The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MONTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Senatorial deadlock in the State Legislature still continues.

—The Austrian explorer, Dr. Oscar Lenz, who started for Morocco, has reached Senegal, via Timbuctoo, and is the fourth European that ever visited that region.

—The Commissioner of Pensions has written a letter to the Chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, in which he estimates that more than $500,000,000 will be required to pay all claims under the Arrearages and Pensions Act.

—*Le Loir*, a French journal, says that an inventor has discovered a method for making true lace by machinery exactly the same in appearance as that made by hand. The same journal also says that an American house has offered 5,000,000 francs for the American patent, and that an English banker has offered the same amount for Great Britain.

—Notwithstanding the remarkable commercial success that has attended the manufacture of celluloid and the fact that it is made by but few parties elsewhere than in this country, comparatively speaking, it has recently been discovered that it is not of American origin, but was originally made and patented by Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, England, in the year 1855.

—The Egyptian obelisk was placed in position in Central Park, New York, last Saturday. The work was done under the superintendence of Lieut. Com. Gorringe, and occupied but a few minutes. A guard of marines surrounded the obelisk, and among those present were Secretaries Evarts and Goff, Collector Merritt, the members of the Park Commission and Masonic representatives.

—The court-martial in the case of young Whittaker, the colored cadet, met in New York, on Thursday, the 20th instant. The charges and specifications were read to Whittaker, and the members of the Court were sworn in. At the request of Whittaker's counsel and Judge Advocate Gardner, both of whom desired time to look over the mass of evidence taken at West Point, the Court adjourned until February 3rd.

—A rock upon which were graven a number of Phoenician characters, was recently discovered at the opening of a channel connecting the Fountain of the Virgin and the Pool of Siloam, at Jerusalem, by a boy who was bathing in the waters. Search is being made for others, and, when the channel shall have been drained and the deposit carried away, it is anticipated that discoveries will be made, and that considerable light on the typography of Jerusalem will thereby be gained.

—Rev. Father Gillet, a Jesuit priest of Belize, in British Honduras, was put to death by order of President Burrios, of Guatemala, on the 17th instant. Under the laws of that Republic all Jesuits are banished from its soil, and any caught there are executed. It appears that Father Gillet visited Guatemala for his health, and was arrested immediately on his arrival in Livingston. He was heavily ironed and sent to the city of Guatemala, where he was tried, sentenced and shot to death on the plaza, on the 17th instant, in the presence of a large number of the people of the town.

—Two murderers were executed in Philadelphia on Thursday. A Protestant Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia set forth that the Saviour was crucified on Friday, and that "one of the collateral evidences of this is that since that time executions have been successively performed on that day." "When," continued the clergyman, "the Governor of this Commonwealth for some reason chooses to change this order of things and appoints executions on Thursday, do we not see that he breaks the continuity of historic evidence and weakens so far the glory of our redemption by Christ's death?" The author of that argument is not yet in a lunatic asylum.

—Two bills are now before the State Legislature tending to benefit the Volunteer Firemen of the State, viz: The first provides for the payment to the Treasurer of a fire company in any city or incorporated borough two per cent. semi-annually on the premiums received by the agent of all foreign insurance companies doing business in said cities or borough. The second authorizes councils of cities and boroughs to provide a fund for the purpose of paying a sum not exceeding $8 per month to any firemen injured while in active service, during the continuance of his disability, and in case of death from like injury the sum of $100 for funeral benefits. These are both excellent measures, and we trust our representatives will not only vote for them themselves, but that they will use all their efforts to get them passed through both houses.

