The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

Entered at the Lehighton post-office as Second Class Mail Matter.

Editorial Mention.

It is sad that a mite should be able to defeat the schemes of the mighty. Trichinæ continue their ravages in Germany, notwithstanding the interdiction of American pork. The German hog has undertaken to keep up the supply.

—Poisonous coloring matter has been detected in mustard sold in New York. The mustard is first adulterated with flour, and the coloring matter is added to retain the proper appearance. Naptholine yellow was the substance used, which is not only a highly irritant poison but a dangerous explosive.

—If you will pay up your subscription to the ADVOCATE now, and one year in advance, we will present you with the large 8 page monthly family paper, HEALTH AND HOME, one year free as a premium. This offer is open to all new and old subscribers paying promptly in advance.

OUR esteemed cotemporary the Philadelphia TIMES, on Thursday morning of last week, celebrated its 9th anniversary by issuing the largest paper ever issued in that city, or perhaps in the United States. The issue of that date consisted of 24 seven column pages of advertisements and highly interesting reading matter. The TIMES is, as it well deserves to be, a success!

"WHILE the iron trade is unusally depressed," said James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, Monday, "there is a hopeful feeling in the trade. It is an encouraging feature of the situation that all over the country labor is recognizing the condition of affairs and there is little or no dissatisfaction with the sliding scale of wages. The result is a better feeling between manufacturers and men."

J. B. MOREHEAD, an iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, has submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress the following, relative to the manufacture of iron at his furnaces on the Schuylkill River; Cost of production: Two tons of ore, $9 10; one and a half tons of coal and coke, $5 50; limestone for flux, $1; labor, oil and running repairs, $2 70; actual cost per ton of iron, $18 30. No allowance is made for interest on capital invested, or for wear and tear of plant. Ruling prices to-day of the different grades of pig iron at furnace: No 1 foundry iron, $20 00; No 2 foundry iron, $19 00; No 3 gray forge iron, $17 00; mottled iron, $16 00; white iron, $15 00; average of the five grades, $17 40.

THE decision by the Supreme Court that Congress has power to make paper money a legal tender in time of peace gives a new aspect to the silver question. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground among those who have hitherto opposed the further coinage of silver that it would be unwise to stop it for the present. In case of a not improbable exportation of gold to Europe, there ought to be a coin basis of some kind for the paper currency. A silver dollar would be worth its bullion value, at any rate, but a paper dollar has no intrinsic value. Bad as it would be to have the currency of the United States based on silver, it would be still worse to have a paper currency with no coin basis. The people have had one trial of that, and are not anxious for another.

IN October last two respectable English physicians performed the operation of inserting a tube into the trachea of a child as a last resort in a case diagnosed as croup. The tube becoming obstructed, the father sucked out the occluding membrane, but the child died two days afterward. The father was attacked by diphtheria, from which he recovered. When he brought suits against the doctors, one for manslaughter and the other for damages. He was unsuccessful in both of these, but was much pleased to know that, in their defence, the doctors had incurred an expense of $5,000. But the profession, headed by Sir William Jenner, took the matter in hand, and each of the doctors has been lately presented with $500, a silver salver, and a complimentary address "richly illuminated."

A VALUABLE GIFT.—The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., whose graceful tribute to the American press, the engraving of the "Representative Journals and Journalists of America," was last year given such wide distribution, are now giving further proof of their artistic enterprise. This time they have brought out a special edition for the press, of the official engraving of the colossal French statue of Liberty, as it will appear on the gigantic pedestal now being erected for its reception in New York harbor, above whose waters it will next year raise its flaming torch to more than double the height of Niagara Falls. This office has received a copy of this interesting work with the compliments of the "Travelers," to whom acknowledgments are hereby tendered.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, '84.

For the benefit of Fitz John Porter, Congress has finally voted to set aside the judgment of the highest military tribunal ever organized in this country. Six Republicans aided the Democrats in passing the measure through the Senate. The question has been continually before the country since Porter was dismissed from the Army, twenty-one years ago and it will, at least, be a relief to get rid of it. President Lincoln, after careful consideration of the matter, when the events were fresh in the minds of the witnesses, concluded that injustice had not been done Porter. But that judgment has now been reversed. The present bill authorizes that the President be empowered to nominate Porter for the position of Colonel in the army. His pay will amount to $4,500 per annum, unless he is retired, when it will amount to $3,000.

