The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

ENTERED AT THE LEHIGHTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A BLOW TO RAILROAD POOLS.

The bold move made by Governor Pattison against the coal and freight railroad pools, was not a suddenly inspired purpose. On the contrary, he has long contemplated just such a deathblow to the pooling policy of coal producers and transporters, but the opportunity had not fairly presented itself until now. The whole tendency of Governor Pattison's administration has been toward the climax he has now reached. Early in his Gubernatorial efforts, he found himself alienated from the dominant sentiment of his party, so far as mere political administration is involved, but he went right along and patiently and tirelessly formulated a State policy of his own that his party has been more than willing to accept. He took strong grounds with the Granger and Labor elements on the distinct issues they raised in the legislative policy of the State, and he has been steadily strengthening his policy as events developed which increased the power of the interests with which he made common cause, until now he believes that the time has come when the oppressive pool system both in the production, transportation and sale of coal and in freights on railways can be absolutely and finally broken up.

There are many of the opinion that the present move has been made for political purposes only, and has no real significance, but the past actions of Governor Pattison will not confirm these insinuations, which undoubtedly eminate from personal and political enemies. He will, as a Democrat, support Black, and if his administration as the Chief Magistrate of the Keystone State, will in any way benefit his party, he is perfectly willing that it should be so; but his sole purpose is to establish in the settled political and legislative policy of this State the impossibility of future pool combinations which are used as a means of extorting money from the consumers of coal and the products of the agricultural districts. The facts that our Pennsylvania coal is furnished at lower prices to consumers in distant cities and States by the same combination that pools it at higher prices to our own people; that labor is entirely dependent upon the interests of the pool for employment, and that commerce is often seriously embarrassed by the uncertainty in freights, have all been carefully gathered and verified by Governor Pattison for many months, and the recent open pooling of the great Pennsylvania coal and railroad corporations to increase prices and diminish production, gave him the occasion he was awaiting. As the present Governor and Attorney General have about three months more of official power there is every reason to believe that the matter will be pushed at once, so as to make it compulsory for the next administration to prosecute it to final judgment.

THE Treasury Department has published a statement showing the population, net revenue and net expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, with the per capita of revenues and expenditures. The population is given at 58,420,000 and the net revenue at $336,439,727, being a per capita of $5.76 or .08 greater than the fiscal year of 1885. The expenditures were $242,483,138—a per capita of $4.15, or .24 less than that of the previous year.

DEGRADING AMERICAN LABOR.

A correspondent signing himself "A. W." writing to the New York *Sun*, says:

"It is a curious fact not generally known that the first and only law ever passed by Congress expressly authorizing the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor for a stated time in place of our American workingmen, was put through the two Houses when the Republicans had on overwhelming majority in each. It is true, also, that the record fails to disclose any opposition to that atrocious measure on the part of Republicans in either House. Its champion in the Senate was the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and in the House the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

"The bill is entitled "An act to Encourage Immigration." It passed both Houses July 2, 1864, on a conference report signed by Sherman and Anthony on the part of the Senate, and by Washburne and Windom on the part of the House, the Democratic conference refusing to sign, and it was approved by the President July 4, 1864, which was the last day of the session.

"The managers of the bill exhibited hot impatience to put it through before the close of that session. June 27, on motion of Mr. Sherman, "all prior orders" of the Senate were postponed, and the bill was taken up and passed, the ground of haste being, as stated by the Ohio Senator, that "wages were very high" in this country, and we needed importation on that account. In the House Thad Stevens had moved to go into Committee of the whole on one of the great appropriation bills, but withdrew his motion on Washburne's earnest appeal, and the pauper, alien, contract labor bill was passed without a word of manly opposition from the Republican side, the Democrats being so few in that House that they could not enforce the demand of Mr. Pendleton of Ohio for a call of the yeas and nays.

