

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. II., NO. 41.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1874.

SINGLE COPIES, THREE CENTS.

CARDS.

Furniture Warehouse.
V. Schwartz, Bank street, dealer in all kinds of
Furniture. Coffins made to order.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Clinton Bratney, in Leon's building, Bank street.

All orders promptly filled—work warranted.

W. M. RAPSHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HORN STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Decedent, a specialty. May be consulted in English and German.

Nov. 22.

JNO. D. BERTOLETTE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE—First National Bank Building, 2nd Floor.

MAUCH CHUNK, PENNA.

May be consulted in German. [Apr 18, 1874]

E. G. DIMMICK,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, on Broadwater, first door below American Hotel, Mauch Chunk, Penn'a. Collections prompt y made.

Nov. 24.

E. M. MULHERN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Oct 18, 1874.

J. R. DIMMICK,

AUTOCHEER,
East Weyersport, Pa.

N. B.—Sale of every description attended to at reasonable charges. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 24, '74.

D. N. B. REBER,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Bank Street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Parryville each day from 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at office in Lehighton.

Nov. 23, '74.

EAGLE HOTEL,

N. KLOTT, PROP'R,
Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa.

Best of accommodations. Excellent res-

taurant underneath. Good stable attached.

Terms moderate.

J. BOYD HENRI,

ARCHITECT,
122 S. 9th St., Allentown, Pa.

Will furnish Plans, Specifications and Estimates giving exact cost of public and private buildings, from the plainest to the most elaborate; also Drawings for Stairs, Hand-Rails, &c.

July 28.

TOBACCONIST.

OLIVER GRILLEY, dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., next door to Rex's Grocery Store, Susquehanna St., Mauch Chunk, respectfully asks the people of Lehighton and vicinity, when visiting that place, to call in and try his

FRAGRANT CIGARS,
the very best in the market. Every article in his line warranted as represented and at lowest prices. [Mar 28]

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fashionable

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Nearly opposite the Post-office.
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.

Having commenced business, as above, I would respectfully inform the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity that I am prepared to do all work in my line in the neatest and most substantial manner, at prices fully as low as the same work can be obtained in Philadelphia. A splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' WEAR of the best make always on hand. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

—The trade supplied with all kinds of

SHOE FINDINGS.

at lowest prices. July 4, 1874.

THOMAS KEMMERER,
CONVEYANCER,
AND

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

The following Companies are Represented:

Lebanon Mutual Fire;

Reading Mutual Fire;

Wyoming Fire;

Pottsville Fire;

Lehigh Fire, and the

Travelers' Accident Insurance.

Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Horse

Thief Detective and Insurance Com-

pany.

March 29, 1873.

JOS. M. FRITZINGER,

Fashionable

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Opposite T. D. Clauss' Store,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa.

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a new

and excellent assortment of Men's Wo-

m'en's and Children's Ready-Made

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

Which he will sell at the Lowest Prices.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and Repairing neatly and substantially done at short notice. [Apr 25, '74]

The undersigned respect-

fully announces that he is better

prepared than ever to Buy and Sell

Hides.

Calf and Sheep Skins,

Tallow and

Plastering Hair,

at his Old Stand, nearly opposite the post office, Bank Street, Lehighton.

The highest cash prices paid for

Hides and Skins.

Nov. 24. C. E. GREENAWALD.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE!

Whenever I get a bottle of Bloom of Youth or Magnolia Balm, Rose Tint, a Box of Lilly White, or anything in that line to beautify the complexion, at Durling's Drug Store, it seems to be ne'er and better than I can get anywhere else.

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Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows:

8:30 a. m. via L. & S. " " 9:00 a. m.

7:30 a. m. via L. & S. " " 11:10 a. m.

11:07 p. m. via L. & S. " " 2:15 p. m.

11:02 p. m. via L. & S. " " 2:15 p. m.

4:47 p. m. via L. & S. " " 5:55 p. m.

