The Carbon Advocate.

F. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

THE GUBERNATORIAL SITUATION.

The Republican party in this State is in the worst situation it has occupied since the elder Cameron first took the reins into his firm and skillful hands. Times have changed, and the people are sick and tired of the caprices and machinations of a dynasty which has brought nothing but trouble, confusion and debt upon the Commonwealth. The younger Cameron who succeeded to the political estate of his father, has committed many errors and the Ring has been badly shaken in consequence. It was at his dictation that Blaine was defeated at Cincinnati, and but for his hot-headed impetuosity, the desperate battle for Grant would not have been made at Chicago and the bitter strife in his party have been made fiercer. The followers of the Blaine-Sherman branch of the Republican organization have not forgotten a great many things of this character and they merely await a good opportunity to show the Senator from this State, who has presumed to control them like a lot of cattle, the kind of mettle they are made of and the way they can unsettle the political plans of a man who seems to be happy only when adding insult to injury.

Discontent and dissatisfaction are manifest everywhere. So much so, that the most enlightened and magnanimous policy on the part of the machine leaders would hardly unite the party for the coming campaign. Cameron is doing exceedingly well at Washington. He gets all he asks for from the Administration and flatters himself that he is perfectly secure so long as he can deal out national offices at his pleasure. But he forgets that while he keeps his trusty lieutenants well provided for, there is a still greater number of men who have never profited one cent from his long lease of power. They are naturally unhappy and only too eager to do something to better their condition or at least to show the Autocrat that they are not to be despised. The Ring seems not to have profited by Wolfe's large independent vote last Fall, which was achieved without organization and almost without leadership, and insist upon nominating either Beaver or Butler (and one is as bad as the other) for Governor. This determination of the Cameron bosses only serves to add fuel to the flame of dissatisfaction and strengthens the Independents who will nominate and fiercely support a ticket of their own in case of the nomination of either of these men.

This division in the ranks of the Republican party presents a magnificent opportunity to the Democracy. They can elect their candidate and inaugurate radical changes for the better at the State capital, after twenty years of misrule and corruption, if they shall now make a ticket of the right kind of material. Everything at present seems to indicate the selection of the of the Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, for Governor. There may be some opposition to him, but this may be overcome by friendly arguments, and he could be made the unanimous choice of the convention. We are glad to note the earnest desire everywhere to suppress contention and make a long pull and a strong pull together with a candidate in every way desirable. There are no faction fights in the Democratic party and its candidate will receive the entire and cordial support of every voter of the Democratic faith.

BONDING TOWNS.

Certain portions of the State of New York have been oppressed by onerous taxes levied to meet the principal and interest on town bonds issued to aid railroad enterprises. At the outset these bonds were approved of by the property owners, who vainly thought that the railway schemes they furthered would benefit the localities through which the roads would run, and that private property would be enhanced in value to a remarkable extent. Some of these railroads were completed, and some were fairly successful, while more enterprises of the same sort died suddenly after the money raised on town bonds had been exhausted. The preponderance of failures was naturally a damper on the ardor of many who at the outset were red-hot advocates of loaning the public credit for corporate benefit. Some towns resorted to the courts to evade payment, and while many were successful in evading the payment of their obligations, other sections were not so fortunate in discovering technicalities by which they could creep out of the difficulties into which they had been led by their soft-witted enthusiasm on the subject of great iron highways over which the steam-horse should thunder, drawing the products of their fertile acres to a ready, remunerative market. It was all rose colored and golden tinted, while the bonds were being issued and confiding capitalists were advancing money on them, but there was an awful howl of rage when these towns were asked to pay up. Like the unsophisticated old Dutchman, when he gave his note to pay a debt, these towns seem to have exclaimed when they issued the bonds, "Now, thank God, that is paid!"

It remained for one county in New York (Steuben) to violently resist payment after the courts had declared against it; so violent was the behavior of the taxpayers of one town in that county, that the Governor of the State has been compelled to proclaim that county in a state of insurrection. Of course the tax-payers will eventually have to acquiesce in the decree of the court and settle up, and they would have saved themselves much trouble and expense, and shown better sense had they made the best of a bad bargain at the outset.