"The bill itself, aside from the outrage it proposed to inflict upon American workingmen in putting their labor in competition with that of imported aliens, is a prime curiosity. As it appears in the Statutes at large, section 1 authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, subject to the direction of the Department of State, at a salary of $2,500, with three clerks, &c. The remaining sections, excepting section 2, provide for a United States emigrant office in New York city, with one Commissioner, who is authorized to make contracts with railroad companies, &c., to carry imported workmen to their destination; for exempting such alien laborers from military service; appropriates $25,000 for carrying the law into effect, and specifies the number of clerks to be employed, salaries, tenure of office, &c. The sting is in section 2, which is in the following words:

All contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant, whether under the homestead law when the title is consummated, or on property otherwise acquired by the emigrant; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any contract contravening the Constitution of the United States, or creating in any way the relation of slavery or servitude.

"Everybody knows that swarms of aliens have been imported into this country under contract since the passage of that act; that they have worked their appointed time at wages utterly ruinous to American workmen, and then returned to their squalid homes in Europe. They came with no intention of becoming citizens of the United States. The perpetrators of this grievous outrage against American workingmen find their apology in the Republican law above quoted, and which may be justly styled the pioneer act in legislative assaults on American labor.

In the light of this law there is something like grim irony in the declarations on this subject found in Republican platforms of late years."

THE Philadelphia *Times* comes to us this week with a complete new dress and reduced in price from two to one cent per copy. Possibly this is a wise move although we think that so handsome and progressive a journal as the *Times* must always have a great constituency regardless of its selling price.

STORE ORDERS LEGAL.

The State Supreme Court, which convened at Pittsburg, Monday, handed down several important opinions, among them that of G. A. Godcharles vs. Frank Weigeman, error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. This is a most important opinion, inasmuch as it declares unconstitutional the legislative act making the store-order system illegal. The opinion is handed down by Justice Gordon, who says:

The orders given by the defendant and received by the plaintiff constitute a proper set-off. The first, second, third and fourth sections of the act of June 29, 1881, are utterly unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by them an attempt has been made by the Legislature to do what in this country cannot be done—that is, to prevent persons who are SUI JURIS from making their own contracts. The act is an infringement alike of the rights of the employer and employe; more than this, it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood but subversive of his right as a citizen of the United States. He may sell his labor for what he thinks best, for either money or goods, just as his employer may sell his iron or goods, and any and every law that proposes to prevent him from so doing is an infringement of his constitutional privileges, and, consequently, vicious and void. Judgment reversed.

The decision is roundly denounced by the local labor element. T. A. Armstrong and John Costello, President of the Pittsburg Miners' Association, advise miners and all others affected by the decision to begin at once an active warfare on the system and not to let up until it is abrogated.

THE public debt statement shows the reduction of the public debt during September to be $10,627,013, and total cash in the Treasury $465,375,718. The Government receipts during September were $31,686,701, and the expenditures $20,583,191, making an excess in receipts of $11,103,510. The excess of receipts since July 1 was $14,623,929.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

For some years past there has been a special statute among the laws of New York expressly directed against gambling on race-courses. This particular species of gambling was found to be so fascinating and so demoralizing that it was deemed advisable to enact a special law against it. Young clerks in stores, boys scarcely out of their teens, and even school-boys became infected with this alluring form of vice; till at last, thefts were constantly reported of victims to the betting mania. Nor, indeed, was the betting on the so called French pools confined to men; through an entire season at Coney Island—every day rain or shine, I saw a mother and daughter from one of the Western States, who made up their books upon every race, and it was said that the mother cleaned up at the end of the season nearly $10,000 in hard cash. Well, as I remarked, so demoralizing had this system become that a special statute was demanded for its suppression. It passed both houses without any serious fight, and was signed by the Governor the day it passed the Senate. From that time to the present the most strenuous efforts have been made to enforce the law; within the past few weeks the pool sellers and the owners of the Coney Island Race Course, and the members of the Jockey Club have been arrested, but you might as well try to fly as to convict one of these estimable gentlemen. Two trials have taken place in two weeks; there was no doubt about the betting—there was no question about the gambling; but one intelligent, noble-minded jurryman declared to his eleven obstinate compatriots that he would remain in the juryroom till Sheol froze over, and then dance upon the ice before he would convict any body of respectable men of such an offense as that. Kings County has spent several thousand dollars to vindicate the law, but the pool seller and gambling horse jockey snap their fingers in the face of the authorities, and defiantly ask—what are you going to do about it?