7:30 p. m. via L. & S. " " 8:20 p. m.

8:30 and 9:15 p. m. " " 10:30 p. m.

From Lehighton to Philadelphia \$2.55.

Feb. 1, 1874. MILLS CLARK, Agent.

Intoxicating Wine at the Lord's Supper.

BY T. R. WELCH, M. D.

Let me ask my brethren to ponder the following, to my mind serious objections to the use of intoxicating wine at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. I believe they will then earnestly seek to despise with it, and use the simple, pure, unfermented "fruit of the vine"—the innocent, unvitiated, un intoxicating "blood of the grape."

1. Intoxicating wine at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is certainly an offense to those whose taste is unprevented. How many I have heard complain of its disgusting taste and smell, and declare that they take it only as they take noxious medicine—because they think it a duty! Should we thus needlessly offend?

2. It prevents the taste, so that this repugnance to it is gradually overcome, till finally a liking is engendered that is abnormal, pernicious, unsafe, sometimes causing drunkenness and destroying body and soul. Brethren, is this wise?

3. It is imminently dangerous to the reformed inebriate—especially if he still locks arms with his bosom companion, tobacco—his appetite for alcohol is not destroyed; it sleeps. The very taste, or even smell, of this deadly poison will therefore, sometimes irresistibly arouse the appetite, and lead the victim to destruction. We have sad instances of this, and also of many who, from fear of this avoid the sacrament as a dangerous place. Brethren, is this right?

4. It tends to make intoxicating wine respectable. The association of whisky, rum and gin with bar rooms and vulgar revelings degrades these to the level of obscenity and crime, so that they are repulsive to the Christian's very instinct; but the association of wine (which is just as truly intoxicating) with the House of God and the Holy Sacrament elevates it to something akin to sacredness, and thus tends to give it respectability as a common beverage. Brethren is not this so?

5. It cripples the influence of the Church in the temperance cause; for it is inconsistent for Christians to exhort sinners to "abstain from all that can intoxicate," upon the plea that all intoxicants are poison and a curse, and yet, at the same time, invite every man woman and child of the Church to drink one of the most popular and therefore the most dangerous of them all! And this as a religious duty! How can we meet this glaring inconsistency?

6. It is making a sacred use of a wine which God has cursed. It must be clear that there are two very distinct classes of wine described in the Bible, though both are translated by the same name, one unfermented, non-alcoholic, and therefore innocent and approved; and the other fermented, or alcoholic, and therefore poisonous and condemned,—one used as the emblem of God's blessing, the other of his wrath. Brethren is the latter the wine for the Lord's table?

7. Fermented wine, when used to typify the shed blood of the Crucified One, is false in its character. The process of fermentation is the process of putrefaction; the result is the poisonous cup of death. It is not this, but the wine as taken from the fresh ripe grape, that is made typical of the pure, living blood of the Lamb of God, the drinking of which imparts life eternal. Brethren, is it not revolting—nigh blasphemous—to give to him that would sup with his Lord "the cup of His wrath," in place of "the cup of His blessing?"

8. The use of fermented wine as commemorative of our Saviour's last Passover Supper, is inconsistent, both as to the nature of the wine and the character of the occasion it is used to celebrate. For fifteen hundred years ago the Jews had symbolized the eating the body and drinking the blood of the Lamb of God, using at this feast only that which was unleavened. How could Christ then have used any other than the unfermented, fresh "fruit of the vine?" Brethren, should we not now symbolize the fresh, flowing life-giving blood of the Son of God by using the wine as handed us by His Father in the pure "blood of the grape," unvitiated by the poisonous process of putrefaction?

9. It is unnecessary to use fermented wine. The approved, innocent, delicious wine, commended in the Scriptures, can be made now as well as in the ancient times. Every housewife preserves the fruit—the same process will preserve the juice.—Vineland, N. J.

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Custer's Expedition to the Black Hills.