Bonding towns to aid speculative railroad men, steamboat men, or any private enterprises of the sort, is wrong in principle and oppressive in effect. It has already been carried too far, and the lesson which it has taught in the past should be heeded in the future.

—There is a loud cry from Montana, Dakota, Idaho and Washington Territories for girls. The hardy frontiersmen want wives. Some "gentle, confiding creature," as the late Artemus Ward used to put it, "to get up in the morning and build the fire. There are seventeen men and boys in these territories to each woman. Think of that, ye spinsters of the East!

LEGISLATORS TO GET THEIR $500.

The legislative salary question raised by the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe was Monday decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the legislators, who will now receive the extra five hundred dollars. The question before the Court was in relation to the construction to be placed upon the word salary, which occurs in section eight of the Constitution: "The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever for service upon committees or otherwise."

Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing that of Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin Court. He says. "To justify a Court in pronouncing an act of the Legislature unconstitutional and void, either in whole or in part, it must be able to vouch some exception or prohibition clearly expressed or necessarily implied. The doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This rule of construction is so well settled by the authority that is unnecessary to cite cases. Where the contention is as to the meaning, technically or otherwise, will sustain the exercise of the power, it is sufficient. On the other hand, if the strict and legal meaning would have the effect to limit or destroy, while some proper acceptation of the word would support the act, it must be resorted to." He then goes on to show that both words, salary and wages, mean necessarily the same, and the Constitution did not mean to prohibit a per diem allowance when the word salary was used.

POSTMASTER-GEN. HOWE'S ORDER.

Timothy O. Howe is the Postmaster-General, and he seems to have an extraordinary conception of his duties in that position. At least one of his earliest official acts would seem to indicate that he has. Having been applied to for aid by a military society which contemplates the erection of a monument, the new Postmaster-General notifies all of his subordinates throughout the country to procure contributions of money for this purpose. We had not supposed that this is what postmasters are paid for. It is the popular belief—it seem to be a popular fallacy according to Mr. Howe—that their time and energies are to be devoted to receiving, distributing and sending out the mails, and not to collecting funds for private enterprises. If Mr. Howe's ideas were carried into effect, there is no telling what duties the present Postmaster-General and his successors, if they were like him, might not impose upon all subordinate officials.

The enterprise Mr. Howe favors is one of many of the same sort. If Mr. Howe should be successful in collecting a large fund for his pet scheme, it is impossible to calculate how ambitious he may become to aid rival enterprises in a like way, and thereby impose endless trouble, annoyance and expense, to the detriment of the public business which is entrusted to them, upon postmasters.

—Fred. Mull taught a country school in Ohio. Recently he was arrested for severely punishing a young lady pupil for defiance of his authority. Subsequently she brought suit, and it looked as if a lively trial would result. But now the girl's father has voluntarily withdrawn the charge, paid all costs out of his own pocket, and it is announced that Mull has made up with his disobedient and flogged pupil, that they are desperately in love with each other, and will soon be married. Rather a romantic termination, to be sure; and their neighbors will undoubtedly watch with interest to see which of the two, the pedagogue or the wife, will weild the rod of domestic authority.

—The paradise of eloping couples has been found in Aberdeen, Ohio. For 53 years one justice of the peace presided and was the good angel of lovers determined to marry or commit suicide. During his long term of office he united in marriage 4,000 couples. His successor has held office 12 years and since he commenced judicial business has married 2,900 couples, nearly all of whom eloped. Some were of an age unrecognized by law and others fled from parents who stoutly objected to their union. No doubt there are other paradises, but as the records do not reveal their advantages, we must concede that, so far, Aberdeen "takes the cake!"

—Our legislators at Washington are busy trying to create new Cabinet positions. A bill making the Agricultural bureau an executive department was reported to the House last week, and a bill was also introduced for a department of Manufactures, Mechanics and Mines.—There is also a scheme on foot for a department of Commerce. Any plan for multiplying offices will command support any time from a certain class of Congressmen.

