The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, AUGST 1, 1886.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic County Committee of Carbon County will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Committee at Harrisburg, August 18th, 1886.

GEO. W. ESSER, Chairman.

The annual Democratic County Meeting will be held at the Court House in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday, the 16th day of August, at 1 o'clock, p m. It will be the duty of this meeting to name persons to hold the Delegate Elections in the different Townships and Boroughs in the County; fix the time of holding the County Nominating Convention, and select a County Committee for the ensuing campaign and transact any other business upon which it has power to act.

GEO. W. ESSER, Chairman.

AMUSING—The assumed "modesty" on the part of the editor of our esteemed cotemporary, the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: It looks as though somebody were going to fool with the Prohibition mule over in Pennsylvania. When they get through they will be wiser, but probably not so good-looking.

THE government secret service a few days ago issued notices to the banks in New York that a new counterfeit twenty-dollar bill on the Mohawk Valley National Bank of Mohawk Valley, N. Y., was being issued.

THE secretary of the Luzerne county Democratic committee believes "it is now generally conceded that Charles R. Buckalew won the fight. Buckalew was the favorite even with the bolters. After the rump convention organized and went through the act of nominating Cassidy a resolution was introduced making Buckalew the second choice, in case Cassidy could not make the nomination."

THE River and Harbor bill as agreed upon finally appropriates $14,473,900. Many of the worst jobs were cut out of it, but many remain. The President will be obliged to balance in his mind the average good and bad in the bill and govern himself by the result of his inquiries. Unless there be an overruling necessity for the prosecution of the works of improvement for which appropriations have been made the bill may safely be vetoed. It will not be long till Congress meets again.

A PLAINFIELD, N. J., despatch, of the 1st inst., says: "As an illustration of the hold prohibition has on northern New Jersey the case of Plainfield has been cited. Plainfield has about 9,000 inhabitants and is acknowledged to be the temperance stronghold of the Prohibition party in the northern part of the State. During the past two weeks these 9,000 people have consumed 201,600 glasses of beer, or an average of 22 1-2 glasses for every man, woman and child in the city. Beer is not the favorite beverage of this classic city either."

THE payments into the State Treasury last month were very heavy, increasing the amount in the general fund over $700,000 since the 1st of July The monthly statement of the State Treasurer shows $1,727,523.28 in the general fund. The following are among the banks in which the State's moneys are deposited: Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburg, $430,697.13; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $372,860; People's Bank, Philadelphia, $180,000; Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, $20,000. The Harrisburg banks have of the deposits about $370,000.

WE are in receipt of a large and very carefully executed engraving of the new Standard Oil Company Building, 26 Broadway, New York, which is noteworthy as the finest business structure on the greatest commercial thoroughfare of this continent. The enormous granite pile, 200 feet deep, and almost two hundred feet in height from foundation stone to pinnacle, is entirely given up to the executive office of the Company, which is entitled to credit for having added so imposing and enduring an example to the great comisercial monuments of the Metropolis.

QUITE a number of the leading liquor dealers of Providence, R. I., have removed to Connecticut and intend carrying on the liquor business in the Nutmeg State. If we were going to start in that business there just at present we would not put out a great deal of money, because the indications are that Connecticut is likely ere a great while to become a prohibition State. Bordering upon Rhode Island as it does it has the fever very severely and it is exceedingly doubtful if it can be checked. The other day at Hartford nearly three hundred prohibition delegates assembled and great enthusiasm prevailed. A State ticket was nominated and fifteen hundred dollars subscribed for campaign purposes. At the coming election the prohibitionists are likely to be heard. But Connecticut is not the only State where the temperance people are at work. In New Jersey one hundred meetings are being held every night, and "Jersey lightning" will have a hard fight. One thousand delegates and visitors gathered at Canton, Ohio, the other day, and discussed prohibition.

THE *North American Review* for August contains an article on "Bismarck, Man and Minister," by ex-Minister John A. Kasson; a theological essay in reply to the question, "Why am I a Catholic?" by the Rev. S. M. Brandi, President of the Jesuit College at Woodstock; a posthumous article on "Life Insurance," by Elizur Wright—the last essay he wrote; "Radicalism in France," a crasp and rigorous article, by Henri Rochefort; "Labor in Pennsylvania," by Henry George; "My Negotiations with Gen. Sherman," by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate General, in which he tells the story of the end of the Confederacy; and shorter articles by Dr. Dexter, Gen. Wm. Farrar Smith, Gideon J. Tucker, Wm. Holmes, Francis L. Ferguson, and ex-Minister Scruggs. Henry George's article is devoted to a description of life in the coal regions and is a startling revelation of the condition of laber there. Mr. George visited the anthracite region as special commissioner of the North American Review. New York; 30 Lafeyette Place.

