two principle dramatic events of the season thus far have been the appearance of the Bernhardt and John McCullough—this season Florence—in muscle and brawn, illustrating the antipodal schools of modern dramatic art.

The next dramatic sensation will be the reappearance of Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, after an absence of about seven years from the American stage. He will act in Italian, supported by an English-speaking company. The idea, which may a first seem absurd and impracticable, is not a new one. Salvini told me that when the proposition was first made to him he "shuddered with laughter," as he himself grotesquely expressed it; then he recalled the fact that Madam Janauschek had done the same thing, also Ira Aldridge, the American, and that acting in two languages is not infrequently and successfully done in Germany; so he ceased his convulsive laughter and consented to come. He will make his first appearance at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, on the 29th instant, opening in *Othello*. He will come to New York for thirty performances at Booth's theatre, beginning in January. Of the Passion Play, which Mr. Abbey announces he will produce at Booth's theatre next month, and of which the pulpit and press are expressing opinions of the most pronounced description, I shall have something to say in another letter.

Just now there is great rivalry between the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels as to which shall outrank the other. The Windsor is said to have expanded $85,000 this year in internal improvements, and that by New Year's the outlay will have reached $100,000. Per contra, the Fifth Avenue has Grant and his family as permanent guests for the winter. In connection with hotels it may be mentioned that, contrary to the expectations that the exodus immediately following the close of the campaign would leave the caravanseries empty, they have never been more crowded than now at this season of the year, with every prospect that the rush will continue until after the holidays.

William Henry Vanderbilt's new palace is rapidly approaching completion, and one of the combined art and social events of the season will be the reception to view the contents of his new art gallery. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt spent not less than half a million dollars for pictures and statuary during his recent trip to Europe, and the collection contains some of the best examples of the most famous living artists.

The publishers are all making extensive preparations for the holiday trade, and an unusually rich assortment of beautifully and costly gift books are being issued from the presses of leading houses. A feature of the holiday season, to which more attention has been paid this season than ever before, is a large assortment of Christmas cards, in entirely new and exceedingly artistic designs. I notice that already Prang, of Boston, has offered $1,000 in prizes for the best designs for cards for the season of 1881-82.

☞GOLDEN SLIPPERS.—A beautiful transcription by A. E. Warren, introducing the melody of "In the morning by the bright light," "Menuett," a vocal piece by St. Suene, "We fly to Thee in Danger," by Auber, from the Opera of Masaniello, "Banbury Cross," the latest English song, by Wellings. And the popular piece—"Orphee Aux Enfer Quadrille," by Offenbach. The above are the musical selection, while we have ten pages of notes from the Musical World, comprising some of the best criticisms of the day. The whole may be found in the November *Score*. Published by J. F. Perry & Co., 12 West St., Boston, who will forward it to you upon receipt of ten cents. Stamps taken. J. F. Perry & Co., 13 West St., Boston.

Colonel John M. Thompson, of Butler county, is the latest announcement for the United States Senatorship.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1880.

The fourteenth annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been held in Washington during the past week. About five hundred members it is stated participated in the proceedings, representing every state and territory in the Union. All the founders with a single exception it is understood were present.

The citizens of the District of Columbia have not been much edified by the wrangling of the politicians regarding the inauguration ceremonies of the 4th of March. There are quite a number of gentlemen who are very desirous of having their names printed in the local papers so that the president elect can see who are his enthusiastic admirers. They think by such a course that they will be recommended to the incoming President as men very worthy of his notice and accordingly his preference. Gen. Garfield is accredited, however, with too much good sense to allow such a manner of approaching him, to influence his judgment in any particular. The President elect is expected to arrive here next Tuesday and to remain very quietly at his residence for a few days. Good heavens! we pity him, his quiet will be like the murmuring of the ocean, attended by the musical aspirations of a thousand mosquitoes. What a quiet time he will have to be sure! It must be a nice thing to be a President-elect.