For the CARBON ADVOCATE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

References to the microbes—or microscopic organisms of fermentation and disease—have become so frequent that this classification of their varieties by Mr. W. Hamlet may be of interest: 1. Microbes which appear as points are called monads, momera or micrococca. They are motionless, and may be regarded as the spores of other microbes. 2. Motionless linear microbes—the bacteridians and the bacilli. To them belongs Bacillus anthracis, which produces the dreaded splenic fever of cattle and sheep. 3. Cylindrical mobile microbes, having rounded ends or contracted in the middle so as to form an 8, are the bacteria proper. Among them is Bacterium termo of putrefaction, the commonest of all. 4 Flexuous mobile microbes. They look and act like eels, and differ but little from the equally active bacteria. They are the vibrios. 5. Spiral microbes, resembling a corkscrew, and mobile; Spirilla spirochetoe. Their presence in human blood appears to be connected with intermittent fever. 5 Microbes with heads, very active, having globules larger and more refractive than the rest of the body at one or both ends. These globules are apparently spores ready to be detached from a bacterium—Bacterium capitatum. Besides these six principal states, the microbes form agglomerations in which their appearance is somewhat changed, these masses receiving distinctive names. There seems to be no way at present of distinguishing between a disease-producing bacterium and a harmless one by sight.

—It has lately been proven, experimentally, that calomel may be dissolved in the human system with the formation of corrosive sublimate—a powerful poison.

—Observations by Mons. Laulanie, of Toulouise, show that something very like tuberculosis is produced in the lungs of dogs by a nematoid worm.

—Recent borings indicate the existence of workable coal-seams underneath London, England.

—In view of the ravages of the phylloxera, which have so seriously interferred with vine-growing, a French agriculturist has sought to discover a substitute for the vine, and is said to have obtained very good results with a variety of red beet. This beet yields a wine which is said to be equal to many of southern growth, and the plant has the advantage of being adapted to all soils and climates.

—Prof. Blyth, lecturing at Glasgow, has called attention to the adaptability of the oxyhydrogen light for general use. The illumination is very brilliant and beautiful, the gases may be stored as delivered in the same manner as coal-gas, and he believes that the system may be made economical by using wind or water power to produce the gases.

—Several interesting archaeological "finds" in Europe are reported. Near Coltanesetta, Sicily, several caverns have been found, which are evidently burial places dating from the period when the ancient Sicilians had already been ousted by the Italian tribes, but before the Greek colonization had begun. At Nordrup, Denmark, the remains of seven human bodies have been found under a few feet of pumice stone, numerous bronze objects, gold rings. Roman glasses, mosaics, glass beads, &c., being also discovered among the remains.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1882.

The movement to erect a new Congressional Library building, over which Congress is so strangely dilatory, is exciting deep interest on every side. The suggestion that measures should be taken to make it the most complete institution of its kind in the world, by providing works on every possible subject for facilitating research, meets with great favor. The very proposition calls up visions of a rare gathering of men and women of letters at the National Capital every season, which would offset and supplement the heterogeneous political and official circles by a brilliancy and profundity that would some day make Washington the Mecca of scientists, literateurs, artists and savants, as well as of the mere pleasure seeker and office hunter.

I met one of the leading Senators, an intimate friend of the Ex-Secretary, today who in reply to my questions as to the outcome of the Blaine controversy, said: "I do not see what harm could have come from the Peace Congress, and Mr. Blaine thought that it might result happily. He understood that President Garfield and President Arthur were both in favor of it. He has no desire to engage in a controversy with the Administration, but he thought he could not remain silent in view of what had been done. He considered that he did not throw the first stone, but simply retorted when a course was adopted which reflected upon an official act of his own. He regarded the situation in South America as opening a grand chance for the United States. When times are good, as now, no one cares what is going on anywhere else. The people do not seem to be interested in the fate of Peru or the course of Chili. Soon a change may come, and then everyone will say, why did we not do this thing or that? Mr. Blaine thought it was wise statesmanship to prepare, when the opportunity offered, for the commercial advantages for which the people will be clamoring at no distant day, probably. The ex-Secretary will not issue any more statements or letters if he is not attacked and put in a position where he shall deem it proper to defend his course while at the head of the Department of State. He considers that he was attacked, and will wait for the next move on the other side before saying anymore on the subject of the South American controversy."

