The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is a well-written, business-like document, marked by the characteristics that belong to Gen. Arthur himself. It is free from novelties and surprises, but is full of facts and suggestions.

President Arthur must have been devoting his days and nights, with indefatigable industry, to the study of the foreign and domestic business of the Government during the eleven weeks that have passed since he became President. In this very long message, he discusses many of the most intricate questions of foreign policy, and all the chief questions of domestic policy, with remarkable fulness of information. Of course he had the assistance of heads of departments; but yet his own hand is visible throughout the message.

Our relations with the powers of Europe are, in this review, all satisfactory. Our Hebrew fellow citizens will be glad to know that energetic remonstrances have been addressed to Russia concerning the treatment of those of them who may visit that empire. Our Protestant fellow citizens will be pleased to know that steps have been taken to secure the better protection of American missionaries in the Turkish empire. Our German-born citizens will be happy to know that there is an end of complaint respecting the treatment of those of them who visit the German empire. Our Swiss fellow citizens will rejoice to know of the protest against the importation of Swiss criminals; and our Spanish fellow citizens will be satisfied to learn that the Spanish Government is doing its duty respecting the awards of the Claims Commission.

With the powers of North and South America, also, our Government is on becoming terms. We have promoted commercial intercourse with Mexico, prevented a rupture between Mexico and Guatemala, taken an interest in the boundary arbitration between Costa Rica and Colombia, sent a special envoy to promote peace between Chili, Bolivia and Peru, maintained warm friendship with Venezuela, and aided in establishing the boundary of Patagonia. The President speaks pleasantly also of China and Japan. Legislation by Congress is needed respecting the new Chinese treaty, attention being paid Chinese interests and susceptibilities in dealing with Chinese immigration; the President especially approves that part of the treaty forbidding American citizens and vessels from engaging in the demoralizing and destructive opium traffic with China. It is wonderful news that Japan is about to establish a fully constitutional government, the Emperor having already summoned a Congress for that purpose; and the President recommends the return to Japan and China of the indemnity fund now in our hands.

Having thus touched upon the Governments of the world, President Arthur reaches its waters, and recommends the adoption of the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas.

Reaching our domestic business, President Arthur offers an elaborate discussion of questions in finance and revenue. The Treasury is in a satisfactory condition, and the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at $130,000,000, which is by far the largest surplus since the year 1867, when it was three millions higher. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the retirement of silver certificates and the limitation of silver coinage are sustained by the President. It is estimated that the entire debt of the country can be paid in ten years; but, in view of the present heavy taxation, the President holds that the revenue might wisely be reduced, even if the payment of the debt be delayed, and he therefore advises the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco and alcoholic liquors, and the revision of the tariff laws. These important questions of public economy will doubtless be fully debated in the present Congress.

The President holds that the strength of the army should be increased to 30,000 enlisted men, that the navy should be "thoroughly rehabilitated," that the fortifications and coast defenses should be improved, and that the efficiency of our torpedo system should be increased by strengthening the engineer battalion. The postal service is growing in efficiency, and the attention of Congress is again invited to postal savings banks; the President, in referring to the Star route business, calls for the vigorous prosecution of those guilty of fraud. Legislative action is needed upon the Indian question, which the President thinks is now in the way of being finally solved. It is the duty of Congress and the Executive to array against the barbarous system of polygamy all the power which they can wield. The Government should sustain the work of education, and such aid for its promotion as can be constitutionally afforded should be given. Claims for pensions under the Arrears act have lately been very heavy, and the President would give the Commissioner of Pensions such additional assistance as is needed for their speedy settlement. There is a long passage of the message in which the President discusses civil service reform, and offers his views upon its various features. The decline of our merchant marine is deplorable, and the President would give to our navigation interests that kind of aid and protection which has been bestowed upon our manufactures.

The President closes his message with some remarks upon the question recently before the country of Presidential inability, to which he hopes Congress will speedily give consideration.

—Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, has resigned his position to accept the presidency of a new Trust company, which has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000.

—It is rumored on the best possible authority, that Judge Folger will not remain long at the head of the Treasury Department, but will succeed Judge Hunt on the Supreme Court Bench at an early day. No better choice could be made from among all the Republicans of our acquaintance. Judge Folger is an able jurist and an honest man.

—Mr. Joseph Warren Keifer, of Ohio was Monday elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is probably, says the New York Sun, the lightest weight ever promoted to so heavy a place. Even old Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was a greater statesman than Keifer; yet he always had to consult the page who stood about his desk when questions of parliamentary law required a prompt decision. The Republican party must be pretty low down in point of ability and force when it has to take such material as his for an officer whose post has not improperly been described as the second in importance under the Government.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

While the debt statement for November shows that the reduction of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was, during the month, in round numbers, $7,250,000, the actual reduction of the debt was only $3,167,000, the word debt there including all classes of obligations. The reduction of the bonds debt was $5,500,000. This includes the interest-bearing debt, and the matured debt on which interest has ceased. The reduction of the interest-bearing debt was only $2,400,000. A comparison of the statement issued December 1st with that issued on the 1st of July shows that since the beginning of the fiscal year the reduction of the interest-bearing debt has been over $75,000,000. This is an average of over $15,000,000 per month. The reduction of the total debt, including all classes of obligations and less cash in the Treasury, has been a little over $62,000,000 since the beginning of the fiscal year, or an average of over $12,000,000 per month. This is an unprecedented record in the financial history of the country. It is improbable that it will be repeated during the remaining months of the current fiscal year, with the exception of that part of the record relating to the interest-bearing bonds. Secretary Folger can undoubtedly redeem $75,000,000 of bonds between now and next July, provided that he adopts the policy of drawing heavily upon the Treasury reserve. But if he should depend upon the surplus revenues the redemption will fall far short of $75,000,000. Some time before the end of the fiscal year there will be an extraordinary expenditure of $30,000,000 for pension deficiencies.

—Arthur Lefroy, the English murderer, who took the life of a fellow passenger on a railway train not many months ago, paid the penalty of his crime on Tuesday of last week. He murdered Mr. Gold, a retired stock broker, for the money he carried, and then flung the lifeless body into a tunnel from the car window. If our authorities would serve murderers with the full penalty in the same expeditious manner, there would soon be a decided decrease of capital offences in this country.

—Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, has not been very accurate of late in his prognostications, but he does not seem to have lost heart, and bobs up occasionally to inform the world what it may expect in the next few months. He predicts mild weather during the winter with occasional—only occasional—bitter blasts. If Vennor were infallible, we might believe him.

—Mrs. Christiancy, the wife of the ex-Senator from Michigan, is not the most politic woman in the world. One day last week she not only declared that her husband is drunk all the time, but in open court she accused one of her husband's lawyers of being in the same condition. Very naturally the lawyer did not accept the remark as complimentary.

—Next fall there will be a Governor Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs to be elected on the State ticket; besides all the members of the House of Representatives, Senators in the even numbered district, and members of Congress. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

—Christmas is approaching, and already the signs of its coming are at hand. Not until Thanksgiving is passed do these signs appear, but when that day has been celebrated, the shop windows blossom with holiday gifts, and people begin to think of the annual festival.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Congress met Monday. In the Senate President pro tempore Davis occupied the chair, and Senator-elect Windom, of Minnesota, was sworn in. A number of bills were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Beck, to provide for the retirement of the trade dollar; by Mr. Sherman, to provide for issue of 3 per cent. bonds; by Mr. Garland, for a Tariff Commission; by Mr. Morrell, for a Tariff and Tax Commission; by Messrs. Grover and Miller, to restrict Chinese immigration; and by Mr. Lapham, to punish attempts to assassinate the President. Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which was laid over, providing for a special committee of seven, to consider amendments to the Presidential laws. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution that the Standing and Special Committees of last session be revived and continued. Mr. Pugh offered an amendment that the President of the Senate be authorized to decide upon the representation of the respective parties on said committees.