HENRY GEORGE ON PENNSYLVANIA LABOR.

Mr. Henry George, acting as a special commissioner for the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, has been making a close personal investigation of the conditions of labor, especially mining labor, in Pennsylvania. He has prepared a series of papers on this subject, the first of which appears in the August number.

Mr. George finds that Pennsylvania is by nature a greatly favored State. It is "one-third larger than Ireland, and within one-seventh as large as England." It has a population of 55 to the square mile, against 159 in Ireland and 484 in England. "It may be doubted," says Mr. George, "if there is, on the earth's surface, another area of 42,000 square miles, which, considering all things, is better fitted by nature to yield large returns to labor." In addition to such advantages Pennsylvania "has endeavored to supplement the gifts of the bountiful mother, by invoking the protection of a paternal government."

"To satisfy Pennsylvania's plea for 'the protection of labor,' the whole foreign commerce of what would otherwise have been the greatest maritime nation of the world has been sacrificed, until now an American ship is becoming a curiosity on the deep sea; to give Pennsylvanians what upon their own showing is a scant profit of 50 cents per ton, the railways of the Pacific States are compelled to pay $16 per ton more for rails, while sections of the country that use no Pennsylvania coal must, to assure protection to Pennsylvania labor, pay on the coal they do use a duty larger than the cost of mining it."

Still, the conditions of labor in Pennsylvania "are anything but satisfactory, as is shown to the most heedless by the constant reports of strikes." Some of these strikes occur "for causes that seem light, if not ridiculous"—as for instance, one protracted strike which grew out of an edict that the miners should not keep goats, and which, having been ended by the removal of the anti-goat superintendent, has been celebrated by a local bard in the song of "Hopkins and the Goats." On this point Mr. George says:

"Whatever may be thought of the policy of strikes (and there seems to be a growing feeling of their general impolicy on the part of at least large sections of Pennsylvania workmen), the fact that they so often occur shows anything but just and wholesome conditions in the relations of labor. Men dependent upon their daily labor do not strike for the sheer fun of striking, and even foolish and reckless strikes, when they occur in any number, indicate a chronic irritation that can only proceed from real grievances."

Next to agriculture, coal-mining is the greatest Pennsylvania industry. It employs 140,000 persons—somewhat more than two thirds of them in the anthracite mines, and somewhat less than one-third in the bituminous mines. There are two ways of computing the pay for this work—one, taking the highest average wages of miners, without loss of time; the other, taking what they are actually able to make, in a year, working when they have employment. The State "Bureau of Industrial Statistics" makes this comparison of "theoretical" and "actual" wages, per week, for 1884:

ANTHRACITE MINES.

	Theoretical.	Actual.
Miners on contract	$16.20	$8.84
" wages	12.60	7.00
Laborers inside	10.08	6.14
" outside	8.40	4.91

BITUMINOUS MINES.

	Theoretical.	Actual.
Miners	$12.00	$7.10
Laborers inside	10.00	6.30
" outside	9.60	5.60

"In the forthcoming report for 1885 it is estimated that the total amount returned as paid in wages in coal-mining would, if divided equally among all returned as employed, give $6.07 per week in anthracite mining, and $6.21 in bituminous mining." But out of the miner's wages must come the cost of his mining supplies—powder, fuse, oil, cotton, etc. and these must be bought of the company at from 20 to 100 per cent. more than the ordinary prices. Still worse, what the miners call the "pluck-me store" system is general in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

"These 'pluck-me' stores seem to well deserve the name the miners have given them: the prices charged in them running from 15 to 100 per cent. above the ordinary retail rates and probably averaging from 25 to 40 per cent. Quality, too, is sometimes in inverse relation to price, as when a miner bitterly complained to me that while fresh roll butter could be bought for 25 cents a pound, the company store charged 45 cents a pound for butter 'strong enough to pull a car up a slope.' It is doubtless true that there are some company stores content to charge only ordinary prices, but in the course of conversations with miners representing pretty much all the mining districts of the State, I only heard of one. In this case the company store has passed to the widow of a deceased member of the mining firm, and this lady, who lives, I believe, in New York, has issued strict orders that prices shall not be higher than in ordinary stores."