I made my usual weekly call on Guiteau yesterday and found him in the best of spirits, but when asked what he thought of Scoville's movements to New York and Chicago he became very excited. He said that Scoville had, by his "jackassical management" bursted up his case; that he had no business in it, and he did not want him as his attorney, that Reed and Merrick were his attorneys and should have the future management of his case, that, while Scoville intended all for the best, when he went away he should have remained away, and that he supposed he had come back for the purpose of seeing him hung. On my return from the jail I met Mr. Scoville and asked him if he was ready to file his bill of exceptions yet." "I am studying timetables now," replied Mr. Scoville, holding up a railroad time table he held in his hand. "I expect to go away to-morrow evening. I cannot finish the bill of exceptions until Mr. Porter finishes the revision of his speech. The record cannot be printed till that is done."

Senator Edmunds is again mentioned in connection with the bench of the Supreme Court, and some seem to think that he will be nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge Hunt. Although at one time Mr. Edmunds would be pleased to go on the Supreme Bench, he is said not to view the idea with so much favor now. It is possible that the President has forgotten one of the episodes of the New York collectorship contest during the Hayes administration, but if he has not forgotten it, he is not likely to nominate Mr. Edmunds. When Mr. Hayes first undertook to remove General Arthur as collector of the port of New York, Mr. Edmunds stood by Mr. Conkling in the fight made by the latter in the Senate, and made so successfully. Mr. Hayes made a second attempt to oust Gen. Arthur, which succeeded. Mr. Conkling made as strong a fight as he did the first time, but some of his allies deserted him outright, and Mr. Edmunds passively failed him by taking no interest in the contest and absenting himself when the final vote was taken. Mr. Conkling was very much chagrined at the course of the Vermont Senator, and it is very certain that he has not forgotten it if the President has.

The United States Senate spent the entire session yesterday in debate on the anti-polygamy bill, which finally passed. The essence of the bill as it passed is to declare vacant all government offices at present held by anybody in the Territory in authority over territorial affairs, and appoint commissioners to reorganize the Territory, canvass returns of election, and pass upon the eligibility of candidates.

In the House a bill was passed granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, widow of the late President Garfield. An apportionment bill was passed, fixing a number of Representatives in the lower house of Congress at 325, an increase of 32 over the present representation. AUGUST.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1882.

The old question of the relative dignity of the two Houses of Congress has lately been revived by the introduction of a resolution looking towards an equalization of the salaries of employes of the House and Senate. A similar attempt was made in the Forty-fifth Congress. The scheme was tacked on to an appropriation bill by the House and sent to the Senate, where it created a very lively breeze. The Senatorial dignity was aroused by what was alleged to be an unseemly and unwarrantable interference on the part of the lower House of Congress with the privileges of the Senate. The proposition was to cut down the pay of Senate employes to correspond with the same employes of the House. A lively wrangle ensued, which ended in the appropriation bill being sent back to the House. Committees of conference were appointed on behalf of the two bodies and were instructed to insist on their rights. The fight resulted in a victory for the Senate. Members of the House have not yet yielded their ideas on this point and propose to use their powers as voters of supplies to coerce the Senate into agreeing with their demands.

The managers of that annual swindle, the River and Harbor bill, are putting their heads together and preparing to "catch on" to an unusually large slice this year, beginning where they left off last year. It is now said that the bill for making damp spots navigable rivers has its keel laid, so to speak, with a gross amount of nine millions for a basis. This does not include the Mississippi River improvement—which is a big thing by itself—and is pretty fair to start with. Last year the bill as originally reported to the House appropriated $10,189,800, including $1,000,000 for the Mississippi River improvement. It is expected that the total appropriation, this year will be somewhere between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. Last year the original amount was built upon to such an extent that it finally reached the sum of $11,250,000, the Senate having vied with the House in extravagance and recklessness. If these imaginative Congressmen are now beginning operations with a proposition to appropriate eleven or twelve millions for alleged improvements of rivers and harbors, it is clear that the lavish expenditure of the last Congress will be outdone.