—The interest in the composition of the next Cabinet, says our Washington correspondent, increases as the time for its appointment approaches. It is intensified by the activity of the various statesmen who expect or desire to be called into the councils of the new President, and by the many rumors concerning the expectations and demands of certain leaders, particularly Senator Conkling. Of course a great deal that passes current touching this point is speculation and exaggeration, if not downright invention. It is conceded that Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of State, and this selection is received with satisfaction in all quarters. The general impression is that Blaine will be the ruling spirit of the Cabinet—the premier. His well known positive character and dashing policy, coupled with the more moderate and cautious spirit of Gen. Garfield, gives promise of brilliant results—a strong foreign policy and a wise administration at home. Mr. Conkling, they say, demands a Grant man and a New Yorker for Secretary of the Treasury, while General Garfield is credited with a purpose to appoint a western man, tendering the War Office portfolio or the Postmaster-Generalship to the man selected from New York. This is reported to be unsatisfactory to Mr. Conkling. Whether this is actually the situation I am unable to say with any degree of positiveness, for what the real views and purposes of the President-elect are, can be known only to the few he has consulted. The post unfriendliness between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine is supposed by some to stand in the way of perfect accord in the arrangement of a new administration, the idea being that, if Mr. Blaine leads, Mr. Conkling will refuse to follow. But all the Republican leaders, including the New York senator, are anxious for a successful and harmonious administration, and I think the predictions of rupture will prove unfounded.

Cox's Proposed Reapportionment.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cox making an apportionment of Representatives under the new census provides that after the third of March, 1883, the House shall consist of 301 members. The present house contains 293 members, and therefore an increase of eight Representatives is proposed.

The process for determining the number of Representatives to which a State is entitled is very simple. The whole representative population of the country is first divided by 301, to obtain a ratio of representation. Then the population of each State is divided by this ratio. The requisite number of members not being obtained in this way, additional members are assigned to the States having the largest fractions of population.

Without now discussing this reapportionment scheme in its various bearings, let us see what changes it would effect in the representation of the different States.

The following table gives the present number of Representatives from each State and the number which would be allowed under Mr. Cox's bill:

	Present.	Proposed		Present.	Proposed.
Maine	6	4	Kentucky	10	10
N. Hamp.	3	2	Tenn.	10	9
Vermont	3	2	Missouri	13	13
Mass.	11	11	Arkansas	4	5
R. Island	2	2	Texas	6	10
Conn.	4	4	Ohio	20	19
N. Y.	33	31	Indiana	13	12
N. J.	7	7	Illinois	19	19
Penna.	27	26	Michigan	9	10
Del.	1	1	Wisconsin	8	8
Maryland	6	6	Iowa	9	10
Virginia	9	9	Minnesota	3	5
W. Va.	3	4	Kansas	3	6
N. C.	8	8	Nevada	1	1
S. C.	5	6	Nebraska	1	3
Georgia	9	9	Colorado	1	1
Florida	2	1	California	4	5
Alabama	8	8	Oregon	1	1
Miss.	6	7			
Louisiana	6	6	Total	293	301

It will be seen that the changes of representation under this scheme would be by no means so great as were anticipated before the figures of the census were made up. Nor do they occur where they were expected. Instead of losing Representatives, the South gains them; and the Western States alone among the Northern States will have a greater number.

Classifying the States into the old slave States, the Middle States, comprising New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the New England States, and the Western States, including all the West, we find that their gains and losses under the proposed apportionment are:

	Gain.	Loss.	Total at Present.	Prop'd Total.
Old slave States	8	2	106	111
Middle States	—	3	67	64
New Eng. States	—	3	28	25
Western States	10	2	92	100

We therefore find that, while the old slave States would make a net gain of six Representatives under the reapportionment proposed by Mr. Cox, the gain in the rest of the country, taken as a whole, would but two. That is, though the West would have eight more members, New England would lose three, New York two, and Pennsylvania one, while New Jersey would stand as before.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Thursday, 20th inst., the resolution offered by Mr. Conkling on Wednesday calling for information in regard to the expense of taking the census was adopted. Mr. McDonald called up his resolution, introduced in February, 1880, for the appointment of a standing committee of five upon "The Rights of Women Citizens," and, after some debate, it was referred by a vote of 26 to 25 to the Committee on Rules. The Funding bill was received and referred to the Committee on Finance. Pending consideration of the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was passed exactly as reported by the Committee on Appropriation. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, ordered printed and recommitted. The report of the Election Committee in the case of Boynton vs. Loring, from the Sixth Massachusetts District, declaring Mr. Loring entitled to his seat, was taken up, and Mr. Loring addressed the House. An evening session was held for District business.