BY REV. J. M. RIED, D. D.

General Custer is a young man about thirty-five years of age, and hails from Monroe, Michigan, where his early and eminent distinction is the pride of the place. He has a fresh, expressive countenance, and is affable in his manners, though it is said that as an officer a certain social reserve and military hauteur preserve in the minds of subordinates constant recollection that he is command. His cultured pen has produced in the Galaxy, under the title of "Life on the Plains," some of the best articles on modern warfare ever produced. For many weeks past Bismarck and Lincoln have been all astir with preparations for the departure. Soldiers and civilians, horses and wagons, arms and stores, have been pouring in and put in readiness for the march. At last the long and imposing train filed out to the South and West, and a silence that can be felt prevades this frontier town. The expedition consists of a thousand soldiers, ready for anything, fight or fun, a score of scientists, a few reporters, and all equipments necessary for the conquest or discovery. We want the eyes of the Christian men of the land to follow them and mark their achievements or mischievements.

Dakota is the land of the Sioux, and the Sioux are possessed of a hereditary and implacable enmity to the white man and to all his friends. Hence their hatred is perfect toward the Rees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, who in this region have always been allies of our Government. Their horrible massacres in Minnesota are still fresh in our memories, and for their crimes they were driven across the Missouri. The Black Hills are laid down upon our maps somewhat indefinitely in the southerly part of the region where they now roam, and can be distinctly seen from the far distance, towering above all around them. Individuals and small companies have from time to time sought to reach them, but none have returned to tell what they saw. Gen. Dandy, a son of Rev. J. H. Dandy, of New Jersey, is the Quartermaster of the station, and told us that a squaw once brought into the fort a large nugget of pure gold, and told the officers that much more like it could be found in the Black Hills, but the said squaw was never seen afterward.

"Running Antelope" and other Indians have protested against this expedition, on the ground that when the white man shall see the agricultural and mineral resources of all the land he will want it. The impression fence widely exists that these hills are guarded sedulously from the knowledge of the white man because of the vast wealth they contain, and it is supposed that an expedition will open up an Eldorado.

To some it seems, however, that the Sioux distinctly perceive that these hills are their refuge. Much of their country is prairie, but the forests that crown these hills are yet full of game, whose flesh and pelts are their reliance for support. In this view the fight on their part will be not so much with Custer as to "keep the wolf from their door," to preserve the last wilderness that the rapacious hand of the white man has not snatched from them.

Others there are, however, who think that these hills are holy ground to the Sioux. Perhaps they are the peculiar haunts of the "Great Spirit," or perhaps are the mausoleum of departed greatness. At least, for some sacred reason it is supposed that they would rather die than suffer them to be desecrated by the white man soldier. Either of these suppositions—perchance all of them may be true; but certain it is, that as soon as the purpose of Custer to go to the Black Hills became known, the young men began to disappear from the tribes, so that to-day in all the region about only the old men and squaws remain. It is supposed that not less than 5,000 braves are ready to contest the march of Custer. The war spirit certainly prevails. Since I have been here depredations have been committed within sight of Fort Lincoln, while Fort Berthold was attacked by some

400 Sioux, and several friendly Indians of the Rees were slain.

The preparations for the expedition have not progressed without remonstrances on the part of philanthropic white men. It has been characterized by certain dailies as an "invasion," and has been denounced as "wantonly cruel and wicked," as "barbarous crusade against peaceable unoffending Indians," and as "forbidden by the treaties of the United States." Bishop Hare, of Nebraska, and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, it is said, have entered a most earnest and solemn protest against the expedition. What view our own Bishops, Merrill and Andrews, take of the case we are not advised. Certainly, grave matters are pending upon this raid, and the time may come when the resistance of the Sioux to the exploration of the Black Hills may be pleaded as the all-sufficient reason for the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, and for the utter relinquishment of the President's "peace policy." We do well to be forewarned.

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