About the most expensive yoke of oxen the Government ever bought is Sydney P. Luther's pair of white faced steers, concerning which a bill has recently passed both Houses of Congress. A similar bill was passed by the House in the Forty-fifth Congress, but the Senate did not act upon it. In the Forty-sixth Congress the bill was passed by the Senate, but the House did not act upon it. Now, both Houses have passed it, and it will doubtless receive the autographic approval of the President. In August, 1870, this pair of steers, now historic, was purchased by Mr. Luther in Canada, and duties having been paid on them at Canaan, they were driven into the State of New Hampshire. There they were seized by an Inspector of Customs upon suspicion that they were smuggled or undervalued, and Luther had to pay $85 to obtain possession of his white faced animals. Luther, however, proved that the importation was a lawful one, and the District Attorney decided that no cause for forfeiture existed, whereupon Luther demanded his $85. The Secretary of the Treasury declined to refund and referred Luther to Congress, where he has finally triumphed, but the white faced steers have occupied valuable time which might have been devoted to some question of National importance, and have cost the country over one thousand dollars.

The members composing the Committee on Ways & Means will be the subjects of obituary notices and the recipient of a large amount of posthumous taffy if the tariff question is not shortly settled. On meeting days the atmosphere of the room occupied by the Committee is decidedly equinoctial, and the angry turbulence of Chesapeake's billows during an August gale is as naught when compared to the storm of contention which sweeps over the southern end of the Capital on the days alluded to. Greeco-Roman wrestling matches are the order of the day. A High Protectionist will grab a Free Trader; a Free Trader will clutch a High Protectionist, and until peace is restored by physical exhaustion the air is, figuratively speaking, full of soaring statesmen. Mr. McKinley looks as faded as a last year's sunflower, and Mr. Tucker has lost enough hair to stuff two bolsters or a dish of boarding-house butter. The fearful tragedy of the Kilkenny cats will be repeated on an appalling scale if the House does not take some action which will avert the catastrophe. The eulogy business is played out; the members of the House wish to preserve their forensic eloquence for live subjects, and there are several families who are heartily opposed to wearing crepe veils and sombre habiliments at the present time. If Mr. Haskell would only arise in his impressive manner and gyrate to the assembled legislators a few remarks in reference to the inevitable calamity, he would confer a favor upon many anxious friends and anguished relatives, and add new lustre to the already dazzling escutcheon of which he is the happy possessor.

DOM PEDRO.

Mr. A. J. Cassett has concluded to plant 52 acres of his Montgomery county farm in tobacco, and has employed Mr. William Shields, of Lancaster, to superintend it.

A dispatch from Oil City says that a well in Elk county, owned by Tack Bros., shows signs of oil, and that, as this will indicate a new oil territory, the market has been depressed.

Henry Honkle's clothing store, at Norristown, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Friday morning. Loss, $200; insurance, $1000.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Thursday, 16th, the Anti-Polygamy bill, after a long debate, was passed by "a viva voce vote, in which no negative responses were heard." The Pension Arrears resolution was then taken up and laid over as unfinished business. After the introduction of several bills, among them one by Mr. Harris to establish Courts of Appeal in each of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was reported and passed granting a pension of $5000 a year to the widow of President Garfield. Various bills were reported from committees, among them one for the admission of Dakota as a State. The consideration of the Apportionment bill was resumed, the previous question was seconded, and an amendment offered by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, fixing the number of Representatives at 325, was adopted—162 to 104. On a motion to reconsider an amendment offered by Mr. Colerich, of Indiana, which had been rejected, no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate Friday Mr. Bayard reported the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in certain States and Territories. Mr. Platt introduced a bill to regulate the practice of patent suits, which was reported to the Committee on Patents. After an executive session, the Pensions Arrears resolution was taken up and laid over as unfinished business, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the Apportionment bill was passed finally, the number of Representatives being fixed at 325. The private calendar was considered and an executive message was received.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the Speaker presented a resolution from the Legislature of Utah protesting against the passage of the Anti-Polygamy bill. Bills were reported, to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service, and for the judicial ascertainment of facts in private claims. The latter was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Immediate Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,822,983. Discussion arose on the public printing and silver coinage questions. Extravagance was charged in the matter of printing, Mr. Cox saying that bills were pending before the Committee on Printing "for the publishing of documents with which the Government had nothing to do." In debate on the silver question, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, denounced the standard silver dollar as "a cheat and a fraud, and flat, money in its worst and most objectionable sense." Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of "representative money,"—such as silver certificates—as being "convenient to commerce," and Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, and Marsh defended the standard dollar.

