The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

Entered 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.

MR. WALLACE IS A CANDIDATE.

All doubt as to the candidacy of Senator Wallace for Governor has been removed by the frank declaration he has made in an interview at Bedford, Pa. In answer to the question, "Are you a candidate for Governor at the approaching Democratic Conventions" the Senator said:

"Until within three weeks I was not. Within that time the earnest desires of partial friends like Senator Coxe, Judge Yerkes, Mr. Mutchler and others, have made me see that it is my duty to my friends and the organization to accept a nomination if it should seem to the convention that I am the man to unite the Democracy and bring its whole vote to the polls. I have made no bargains, sought no alliances, written no letters asking for delegates, and shall not go to the convention to attempt to shape its results. I have a record as a Democratic Senator and a Democrat and I have positive opinions upon current governmental topics. If the convention wishes me as its candidate it must take me with that record and the enunciation of those opinions."

"Well, what is that record, and what are those opinions as you see them that would be objectionable or otherwise?"

SENATOR WALLACE'S RECORD.

"I entered the State Senate in January, 1868, and my record during all of that period and since has been that of a pronounced Democrat. I voted against the amendment to the Constitution giving the soldiers the right to vote in the field, because I did not believe they could vote their opinions as freemen, and that giving the negroes the right of suffrage. I voted against the calamity bill, and at every stage of legislation affecting labor I was active and earnest in voting to ameliorate the conditions of workingmen in the mines and elsewhere, but I would not vote for what seemed to me to be unreasonable propositions in that direction. I voted for the nine million bill because it benefited the locality I represented and was a direct appropriation of State funds to help develop that locality. But I believe no man ever charged me with corrupt practices, either in legislation or in buying votes for a seat either in the Legislature or in Congress."

"Will you state what opinions you entertain in regard to current governmental questions?"

"One of the most important of those now agitating the people of the State is the question of railroad control and those affecting discrimination by them. In the sessions of the State Legislature of 1883 and 1885 I made an unequivocal record upon the subject of enforcing, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution by introducing bills affecting them and speaking and voting in their favor. The Democracy should boldly assert its defense of those provisions and charge the Republican party with the neglect of its plain duty on that subject."

"What about prohibition?"

PROHIBITION TO BREAK THE REPUBLICANS.

"I believe the Republican party is going to pieces on that question, and we should make a bold and wise declaration of our opinions looking to the future as well as the present. The masses of the people are not for free whisky, nor for a remedy worse than the disease. Wise legislation recognizes the habits and customs of the people to be governed, and reformation can better be effected by that recognition than by an enactment that will become a dead letter. Men cannot be made moral or pure by statute. I do not believe that prohibition will prohibit, and I think that the Democracy should declare against sumptuary laws and for a license system of universal application under the control of the judiciary and without discretion, save as to the fitness of the applicant; but with rigid enforcement of the penalties now in existence and such additional legislation as will aid in controlling the evils of intemperance, including high license, but not so high as to forbid licensing. The proceeds of the licenses should be sent to the treasury of the county in which they are granted in ease of taxation there."

"But, Senator, didn't you at the session of 1885 vote in favor of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic?"

"Yes, I did so, and as a Democrat I thought I could do nothing else, for whenever a portion of the voters of a free State, respectable in numbers and character, ask their representatives to submit to them any question, purely administrative, for adoption or rejection as a part of the organic law, it is the duty of their representatives to give them the right to vote upon it. At the polls, however, as an individual citizen, I would have voted 'No,' for, as I have already said, I do not believe in sumptuary laws."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

"What have you to say as to labor legislation?"

"It would be folly not to recognize the existence of difficulties between employers and employed, and we should declare for such legislation as will ameliorate the condition of the latter while we do not interfere with the just rights of the former. Boycotts, strikes and lock-outs are methods of violence and not of peace, and payment of wages in anything but cash is a weapon of oppression. No man or set of men ought to be permitted to dictate the control of another's business. I endeavored to inculcate the theory of concession and forbearance in the enactment of the arbitration statute in 1883, for I believed that when employers and employed were brought together as equals to discuss their difficulties the contest was half settled. This statute was but the reassertion of Penn's old theory of peace, and the point I sought to attain was not arbitration under that special statute, but the reaffirmance of the doctrines contained in the ancient laws of the Commonwealth. Recognition by law of such methods teaches men the underlying principles of the law and form becomes of no sort of moment if the great end—peace—be attained."