"There is no avowed compulsion," says Mr. George, "in dealing with these stores, but it nevertheless as effectively exists." As the miners put it, "If you go elsewhere to buy your powder, you must go elsewhere to burn it."

In regard to the habitations of the miners, Mr. George finds this:

"As a rule, when the operators of the mine control the surface, and where they are not brought into competition with the owners of closely adjacent land upon which stores or dwellings can be built, they will neither sell nor lease building sites, the control of the land giving them better control of their men. The employees are lodged in dreary, monotonous rows of company houses, divided by thin partitions into from two to four tenements of from two to four small rooms. These houses are of wood, built in a cheap and flimsy manner, usually unfinished inside and unpainted outside. The only evidence that there is such a thing as paint in the world (as for whitewash, that seems to be unknown) is generally the company number painted in bold figures. . . The rent of these houses differs on different estates, ranging from $2.50 to $3 a month, the average being $8. . . In these mining villages every one . . . is 'a tenant upon five days' notice.' . . . In some places no one is allowed to live in the village unless employed by the company, a young man born on the spot and still living with his parents being compelled to leave if he goes to work elsewhere than for the 'lord of the manor.' . . . The power of the sole landlord enables the operator or superintendent to exercise such control as he cares to, and may deem prudent. He may enact dog laws, goat laws, chicken laws, liquor laws, or any other laws that he pleases, short of the point of touching a general revolt."

According to Mr. George, the coal-miners of Pennsylvania appear to live under conditions but very little better than those of chatted slaves. They are not, however, "what in this country we call peons;" for, as a class, "they are not allowed to run in debt to the company." Mr. George's exact meaning here is best comprehended, perhaps, in the folling paragraph:

"Strange it seems when passing through the mining regions of Pennsylvania to come across newspaper articles on Irish landlordism or to read resolutions of Knights of Labor denouncing 'land grabbing' in the Far West. If the Pennsylvanian wishes to see land-monopoly, he need neither cross the ocean nor the Mississippi. From many a point in his own State all of the world there is in sight is the legal property of one man or one corporation. All the other 'free and independent' citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania whom one sees there may be cut off at a word from the privilege of earning a living, and be thrown out of what they call their homes at five days' notice."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

W. M. Rapsher, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, has been urged by many of his friends to accept the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. We have reliable information that he would accept the nomination if it is tendered him. If this be so, his ability and experience would make him a highly efficient officer for the Commonwealth.

Broadbrim's New York Letter

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

I never fully appreciated the social revolution which has taken place in the past few months, till I took a ride through the main business streets of the city last Saturday afternoon. The lower part of New York is a mighty hive, where nearly two hundred thousand of the working people labor. All through these narrow streets the dingy, uninviting looking buildings are densely packed with active and busy workers. Here are the great manufactories of ready made clothing, shirts and fancy articles which are retailed all over the United States, and throughout the world. In one building there are fifteen hundred workers. The American Bank Note Company employes nearly three thousand; and here also are vast factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical supplies. In another building are over two thousand wage workers, engaged on tobacco and snuff, and probably not less than fifteen thousand more are engaged in the manufacture of cigars. The rooms in which thousands work, are dark at noon day, and the electric light becomes an important factor in their daily lives. In the narrowest streets, the sunlight only reaches the pavement at high noon, and quickly retreats out of sight, leaving these on the lower floors in utter darkness by three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Only a year ago, and the shadows of night were generally falling when these poor toilers quit their work, and it was dark when they reached their homes, often miles away. That is all changed now; in many of the great establishments the period of labor has been reduced two hours on the day, and the Saturday half holiday affords a respite from toil, and an opportunity for pleasure, which the labor prophet of old dreamed of, but never expected to see. On hundreds of great business houses was the sign—"This Store or Manufactory, closes at 12 o'clock Saturday." At sharp twelve thousands of men and women, boys and girls, came pouring out into the streets—the day's work was done, and they were ready for an afternoon's enjoyment. Fortunately this was within easy reach, without any serious cost, and all seemed inclined to make the most of it. Wall street, Broad street, and the lower part of Broadway, where concentrate thousands of millions of capital, was quiet as a Sabbath afternoon. Croesus, Dives and Midas, had locked up their golden boxes, and bade their poor slaves, for a few hours, at least, to be free. The effect on the wage worker is wonderful, he did not come from his shop like a bond slave driven to his quarry; the men looked bright and cheerful—the girls were all smiles—and the boys, of whom there were thousands, improvised their tin pails into baseballs, and tasted the delights of the diamond as they gamboled along the streets. Early in the afternoon all the steamboats and railroad trains, leaving the town were crammed to their utmost capacity; and all of the outside resorts reaped a golden harvest.