In the House, 290 Representatives answered to roll call. J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, was elected Speaker by 148 votes to 129 for Samuel J. Randall, and 8 for Nicholas Ford. The members-elect were then sworn in objections to a number of them having been overruled by the House. The organization of the House was then completed by the election of Edward McPherson as Clerk, and also the other candidates nominated by the Republican caucus. Pending action on a resolution continuing the rules of the last Congress until otherwise ordered, the House adjourned.

In the Senate Tuesday, several additional bills were introduced, among them one for the admission of Dakota as a State, and one by Pendleton for the reform of the civil service. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Beck and Maxey, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to provide for the Presidential succession in case of vacancy. The resolutions were laid on the table, with the understanding that they should be called up for discussion next Tuesday. The President's message was received, read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman's resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare an expression of the sensibility of the nation in regard to the death of President Garfield was taken up and agreed to. Several other bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Blair, for the support of the common schools of the United States, Mr. Edmunds' resolution continuing the Senate Committees was passed.

In the House, all the Territorial Delegates, except the Delegate from Utah, were sworn in. Hr. Haskell, of Kansas, offered a resolution that Allen G. Campbell be sworn in as Delegate from Utah, but after some discussion the matter was postponed. The President's message was read, ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, for the appointment of a committee of one member from each State, represented, to act in conjunction with a Senate committee, to prepare a suitable expression in regard to the death of President Garfield. Mr. McLane asked leave to offer a resolution asking the President to communicate to the House the instructions sent to our Ministers to Chili and Peru, but Mr. Robeson objected. The House then adjourned until Friday, with the understanding that a further adjournment should then be taken until Tuesday.

In the Senate Wednesday, a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Plumb, making trade dollars a legal tender, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and one by Mr. Davis, establishing a Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred, for the appointment of a special Committee on Woman Suffrage. Mr. Morrill's Tax Commission resolution came up in order, but that gentleman, "preferring not to weary the Senate with a long speech at this time," moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

For the CARBON ADVOCATE:

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination, in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors.—Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

—Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystalize.

—Some experiments by M. Gautier appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

—A new theory of the so called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptile keeps in rapid and constant motion, for a lively worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

—M. Pasteur has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur, as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladies may be due to parasitic growths, the virulence of which may be so reduced by his method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

—A Neopolitan gardener, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may, in the near future, be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragrance of its odor.

—Mr. C. Shaler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent gale recorded by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the force developed in so doing being no less than 93 pounds per square foot. At St. Charles a jail was destroyed in 1877, the pressure required being 84 pounds per square foot. At Marshfield, in 1880, a brick mansion was levelled the force necessary being 58 pounds per square foot. Below these extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, and bridges, etc., blown down by gales of 24 to 31 pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has been taken as the maximum power of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

—Enthusiasts who make a special study of sun spots and attendant phenomena believe that the corner-stone of a new science is being laid, discoveries pointing to an intimate connection between solar and terrestrial meteorology. Just what the connection is they are not yet able to clearly define, although electricity is suspected of being the agent through which the effects are manifested upon our planet. It is known that the gaseous envelope of the sun is affected by eruptions of such prodigious magnitude as to be utterly beyond the power of conception, these disturbances appearing to us in the form of rapidly changing spots and protuberances. The eras of the spots—or sunstorms—occur at remarkably regular intervals, a complete cycle of the various stages of activity from maximum to minimum and again to maximum being performed in about eleven years—the so-called "sun-spot period." The sun spot physicists claim a coincidence of the periods of maximum spots and years of great atmospheric and physical disturbance in the earth. The present has been a year of great solar disturbances, while it has been marked by violent storms and earthquakes upon our globe. Further than this, these scientists claim to have recently detected, by simultaneous observation, minor atmospheric changes as the result of corresponding movements in the sun. Many difficulties attend these observations, but the Astronomer Royal for Scotland and others believe that the state of the sun will some day become an important factor in weather forecasts and like calculations.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1881.