There will undoubtedly be a big time here during inauguration week, as all the hotel keepers are already refusing applications for rooms during that time. Every room and available space in some of the hotels has already been allotted. One hotel proprietor has had application from Philadelphia to board and lodge 1700 visitors from that city.

It is asserted that the contest to oust Mr. Kellogg of Louisianna from his seat as Senator will not be renewed this coming session, notwithstanding the appointment of Governor Wallz as successor to Spofford the deceased contestant. Five leading Democratic Senators, Messrs. Bayard, Butler, Hampton, Pendleton, and Thurman declared against the claims of Spofford, and others are now being added to the list.

—The Sigma Chi "fraternity" of the various colleges of the country have been holding a conclave in Washington during the past few days. On Thursday the proceedings closed by a trip to Mount Vernon and a banquet in the evening.

Friday afternoon Neverson alias "Babe" Bedford, and Queenan expiated the crime of murder upon the gallows. Last spring a young man named Hirth of respectibility and worth was brutally assaulted by several blacks, in the evening as he was proceeding homeward after business, and his death was the result. Three of his assailants were convicted of the murder, and two were hung, while the sentence of the third was commuted to imprisonment for life. The general impression was that the President would intervene in the case of the two victims of the law, but such proved fortunately for this community not to be the case. The example is a very salutary one and will have its effect accordingly upon the dangerous classes of the District.

It is understood that the question of who will be the successor of the late "Old Probabilities" has been finally settled by the President appointing General Myles as Chief of the Signal Service Department. He is [illegible] try and is known as one of the best Indian fighters on record. He had an excellent record during the war beginning as Captain in the 22d Mass. Vols., and ending as Colonel of the 40th U. S. Infantry and Brevet Major General in the regular army.

AUGUST.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 24, 1880.

Prognostication and speculations concerning the new Cabinet and the organization of the next Congress takes precedence now in this city of political gossip. Even the approaching session of Congress, a nearer event, elicits less interest at this time. We have had quite a number of prominent politicians here during the last week, and the curiosity to learn what they are driving at, and to obtain their views, is all-absorbing. We could not live if it were not for this sort of thing. There is not a little anxiety to settle the question as to the influence likely to prevail in making up the new administration—whether Senator Conkling and his associates in the Grant canvass will have the post of honor or not. I could not begin to give you all the "slates" that have been reported, nor would it be of especial value, for it is more than probable that no one but General Garfield himself has any very definite and authoritive ideas on the subject. Some of the prophets place Senator Don Cameron in the War Office and General Logan or ex-Sen. Ferry Mitchelback in charge of the Interior Department, with Postmaster James, of New York, as Postmaster General. Emery Storrs, of Chicago, is mentioned as a possible Attorney General, and Chairman Jewell is assigned a foreign mission, since his withdrawal from the Senatorial race in Connecticut, in favor of Hawley.

As to the organization of the next House of Representatives, there is really more opportunity for the exercise of one's judgement. It is a safe prediction that Secretary McPherson, the former Clerk, will go back to the position from which the Democrats retired him in 1874. He was a competent and popular officer, and by reason of his position as secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee, has the inside track over any competitor in the canvass. The only thing likely to defeat him would be an unfortunate combination on the Speakership. Mr. Kasson is said to be McPherson's candidate for Speaker, and should Mr. Frye be elected Senator from Maine, he would be out of the way and Kasson's chances good. Yet there are two or three contingences that may upset this arrangement, and if McPherson has formed an alliance with Kasson, as reported, it might be disastrous. At present, however, the outlook is that such a combination would sweep the deck. Both Judge Kelley and Mr. Conger are mentioned as candidates for the Speakership. The former is denominated the "Father of the House," having served eleven consecutive terms—twenty-two years—and the latter is understood to have a good chance for the Michigan Senatorship. George C. Gorham, expects to be returned to his old position as Secretary of the Senate, if the Republicans can control that body after March 4th, but that now seems hardly probable, unless Mahone, of Virginia, votes with the Republicans. Mahone was here a few days ago and had interviews with prominent officials, but no one other than himself knows how he will act. Judge Davis is also a rather uncertain Democrat, and all things considered, the next Senate is awfully mixed. Possibly Kellogg, of Louisiana, may be turned out this winter and a Democrat seated.