One of the most notorious places in New York is Harry Hill's on Houston Street, not a stone's throw from the police headquarters. For a quarter of a century it has been the resort of prize fighters, gamblers and thieves. After a desperate struggle Mr. Hill's license was taken away; he refused to pay blackmail to those who had the pull behind the throne, and he could not get his license back. Now Mr. Hill's Moral Concert Hall without whiskey was very much like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. The ladies and gentlemen who frequented Mr. Hill's were not used to Apollinaris or Seltzer, unless they were qualified with something more substantial and satisfying. So notorious was this infamous resort, that Bad as our Board of Excise is, it dare not grant Hill a license at any regular meeting, but the other day in the absence of the president a license was smuggled through, and now he is again legally in full blast, though the absence of a license never made much difference to Mr. Hill, for under the name of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup or Doctor Brown's Elixir of Life, you could get anything from Sour Mash to Piper Heidsick.

To show how we manage things in this blessed city: a lot of Socialists had a pic-nic on Sunday at one of our uptown parks, where they could have a good time cursing the government and bewailing the fate of their brethren in Chicago; but your genuine socialist to be thoroughly primed for good solid work, must be full of beer or whiskey. An empty socialist or one filled only with cold water, might just as well be a Democrat or a Republican, and he would not be a very heavy weight at that. The Sunday before at a similar meeting, a hundred kegs of lager were provided by the committee on Saturday, and were given away gratis; but no such provision had been made last Sunday, and there seemed to be nothing but to die of drought or satisfy the socialist craving on Weiss bier. Now Weiss bier chemically is seventeen parts water, with the eighteenth part water added. The moment this base alternative was forced upon the crowd there was blood in their eyes, and the whole mass surged and seethed with the signs of incipient revolution. The constitution was pronounced a fraud; our so called liberties a sham; and our starry flag a rag, fit only to shelter slaves. The police were denounced, the landlord was threatened with vengeance, and just as matters were coming to a climax—the landlord sent down in his cellar, Weiss bier labels were put on forty kegs of A No. 1 Lager, and the socialist pic-nic was one of the greatest successes of the season—the only drawback being that they all got so glorious on that last instalment of Weiss bier, that they forgot to take up a collection for their suffering brethren in Chicago; and I would further add that six blue coated policemen and two detectives witnessed this violation of law, but there were no complaints and no arrests.

The Court of Sessions on Monday in Brooklyn saw one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed in a court of justice. Six years ago Nelly Babcock was married, and her wedding was one of the events of the town; the church was brilliantly illuminated, and the altar decked with costly flowers. There were bridesmaids and groomsmen, and after the wedding a splendid reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, and amid Godspeeds and showers of rice and flowers, the young bride started off on her wedding tour. All was sunshine, no cloud, no shadow. It seemed as if their gilded bark might float down life's stream without a ripple. This week the glorious sun of that fair young bride set in a night so hopeless and dark, that no ray of light will ever break through it till the dawn of the judgement morning.

No romance could picture a more terrible fall. The girl was a born thief; she stole not from necessity but from choice, and often ran great risks to steal things for which she had not the slightest need. For minor crimes she had served several terms in the penitentiary, and while there by some means had made the acquaintance of a desperate burglar and thief, with whom she linked her fortune. Her robberies were all of the boldest and most extraordinary character, and the offense for which she now stands committed savors so much of madness that the chances are she may be committed to the Asylum as a kleptomaniac, instead of the penitentiary as a thief. One fine Sunday morning, she and her husband, both just out of prison, were walking along one of our most public thoroughfares, when it suddenly occurred to the girl that she wanted a new pair of shoes; arriving in front of a shoe store which was closed, the husband kicked in one of the lower panels of the door, and through the entrance the girl crawled, and began trying on shoes, while the man kept watch on the outside. She was in the store an hour, and at last being suited with a fine new pair she left her old ones behind, and packing up ten pairs of the best she could find, crawled out to run into the arms of a policeman. Husband and wife plead guilty, and will be sentenced next week.