In the Senate, Friday, Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported with two amendments, the bill to place General Grant on the retired list. He asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Randolph, Chairman of the Committee, said there was not a full meeting of the committee when the bill was acted upon Thursday morning, and he asked that the bill and amendments be laid over and printed. Mr. Kernan also objected to the immediate consideration of the bill, and it went over, Mr. Logan saying he would call it up at the next meeting of the Senate. Mr. Kellogg submitted an amendment which he intended to offer to the Funding bill. The memorial of Davis Hatch, in relation to the San Domingo matter, tabled at the last session, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed with amendments.

In the House, the Senate bill for the retirement of General E. O. C. Ord with the rank and pay of Major General was passed, and goes to the President. The contested case of Boynton vs. Loring, of Massachusetts, was taken up, and the majority resolution in favor of Mr. Loring, the sitting member, was adopted without a division. Mr Keifer then called up the report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of Bisbee vs. Hull, from the Second District of Florida, unanimously declaring Mr. Bisbee, the contestant, entitled to the seat. After some discussion, Mr. Keifer demanded the question, pending which the House took a recess until evening. The evening session was occupied with the consideration of private bills.

In the House, on Saturday, the resolution of the Election Committee declaring Mr. Bisbee, the contestant, entitled to the seat from the Second District of Florida, was agreed to, and Mr. Bisbee appeared and was sworn in. No other business of importance was transacted.

In the Senate Monday, Mr. Garland, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Geneva Award bill of Mr. Edmunds, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the bill for the retirement of General Grant, but Mr. Vest objected. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and Mr. Logan then moved to postpone the regular order and take up his bill. The motion was lost by a party vote, except that Messrs. Davis, of Illinois, Lamar and McPherson voted with the Republicans. The Indian Severalty bill was then considered. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, the usual crowd of bills and resolutions were introduced under the Monday call of States. Among them was one by Mr. Acklin, of Louisiana, to regulate the collection of duties on sugar. Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Census, reported the Congressional Apportionment bill. It provides for 311 members, a minority amendment providing for 319. He said he would call up the bill Tuesday and offer as a substitute his bill providing for 301 members. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered.

In the Senate Tuesday, Mr. Johnson, from the Select Committee on Cattle Diseases, reported a bill establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing that Judges of United States Courts who may become permanently disabled in the discharge of their duties, shall be retired on full salary for life. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments. Mr. Logan renewed his motion to take up the bill for the retirement of General Grant. After a speech by Mr. Lamar, in favor of the bill, the motion was lost—yeas 25, nays 28. Messrs. Lamar and Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans. Mr. Beck submitted a resolution in favor of permitting our citizens to purchase ships and engage in the foreign carrying trade, and providing for the regulation of such ships when officered by Americans. He said he would speak upon the subject on Thursday. The Senate bill making an appropriation for completing and publishing the census returns was passed, with an amendment striking out the section authorizing the printing of the reports by private contract. Pending consideration of the Indian Severalty bill, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the West Point Appropriation bill were concurred in. A bill was passed appropriating $162,169 for a deficiency in the appropriation for interest on the District of Columbia 3.56 loans. The Post-office Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Speer, from the Election Committee, presented a report in the case of Yeates vs. Martin, of North Carolina, declaring Yeates entitled to the seat. The report and that of the minority of the committee were ordered to be printed. Mr. Bicknell, who had charge of the Senate joint rule for counting the Electoral vote, rose but, before he could make any motion, Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, moved to adjourn. The motion was carried—104 to 102.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution providing for a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress on the 9th of February, for the purpose of canvassing the Electoral vote. Mr. Whyte objecting, it was laid over and ordered to be printed. The joint resolution ratifying the settlement of taxes made by the District Commissioners with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was passed. The credentials of Chas. W. Jones, Senator-elect from Florida, were presented and filed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was received and referred. The Indian Land Severalty bill was considered. The Pension Appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill authorizing the President to negotiate for lands for the colonization of colored people was reported adversely and laid on the table. The bill relating to the retirement of army offices and the District Appropriation bill were reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Money, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Government postal telegraph system, and giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Speer gave notice that he would call up the North Carolina contested case of Yeates vs. Martin after the next morning hour. Mr. Bicknell called up the Electoral Count resolution and moved the previous question. Mr. Conger raised the "question of consideration," but the House, by a vote of 139 to 124, decided to take up the resolution. Messrs. Stephens, Felton and Speer, of Georgia, voted with the Republicans in the negative. Two of the Greenbackers voted with the Democrats, and some with the Republicans. The previous question being again demanded, Mr. Conger moved a call of the House. The Speaker decided that the call was not in order, the previous roll call showing that a quorum was present. Mr. Conger appealed form the decision, and Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to lay the appeal on the table. The Republicans abstained from voting, thereby leaving the House without a quorum. After repeated roll-calls, the Republicans continuing their filibustering tactics, a motion to adjourn was carried at ten minutes past five o'clock.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1881.