WILL PRESIDENT ARTHUR VETO?

There are some political complications connected with the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill which do not appear upon the surface. The supporters of General Logan will watch with some interest to see what course the President will take with regard to it. The bill will, of course, have to go to the House. Whether it will be referred or allowed to remain on the Speaker's table to be concurred in when, in due course, it can be reached, is a matter upon which the friends of the bill in the House are not determined. But that it will pass at this session there is little reason to doubt. The President, before the meeting of the Republican National Convention, will doubtless be compelled to decide whether he will approve or veto it, or permit it to become a law without his signature. The supporters of Logan will be very glad to have him approve it. They believe that such a course will be of very great political disadvantage to the President in the West, and in this they are probably correct. The friends of Porter have never supposed that he would veto it.

PARTY SEVERELY CRITICISED.

The opponents of General Porter are much surprised and indignant at the vote of Mr. Sabin, of Minnesota, in support of the bill. They say that this vote will weaken their political position, and that it was not proper for him to vote that way, occupying the political position that he does. "He might at least," said one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Republican National Committee, "have refrained from voting. He places us in an awkward position, and his action will be sure to lose us votes. If it had been known that he would have voted that way, he would never have been elected Chairman of our Committee, and if the vote were to be taken to day, he could not secure the election. It is an unpardonable blunder on his part, and is entirely without excuse." Mr. Sabin, having had his attention called to the fact that there was a great deal of displeasure among Republicans with his vote, said: "I voted in my individual capacity, and not, of course, as Chairman. The fact that I was Chairman of the National Republican Committee was the only thing that embarrassed me. But I had committed myself on this subject before I came to the Senate, and I had no other course to pursue."

General Grant has sent the following telegram to Fitz John Porter: "I congratulate you most heartily on the result in the Senate."

The changes made in the Senate are of a character which General Porter himself heartily approves. He has never desired to receive back pay, and regretted that the phraseology of the House bill made such an interpretation possible.

MORE LIGHT ON THE GARFIELD CAMPAIGN.

The statements made to the Springer committee by ex Attorney General MacVeagh and Mr. Gibson throw new light on the Garfield campaign of 1880. MacVeagh says he took to Garfield at an early stage of the Star route agitation a carefully prepared statement, showing what frauds had been committed on certain expedited routes. The new President was not only deeply interested but was surprised, and entered at once into the investigation. Mr. Gibson, following Mr. MacVeagh before the Springer committee, said that he thought it rather remarkable that Garfield should have been surprised, as he (Gibson), had shown the statements to him more than a year before that, while he (Garfield) was a member of the House of Representatives.

When the need of money was pressing in the campaign Garfield seemed to know just where some might be obtained, and sent to "My Dear Hubbell," asking, "What are the department doing?"

According to Gibson, the information given to Garfield a long time before showed that Brady and the Star routers had swindled the Government out of $2,000,000. If Garfield was not fishing for some of it, what did he mean when he wrote Hubbell: "See Brady?"

Brady was seen, but was immovable to the appeals of Hubbell. "Let Garfield write me what he wants me to do," he said. Garfield did not want to write Brady, and wrote the "My Dear Hubbell" letter instead. When the letter was shown to Brady, he acted. A considerable sum was collected from the Star route contractors. Many of the names were on Gibson's exhibit to Garfield months before he was nominated.

A portion of the money was used by Garfield in operating among the sect known as the "Disciples," whereof he was a bright and shining light, and of whom he wrote to Dorsey, there were "30,000 in Indiana alone."

About this time Garfield suggested to Dorsey that "the churches should be worked" by making contributions to the feeble ones. In this way a goodly part of the Star router's contributions was used.

Col. James says he did not understand Garfield's reluctance to deal summarily with Brady by dismissing him from office, nor why he persisted in giving him an opportunity to resign.

THE MEXICAN TREATY RATIFIED UPON A RECONSIDERATION.