The city was stirred over a smuggling case, which is one of the most remarkable that has come under investigation for some time. The new political broom has been doing some very clean sweeping, and if it only keeps on, the antiquarian who desires a first-class sample Republican will have to look for him elsewhere than in the New York Custom House. The new Collector detected a subordinate passing dutiable baggage, and he was bounced so suddenly that it made his head swim. He then alleged that Gen. Williams had passed a large amount of silverware for the wife of Mayor Grace, and swore to the fact. Mayor Grace, however, came down with a clincher when he swore that his wife had not been in Europe for twelve years, and the most astonishing part of the confession was that the Mayor of New York, a gentleman who counts his dollars by millions, had no article of silverware in his house everything was plated. Now this declaration seemed like a settler; but whether it was entirely worthy of the Mayor of the great city of New York, may be judged by after revelations. Mr. Peterkin the man who bought the charge, saw the Mayor upon the wharf very obsequious to a lady named Grace, and supposed, of course, that it was the Mayor's wife, as the lady drove right up to the Mayor's house, and the next day Peterkin went up there and collected $50 duty on a skye terrier dog, though $354 duty remained unpaid upon her silverware. When Mayor Grace testified that his wife had not been in Europe for twelve years, and that he had no silverware, it seems as if an honorable man would have said: the lady in question was not my wife but my sister-in-law, the wife of my brother, M. A. Grace; but he did not, but spoke as if he was entirely unacquainted with the circumstances, and had never heard of it before. There has been much unfavorable comment on the conduct of our Mayor in connection with Grant & Ward, and other matters; but this last attempt at quibbling to avoid the consequences of an unworthy transaction in which the Government was defrauded, will go far in displacing him from a position he should never have been allowed to occupy.

One of the remarkable features of the week in the amusement world is that two of the most wonderful successes of the season, are the work of a lunatic and a suicide. Bartley Campbell has just been declared a lunatic, and is confined in the asylum, while his drama of Clio is crowding the theatre from pit to roof. Zitka the work of poor Will Carlton (not the poet), but a clever dramatist and actor, who committed suicide in a fit of despondency a year and a half ago, is another tremendous success. While he was alive he hawked it around from manager to manager, and not one would look at it. Now he is dead, thousands are rushing to see it, and his little orphan girl whose sole heritage it was, will realize an independent fortune. Such are the chances of life in New York.

BROADBRIM.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, '86.

MR. EDITOR: Probably no better idea could be obtained of the capabilities of the colored man, and the advancement he has made since his emancipation from slavery, than that afforded by a visit to the Industrial and Mechanical Exhibition which was opened in this city on Wednesday last. This is said to be the first exhibition of its kind held in the country. It was originated and developed by negroes, without the assistance of their white brethren, and is composed exclusively of the inventions, and articles produced by the skill of the colored people; and there are many articles upon exhibition which not only show intelligent mastery of the principles of the trade involved, but also skill and taste in the execution. The display of fancy work, in the ladies department, would favorably compare with the results obtained in a school of decorative art, and the same may be said of all of the various departments, which as a whole, constitute an exhibition that is truly wonderful. There is probably no city in the country in which the colored people are, as a class, so well dressed, well behaved and intelligent as in Washington. Their schools include the highest gardes; their churches are large, and many of them equal in architectural beauty to those of the white denominations.

At a largely attended meeting of citizens, on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to have a grand national competitive drill for military organizations, in this city, in May next. A committee was appointed to perfect the details of the plan, and six thousand dollars was subscribed towards defraying the expense. It is proposed that the competition shall be open to military organizations throughout the country, and $25,000 will be given in prizes.