The report that General Sherman will shortly be placed on the retired list is true, notwithstanding the authorized statement from the War Department to the contrary. The announced intentions of the President have nothing to do with it. The General does not, in the event that he carries his expressed purpose into effect, intend to ask to be retired until next April, when President Hayes will be merely Mr. Hayes, and when the present authoritative voice of the War Department will be that of an humble citizen. General Sherman has the right, having served in the army thirty years, to ask to be retired, and it is understood that he prefers life in St. Louis with his grandchildren and a retired officer's pay, to the mere honor of being a subordinate to the next Secretary of War in Washington, which he will be under the regulations of the army to be approved by the President in a few days. In the event of his retirement General Sheridan will be called to Washington and General Hancock assigned to command at Chicago, unless he prefers to remain where he is, in which case Gen. Schofield would likely succeed General Sheridan.

Colonel R. M. Scott, in charge of the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, reports that the work has steadily progressed during the past year. Important additions have been made by voluntary contributions to the records, both Union and Confederate, among the contributions being valuable papers from Mr. Davis, Generals Beauregard, Chalmers, D. H. Hill, B. R. Johnson, S. D. Lee, E. Kirby Smith, Steele and A. P. Stewart, and from the representatives of Generals Branch, Breckenridge, D. H. Cooper and Ewell. The first two volumes of the records were sent to the public printer on the 24th of August last, and other volumes will follow until the present appropriation is exhausted. It is expected that the first two volumes will be published by the time of the reassembling of Congress. It is estimated that the entire publication, which it is proposed to divide into four series, will require ninety-six volumes.

DOM PEDRO.

STATE NEWS.

Ice cutting has commenced in Lancaster county.

A buck and doe ran through the main street of Bushkill a few days ago.

George Schoonover, of Bushkill, Pike Co., committed suicide by hanging on Monday.

Charles L. Conover, of New Hanover, Montgomery county, has a grape vine that is bearing a second crop.

The trial of Benjamin K. Bortree, for the murder of Henry W. Snouse, of Easton, takes place at Honesdale on December 7.

Robert W. Criswell, who has been editor of the Titusville *Petroleum World* from its commencement, has taken a position on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

B. B. Crawford, keeper of the Allegheny County Almshouse, has been acquitted of the murder of one of the inmates named Coolbaugh by beating him to death.

The Reading Railroad Company has 700 boat loads of coal en route for Baltimore, which are detained in the vicinity of Columbia owing to the frozen condition of the canal.

William Brandon and Aggie Fordyce, of Brandonville, Schuylkill county, eloped and were arrested at Wilkesbarre. The young man had a large amount of his father's money with him.

George Slocum, a brakeman, was beheaded by cars in the yard of the Lake Shore road at Erie on Sunday. The Coroner's jury blamed the conductor of the train, John North, for negligence.

O'Neil & Co., coal merchants of Pittsburg, have made a contract to deliver the Standard Oil Company 100 barge loads of barrel staves. Each barge is to hold 100,000 staves, which will be cut in Kentucky.

Robert Coleman, of Lebanon, is making preparations to build at that place a bolt [illegible] several rows of houses. The old pipe mill at the same place, which has been abandoned is also to be put in operation.

The printing department attached to Hostetter & Smith's bitters manufactory at Pittsburg was destroyed by fire at an early hour Tuesday, involving a loss of about $10,000; covered by insurance. A large number of women are thrown out of work temporarily.

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From time to time Sermons by Eminent Ministers are published. The current topics of the day are discussed in our editorial columns freely and vigorously. We are not afraid to state our opinions.

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CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with a Bay Mare, one spring Wagon, one Single-seated Carriage, one Rockboard and two Sets of Harness, now in the possession of Abraham Lewis, of the Borough of Parryville, Carbon County, Pa., as the same are my property, and loaned to him during my pleasure.