After two months of mature deliberation, the Senate has finally reconsidered its action in rejecting the Mexican commercial treaty. That convention was ratified yesterday by a vote of 41 to 20. This is a gain of two votes for the treaty, the rejection having been accomplished by a vote of 39 to 20, a two thirds vote being necessary to ratify. Mr. Sumner in his famous attack on the Canadian reciprocity treaty, made use of the word "unilateral," as applied to a convention which gave its one-sided benefits to Canada. If the Mexican treaty is unilateral its advantages are all on our side. The raw products of Mexico which are admitted duty free under this treaty are nearly all on the free list already, the exceptions being hemp, low grade sugar, and leaf tobacco. We shall now be able, however, to export machinery, agricultural implements, railway equipments, steam engines, road vehicles, pumps, beds, water pipes, bricks, tiles, petroleum, clocks and quick silver, on all of which import duties and State charges are removed. Under the generous provisions of this treaty, our trade with Mexico, which is now only about $16,000,000 in exports and $8,000,000 in imports should very largely increase.

CONGRESS AROUSED ON THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE LEGAL TENDER CASE.

Three propositions have already been introduced in Congress to put back in the Constitution the principle which the Supreme Court recently so rudely and violently wrenched out of it. One submitted in the Senate by Mr. Bayard and one in the House by Mr. Hewitt propose to expressly prohibit Congress from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender for the payment of debts, the third, introduced by Mr. Potter in the House, makes the same proposition with the following qualification, "except after a declaration of war, when the public safety may require it." This amendment would make the Constitution what it was before the last decision. That of Messrs. Bayard and Hewitt would make the Constitution what it was before the appointment of Justices Strong and Bradley was followed by the reversal of the previous decision of the Court.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES ON GOVERNMENT PAY

When the grave and reverend Senators sought partial relief from the cares of public life in the employment of private secretaries at Government expense, they not only added $2,736 a week to the demands upon the contingent fund, but placed several dozen new members upon the floor of the Senate. These secretaries have all privileges that Senators have, save those of speaking and voting; and while some of them seem to know their place and conduct themselves accordingly, others do not, and are at times offensively conspicuous upon the floor and in the lobby and retiring rooms. More than one Senator has confessed himself disappointed with the new departure on this account. Three or four newspaper correspondents have been appointed private secretaries, and they thus have an undue advantage over other members of the press.

But is quite likely these new adjuncts to the legislative branch of the Government will be retained. The most of them have little else to do than attend to their masters' private business. For instance: one Senator, who has all the while had a secretary attending to his railroad affairs, paying him out of his own pocket, now keeps the same secretary, performing the same labor, at the public expense. Another Senator, a manufacturer, has done the same thing. In some cases the most arduous duties the secretary has to perform consist of bestowing proper attention upon members of the Senator's family or his visiting relatives or friends who desire to see the capital and its institutions.

Several enterprising young gentlemen manage to draw $6 a day each as secretaries, and at the same time to earn comfortable salaries as newspaper correspondents, the latter position monopolizing four fifths of their time.

THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The arrangements for the Greeley relief expedition are advancing satisfactorily, and it is expected that the Bear and Thetis will be ready to sail for the Arctic seas by May 1, and that the supply ship Alert will be ready to sail a few weeks later. About seventy five men have already been accepted to man the vessels.

Our Northwest Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 15, 1884.

The farmers of Manitoba are fairly aroused, and no little excitement prevails in that province of Canada. Meetings are being held, and the action of the government at Ottawa in treating the province as if it was a purchased or conquered country, using its assets not for the benefit of Manitoba, but for dominion purposes, and not allowing its legislature the usual powers conferred by the charter of confederation, is severely critized. Resolutions for secession have been made, and it does look as if they would be carried. Pending all this trouble, the Canadians are crossing the line into the States, immigrants over the Canadian Pacific do not stop until they reach Dakota or Montana. Business and property is being seriously effected in Manitoba towns, but what is their loss is our gain.