The Saturday half-holiday has become contagious; and many parties have yielded to it because their neighbors have done so. I passed a drygoods store which employed between forty and fifty clerks—men, women and girls; the owner was a close-fisted old miser, hard, grasping and narrow minded; yet, there in big black letters on a white ground was the plain announcement—"This store closes at 12 o'clock, Saturdays." The world still moves—men are alive to-day who saw the mechanics' days work begin with the rising sun and close when it sank in the west—"BUT TIMES ARE NOT NOW AS THEY USED TO WAS;" and notwithstanding the strikes, it looks as though for the wage worker, the day of jubilee had come.

We are in the midst of an immigration muddle with a party of Jews, who have just landed here from Russia. And right here let me say that for genuine charity and broad humanity, the Jews of New York are not surpassed by any other denomination. When the dreadful persecution of the Jews in Russia, a few years ago, drove thousands of them to this country, there seemed to be but one idea with their co-religionists on the other side of the water, and that was to get rid of them. They arrived here by thousands and many of them in extreme destitution; they had little to recommend them but their faith; they were foul and dirty, and ungrateful for what was done for them; and yet, in the face of all these discouraging circumstances, the Jews of New York raised over $100,000—clothed, fed and washed them, procured employment for those who could work, sheltered many old and helpless people in their charitable asylums, which are among the finest in the city—and labored night and day, till every man, woman and child was provided for. In the present instance, a large party of Russian Jews who arrived last week, were about to be sent back by the Immigration Commission, as paupers likely to become a public charge. Each one was asked by the commissioners, through an interpreter, if he, or she, had any money—and each one swore upon the Pentateuch—and by Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, that he had not a mark or a kopec to bless himself or herself with. They were then informed that they would be sent back to Russia, and they set up a howl that might have been heard at Niji Novgorod or Moscow. Six of them were informed that they must take a bath; they rent their garments and wept aloud, swearing by Joseph, the beloved of Isaac, that even in the days of bitterest persecution, no such cruelty had ever been practiced upon them in Russia. At last Coroner Levy got among them, and by a rigid course of cross questioning, he elicited the fact that all of them had gold and silver tucked away in old stockings, which they well knew no custom house officer who valued his life would ever attempt to pull off. On this discovery an application was made to the commission to allow them to remain, and on filing of a satisfactory bond, it was so ordered. It is pretty safe to say that there are few christian churches which would have done for such an unsavory and unthankful lot, as much as has been done for these Russian immigrants by the Jews of New York. There are plenty of Jewish men and women in this city—people of wealth and position, whose lives are almost exclusively devoted to charity—worthy followers of that grand old faith, of which Sir Moses Montifiore is one of the brightest ornaments.

I see by announcement in several of the papers that Mitchell the pugilist who left us the other day carried away with him over twenty thousand dollars, and before departing invested twenty thousand more. This is the result of two years of *honest and honorable* endeavor, but it must not be forgotten that in that time Mr. Mitchell has spent a large sum of money for training, hotel expenses, dress and jewelry—his expenses have not been much short of fifteen thousand a year, making a grand total of seventy thousand dollars honestly earned by this gentlemanly knock-out in two years. What college professor has done as well? What clergyman has received such a substantial reward for his labor? The salaries of Mr. Beecher and Dr. Hall rolled into one would scarcely equal the wages of this pug.