This has been Guiteau's week at the City Hall, and the crowd that has been moving to that edifice during the past few days has been more persistent than ever. This morning there was a perfect jam for two hours in the vicinity of the east wing, and those whose business gave them the right to a space in the interior had to make a fight to get there. Counsel on both sides, witnesses, jury, court officials were caught in the tide and the utmost endeavors of the police were necessary to extricate them. The result of this crush was a delay of some twenty minutes in the opening of the court. The court room itself seemed full to bursting. As on previous days, four out of five of the audience were ladies. There were two or three rows of ladies standing in the rear of the raised seats, where they remained during the sitting of the court, clinging to anything they could lay their hands on. A good many prominent individuals, among them Acting Attorney Phillips, several Congressmen and others were shut outside and their efforts to gain admission were fruitless. The prisoner looked paler and more haggard this morning. The restless, haunted look appears to have permanently settled in his countenance. A government expert on insanity who talked with Guiteau to-day says that if the trial should last two months the prisoner would be hopelessly imbecile. It is apparent from the cross-examination of Guiteau, as well as in the opening speech of Col. Corkhill, that the prosecution intends to show, if possible, that the assassin in firing the fatal shot was more moved by vindictiveness and revenge than by any "inspiration." It has already been established that the conception of the idea of murder occurred just about the time the President, wearied of Guiteau's annoying persistence, gave him to understand that he would not listen to him. That the assassin is of a malignant, vindictive disposition, has been shown upon several occasions. His abuse and, no doubt, slanderous accusation against his former wife, because she was called to testify for the government, furnished an illustration of the revengeful spirit within him. He stoutly insisted that both Mason and Jones should be punished to the fullest extent of the law for attempting the very deed he is now seeking to justify in himself. The prosecution will probably elicit many facts going to show that Guiteau was "inspired" to commit murder by his devilish nature, and that he did it to gratify his malice. It is an accepted theory that an unsound mind cannot dwell rationally and consecutively upon any subject, but that it becomes flighty and incoherent. If this be true, then it is a point against the insanity of the assassin. Since he has been on the stand he has gone over his entire life, relating incidents of years ago, giving date, circumstances and details with most reasonable accuracy. There has been no wavering in his story. He never misses an opportunity to assert and reassert his insanity and his "inspiration" as the motive of the deed.

There is now a Stalwart revel in Washington. The men who lisped the praises of Garfield when he came into power, and the men who spoke of his suffering and probable death with tremulous voice, are not heard in the hotels, or the streets, or in the departments. His sun has set, and the fitful worshippers of the Capital who have praise for every ruler and contempt for every ruler of the past, now speak of Arthur as the saviour of the party; the statesman of the age; the candidate of 1884. Blaine is about to retire to his quiet home in the Pine Tree State. Windom has gone and is now his own successor in the Senate. MacVeagh has gone amidst jeers of the now triumphant public plunderers he had the courage to grapple with while supported by the President. James is limited to the New Year, when he will give place to his Stalwart successor. Hunt and Kirkwood will be unknown in and about the Administration twenty days hence, and it is now probable that even Lincoln will not survive the general wreck of the policy upon which Garfield laid the foundation of his Administration. In the selection of the successors of the Garfield Cabinet, no Garfield man need apply. Democrats will be generously considered by the new Administration when necessary, but the Garfield Republicans will ever be strangers to the favor of the Arthur reign.

A majority of the Senators and Members of Congress are already on hand. One can almost tell the section by the clothing. Those from the South come with heavier overcoats than they are accustomed to wear at home, and they feel the extra weight; those from the North wear lighter materials than the regions of Maine, New York and Minnesota ordinarily require. There is a look of "work to be done" on every face, and of bend-down to it with tremendous energy. Business of great importance is to be transacted, and the members new and old, seem to feel that there should be no delay and no child's play.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1881.