DILDINE SNYDER.

Parryville, Nov. 20, 1880-w3*

TRY

THE

"New York Observer"

THIS YEAR.

The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY—FREE!

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

[52 3] 37 Park Row, New York.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE

Real Estate & Personal Property

There will be offered at public sale, by the undersigned, at her residence in EAST PENN Township, Carbon County, Pa., on

Saturday, December 11, 1880,

at 1 o'clock A. M., all those certain described Farm Tracts or Pieces of LAND, bounded by lands of Jacob Steigerwalt, Reuben Peter, Jacob Frederiger, Anna Dinkey, W. S. Heimbleman, Hannah Nimson, Augustus Eck, J. H. Schappell and John Balliet, containing 19 Acres and 81 Perches, more or less. The Improvements thereon consist of a Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings; a full bearing Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees; and a fine Stream of Water runs through the Property. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

—ALSO,—

At same time, 2 Horses, 2-year old Colt, 3 Cows, Heifer, 4 Fat Hogs, 3 Sheets, Wagons, Carriages, Harness, Threshing Machine, Hay Rake, Potatoes, Apples, Hay Straw, Corn in Cob, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, and a variety of Household Furniture and Farming Implements too numerous to mention. TERMS: Cash on all purchases under $5, over that sum six months' credit.

ELIZABETH C. GIES.

East Penn, Nov. 20, 1880-w3

For HOLIDAYS, 1880.

Mrs. C. DETSCHIRSCHSKY

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public generally, that she is now receiving and opening for their inspection a larger stock than ever of the very latest novelties in

Toys & Fancy Goods,

Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS for Young and Old, Rich and Poor. Don't fail to call early and secure first choice and best bargains. She also calls their attention to her New, Large and Elegant assortment of

NOTIONS,

comprising Underwear, Berlin and Germantown Wools, Hosiery, Imported and Domestic Ribbons, Gloves, Flowers and a fine assortment of New Designs

—IN FANCY ARTICLES—

Also, in connection with the above, a full and complete stock of

GERMAN FRUITS,

LIMBURGER CHEESE,

Candies & Confections,

together with a variety of Goods not generally kept in any other store in town. If you do not see what you want, ask for it.

A share of public patronage solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in price and quality of goods.

Second St., 2 doors above Iron,

Nov 20, 1880. LEHIGHTON, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Daniel Ramaly, late of Lower Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate will please present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment. OLIVER BLOSE, Jr.,

Administrator, etc.

Lower Towamensing, Nov. 13, 1880-w4*

LOST, TWO COWS.

On the 20th of October, Two Cows—one White and the other Red with White spots and Bald, both Dry and Thin. Any person knowing their whereabouts will please inform

J. B. and C. H. REIS,

Nov 13, 1880-w3 East Mauch Chunk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, to pass upon the exceptions and distribute the funds in the hands of M. A. Shyard, assignee of B. F. Kleppinger, among the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, Corner of Race and Susquehanna streets, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Wednesday, December 8th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN KLINE,

Nov. 13, 1880.-w4 Auditor.

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

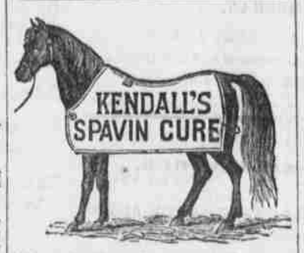
This House is located in the Borough of Weissport, Carbon County, Pa., and is built on the site of Fort Allen, an old stockade fortification, erected here over a century ago to protect the early settlers against the hostile incursions of the Indians. The house is a substantial brick, and was named "Fort 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 time, 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 received a bottle of your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Lost second my horse became very lame and I procured him out for a few weeks when he became sound. 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 half a bottle cured the ring bone, for as such it proved, and neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,

P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1879.

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 since the fall of 1877, and to remove the bone spavins took me about four months to take the large one off and two for the small ones. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no more 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 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 a month; she was entirely cured,