The leading railroads in the Northwest have been fighting for the privilege of carrying freight to the Black Hills. No less than four roads are now pointed to this land made famous by the death of our gallant Custer as well as by its mineral wealth, but none of them get nearer than 175 miles. From the end of the track freight is carried overland, and when it is considered that forty million pounds were so transported last year, the magnitude of the job is apparent. One road has just secured the contract for conveying 17 million pounds to Deadwood, and to do this will need two hundred teams. Besides these, a stage line will be put on for carrying passengers and the mails. This will make at least three fully equipped overland freight lines to the Hills and the road agents will have to work lively to "hold up" a stage on any of these lines now. With the great resources of the Hills and the surrounding country, to a person who has never been there, it may seem remarkable that none of the railroads have pushed their lines to the very heart of this land of gold and silver, gypsum beds, salt and petroleum, all of which abound here. But only a slight acquaintance with the typography of this section will show that the Hills, like ancient baronial halls, are surrounded with moats formed by nature, deep and dangerous and giving the name of manyois terres or "bad lands" to it. The soil is good, but owing to the frequency of these moats or canyons, it is difficult to travel over the place, and railroad building would be very expensive and, even with the aid of modern engineering, traveling a road built through these bad lands would be more or less dangerous, especially in the spring when the water rushes down the canyons in torrents sweeping everything before it. Stock raising is followed extensively in this country, and the introduction of Norman stallions for crossing with the Indian mustang has been successfully carried out, and it is believed that the coming horse will combine the strength and bone of the French horse with the staying qualities of the little Indian pony.

The Marquis De Mores, our cow boy of gentle blood from la belle France, has just contracted with Altman, of Fulton market, New York, for three car loads of Montana dressed beef per day, also with another firm for one car of Columbia salmon per week. Refregrator cars of improved patterns will be used to convey this food to Gotham's Sons, and notwithstanding the long haul there is no doubt but that the scheme will be successful. Salmon canning is already a large industry of Portland, Oregon; but it is believed that no prior effort has been made to ship this splendid fish in its natural state to the eastern seaboard. The mere mention of such an undertaking in the days of the boyhood of your correspondent would have laid the projector liable to the imputation of insanity, and even now the aged mother sits in her chair with uplifted hands and astonished countenance as I tell her of this new step toward bringing the east and the west closer and making us more than ever "one people, with one country."

A happy lot of Indians passed through this city a few days since on their way home from Washington. They were chiefs of the Flathead nation, of Bitter Root Valley, and had been down to talk to the white chief about removing to the reservation. They were promised that each head of a family should have 160 acres, and agricultural implements furnished them to enable them to work their lands. 'Tis thus the regeneration of the Indians is going to be brought about. "Much heap promise no do," as one red man pithily expressed it some time ago. They get poor Indians down to Washington, and after setting 'em up until he is dizzy, they take him around for the Patent Office girls to stare at, so that it only needs the present of a dudish white hat and a Government penknife to complete the demoralization. He will then agree to anything, and, after parting with a few locks of hair to the fair admirers, he comes back home here and amuses himself sticking his wives with his new knife and in other ways makes himself disagreeable, as some white men will do when they think they have done something smart.

We no longer hear the ring of the axe in the forests of Minnesota. More than enough timber has been cut, and is now waiting at the head of the streams to float down when the spring break up comes. The logging camps have pulled up, and the men who found employment in the pineries are waiting for spring to open so they can get work on farms. Many of them have land claims and will commence to work on these if they can comply with the requirements of the law and prove up. It is in this way the poor settler has to financier in order to get his little home in shape to support himself and family. Farming in summer, logging and ice cutting in winter, the energetic man knows no idle days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lo Spot!

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Scratches, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. Vogeler & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 7th, 1884:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$82,062.46
Overdrafts	328.03
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	31,629.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,042.82
Due from other National Banks	46.05
Due from State Banks and Bankers	744.16
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,555.21
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,181.78
Premiums paid	8,250.00
Checks and other cash items	1,086.25
Bills of other banks	1,980.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	155.68
Specie	5,305.50
Legal tender notes	3,100.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$224,945.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	9,325.00
Undivided profits	3,515.41
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	430.50
Individual deposits subject to check	60,639.21
Due to other National Banks	7,555.27
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,169.37
Total	$224,945.78

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W. Bowman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of March, 1884.

THOS. S. BECK, Not. Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemmerer, R. F. Hufford, and A. J. Durling, Directors.

March 22, 1884.

New Advertisements.

Stories on the Road.

Commercial Travelers at a Wayside Inn—Something to Put in a Gripsack.

"Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing sights you see, and all that, you know."

This warmly expressed regret fell from the lips of an elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semi-circle of commercial travelers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

"Yes," responded a New York representative of the profession, "a drummer isn't without his pleasures, but he runs his risks too—risks outside the chances of railroad collisions and steamboats explosions."