The same steamer carried off the Count and Countess Margri, *nee* Mrs. Thomas Thumb, the relic of the general of that name whose fame reached the ends of the earth. I hope this dainty little lady's second venture will be far happier than her first. Mrs. Thumb was even a model wife and mother, but Mr. Thumb was inclined to be rather gay, and when he started on a tear was apt to make the fur fly. He made a large sum of money in the days of his popularity and he got through it all before he crossed the Styx. The Countess has now left us to visit the estates of her noble husband in Italy, where she can wander by the Lake of Como, or any other lake, and listen to the story of his love. Take good care of her, most noble Count, for among your ancestral jewels there is nothing rarer or more costly than this little Mountain of Light which you have taken from the land of the free.

The death of Hubert O. Thompson, the leader of the County Democracy, took the town completely by surprise. Mr. Thompson was known to be ill for some months past, but not even his physician dreamed it was a mortal sickness. He was the only leader who successfully resisted John Kelly and the tremendous power of Tammany Hall. The frightful strain of the conflict broke down John Kelly, and now his antagonist sinks into his grave at thirty-eight, ship-wrecked and ruined. Scoring some of the grandest successes in politics, rising to almost imperial power when other men are struggling for recognition in the ranks, he lived long enough to see his sceptre broken, his power gone, and most of his summer friends arrayed in the ranks of his enemies. The man who made and unmade men, whose word was law, on whom thousands of sycophants fawned, grovelling in the dust before him, died alone—no friend near to receive his last word when the dark angel summoned him. What a lesson for political ambition!

As an instance of how little the city parent knows of his own children, a boy of sixteen on Sunday evening was discovered dead in a common swill cart. There was a deep indentation on his skull, as if it had been made with a blunt instrument, and the boy had been dead some hours. When his father and mother were informed of his death they both became wild with grief, and the father declared that he was one of the best sons that ever blest a father's heart. Yet this same boy stole some money from his father that very afternoon and went off with a boon companion and got drunk, robbed the till of the saloon where he had been drinking, and on his elder brother being informed of the fact he gave him a thrashing and made him return eight dollars of the stolen money. They parted and this was the last that was seen of him alive. Yet his father and mother both declare that he was a good boy and an excellent son.

We are suffering from a dreadful attack of a new complaint, Bridge-jumping. Since Brodie, the news-boy, jumped off the bridge the other day, dozens of cranks have tried to immortalize themselves. Brodie, whose time was not worth ten cents a day, now readily commands a hundred dollars a week and several dime museums are fighting for his person. As a curious evidence of the quirks and quiddities of the law, Brodie, who did jump off, is likely to go scot free, and a poor half-witted wretch who only tried to do it, was sent to the penitentiary. BROADBRIM.

Teachers Examinations.

The teachers' examinations for 1886, in the County of Carbon, will be held as follows:

East Weissport, South Franklin school house, August 19th.
Hudsonvale, for Parker twp., August 12th.
Rockport, for Lehigh twp., August 13th.
East Haven, for Kidder twp., August 16th.
Milnport, for Lower Towamensing twp., August 20th.
Pennsville, for East Penn twp., August 20th.
Slatedale, for Towamensing twp., August 21st.
Pleasant Corner, for Mahoning twp., Sept. 4.
Koch's Hotel, for Penn Forest twp., Oct. 2d.

Examinations will commence promptly at 8 a. m. Applicants should come provided with paper and pencil. Teachers must be examined in the district in which they intend to teach. No certificates will be issued to those who fail to pass a satisfactory examination in Physiology and Hygiene.

I. A. SNYDER, Co. Sup't.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, '86.

Congress will adjourn sine die some time during the present week, but no one is yet able to definitely name the day. The apprehension that the President may veto the oleomargerine bill, that Congress may try to pass it over the veto, the uncertainty as to the time likely to be consumed by the various committees of conference, indicate that it is doubtful about reaching an adjournment before the latter part of the week.

There are two measures awaiting the signature of the President, concerning the fate of which a great deal of interest is taken by the public. These are the oleomargerine bill and the Morrison joint resolution for the reduction of the surplus. The President has received the oleomargerine bill back from the Attorney General, with an opinion that it is a constitutional measure, but at the same time he states that he has doubts as to the wisdom of passing such a law. The President has not been pressed by the friends of the measure, though he is in constant receipt of protests from its opponents, and there is much conjecture as to what he will do with the bill.

The question as to convict labor which has been so extensively discussed during recent years, is receiving its share of attention from Congress. The Senate on Tuesday, passed the House resolution authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Labor to make a full investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed in the prisons of the various states and territories, and as to all the facts pertaining to convict labor, and the influence of the same upon the industries of the country.