There is life enough about Washington now. The clans have been gathering rapidly for some days and buzzings are heard which indicate the renewal of hostilities on Capitol Hill. The chaotic condition to which vacation, neglect, dust and abandonment reduced even the grandeur under the Capitol dome, has suddenly disappeared and new life has taken possession of the corridors so long deserted save by the lookers-on. During the past week employees have been dusting and brushing, and new Congressmen strolling here and there familiarizing themselves with the various ways and byways of the building which they expect to make tremble with the thunders of their eloquence. The attendant retinue of clerks and assistants are in their places and strangers, office-seekers and loungers are everywhere. Everything has been put in apple-pie order. The Senate chamber is as complete and tidy as a lady's parlor—warm, nice, dry, cheery, comfortable—and the Hall of Representatives is scarcely anything behind; all is as elegant as for a bridal party.

The renewal of activity is not confined to the abodes of Congress. It is everywhere about the city—the hotels, the boarding houses and all places of resort. Congress makes Washington. For several months, except at the time of President Garfield's funeral, the hotel corridors have been deserted and lonely places; now they are thronged day and night, and one only has to visit the different headquarters to meet hundreds of familiar faces that do not belong here, and to see groups of office-seekers, Congressmen and lobbyists button-holing each other for dear-life. One evening while the speakership contest was at its zenith of uncertainty I saw in the lobby of a prominent hotel at one time three candidates for Speaker, two for Clerk of the House, one for Sergeant-at-Arms, and about twenty-five aspirants for lesser positions. There were also two ex-Governors and several ex-Congressman aiding the candidates in their attacks on the poor unsuspecting members-elect, of whom a goodly number were in the crowd.—The Congressman is an important personage at such a time, and when it is all over and everything settled he must feel lonesome—as though he had lost his best friend.

President Arthur has at last gone into the White House to live. Everything is as neat and bright as a new pin since the old house has been fixed up. The President will occupy for a sleeping-chamber a room that has rarely been used for that purpose by his predecessors, though Gen. Grant occupied it for a short time. It is very spacious, measuring about thirty by twenty feet, and is over the private dining room. It is fully as large as the Red Parlor down stairs. During Gen. Grant's two terms this room was known as "Miss Nellie's room," being that usually occupied by his only daughter. The chamber is on the north side of the house and with the smaller room adjoining occupies the northwest corner. The sun never shines on the large room. The small one will be, so to speak, the President's boudoir and communicates with the larger one by a mahogany door. The question that has lately agitated our society circle is, "what lady will 'preside' at the White House, and assist at receptions, etc?" But it has been settled by the President, who says that the wife of a member of his Cabinet—whose name is not yet made public—will assist in dispensing the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion. In fact he expects all ladies of his Cabinet to come to the rescue in doing the honors. His married sister has cares enough of her own and the unmarried one is not able to perform the duties. There will be none but formal entertainments given at the mansion this winter—that is to say dinner parties and public evening receptions. No one will be there on whom the ladies can call sociably as they have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

DOM PEDRO.

New Advertisements.

W. H. DOOLITTLE. E. G. WARNER. R. MONNER.
(Late Assistant Com'r of Patents.)

B. H. WARNER & CO., Attorneys at Law,
WARNER BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attention given to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate. Address with stamp. Refer to Members of Congress and the Heads of Government Departments. dec. 10, 1881 6

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS.

RAMBLES THROUGH OUR COUNTRY.

A new, fascinating and exceedingly instructive Geographical Game, that entertains both old and young.

Agents Wanted, Ladies or Gentlemen.