"Didn't you prosecute and procure the punishment of men engaged in a strike in your own county?"

PROSECUTING VIOLENCE.

"I did. As an advocate in the courts at my home, I was called on to prosecute men who had been engaged in conspiracy and riot. As a result of a strike and of an effort on the part of my clients, the operators, to put other men to work in their room, a riot of great violence was precipitated. Men were taken out of the mines at the point of the pistol and driven out of the county. I was the counsel of the Sheriff, also, and did my utmost to aid him in preserving law and order. The case was hotly contested, and the issue I made was whether one man should have the right to work without the control of another. The late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Linn Bartholomew, F. B. Hughes and other eminent counsel were for the defendants. The men who had been guilty of violence in the riot were convicted. My effort was to demonstrate the power of law, and I asked the Court not to punish the defendants severely, but to plainly define to them their rights and duties in imposing his sentence. The result of that conviction is found in the fact that although we have had many strikes since, none of them have been with violence. I tried to avoid the introduction of troops and to prove to the people there that an executive officer armed with the power of the law was equal to a regiment, and I think I succeeded. Certainty in the administration of the law, when masses of men are excited by real or fancied grievances, is of the last importance, and the cool and calm judgment of an efficient executive officer in the performance of his duty compels obedience from all who have intelligence enough to recognize the fact that they themselves are a part of the government they are defying. In that case I simply did my duty."

"They say you are a monopolist; what have you to say to that?"

NOT A MONOPOLIST.

"I have been and am a railroad president, and since my return from the United States Senate have been aiding in the development of my own real estate and of the locality in which I live. I had lands containing coal and I wanted transportation for it, and I and other gentlemen purchased other lands and coal in quantity sufficient to induce capital to aid us. The railroad to those properties is an accomplished fact, and the locality in which I live has twice the opportunity for transportation that it had when we began the movement. I have never attempted to interfere with the details of railroad management and know nothing of them. Instead of being a monopolist my aim has been to give additional means for transportation."

"Have you anything to say about the tariff?"

"As this campaign involves the election of members of Congress and of the Legislature who will elect a United States Senator, that question is incidentally before the people, although a campaign for State officials has nothing to do with it. I do not believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania are for protection for the sake of protection, nor are they for free trade. But they believe in the ancient theory which, under a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, imposes taxes from a revenue standpoint, and the latest utterances of the party at Chicago formulate their ideas upon that subject. If I had been in Congress I would have voted to consider a bill to revise the tariff, and when it was before the body would have endeavored to care for the interests of the people I represented. During my term at Washington I tried to be faithful to the best interests of the people of the State. I think our convention should declare for a revision of the tariff and against a repeal of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, for those taxes are taxes on luxuries, and are pledged for the payment of pensions."

THE CONFLICT WITH MEXICO.

EL PASO, Texas, August 10.—Cutting still remains in jail at Paso del Norte, and the time of conveying him to prison at Chihuahua to serve out his sentence has not yet been set. He still fears that he may be assassinated as soon as he leaves Paso del Norte and that the Mexicans will give as an excuse that he attempted to escape. Yesterday he sent a despatch to Governor Ireland, saying: "As a citizen of the State of Texas I ask of you the protection that my friends assure me you can and will extend to me."

This dispatch was sent against the urgent advice of Consul Brigham, and it is the first time that Cutting has failed to follow implicitly the suggestions of the Consul, who thinks that at the present juncture dispatches are ill-advised.

The excitement along the border continues intense and Governor Ireland has received offers from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas of troops as soon as they are wanted. The citizens of El Paso yesterday formed three volunteer companies to protect the city and guard it against a surprise from the other side. Paso del Norte is full of Mexican soldiers and rumors are in circulation that more are coming. In fact, there are all kinds of exciting rumors floating through the town. One is to the effect that three hundred Mexican horsemen are stationed at Saragossa, on the Mexican side of the river, about thirteen miles below El Paso, opposite the Texas town of Ysleta. The commander at Fort Bliss has sent down to investigate the rumor.