This has truly been a week of dismissals. Owing to a lack of available funds with which to defray the running expenses of the office, the newly appointed Government Printer found it necessary to discharge three hundred and seventy five of the employees of the Government Printing Office, while a dismissal of two hundred from the Navy Yard, was necessitated by the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, converting the Yard into an ordnance foundry. The number dismissed from the Yard includes all the employees in the construction bureau, the steam engineering bureau and the equipment bureau. The plant of the equipment bureau will be transferred to the Boston Navy Yard, that of the construction bureau to New York, and the steam engineering to Norfolk. The equipment of the Yard as an ordnance foundry will be commenced at once, and it will probably require two years time. The plant of the present ordnance bureau will have to be enlarged and renewed, and in the buildings made vacant by the suspended bureaus, a new plant will have to be established.

During the Cutting controversy the plans for the erection of a Mexican legation building in this city were interrupted. Since the matter has been settled and confidence restored the architect has completed his work, and the designs have been forwarded to Mexico for approval. The building as planned is to cost $50,000, and will, in many respects, be similar to the British legation building on Connecticut avenue. The office for clerks and attaches of the legation will be located on the first floor, and the remainder of the building will be fitted up as the residence of the minister.

The record in the office of the engineer in charge of the Washington Monument shows that during the month of September twenty-eight hundred persons ascended the stairs in the Monument, and the record from the first of April is ten thousand.

H.

A RESUME OF THE LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct, 1st, 1886.

HON. LEWIS C. CASSIDY, ATT'Y GEN:

My Dear Sir—My attention has been directed to the fact that within the past fortnight certain corporations, chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting in concert, have ordered two advances in the price of Anthracite coal. It has been ascertained upon inquiry, that these corporations comprise what is known as the Anthracite Coal Combination, which was created in its present form at a meeting held in New York city, on December 31st, 1884, when there were present representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Deleware and Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

At the meeting an agreement was entered into by which six of these corporations were in effect pledged in writing to restrict and regulate the production of coal and to maintain and advance its price. An apportionment of the total production was then allotted to each company for the year 1885, and in January, 1886, a new allotment went into operation, based on an annual production of 33,500,000 tons. [Here follows the number of tons allotted to each corporation, and the percentage of business each as permitted to have by the pooling system.] The Governor then recites the various meetings of the coal pool at which an advance of thirty cents per ton was agreed upon and says: "These general advances in the price of coal are believed to be the forerunners of other and additional advances, the effect of which will be to increase the profits of the companies comprising the combination by increasing the cost to consumers of an article that consitutes one of the necessities of living in the most populous sections of the State. Recently, through the offices of a syndicate of capitalists there has been a strengthening of the Anthracite Coal Combination and the claim is now made by some of the members that they can mark up coal prices to any figure they please, thereby subjecting the public to their mercy, injuriously and unwarrantable taxing every financial burden which the speculations of some of these companies have engendered. Although the State Consititution declares that 'no incorporated company, doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing article for transportation over its roads,' yet all, or nearly all, of the common carriers represented in the Anthracite Coal Combination are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the mining of the coal.

The Anthracite regions of th State are practically under the controlof this combination. For long periods it has kept the mines running on 'three-quarter' time, thus putting nearly one hundred thousand workers on what amounted to 'three-quarters' pay. By hindering competition it has restricted the development, of our great mineral wealth. It has advanced or depressed the prices of coal as best suited its purposes. It has maintained the price of coal to the line and city trade at figures ranging more than one dollar per ton over and above the prices at which it sold the article to consumers located further from the mines, but in territory that did not come within the terms of its agreement. It has advanced the charges for transportation in face of the fact that the net earnings of the carrying companies belonging to the combination amounted to about 19 per cent, per annum of the cost of the roads and their equipment, and of the further fact that charges are higher than they were twenty six years ago, though the cost of transportation of a ton of freights does not to-day amount to more than one-third of its cost at that time. By restricting production and by advancing prices it has crippled vast iron interests, decreasing the demand for Anthracite coal in the reduction of iron ores, forcing iron furnaces out of blast, and placing nearly all the industries of Eastern Pennsylvania at the mercy of the managers of these companies.