This is the intermediate season when fashion apparently is at a standstill; the winter novelties are exhausted, and it is too soon to think of spring, especially with the thermometer below zero, and the "beautiful" black "snow" banking up every thoroughfare in New York city.

Still this month is not without its uses, nor its "fashions" either, both for the housekeeper and the fashionable dame of society. To the first this is the renovating season, and the time for bargains. Remnants, odds and ends, and novelties of all sorts are now to the front going at "half price." If you do not mind being somewhat behind prevailing styles, you can now buy a coat for next winter for almost nothing, and beautiful dress goods that have taken the lead in design and texture for at least half the price they brought a month ago. Of course next winter they will be what is called old fashioned, but if soft to the touch and pretty to look at, wise and thrifty housewives need not mind that; one now buys table and bed linen, and replenishes the stock of underclothes, which shows rents and tears in a surprisingly short time. Our great-great grandmothers would be aghast at the damage one season's wear can effect in the dainty muslins and linens, ruffles and laces. In the way of table linen, there are many novelties; the finest table cloths and napkins are decorated with artistic embroidery in colors and the open patterns of drawn work; the embroidery and open work form a double border around the table, and there is sometimes a centre piece in the colored work. Cream ecru and buff cloths are most in favor for luncheon and breakfast tables For dinner tables the snowy damask is preferred; these come with large scenes, such as harvesting or game in their native haunts, framed in a medallion in the centre, with a broad border finished like satin.

In ladies underwear there is always something new; just at this season linen or muslin does not enter very much into the construction of these mysterious garments; the most stylish ladies wear a little short petticoat, drawers and waist of sky blue or pale pink flannel, trimmed with coarse white guipure and sometimes embroidered with white silk; then a longer petticoat of black satin lined with bright colored plush for day dress, and for evening or dinner, a white muslin petticoat with pleated flowers edged with lace forming a balayense.

Society trips the light fantastic during these dark and gloomy months, and tries to thrust a little brightness over life; balls private and public are therefore "the thing," dinner receptions, afternoon teas and weddings follow each other in rapid succession. It is almost time to hear of the "Arion" and "Liederkranta" and the various other Academy balls, which bring out the pretty *bal masques* costumes. For all these occasions there are many equisite toilets.

In Lord & Taylor's artistically arranged corner show window, there are several beautiful evening dresses and evening wraps displayed this week One of the dresses is especially rich and appropriate for almost any occasion that a low neck bodice is not absolutely required. It is high in the neck with sleeves just below the elbow; the material is black satin and the trimming the richest kind of silk embroidery in the most brilliant hues, the designs being leaves and flowers; this embroidery runs diagonally across the front in two strips, each almost ten inches wide, is brought heart shape around the neck, and finishes the sleeves; the waist is a short basque, the skirt in the back long and quite plain except a small plaited ruffle around the edge of the train which is square; on the bottom of the front are three similar ruffles; the sleeves and neck are finished with a creamy lace, and at the belt is a boquet of rich red and yellow roses. There is in the same window two opera wraps; somewhat similar in design, being short sacques with dolman sleeves and pointed hoods; they are both made of cream colored satin brocade, one with white ostrich feather trimming, the other with a rich chenilee fringe and pearl tassles, another beautiful evening dress of heliotrope satin and brocade, with pearl trimmings attracts the attention of all passers. Although all these toilets are high in the neck, Lord & Taylor are making many square and heart shaped waists for full evening dress. White with gold is a favorite combination for full dresses this season. This is seen in the heavy white satin and gold brocade, and in the white tulle gold beading or cloth of gold worn by very young ladies.