A gentleman who came up on the Mexican Central last night says a telegraph operator caught the information off the wire between Paso del Norte and Chihuahua that the officers of Paso del Norte telegraphed to the Governor of Chihuahua that there was danger of an attempt from El Paso to rescue Cutting. The order came promptly back: "In case of an attempt to rescue Cutting, cut off his head and present it to the rescuers with my compliments."

FEELING AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that the news of the sentence of Cutting was received without surprise, but it is not generally believed that he will serve out his sentence. The leading newspapers are discussing the case in its legal aspects and without excitement. The *Forte*, the daily organ of the legal fraternity of the capital, has a long article on the case, citing many other similar cases and a long array of legal opinions, coming to the conclusion that Mexico stands on sound legal ground.

The *Siglo Decim Nueve*, a supporter of the administration, takes the same view and urges that both governments adhere to the spirit of the treaty of Guadalouge Hidalgo, which, in its twenty-first article, provides for a careful and amicable adjustment of all questions of difference in a spirit of good neighborship.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT EXPECTS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is stated at the War and Navy Departments to-day that, while the fighting branches of the government are in their customary condition of readiness for action, offensive or defensive, the present difficulties with Mexico are as yet the exclusive concern of the diplomatic branch and that no movements of troops or vessels have yet been ordered with a view to possible warfare. At the State Department it is said that there is still no reason to doubt an amicable adjustment. It is learned that the correspondence now in progress is expected to bring about definite results of some kind within a few days and that the direct objects sought to be accomplished by this government are, first, the release of Cutting, and, second, the renunciation of the claim by Mexico of extraterritorial jurisdiction.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

The Knights of Labor at a session recently held in Harrisburg adopted a memorial embodying a series of resolutions in which they express their opinions on political topics. The memorial is to be presented for the consideration of the Conventions of both political parties. If the policies therein set forth be approved the Knights have decided that they will take no further action; but if they be rejected they propose to act independently. The following summary comprises the planks in this latest labor platform:

(1) The enforcement of the provisions of the State Constitution relating to the operation of railroads.

(2) The passage of a law making it a penal offense to employ in factories girls under 15 years of age, or boys under 14 in factories, mills or mines.

(3) A law compelling the payment of wages in legal tender money, at intervals of not more than two weeks, in mines, mills and factories.

(4) The annulment of all laws bearing unequally on capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

(5) Forbidding the sale of prison-made goods at lower prices than the ordinary market rates for goods of like quality.

(6) Compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all surplus money in the Treasury in excess of $100,000,000 to the payment of interest-bearing bonds.

(7) Providing for the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, and abolishing the national banking system.

(8) Making it a penal offense to import contract labor into this country to compete with home labor.

(9) Declaring the forfeiture of all public lands held by corporations or individuals where the terms of the grant have not been complied with, and restricting future sales to bona fide settlers who are citizens of the United States, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

It is a most encouraging sign of the times when laboring men undertaking to discuss among themselves propositions such as are involved in the above memorial. Out of discussion grows a proper comprehension of what is good and bad in proposed legislation, and what may be accomplished and what may not.

POINTS IN POLITICS.

—Dr. P. C. Newbaker, of Danville, is the latest candidate for the Eleventh Congressional district Democratic nomination.

—There is a report in circulation that Wallace, should he find his own nomination impossible, will transfer his strength to William Mutchler, of Northampton county, ex-Congressman.

—Ex-Senator Buckalew has withdrawn the Montour county announcement of his Congressional candidacy, leaving the contest for the local conferees between J. C. Ammerman and P. C. Newbaker.

—Colonel John D. Stiles is strongly urged for the Democratic nomination for Senator in Lehigh by a correspondent of the Allentown *Item*. Whether he would accept or not we are not advised, but it would be highly creditable to the county and State to have Colonel Stiles in the Senate. With Wallace and Hall retiring, strong men will be needed on the Democratic side of the body.

—Grand Master Workman Powderly writes to a friend at Wilkesbarre, and a well known politician that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District. Powderly says: "I am tired of seeing my name used in connection with politics. I am much obliged to my many friends for the interest manifested in me, but I am not desirous of being a candidate for Congress. I am satisfied with my present work. I would not be in Congress among a lot of politicians."