Against such combinations the individual is helpless. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in creating corporations that are members of the Anthracite Coal Combination, vested them with the right of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature. They owe certain duties to their creator, and one of these is to avoid an infringemnet upon the rights of individuals or the general well being of the State. There interference with the natural currents and condition of trade has been in violation of what is believed to be sound public policy and against the best interests of the State. It prejudices the public and oppresses individuals. It is a perversion of the purpose for which they were created. These facts which have been reported to me and measurably authenticated, I deem of sufficient importance to refer to you for your consideration and for such action as the circumstances may warrant. [Signed]

ROBERT E PATTISON Governor

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—CLADER.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Hokendauqa, Sept. 24, by the Rev. James A. Little, Charles Johnston, of Hokendauqua, to Miss Mary E. Clader, of Coplay.

SHERRY—MEYERS.—On the 30th ult., at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. Wm. Major, J. Edward Sherry, of Mauch Chunk, and Miss Annie M. Meyers, of Hazzard's, Carbon county.

DIED.

LONGKAMMER.—On September 28, '86, Eva Wilhelmina, child of Christian and Maria Longkammer, aged six months.

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'

Dr. C. T. Horn,
—AT THE—
Central Drug Store,
OPP. THE PUBDIC SQUARE,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

Is prepared for the Fall and Winter Trade with a fresh supply of

Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Wines & Liquors,
Cigars, etc.

All the latest novelties in Fall and Winter shades and patterns of

Wall Papers,
—AND—
Decorations,
—:o:—
Library and Stand Lamps,
in all styles, and at all prices.
—:o:—
SPECTACLES
fitted to the eye and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

More regular subscribers than any other county paper.—CARBON ADVOCATE.

—GO TO—
The CORNER STORE
FOR FRESH, NEW
Bermuda Onions,
B'ckwheat Flour,
Apple Butter,
Peanuts,
Oranges,
Cabbage,
Sweet Potatoes,
Cranberries,
Bananas,
Lemons,
Onions,
Cocoanuts.
C. M. Sweeny, & Son,
—AT—
The CORNER STORE

FARMING STOCK
At Public Sale.

The undersigned, having rented his Farm, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, near the Lehigh Canal, in Franklin township, Carbon county, Pa., on

Saturday, October 16, 1886,

at ONE o'clock p. m., the following very valuable property, viz: two COWS, four or six MULES, 1 nose one-horse wagon, 2 two-horse wagons, with iron axles and in good condition, 1 spring wagon; 1 falling top buggy; 1 set double carriage harness; 2 sets heavy double harness, 2 set of horse blankets, wolf robe, 2 hay rolls, collars, lines and bridles, 2 carriage poles, 1 backboard, 1 two-seated carriage, truck sleigh, 1 bobsled, 1 fan, 2 corn shellers, 1 feed cutter, 1 sausage press and cutter, 1 wheel barrow.

300 Bushels of Rye, 300 Bushels of Oats, 200 Bushels of Corn in Ears, 20 loads of Corn Fodder, 1 gun, 1 platform scale, 1 butter churn, and other articles too numerous to mention.

WEBSTER C. WEISS.

Sept. 25, 18.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into States and Sections will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
sp25-1m 10 Spruce street, New York.

House and Lot for Sale.

One-half Lot, 33 x 180 feet, situate on Lehigh Street, near the New Round Houses, upon which is erected a good Two-story Frame House, 16 x 22 feet. A never failing Well of Pure Water, and a number of choice Fruit Trees and Vines on the Lot. A nice home for a small family. For terms, &c., call at the CARBON ADVOCATE Office, Bank street. june 26-tf

Send for Descriptive Circulars of the
Corbin Disk Pulveriser,
Corbin Disk Cotton Cultivator,
Corbin Harrow and Seeder.

"BILL ARP" says, Corbin Disk Pulveriser is the best labor-saving machine ever introduced into the South. It takes the place of the Disk Cultivator and Drill and on some soils the plow, and increases the crop 50 per cent. Address,

St. Lawrence M'f'g. Co.,
Oct.2-86 Gouverneur, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell Nursery Stock. All goods warranted First-Class. Permanent pleasant, profitable positions for the right men. Good Salaries and expenses paid. Liberal inducements to new men. No previous experience necessary. Outfit free. Write for terms, giving age (enclose stamp.) REQUIRED
Reference
CHARLES H. CHASE, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. Mention this paper. octaw8*

VALUABLE FARM
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE!!