In the Senate Monday, Mr. Hale, from the Census Committee, reported back the House Apportionment bill, and asked its immediate consideration, but failed in his request. Mr. Call offered a resolution which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed, looking to a Congress of the American Governments in Washington to settle the difficulties between Chili and Peru. The bill to place General Grant on the retired list was discussed at some length without action. Mr. Fair introduced a bill authorizing the issue of silver certificates of certain denominations. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hewitt, rising to a question of privilege, declared, for himself and Mr. August Belmont, that they were misrepresented in the use of their names by Jacob R. Shipherd. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service and the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill were both passed under a suspension of the rules. The bill to limit Chinese immigration was made the special order for the 2d of March and thereafter until disposed of subject only to appropriation bills. An evening session was held for consideration of the District of Columbia Code bill.

In the Senate Tuesday the House Apportionment bill was passed, after a brief debate, by a viva voce vote. The Pension Arrears resolution was considered, and finally, on motion of Mr. Hawley, laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 23. The bill for the retirement of General Grant was taken up and laid over as unfinished business. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

In the House, Mr. Kasson gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask consideration of the Tariff Commission bill. The Post office Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned until Thursday.

Premit no Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance.

John S. Steward, a boy of Jackson township, Cambria county, was thrown against a tree and instantly killed a few days since, by a pole in a wagon that slipped out of place.

The furnaces at Steelton, Dauphin county are making about 400 tons of iron per day.

New Advertisements.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, and make advances on same if required. Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.

FRAZER Axle Grease.
Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

7 PER CENT. NET.
Security three to six Times the Loan, without the Buildings. Interest Semi-Annual. Nothing ever been lost. 27th year of residence and 8th in the business. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have money to loan.
N. B.—Costs advanced, interest kept up, and principal guaranteed in case of foreclosure.
D. S. B. JOHNSTON,
Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Alabastine!
For Finishing Walls and Ceilings,
Is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable discovery, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not for sale in your neighborhood, send to SEELEY BROS., 19 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for sample card and testimonials.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page Pamphlet, 25c.

JOHN F. HALBACH,
Instructor of Music,
(Piano, Organ, Voice and Theory.)
LEHIGHTON, PA.
Sole agent for the
WEBER PIANOS and the NEW ENGLAND ORGANS;
And dealer in all kinds of Pianos and Organs. Terms low and easy. Slate, lumber, bricks, etc., taken in exchange.
Sheet Music and books furnished on short notice.
For particulars, terms, &c., Address,
JOHN F. HALBACH,
Aug 2, 1879-1y. Lehighton, Pa.

GO TO
W. S. WINTERMUTE'S
BOTTOM PRICE STORE
For YOUR GOODS!
Will sell now, between Seasons, all Fall and Winter Goods at a REDUCTION from the usual price, in order to make room for Spring Goods. Call and examine for yourself. No trouble to show goods.

NEW
Dry Goods & Clothing Store
Next to Durling's
AT LEHIGHTON,
Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods,
LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS,
Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
For Men, Boys' and Children, which will be Sold
At Rock Bottom Prices!!
Call and get our Prices whether you want to buy or not.
JOSEPH JONAS.
ED. W. FEIST, Manager. jan28-tf

RUPTURE
CURED IN 30 DAYS!
By the Combined Treatment of
EXCELSIOR { RUPTURE PLASTER AND HEALING COMPOUND.
Positive evidence of wonderful cures sent on receipt of 3ct. stamp.
Feb. 11-w13 Address, F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

M. HEILMAN & CO.,
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.
MILLERS and Dealers in
Flour & Feed.
All Kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.
We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens that we are now fully prepared to SUPPLY them with
Best of Coal
From any Mine desired at VERY
LOWEST PRICES.
M. HEILMAN & CO.
July 23.