—A Stroudsburg despatch of the 7th inst., says: The Democratic Senatorial contest in the Twenty-second district is going to be very hot. Under the rotation plan it belongs to Monroe this time. The district comprises Pike, Carbon and Monroe counties and each county will have a candidate in the convention. In Monroe six candidates are already out, viz: J. H. Shull, a lawyer and physician; C. Burnett, ex-member of the Senate; M. F. Coolbaugh, ex-member of the Legislature; A. J. Shoemaker, ex-member of the Legislature S. Holmes, a prominent lawyer, and Andrew Sebring, a man with a barrel to back him. If Monroe can decide on a man he will be nominated. If not it will go to one of the other counties. Of course he will be elected, as the district is strongly Democratic; but the Republicans will nominate a man and it belongs to Monroe. Among some of the men likely to get the Republican nomination are Burgess Joseph Wallace and Colonel E. E. Norton, of Stroudsburg.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, '86.

MR. EDITOR: The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress which began on Monday, December 7th, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, terminated on Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The closing day was more orderly and free from objectionable transactions which usually characterize the closing day of a session. Both the Republican and Democratic Senators were notified by an extraordinary scene which was occasioned by one of Senator Riddleberger's freaks. The usual resolution was offered by Senator Harris thanking the presiding officer, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he had presided over the Senate during the session. The question was put, and declared to have been unanimously adopted, whereupon Mr. Riddleberger in an excited manner declared that the resolution should not pass unless a quorum was present, and in order to prevent a further scene a recess was ordered. Later in the day, during Mr. Riddleberger's absence from the Senate Chamber, the resolution was called up and adopted.

The official announcement that the President had approved the river and harbor bill, was the signal for many of the Senators and Representatives to leave the Capitol to complete their arrangements for the homeward journey, and when the hour of adjournment arrived there were but few present in either house.

The President has signed the oleomargarine bill, and in doing so he sent to the House a message giving his reasons, and making certain suggestions as to changes in some of the sections of the bill, which he thinks would improve it. The provisions of the bill are such as to prevent its becoming a law until the expiration of ninety days from the date of the President's signature.

There is much conjecture as to the probable outcome of the dispute with Mexico in regard to the imprisonment of editor A. K. Cutting, by the Mexican government. The matter has been the subject of several earnest and protracted discussions by the President and his Cabinet, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that Mr. Cutting will receive a heavy sentence, and be at once pardoned by President Diaz.

The news of the death of Mr. Tilden which was received on Wednesday last, and bulletined at various points throughout the city and at the Capitol, occasioned general surprise and regret. The President, his Cabinet and many prominent officials attended the funeral services on Saturday.

As all bills which did not receive the signature of the President before Congress adjourned failed to become law, the joint resolution providing for a distributor of the surplus in the Treasury has fallen through. This is the only measure of consequence passed by both Houses which the President has failed to act upon, and his failure to act is equal to a veto.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman has decided to establish a silk factory in connection with the Agricultural Department. A building will at once be erected upon the Department grounds for the purpose. The object of the Commissioner is to institute a series of experiments with the view of demonstrating as to whether or not the manufacture of silk can be made profitable in this section of the country. No effort will be made to furnish the raw material, which will be purchased wherever obtainable.

The President has perfected his arrangements for leaving Washington for a summer vacation, and in company with Mrs. Cleveland will probably leave for his favorite camping grounds in the Adirondacks within a week or ten days. He has extended no invitations to others to accompany him, and the probability is that they will be alone most of the time, as the President declares that he needs rest, and he knows of no place where it can be obtained equal to the Adirondacks.

During the session of the Senate ended on Thursday the President sent to that body 2,450 nominations to office, including withdrawals and renominations. There were, altogether, about one hundred and fifty withdrawals, most of them being either to correct some error in the name or to change the character of the nomination. In some cases of appointments to succeed suspended officials the terms of the latter expired before the Senate took action. In such cases the nominations or appointments in place of suspended officers were withdrawn and new nominations to fill vacancies sent in. The permanent withdrawals were not very numerous. The Senate rejected thirty of the President's appointments and about fifty remain over without any action being taken in their cases.