Mr. Wiggins, the Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives has of late been very much annoyed by continual inquiries as to the probable time of adjournment. On Tuesday last he determined to rid himself of the annoyance, and suspended a card from a bronze ornament near his desk, the card reading, "We are unable to say when Congress will adjourn sine die. Please, oh please, do not ask." During two or three days after the card was suspended more than one hundred congressmen and their friends were referred to it by Mr. Wiggins, in answer to their questions. A new card has recently been substituted for the old one, the new card reading—"Congress will have to adjourn sine die on March 4, 1887."

The improvements which have been in progress during the past few weeks upon the President's recently purchased house, are about completed. The old stone house has been transformed into a modern summer villa, provided with all the modern improvements, while the grounds have been very much improved and ornamented. A large number of building lots in the vicinity have been purchased and several fine residences will be erected during the season.

The resignation of Mr. S. P. Rounds, the Public Printer, has been accepted by the President, and Gen. Rogers, of Buffalo, an old personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, is said to have been named as his successor. H.

The War of Bat and Ball

—Nel's Reichard, is classed as the veteran base ballist by the Catasauquans.

—What has become of the Carbon base ball club, formerly located in or around Mauch Chunk. Echo answers, where?

—Catasauqua base ballist's are loud in their praise of Lewis Sheckler, of the Lehighton nine, who played a perfectly errorless game in the recent contest at that place.

—The indications at present are that the Lehighton club will go to Lansford and play the Stars, on Saturday, Aug. 21. The editor of the *Times* should not miss seeing this game, as it promises to be very interesting.

[*Communicated.*]

EDITOR.—If the St. Louis club wants to claim the championship of the world this year, they will have to beat the "kids" (Blue Stockings) of Slatington first. They are striking terrors in their own little village, and don't you forget it. ENTHUSIASTIC.

—The exuberant editor of the *Times* expanded himself in an effort last Saturday to demoralize the base ball editor of the ADVOCATE. What will he say after the Lehighton boys here played with the Stars of Lansford? Why, you know, my dear boy, it depends entirely on the result. But in case the Stars should win, why we shall do them full justice, and urge our boys to try again.

—As per announcement last Saturday afternoon, the moulders and mounters of the Lehigh Stove Works, this place, assembled on the old fair grounds, corner of Elm and Lehigh streets, and engaged in a friendly contest of base ball. The fact, that this was the first time many of the players had ever indulged in the National game will be an excuse for the large score, which we append. Among the remarks overheard after the game, we note the following: Dan Shantz—We can make more runs than the Lehighton nine. An enthusiastic speculator—Ain't Worsley a daisy. A sympathizing mounter—"Slabby" is working hard for a lost cause. Antique base ballist—But don't Shantz put a curve on the ball. Echo—See White knock the cover off the ball; w-h-a-t? Amusing—To see Hedrich run the bases. Excited—"Muddle," when he made a home run. &c., &c.

MOUNTERS.	R	O	MOULDERS.	R	O
Kast	5	1	Kromer	0	8
Connor	1	5	Shantz	6	2
McCormick	5	1	Worsley	6	2
Strawberry	3	6	Rhoads	4	6
Dunlap	1	5	Miller	6	0
White	3	2	Markley	3	5
Green, T.	2	4	Heitz	6	2
Green, A.	3	3	Holtz	8	1
McLaren	3	2	Derby	4	1
Moulders,	6	6	5 1 10 10	8	—40
Mounters,	3	5	4 7 3 4	5	—29

Al. Bartholomew, umpire; H. P. Painter, scorer.

Squibless.

—Your attention is directed to the Orphan's court sale advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

—There 200,000 Italian settlers in the Argentine Republic, 82,000 in Brazil, 40,000 in Uruguay, and 6,000 in Mexico.

—Almost every one of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania has a distinct and different methods of assessment and taxation.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.

The Great Statesman Passes Away Suddenly at His Home on the Hudson.

Samuel J Tilden died at his summer residence at Greystone, on the Hudson, at ten minutes before 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He had been enjoying his usually good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was slightly better and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker. But until Tuesday night there were no fears of the consequences. Wednesday morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles E. Simmonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few moments before Mr. Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully.