"What risks for instance?"

"This, for instance," said Mr. W. D. Franklin, who was then traveling for an Eastern house, and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: "The risk,—which indeed amounts almost to a certainty—of getting the dyspepsia from perpetual chance of diet and water and from having no fixed hours for eating and sleeping. I myself was an example. I say was, for I am all right now."

"No disount on your digestion?" broke in a Chicago dry goods traveler, lighting his cigar afresh.

"Not a quarter per cent. But I had to give up traveling for a while. The dyspepsia ruined my paper. Finally I came across an advertisement of PARKER'S TONIC! I tried it and it fixed me up to perfection. There is nothing on earth, in my opinion, equal to it as a cure for dyspepsia."

Messrs. Hiscox & Co., of New York, the proprietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that precise fact. PARKER'S TONIC aids digestion, cures Malarial Fevers, Heartburn, Headache, Coughs and Colds, and all chronic diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Put a bottle in your valise. Price, 50c and $1. Economy in large size.

Weissport Select School,

Will open MONDAY, APRIL 28th, 1884, and continue Ten consecutive weeks in the PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, WEISSPORT, Carbon County, Penna.

OBJECT.—The aim of the School is to give Teachers an opportunity of reviewing the Common Branches, and to afford the more advanced pupils of the public schools in the adjoining districts the facilities of continuing their studies. Besides the common branches, LATIN, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, BOTANY, ETC., will be taught. In connection with the above there will be a Primary Department for the benefit of younger pupils.

Rates of Tuition.

For Teachers, per Term	$7 00
For Smaller Pupils, from	$3 00 to $5 00
Pupils in Primary School	$2 00

Per term, according to grade. For further information address,

J. F. SNYDER,
Weissport, Carbon County, Penna.

March 22, 1 84-w2]

Franklin Township.

Daniel Krum and Wm. Milheim, Supervisors, in account with FRANKLIN Twp. for the year ending March 1st, A. D., 1884:

DANIEL KRUM, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$784 30
" Monies received of predecessors, Estate of John Schwab and Andrew Deibert	204 66
" Cash received of David Beitz, for planks	1 60
	$796 56

CR.

By his own services	$131 25
" services for hands	3 75
" Receipts for planks	28 75
" Wm. Freyman, attorney fee	10 00
" H. V. Morthimer, for printing	5 00
" Thos. Walck, relinquishing a water right	4 00
" Stephen Solt, making financial statement, &c.	2 10
" Exonerations	7 14
" Commission on $520	16 00
" Auditor's wages	4 50
" Balance in cash	192 16
	$796 56

WILLIAM MILHEIM, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$833 23

CR.

By his own service	$ 60 00
" Services for hands	501 32
" Receipts for planks &c.	27 50
" J. K Rickert, for making Duplicate, &c.	10 85
" H. W. Mertz, for stones	18 38
" Exonerations	14 27
" Commission on $500	25 00
Balance due Township	145 91
	$833 23

RECAPITULATION.

Franklin Township.	Cr.
By balance in Krum's account	$192 16
" " in Milheim's account	145 91
	$338 07

Audited and approved this 10th day of March, A. D. 1884.

STEPHEN SOLT, D. F. RICKERT, JOSEPH BOYER. } Auditors

Poor District.

J. R. Dimmick and Lewis Dreisbach, Overseers of the Poor, in account with Franklin Township, for the year ending March 1st, A. D., 1884:

DR

To amount of Duplicate	$558 09
" Balance due Township March 14, 1883	259 41
" Money received from county auditors as pension from Lea Dotter	423 05
Received of Henry Solt, for wood and house furniture	19 35
Money received for lot of apples	1 50

CR.

By their own services	$ 68 25
" Receipts of divers persons for clothing and maintaining paupers	787 61
" Extra expenses in attending paupers	31 00
" Auditors wages and expenses	6 25
" Exonerations	10 21
" Commission on $147.88	27 39
" Balance due Township	440 09
	$1371 40

RECAPITULATION.

Franklin Township.	Cr.
By balance in Overseer's account	$440 09
Dr.	
To unsettled bills, &c.	$ 85 00
Balance on hand	$355 09

Audited and approved the 10th day of March, A. D. 1884.