Plush is the favorite material for young ladies' opera cloaks, and some very simple shapes such as the circular with inside fronts or else plain circulars are most convenient for there.

Long undressed kid gloves, with buttons or without, and wrinkled on the arm, are used on full dress occasions. These and the wide lace scarfs tied in hugh bows under the chin are Sarah Bernhardt caprices that are certainly only becoming to very thin ladies, but they are nevertheless very universally adopted.

It is absolutely necessary that stockings should match the dress, of whatever shade. Lord & Taylor make a specialty of hosiery and show one of the most varied and superb assortments of these dainty luxuries. Some have a pattern inserted in the instep and ankle of point de Alencon, Duchesse or Valenciennes lace with elaborate silk clocking and others in silk and cobweby lisle thread are in most delicate flesh pink, salmon pink polo blue, cateye gray, ecru, or deeper colors such as Bishop's purple, crimson, red and carnation, bright gold or sea green. These are called jardiniere stockings, from the exquisite embroideries in sprigs and garlands which adorn them.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1881.

Among matters political, and hence purely worldly in character, it may be interesting to the country to know that there is strong sentiment existing having in view the evangelizing of Washington through the avenues of a certain amount of sectarianism which is found to exist in the society called the "Disciples of Christ." This is the religious shield which General Garfield buckles on of a Sunday, and it is proposed that he shall sometime early in his administration have a handsome church edifice in which he, as a member of the Church militant, shall be able to do himself credit as a valiant warrior in the cause. Already about $50,000 has been subscribed here and in other sections of the country for the erection of a new building which shall be known as the Presidential church. Ohio has come nobly to the front in this enterprise, the largest subscription being thus far credited to that State.

The newly elected Senators, residing in Washington, that is those who have been elected to succeed themselves, have been having a nice time lately, the most hearty congratulations having been showered upon them, accompanied by liberal allowances of chicken salad and other fixings with plenty of Mumm's Cabinet to keep it in position. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, had a splendid ovation on Wednesday evening, and he undoubtedly felt very happy over the prospect of another six years of patriotic devotion to his country's cause.

The bill establishing the rate of refunding interest at three per cent. passed the House and has gone to the Senate, where it is expected that it will be amended so as to make the rate 3½ per cent. The vote in the House on the 3 per cent. rate stood 149 to 104, the Greenbackers all voting for it. Several members have stated that they voted for the bill just for the sake of getting it out of the hands of the lower House so that the Senate could as the saying is "lick it into shape."

It is now reported Senator Blaine had not been offered the position of Secretary of State or any other position in the new Cabinet. This is based on an alleged statement made by a gentleman who has been acting as a private secretary to General Garfield, and who has recently arrived in Washington from Mentor, he asserts that not a single person has received any assurances from the President elect that he would appoint him to office no matter how trivial. He states that there has been a perfect stream of callers at Mentor for the purpose of tendering advice upon almost every subject within the reach of legislation.

Postmaster James, of New York, is being urged as Postmaster General. It is stated that General Grant has headed a petition to General Garfield to that effect. Mr. James will undoubtedly make an excellent Cabinet officer, but the question is whether the Conkling faction will be satisfied with that division of the spoils. It is not at all likely that New York can get two Cabinet positions, and it is said that Conkling wants the Treasury or possibly the State Department. The recent Senatorial election in New York whereby Mr. Platt has, as a Conkling man, conquered all other nominees, shows how strong is the influence of that faction, and it is now in a humor to resent any indications to "sneeze" at its potency.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is still holding his own as candidate for the Speakership, and it is conceded that he will be a good man. The Democrats say that there will be no extra session, and although the Republicans may want one so as to get control of the offices in the gift of the House, yet they will avoid every chance of letting loose a grip on this important political element in the organization of the House until next December.

One of the oldest representatives of the Choctow tribe of Indians, Col. P. P. Pritchlynn, has recently died in Washington. He was a native of Mississippi, being born while the Choctows resided there. He was a high Mason and was buried with the usual ceremonies of the Fraternity.

Professor Holden, of the Naval Observatory of this city, has accepted the management of the Washburn Observatory in Madison, Wisconsin, and will speedily enter upon his duties there. AUGUST.

FRANCE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, France, Jan. 11, 1881.