The Storm's Havoc in Pennsylvania

The storm in the Wyoming valley last night and this morning caused serious damage. At Dallas, Ryman & Son's planing mill was partially destroyed and $2,000 worth of lumber was carried away. James Harris of Kingston was drowned in Toby's Creek, near Plymouth, while engaged in taking out lumber. Harvey's Creek, at West Nanticoke, was ten feet higher this afternoon than it was ever known to be before, and many bridges have been carried off. The Laurel Run colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at Parsons, was idle today on account of the storm, the timbers in the air shaft having been washed out, which caused a cave-in preventing the fan from ventilating the mine. At Hunsville, Tucksville, Harvey's Lake, and Luzerne the storm raged, carrying away saw and grist mills and stone and iron bridges. Railroads and carriage roads were washed out for miles, and the Western Union wires throughout Wyoming valley were damaged.

—Tom Higgins of Spirit Lake, Ia., had a sunstroke the other day. His brother started for the doctor in a hurry, and the horse he rode stumbled, threw the boy over his head, and stepped on his chest, inflicting injuries from which he will probly die.

—Subscribe for the CARBON ADVOCATE only $1 a year.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county, there will be sold at public sale, the following described property, at the time and places hereinafter mentioned, to wit: FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

August 27 & 28,

1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

No. 1.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Cherry street, in the borough of Lehighton, county of Lehigh and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in a public road, thence by lands of Charles Krauss and John Reichard, south 1½ degrees east 33 feet to a stake, thence by lands of David Eckenroth, south 89½ degrees, west 150 feet to a stake, thence by the same north ½ degree west 33 feet to a stake, thence by lot of Lydia Oswald north 89½ degrees, east 150 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4950 square feet. The improvements thereon consist of a two and a half story frame Dwelling House, and other necessary outbuildings.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in New Sterlingville, Lynn township, county of Lehigh and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner, thence by lands of Jacob Andreas south 3 degrees east 95½ perches to a corner thence by lands of S. Balliet north 70½ degrees east 42½ perches, thence north 4 degrees west 42½ perches, thence north 70½ degrees east 62½ perches, thence north 20½ degrees west 80 perches, thence by lands now or late of Charles Dinkey south 70½ degrees west 91 perches to the place of beginning, containing 17 ACRES and 12 PERCHES, strict measure. The improvements thereon consist of a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings.

Being the estate of JOHN BALLIET, deceased.

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In making our Fall announcement, we ask your attention to a few facts concerning OUR Bone Phosphates. It shall be our aim in putting out our goods this Fall improved of their usual high standard, and in such a fine mechanical condition as to do us credit and please our customers.

The ingredients of Fertilizers, recognized as giving them their chief value, are Nitrogen or Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and these are what the farmer must supply the soil with in the most available form, to secure good crops and perfect fruit. By observations and experiments, from year to year, we learn to know what the plants most require to produce the best results at the very lowest possible cost to the farmer. The base of our Phosphates are animal bones mixed with pure phosphate only, which are all readily available as plant-food and greatly improved from last year. They are a great restorer and enricher of exhausted soils; by their use you will increase your crops and make farming pay.

Farmers should never depend on smell to determine the quality of Fertilizers—the quality depends on the materials they contain and not on smell, many of the most valuable Fertilizers being inodorous. We can at an expense of 25 cents per ton produce a stench that is unbearable, and yet will not add that one ton to the improvement of the article.

We guarantee our Phosphates to be free from useless material, such as dirt, sand, muck, ashes, oyster shells, ground lime-stone, or any adulteration of any kind to cheapen the price, but are true Bone Phosphates of high grade, all in fine dry condition, containing but very little moisture, which is an important consideration in buying Phosphates. A fertilizer such as our Pure Bone Super-Phosphate, which is make strong, if used strong, will prove a good investment on any soil, if cultivated RIGHT. Our goods are made under our own supervision, which enables us to speak of them in positive terms. Please try them and be convinced

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is of a still higher grade, and has no equal for the money. It is a great crop producer and will enrich the soil. You can by using our Fertilizers, which are reliable, return to the soil that which your crops have removed, and make poor land good and good land better. We respectfully ask that a fair and honest trial of our Phosphates be made. We recommend a liberal application and a thorough test, and we are satisfied to abide by the result. Try them.

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