STEPHEN SOLT, D. F. RICKERT, JOSEPH BOYER. } Auditors.

SHERIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

Will be sold by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, the following valuable Real Estate, on the premises in the borough of Weissport, on

MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1884,

at One O'clock P. M.,

The undivided one-half interest in the following described piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the borough of Weissport, Carbon county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Containing in front on White street 164 feet, and extending in depth at right angles of that width by parallel lines 165 feet to Canal street; bounded on the southwest by White street, on the Northwest by Bridge street, on the Northeast by Canal street, and on the south-east by the other part of lot number three, the same being lots marked on the general plan or plot of the borough of Weissport, Numbers 1, 2, and part of No. three.

The improvements thereon consist of a THREE STORY HOTEL PROPERTY, 35x40 feet; with a one story kitchen, 16x28 feet; also a one-story frame building, 16x28 feet; also a frame shed, 41x80 feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Cornelius Snyder, and to be sold by

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Pa., March 13th, 1884.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carbon Co., Pa.

Estate of ADAM LAUCHNOR, Dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court January 23rd, 1884, to examine the above stated account and if occasion restate the same and make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of Theresa Lauchnor, Administratrix of the Estate of Adam Lauchnor, deceased, will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, A. D. 1884, at NINE o'clock A. M., at the Office of Freyman & Kiefer, Attorneys at Law, Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

S. R. GILHAM, Auditor.

Feb. 8th, 1884-w4

NorthCarolinA

Offers Great Inducements to

HOME SEEKERS

MINERS,

MANUFACTURERS,

CAPITALISTS

and FARMERS.

Are Northern men wanted, and are they treated kindly by native North Carolininns? We answer the question emphatically YES! To back us up we refer to the following Northern men who have settled among us: Rev. S. Mattoon, Charlotte, N. C., formerly of New York; Jno. Woodhouse, Concord, N. C., formerly of Morris Co., N. J.; A. Hagen, Newton, N. C., formerly of Fredrick, Md.; F. A. Vollmer, Durham, N. C., formerly of Williamsport, Pa., and the hundreds of others that have settled in the State. When writing for information, please enclose stamp for return postage.

THE CLIMATE

of North Carolina surpasses that of any other State in the Union, being tempered on one side by the Alantic ocean and on the other by the high peaks of the Appalachian Mountains. The average fall of snow for the entire winter is six inches. The average number of foggy days are two (2). No part of the State is subject to destructive gales. Mean annual temperature for the State 59. Summer 75, Winter 43, rainfall 45 inches. While the cold of the winter is not severe, the temperature of mid-summer is not so trying or excessive as farther North. While there are hundreds of sunstrokes in New York State every summer, the disease is almost unknown in N. C. During a late winter of unusual severity, the thermometer several times dropped to 20 degrees, and even to 40 degrees below zero in Iowa, Michigan and New York, here 10 degrees above zero was reached but once, and then only for one single night.

TIMBER.

At least thirty thousand square miles of our territory is still covered with timber, consisting in part of yellow and white pine, several varieties of oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, poplar, cypress, juniper, maple black ash, elm, mulberry, dog-wood, persimmon, holly, locust, wild cherry, red cedar, mountain mahogany, curly maple and poplar.

MINERALS

are found in great variety and abundance over a large part of the State. Among the more useful and important are marl, iron, coal, peat, limestone, gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, mica, tin (very recent discovery), graphite, corundum, maganese, kaolin, fire clay, whitestone, grindstone and millstone; a great variety of building and precious stones, including diamond.

WATER POWER

of the State aggregate more than three million horse power.

THE SOIL AND CROPS.

The great variety of soils together with the climatic conditions gives rise to the great variety of natural products and large yields, and lays the foundation for an immense range of agricultural products.

Cotton, grain, tobacco and rice are the leading staple crops.

The Chinese tea plant flourishes throughout the Eastern half of the State.

Flax, hemp and jute grow to perfection, nd could be made a paying crop.

SILK.—The products of this industry in our State are equal in quality to the French and Italian silk.

Irish and sweet potatoes are paying crops.

VEGETABLES.—No where in America can the trucking business be carried on to more profit than in the eastern counties of North Carolina.

MARKETS.—The distance to New York from the eastern and northern parts of our State is no farther than from the western part of N. Y. State to New York.

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