The first lot of engineers and other gentlemen, forty-eight in all, connected with the cutting of the Inter-oceanic Canal, left Paris last evening, en route for Panama. M. de Lesseps, accompanied by several friends, took leave of the travelers at the St. Lazare Station. All seemed in a state of the greatest enthusiasm, and the train left amid repeated cries of "Vive La France!" "Vive M. de Lesseps!" The party left St. Nazaire this morning in the Lafayette, the vessel which took out the first explorers, and afterwards M. de Lesseps with the Technical Committee.

M. Louis Blanc was taken ill after Blanque's funeral yesterday and his house was to-day besieged by eager inquirers after his health. Although he was still seriously indisposed this morning, the accounts are much more favorable to-night.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, having yesterday broken a lance on behalf of Cipriani, the Italian, who has just been expelled from France for taking part in political demonstrations, the *Intransigeant* indignantly declares to-day, that it does not want any Bonapartist allies. It sees in M. de Cassagnac "the incarnation of its hatred in the past, and begs him henceforth to count himself among its enemies in the present. Opportunism and Imperialism are one and the same thing. Go, Monsieur de Cassagnac, Gambetta is holding out his arms to receive you." M. Paul de Cassagnac thanks M. Henri Rochefort's journal for its disinterested advice, but asks its permission to write a letter before he throws himself into M. Gambetta's arms. In an amazingly cynical article, he brands the Extreme Radicals with being the lean ones of the Republican party and predicts that if ever they get into office they will grow fat and lazy like the rest. "Among you the lean alone have principles, and that is the very reason why they are lean. The fatter they grow the faster do their principles evaporate." M. de Cassagnac admitted that he voted for the Primary Amnesty, and defended M. Rochefort against M. Gambetta, and M. Cipriani against M. Andouneq, but calmly asks the *Intransigeant* if it is quite sure that sympathy was his motive. "You are well aware that if I had had a word to say it is you, the Chiefs, that I should have shot down, instead of the poor devils who now sleep under the turf of the Paris squares, and whom you had led on by means of the influence that education or talents bestows. No, you know well that there never could be any sympathy between us, and if we ever follow you it is as the sportsman follows the game." M. de Cassagnac is frank, and explains why he helped to procure the return of the Communists. "We wanted you, and we keep you. I thought of you when I voted for the return to Paris. I wished to see you one day take the Chamber of Deputies by storm, and I hope that you will do so yet." This article is evidently intended to exasperate the *Intransigeants*.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Elysee, M. Jules Roche held forth as the champion of the "Revolution against Religion." He advocated the separation of Church and State, the suppression of the stipends allowed to the clergy and declared that it would be "very pleasant for the city of Paris to receive $50,000,000 annually, a sum that could be derived from the religious edifices devoted to the Catholic faith, which was not recognized by the people." M. Roche, however, patronizingly declared that he was not one to prevent people "from believing in, or dreaming of God, Jupiter, or Mahomet."

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's Sale of the Personal Property of F. P. Semmel and Wm. Reed, dealers in tobacco and cigars, Lehighton Borough. In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county, Pa.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the money realized from the said sale among the creditors entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at his Office, adjoining the First National Bank, Mauch Chunk, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1881,

at TEN o'clock A. M., where all may attend who think proper, and present their claims upon the said fund or else be debarred.

E. R. SIEWERS, Auditor.
W. G. FREYMAN, Att'y. Jan. 29-w4

THE SUNBEAM,

A Large 8-page, 48 column monthly, containing matter of interest to EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, will be mailed to any address for ONE Dollar a year. Specimen copies for 3 cent stamp. No attention paid to postals. Extraordinary inducements to Club-Getters.

3 Months, on trial, for 20 cents.

SUNBEAM PUB. CO.
10-2 Bethel, Conn.

$2 Watches, Stem Winders $2.75. White Metal Hunting Case $3. Imitation gold $5. Solid gold $12. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 183 Nassau St. N.Y.
January 29, 1881-y1

MILTON A. WEISS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Bank Street, Lehighton.

REPAIRING

Of all description promptly attended to at the most reasonable prices.

☞ All Work guaranteed, and patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.29-y1

Science *versus* Epilepsy!
OR
Doctor *against* Quack!