Under the law all the appointments remaining over without action have been returned to the President, and it is optional with him to reappoint the persons or not. If he shall reappoint any of them the names of those so appointed must be again submitted to the Senate at its next session.

Most of the members go home now to attend conventions and to fix up their fences for the fall elections. Before they come back to the capital again they will go through a campaign, and at present the speculation is as to the complexion of the next House. The Republicans expect to make gains in the House, but they hardly expect to overcome the Democratic majority. The Democrats are in considerable of a tangle all over the country, but their quarrels are chiefly over internal factional ascendancy and will be mostly settled in convention. Many men now in Congress will not return, but it is claimed by Democrats that the grand summing up will show as many Democrats in the next Congress as in this, if not more. One of the best informed Democrats about the House said that he found, after a careful study of the situation, that there were just five States where the Republicans might make gains. These were Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. They would probably gain two in Michigan, two in Indiana, and possibly two or three in Ohio. But in the latter State the Democrats were in better shape than was generally supposed. Halstead, he said, had aroused internal trouble among the Republicans, while the Payne affair had drawn the Democrats together to resist the Republican attack.

Secretary Lamar expects to leave this city shortly for a tour among the Indian agencies of the West. He will probably be accompanied by Senator Beck, Senator Voorhees and others. Postmaster General Vilas will leave the city in about ten days for his home in Wisconsin. Assistant Attorney General Bryant will go about the same time. Chief Clerk Nash will take his leave in about two weeks. Com. of Indian Affairs Atkins expected to leave the city to-day but is detained by the unexpected and serious illness of the wife of Assistant Commissioner Upshaw. Hon. M. V. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Patents, will leave about the 15th instant, and will take the sea voyage to Nova Scotia, in order to avoid the annual visitation of hay fever, from which he is a great sufferer. Gen. Sparks, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, will leave the city next week. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Commissioner of Railroads, expects to leave in a few days for an inspection of the bonded railroads. H.

THE Meteorologist, Prof. Foster, says in the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye*, of the 11th inst., that one of the greatest storm periods of 1886 will begin on August 16 and continue till the 27th, during which the great drought will be completely broken by heavy rains, hail and tornadoes and heavy gales. A tropical hurricane will be felt on the southeast Atlantic coast between the 16th and 20th. These storms will be general, and Iowa, Illinois, New England States, Eastern Canada and Labrador will be in the danger path. Vivid sun spots will appear from the 16th to the 24th, and brilliant auroras on the 26th and 231.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall St., N. aug 24-m1'

SCARFAR & ROOP'S

RUSSIAN COMBINATION,

Will appear at the Upper End of

PUBLIC SQUARE

—ON—

AUGUST 16, 17 and 18.

The Admission in but 10 Cents.

The Papers speak well of this Show.

C. V. KLINETOP

INSTRUCTOR IN MUSIC,

Robins' Classical Method a Specialty.

BANKWAY, LEHIGHTON, PA.

TERMS MODERATE.

Aug. 14-4t.

SWITHIN C. SHURTLIDGE'S ACADEMY

For Young Men and Boys. Media, Pa.

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Specialists for dull and backward boys. Parents or guardians may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 30 students sent to college in 1883, 16 in 1884, 19 in 1885, 16 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1200 vols. added to library in 1885. Physical apparatus doubled in 1885. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHURTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard Graduate) Media, Penna. Aug. 7, 86-4t.

Yes! We Told You So.

—What? Why, that—

A. L. CAMPBELL'S,

—JEWELRY STORE.—

Next door to Clauss & Bro., the tailors, Bank Street, Lehighton, is headquarters for

Watches, Clock's and Jewelry.

REPAIRING

Neatly and promptly attended to at lowest prices. Call, examine goods, and learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 19, 1885-1y.

Auditor's Notice.

In Re. Second and Final Acc. } In the Court of
count of Samuel Leibenguth } Common Pleas
assignee of Wm. Horn. } Carbon Co. Pa.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county, June 22, A. D. 1886, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Samuel Leibenguth, assignee of Wm. Horn, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 23rd day of August A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of Freyman & Kelfer, attorneys at law, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. E. GILHAM, Auditor.