The undersigned offer their farm at Private Sale, located near the Maria Furnace, in Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., on the road leading from Mauch Chunk to Kresgeville, and about two miles from the borough of Weissport, Penn'a., containing

127 ACRES

and some perches, about 20 Acres of good Chestnut Timber Land, the balance is all cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation, having been well limed, manured and phosphated during the past two years. The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

containing six large rooms, with very large Summer Kitchen, with a large deep vault underneath, used for keeping milk, pump near the house and a good stream of water running through the land; a large two-story barn and stable, pig stable, tool house, large chicken coop, and other outbuildings. Fine old and young orchards of choice fruits. The crops for this season are or will be all planted. The implements and stock, of which there is an excellent assortment, will be sold with the farm or at Public Sale. This offers an excellent opportunity for a person desiring

A GOOD HOME!

in a fine locality. The only reason for selling is that our Foundry business occupies and demands our full attention. Apply to

Miner Bros.,
Sept.18-6w WEISSPORT, PA.

The Fall Campaign has opened, and therefore it will be to your advantage to call at SONDHIEM'S ONE-PRICE STAR CLOTHING HALL & MERCHANT TAILORING Establishment, 22 Susquehanna Street, Mauch Chunk, for your

FALL SUITS,
OVERCOATS
AND
LADIES' COATS.

All our Goods are marked in Plain Figures down to Rock Bottom Prices, and we guarantee Prices & Workmanship.

———[o]———

Hats, Caps and
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Call at the One-Price Star Clothing Hall, Mauch Chunk.

Sept. 25, 1886-m8

SAVE TIME AND MONEY
—BY CALLING ON—
JAMES WALP, Agent,
First door below the First National Bank,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa., and examine the fine and large assortment of
Stoves, Heaters and Ranges,
which are constantly kept on hand there to select from. The best place in the County to get your HOT AIR HEATERS and
The WALP STEAM HEATER which is excelled by none in the State. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Use TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
Tin Roofing is cheaper than Slate or Shingles, and will last a lifetime. A fine Lot of
Cutlery and Househfurnising Goods alway on hand.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!
Sept. 11, 1886-1yr.

H. GUTH & SON.
A Number of Typical Bargains
—OF—
Staple Dress Fabrics!

THE FIRST LOT.
An All-Wool Tricot, double width, 12 shades, 50c. a yard.

THE SECOND LOT.
An All-Wool Homespun, 40 inches wide 14 combinations, 50c. a yard.

THE THIRD LOT.
James Roy's All-Wool Cheviots. Suiting, 42 inches wide, 5 beautiful combinations in Plaids, 60c. a yard.

THE FOURTH LOT.
Lupin's Heavy Cashmere at 50c. a yard. An attractive assortment of colors.

THE FIFTH LOT.
All-Wool French Foule Cloth, 50 inches wide, at 85c. a yard. A complete assortment of colors.

THE SIXTH LOT.
Stripes and Checks, Worsted and Silk Hair-Line Tailoring effects, 16 combinations, 54 in. wide, $1. to $1.40 a yard.

THE SEVENTH LOT.
Six shades of Camel's Hair, 40 inches wide, at 75c. a yard.

THE EIGHTH LOT
A lot of French Robes at $15.00 Never offered for less than $20.00.

THE NINTH EOT.
French Combination Dress Patterns at $10.00 that cannot be duplicated for less than $15.00.

Over Two Hundred French Combination Dress Patterns ranging from $10 to $25.

634 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penn'a.

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

Building Lots for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a number of
Fine Building Lots!
Nincely situated on Union Hill, East Weissport, at low prices for cash.
A. F. SNYDER,
September 4, 86'6m Weissport, Pa.

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 & SEABOLDT,
Aug. 14—tf. Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

—Subscribe for the CARBON ADVOCATE, only $1 per annum.

Advertise in Advocate.