A LEADING LONDON PHYSICIAN ESTABLISHES AN OFFICE IN NEW YORK for the CURE OF EPILEPTIC FITS.

(*From Am. Journal of Medicine.*)

Dr. Ab. Meseolet (late of London), who makes a specialty of epilepsy has without count treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESKER LE, No. 96, John St. New York.

IMPROVED FARMS
In Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska & Minn'a
FOR SALE.

Great bargains. 10 years time on three-fourths of purchase money. Interest 8 per cent. Parties intending to go West send for lists. State locality in which the lands are desired.

J. A. O. SHERWOOD, 15 Broadway,
Jan. 29-w4 New York city.

HOMES IN VIRGINIA.

We have for sale CHEAP, both LARGE AND SMALL FARMS and PLANTATIONS, in all parts of Virginia. Immigrants of every political persuasion, and from every part of the Union, are coming to Virginia.

Write for REAL ESTATE REVIEW, free

Address B. L. STAPLES & CO., Richmond Virginia. Jan 29 w4

Plays! Plays! Plays! Plays!

For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Parlor Plays, Christmas Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Stereoptican Lights, Colored Fire, Burlesques, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices.—Costumes, Scenery, Curtains, New Catalogue sent free containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & CO., 38 E. 14th Street, New York. Jan. 29 w4

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

Advertisers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. ☞ 100-Page Pamphlet, 25 cents. jan29 4w

The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for the Human Flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, O., June 17, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement, and a large splint from one her horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours,
M. A. BENTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time I tried everything man could devise to cure it, but all in vain and was about to give it up, when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean, and then I sent 25c. to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have purchased copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

Ashland, Schuyl. co., Pa., June 3, 1880.

DR. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents.—A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.

Yours truly
"The" Druggist. CHAS. H. BARNARD

KENDALL'S
Spavin Cure on Human Flesh.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the winter of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything within my reach but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overheard, it would pain me very much. In April, 1875, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of Kendall's Spavin Cure thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly. MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and in the 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 has 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.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. jan29-m3

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
Valuable HOTEL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co., at January Term, 1881, the undersigned Assignee of Joseph Feist, of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, February 19, 1881,

at TWO o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit: All that certain Tract of LAND, beginning at a point, thence extending by a public road leading from Weissport to Lehighton and by land of Jonas Bowman, south seventy-four and one-half degrees, west fifteen perches; thence south sixty-nine and three-quarter degrees, west seven and three-tenths perches to a saw-mill race; thence along said race south twenty-eight degrees, east eighteen and a half perches to a post; thence by land of John Harker north sixty-eight degrees, east eight and two tenths perches to a post; thence by a certain church lot north twenty-one and a half degrees, west four perches to a stake; thence by the same north sixty-eight degrees, east eleven and eight-tenths perches to a post; thence by Franklin street north twenty-one and one-half degrees, west twelve perches to the place of beginning, containing One ACRE and One Hundred and Forty PERCHES, with a Brick Hotel Building, and stable and Outhouses thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Weissport, and known as the FORT ALLEN HOUSE.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

J. G. ZERN, Assignee.
E. R. SIEWERS, Att'y. Jan. 29-w4

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.
January 29, 1881-y1

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, Preprietor

This House is located in the Borough of Weissport, Carbon County, Pa., and is built on the site of Fort Allen, an old Revolutionary 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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon county to make distribution of the balance of money remaining in the hands of Joseph C. Moore, Executor of the last will and testament of George Russel, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1881,

at TEN o'clock A. M., at his Office, 2nd door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend. P. J. MEEHAN,
January 22, 1881-w4 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county to make distribution of the money in the hands of E. F. Lauchenbach, Assignee of Gesser & Remmel, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1881,

at TEN o'clock A. M., at his Office, 2nd door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend. P. J. MEEHAN,
January 22, 1881-w4 Auditor.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

A valuable Farm of Seventy Acres, situate in Monroe county, Pa., on the old State road leading from Mauch Chunk and Weissport to Stroudsburg; 50 acres of which are clear and under a good state of cultivation, with good fences and substantial buildings thereon. The place is well supplied with never-failing water; a young