Lehighton, Pa., July 15, 1886. 9-25-3d

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans Court of Carbon County, estate of LEWIS KLINGER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of William McCormick, administrator of estate Lewis Klinger, deceased, will meet all parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Tuesday the 31st day of August, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at his office in the borough of Mauch Chunk when and where all parties having claims are required to present and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. BARBER, Auditor.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 27, '86-4t.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have quite a variety of

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES

—AND ABOUT—

Thirty Building Lots,

for sale, in different parts of town, at prices to suit. Parties interested in Real Estate will do well to give us a call, as we buy and sell and invite all intending purchasers to look over our list which will be cheerfully given and property shown. Respectfully,

HEYDT & KERBLETT,

Iron Street, Lehighton, Pa

Aug. 14-tf.

Weissport Business Directory.

LAURY & SEWELL,

THE WEISSPORT BAKERY,

Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Delivered in Lehighton and Mauch Chunk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ☞ Picnics, Parties, Camp Meetings, Weddings, Funerals supplied at short notice. august7,87-1y

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

EAST WEISSPORT, PENN'A.

This house offers first-class accommodations to the permanent boarder and transient guest. Panic prices, only One Dollar per day.

aug7-1y JOHN EHRHO, Proprietor.

DEATS, THE JEWELER.

Look at this next week.

DR. P. ALFRED ANDREWS,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Opposite Nathan Snyder's Store,

EAST WEISSPORT.

Special attention given to chronic diseases and Diseases of Women. apr17-6m*

AARON F. SNYDER,

EAST WEISSPORT, PA.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR

Western Improved Washers

American Wringers,

—ALSO—

Bicycles of all Kinds!

—×—

Old wheels will be loaned to parties desiring to learn and who order when is from me. Washers will be put out on trial. Must give satisfaction or no sale. aug14-1y

JOSEPH F. REX,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed & Furniture,

Tobacco and Cigars,

East Weissport, Penn'a.,

Invites the people of Weissport and vicinity to call and examine his large assortment of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Prices Low as the Lowest!

april17-1886-1y.

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 valuable properties at the time and places mentioned, to-wit: FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

August 27 & 28,

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

No. 11.—All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Cherry street, in the borough of Slatington, county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of a lot marked purpart No. 12, thence along the same north 75 degrees east 80 feet to a post, thence along lot marked purparts Nos. 13, 4, 15 and 5 north 7½ degrees west 165 feet to a post, thence along lot marked purpart No. 6, north 75½ degrees, east 80 feet to a post in a public road and lands of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., south 37½ degrees east 168 feet to a post, thence south 84½ degrees west 203 feet to a post at Cherry street, thence along said Cherry street north 16½ degrees, west 102 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1 Acre and 19 Perches. The improvements thereon consist of a large two story

Frame Planing Mill,

85 by 40 feet, together with lumber sheds and other outbuildings, situate adjacent of the L. V. R. R., making it very convenient for this business, which has been established for about 15 years. If the Planing Mill is sold at this time, then the following valuable personal property will also be sold at the same time: One Engine, boiler and shafting, one 24 inch single planer, one 8 inch moulding machine, one 6 inch moulding machine, 1 upright moulder, 1 slat saw, 1 scroll saw, 1 tenoning machine, 1 round re-saw, 1 turning machine, 1 mortising machine, 1 plow saw, 1 rip saw, 1 new band molder, screw benches, carpenter benches, 2 wheelbarrows, 1 one horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 oil tank and lot of tools, 2 anvils, 1 emery stone, lot of lumber, consisting of white pine, yellow pine, hemlock, pine doors, sash, mouldings and many other articles, too numerous to mention. ON SATURDAY,

Sept. 4th, 1886,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Siftsville Hotel, Nos. 16, 17 and 18.

No. 16.—All that certain lot situate in the village of Lyncgrove, Lynn township, county of Lehigh, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone in a public road, thence by lands of Charles Krauss and John Reinhart, south ½ degree east 33 feet to a stake, thence by lands of David Fehlweber, south 89½ degrees, west 125 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 125 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4125 square feet. The improvements thereon consist of a two and a half story Frame Dwelling House, and other necessary outbuildings.