Now is the time to take orders for Christmas Delivery. Send for description and liberal terms. Address, F. C. HLISS & CO., 3-4 454 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE, &c.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises in FRANKLIN Twp., Carbon County, Penna., on

Saturday, December 31, 1881,

at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain Tract or Piece of LAND, situate in Franklin township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Messrs. Solt, Dreisbach, Dreher and others, and known as "The Old Solt Farm," containing

FORTY ACRES,

more or less, all cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Frame DWELLING HOUSE with Kitchen attached, large Bank Barn and all necessary outbuildings.

ALSO, at the same time, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 HORSE, 4 COWS, one 2-horse Wagon, one 2-horse Bob-Sled, set of Hay Ladders, Windmill, Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, lot of Hay, Straw, Wheat, Oats, Rye and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

MRS. M. CULTON.

Weissport, Pa., Dec. 10-ts

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DREHER, President of the XLIIId Judicial District, composed of Monroe and Carbon counties, and Chas. Meeniken and R. Leonard, Esqs., Judges of Common Pleas of Carbon county, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace of said county of Carbon, have issued their precept to me, bearing date of Oct. 21st, 1881, for holding Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and Orphans' Court, for the purpose of trying issues in criminal cases, and the transacting of other business of said Courts, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on MONDAY, the 9th day of JANUARY, 1882, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Carbon, that they may be then and there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against persons charged with the commission of offenses, to prosecute as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, in said County, December 2nd, 1881.

God save the Commonwealth.

THOMAS KOONS, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 10 1881 -tc.

Gold. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who can engage fails to make money rapidly. You can devote you whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec10-y

Best business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. Capital not needed. We will start you.—$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec10 y1

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me. dec 0-y1

IF YOU **Get** A Cough or a Cold, and Want to **Get** CURED QUICKLY, **Get** A 25 cent Bottle of

Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country. dec10 y1*

Notice to Tax Collectors.

The County Commissioners will be in Session for the Last Two Weeks in December, commencing on MONDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1881, to dispose of Exonerations to Tax Collectors.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. E. SWARTZ, Clerk.

Dec. 3, 1881-w3

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM WAGNER, late of Plymouth twp., Montgomery county, Pa., dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon said Estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same may present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to

PAUL WAGNER, Conshohocken, Pa.,
or to L. E. WILLS, Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa.,
Dec. 3, 1881-w6 Administrators.

Administrator's Sale of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the residence of Ferdinand Freisch, in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa.,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1881,

at TWO o'clock P. M., the following articles of Personal Property, to wit: BEDS and BEDDING, CARPETS, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Settee and other articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

FERDINAND SPERLBAUM,
Administrator of Henry Sperlbaum, dec'd.
November 26, 1881 w3

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at DOLONSBURG HOTEL, Packerton, Carbon county, Pa., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th and 14th, 1881, commencing at ONE o'clock P.M. each day, the following descrited personal property, to wit: 1 HORSE, Spring Wagons, Buckboard, Harness, Sleighs, Cutting Box,

Set of Butchers' Tools,

Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Sets, Cushioned Parlor Set, Bureaus, CARPETS, Tables, Chairs, Cooking and Parlor Stoves with pipe and fixtures, lot of Pictures, Singer Sewing Machine, and a large variety of other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

MRS. WILHELMINA HAGEN.
Delonsburg Hotel, Dec. 3.-w3

Just received, a Lot of the

FINEST SHAWLS

Ever exhibited in this Borough. Will say that I have Bought them at the Lowest Cash figures and will sell them very close; also, a good assortment of

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AT CASH PRICES, and a LARGE Stock of all Classes of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at WINTERMUTE'S

BOTTOM PRICE STORE.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble, but a pleasure to show goods.

HEAR YE DEAF! Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. Are the best and cheapest invention for the deaf. They restore the hearing so that even whisper distinctly. Are not observable, and are entirely free from pain or discomfort. Now in use. EXTRACTION: Do not be deceived by frauds and impostors. Mine is the only successful artificial ear Drum manufactured. Send for Circulars. John Garmore, S.W. Cor. 4th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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