IN MEMORIAM The life and public services of the Nation's Hero. By GARFIELD Major Bundy. Complete to date. Written at Mentor by invitation under the direction of Mr. Garfield. Contains steel portrait of Garfield, faithful portraits of mother, wife and children; also numerous fine engravings; 68 confidential letters covering and explaining his whole career; ten original testimonial letters from Williams College classmates; extracts from important speeches and writings; endorsement by Col. Rockwell and the Press at in every book. Agents positively making $10 daily. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send 31 for terms and outfit, including copy of book. Address INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO., 907 Arch St., Philadelphia. dec. 17-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANNA MARIA HORN, Dec'd
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Anna Maria Horn, late of Lehighton, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said place, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
W. M. RAPSHER, Administrator.
Lehighton, Jan. 14, 1882-w6

VALENTINE SCHWARTZ, Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.
Respectfully announces to the people of Lehighton and its vicinity, that he is now prepared to supply them with all kinds of
Household Furniture
Manufactured from the best Seasoned Materials at Prices fully as low as the same article, can be bought for elsewhere. Here are a few of the inducements offered:
Parlor Sets at from ..... $50 to $60
Walnut Marble-top Dressing Case Bedroom Suites, 3 pieces..... $40 to $55
Painted Bedroom Suites..... $18 to $40
Cane Seated Chairs, per set of 6.... $6
Common Chairs, per set of 6..... $4
and all other Goods equally cheap.
In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the people to my ample facilities in

THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS
with a NEW and HANDSOME HEARSE, and a full line of CASKETS and COFFINS. I am prepared to attend promptly to all orders in this line at lowest prices.
Patronage respectfully solicited and the most ample satisfaction guaranteed.
V. SCHWARTZ,
oct12 BANK St., Lehighton.

CLINTON BRETNEY, fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Bank St., Lehighton. All work warranted.

LADIES FURNISHING Store!
W. P. LONG
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity, that he has just received another lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade, comprising
VELVETS, LACES, RIBBONS, NECKWEAR of every description, Zephers, Germantown and Saxony Wools, TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS of all Colors, Hamburg and Swiss Embroidery, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
Underwear, Hosiery and Felt Skirts.
Ladies Gossamers for $1.87 upwards.
LADIES JEWELRY
A SPECIALTY.
A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies to call and make an inspection for themselves. No trouble to show goods, and One Price to all.
DRESS MAKING!
In connection with the above, Mrs. W. P. LONG is prepared to Make Dresses according to Latest Styles at Reasonable Prices. Dress Trimmings of all kinds on hand.
Remember the place, Two Doors above Clauss & Bro's Clothing Store, BANK St., Lehighton, Pa. Oct1-y1

E. F. LUCKENBACH,
Two Doors Below the "Broadway House
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.
Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy
Wall Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
Paints & Painters' Supplies,
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry

Clocks & Spectacles.
D. S. BOCK
Respectfully announces to the people of Lehighton and vicinity, that he has just commenced business in Obert's Building, BANK Street, Lehighton, Pa., with an entirely new and elegant assortment of
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
&c., which he will dispose of at Low Prices.
REPAIRING
Of every description at reasonable charges, and all work and goods warranted to be just as represented. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.
D. S. BOCK,
4-y Obert's Building, Lehighton, Pa.

Gold. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who can engage fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. dec10-y

AGENTS wanted, to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms.
EDISON MUSIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa. dec. 24-26.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds only $90. PIANOS $125 up. Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Inventors
Should address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, 617 7th Street, Washington, D. C., for circulars of instruction. References and advice sent FREE. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reissues, Interferences and cases rejected in other hands a specialty. Trade-Marks and Caveats solicited. Upon receipt of model or sketch and description we give our opinion as to patentability, FREE OF CHARGE. We refer to the Commissioner of Patents, also to ex-Commissioners. Established 1856. 8-eow

The CARBON ADVOCATE one year for $1, and Kendall's Horse Book as a premium.