No. 17.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in New Slatington, Lynn township, county of Lehigh and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Samuel F. Lutz, Daniel F. Ortz and Jonathan Blatz, containing in front on a public road 54 feet and extending in depth therefrom 150 feet. The improvements thereon consist of a two and a half story frame Dwelling House, and other necessary outbuildings.

No. 18.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the village of Siftsville, Lynn township, county of Lehigh, State of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post by a side-walk and public road, thence north 30½ degrees east 50 feet to a post, thence by land of Daniel Wannamacher, south 19½ degrees east 195 feet and 1 inch to a post, thence by the same south 70½ degrees west 52 feet and 6 inches to a post, thence by the same north 19½ degrees west 95 feet and 6 inches to the place of beginning, containing 20 perches, more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a two and a half story BRICK STORE BUILDING, with kitchen attached and other necessary outbuildings. Tuesday,

September, 7th, 1886,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, Nos. 19 and 24.

No. 58.—All that certain tract or piece of land situated in East Penn township, county of Carbon, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner by lands of John Ballliet north 77¾ degrees east 82 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by lands of George Ballliet north 26 degrees west 6 5-10 perches to a corner, thence south 77¾ degrees, west 2 perches to a corner, thence 41 degrees west 106 perches to a corner in Lizard creek, thence in and along the same south, 24½ degrees west 130 perches to a corner, thence south 7 degrees west 14 perches to a corner, thence south 10 degrees west 63¼ perches to a stone, thence by other lands south 40½ degrees west 22 perches to a corner, thence south 19½ degrees east 15 3-10 perches to a corner, thence south 9½ degrees east 24 4-10 perches to a corner, thence south 2 degrees east 9 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 ACRES and 148 PERCHES, strict measure. About 7 acres are heavy timber land and the balance good farm land.

No. 59.—All that certain tract or piece of land situated in East Penn township, county of Carbon, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner, thence by lands of Jacob Andress south 5 degrees east 80½ perches to a corner, thence by lands of S. Ballliet north 76½ degrees east 40½ perches, thence north 4 degrees west 80½ perches, thence north 76½ degrees east 42½ perches, thence north 9½ degrees west 40 perches, thence by lands now or late of Charles Dinkey south 76½ degrees west 91 perches to the place of beginning, containing 17 ACRES and 11 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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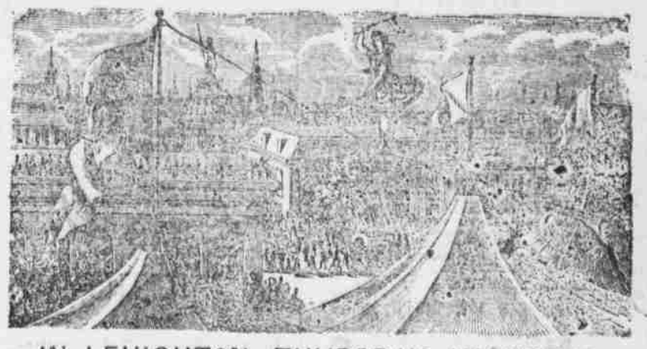

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And are the only show in America that dare make such an offer. You will see the show inside the canvas and not on the street and bill boards.

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Special Notice to Farmers.

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 almost bones mixed with nine chemicals 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; try them and 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 elements they contain and not to smell, many of the most valuable Fertilizers being tasteless. We can at an expense of 25 cts. per ton produce a stench that is unbearable, and yet will not add that much 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 sold as our Pure Bone Super-Phosphate, which we make no pretension to be, is a poor investment on any soil, if cultivated much. Our goods are made under our own supervision, which enables us to speak of them in positive terms. Please try them and be convinced.

OUR JUMBO PHOSPHATE

is a very active and quick fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant-food, and has given wonderfully good crops. We recommend it as a Fertilizer not to be beaten for quality and price. $35.00. Try it.

OUR HERO PHOSPHATE

is of a higher grade and more lasting effects. This brand we believe will come as near being a permanent improver of lands as any fertilizer made, and has stood the test alongside of much higher priced fertilizers. Try it. Price $30.00.

Our Victor Standard Improved, Price $35.00,

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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