The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

"I attribute my health, vigor and well-preserved manhood to the habitual use of the word 'begin' instead of 'commence'," writes Charles A. Dana, of the SUN. Whatever things he may have begun, he certainly intends to finish the "great Republican party."

Now that twelve "good men and true" of Missouri have acquitted Frank James, it is suggested that they should swap "gems" with the twelve who found Dukes "not guilty." After the performance of that ceremony each of the twenty-four should be tied to a cow's tail and "paddled to death."

LAST Sunday was the 95th day of the extra session of the Legislature, at $10 a day for each member, absent or present, living or dead, and a total cost to the people of $285,000. For such a price, when we do get them, we ought to have the handsomest and best-fenced electoral districts in the whole world.

THIS is very far from being a thoroughly free country, after all the brag that has been made about it. At least that is what Johann Gottlieb Jaskosky thinks. He took $6 000 from the till of his employer in Moscow and fled to America. When arrested in New York last Saturday, he simply said, with a shrug of his shoulders, "Is not America free?"

A MAN who buys a "pig in a bag" does not necessarily find a bonanza. But a Boston druggist has accomplished that feat. Last week Stephen S. Mitchell dropped in at an auction of unclaimed freight and purchased a box, not knowing anything about its contents. When opened he found himself the happy proprietor of 2,000 manuscript sermons formerly the property of a Methodist clergyman.

AFFAIRS in France are pretty mixed. She has had to bear up against insults from Bismarck, to apologize to England and to witness the defeat of her soldiers by Chinese troops. All this within the past month. It is now authoritatively stated that she is anxious to come to terms with China and that both China and France have agreed to submit their difficulties to the arbitration of America. England used to be judge.

MARY ANDERSON thinks that the critics have been too hard upon Oscar Wilde. The poet having at last found one with some belief in his dramatic ability wrote a play for the fair Mary. She read, laughed at, and returned it. "It didn't suit her; it was too full of crimes and horrors." Whereupon Oscar might have added in the words of a brother poet.—"It is all very well to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down stairs?"

THE officers of Ben Butler's staff are not all very familiar with the early history of their country. When Lord Coleridge requested the other day that he might be shown the wharf in Boston where the tea was thrown overboard, an officer, detailed for the purpose, led him to the "T" wharf, so called because it resembles the capital letter of that name. It would be interesting to know if this gallant officer ever heard of a little hatchet and a certain cherry tree.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England is at present the guest of Ben Butler. Among the distinguished people invited to meet his lordship are the wife and daughter of Stonewall Jackson. These ladies are at present staying at Governor Butler's residence. Ben. with his one eye, can see as far as another into a pine plank, and perhaps no better method could be adopted of making friends in the South than by paying attention to the family of a man who was the true hero of the Confederacy.

WHEN Jay Gould was examined before the Labor and Education Commission last week the intelligent foreigner might have imagined that a Sunday School director was giving evidence. One day when Jay was refused a dinner "he went into the woods and prayed." This marked a new epoch in his life. The flood of spiritual wealth vouchsafed to him then has been transmuted into gold and he has continued "preying" ever since. Jay Gould has been charged with many a crime, but, until last week, no one ever thought that he had committed a prayer.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is making a noise in California by some silver-tongued utterances on behalf of the Chinese. If Henry, by his advocacy can only do as much good for the Chinese as he has done for the Christian religion, the pig-tailed gentry should present him with a stick and ask him to "cut it" from the Pacific Coast. Without denying his intellectual force or his wonderful gift of speech, the public generally are becoming alive to the fact that Beecher's life has done more to depreciate religion and true holiness than the teachings of any other man in America.

THE gross misuse of the gospel by two Alaskan rogues may furnish another moral for missionaries. This graceless pair, being put in jail at Juneau with a third comrade, diverted their keeper's attention by bringing him a New Testament text to explain, shot him while he was examining it, and so effected their escape. Two of these inquiring theologians being recaptured, were hanged by a mob. There is no objection to utilizing this story for showing the perils of perverting the Scriptures from their proper use, provided that a moral is also drawn regarding the crime of lynching.

MISS KATE FIELD, who is always sensible and generally knows what she is talking about, strongly recommends hot water as a drink. She says that she finds in it all the stimulant that one requires and that for medicinal purposes it is more beneficial than any mineral springs in Europe or the United States. Labouchere, editor of London TRUTH, and one of the acutest men of this age, agrees with Miss Field in advocating this new and simple drink. It assists digestion and helps astonishingly in various other ways. It is to be taken before breakfast, at dinner and before going to bed, and is equally useful in hot and cold weather.

THE PRESS of Monday devoted eleven columns to Judge Black's reply to Jefferson Davis' charge that it was he (Black) who had caused the war of the rebellion. We understood some weeks ago that the venerable jurist had said the last word upon this subject to McClure, at the same time that he gave McClure his blessing and urged him to keep the TIMES as it always had been, in the van of the noble army of Humanity. But the PRESS man seems to have got the last word after all. It is a new rendering of the old story of the patriarch Isaac: "The hands are the hands of Esau, (Aleck), but the voice is the voice of Jacob, (Emory Smith)." The TIMES anticipated its own disinheritance on Sunday by proclaiming editorially that the "PRESS has extended its headlong enterprize to the spirit land and announces Judge Black's reply to Jefferson Davis to appear in its columns to-morrow. It is hardly to be presumed that the PRESS would fabricate a paper that Judge Black regarded as one of the most important productions of his life, and the logical assumption is that some swift spirit medium has messaged the reply from the unknown land to our contemporary." It certainly is strange that Aleck should "get left" in the spiritual or hankey-pankey business.

HORACE GREELEY brought little into this world and carried very little away with him. It is pleasant to think then that the beautiful and barren tract where he learned "all he knew about farming" is now safe in the possession of his family. On last Saturday Miss Gabrielle Greeley bought the Chappaqua estate of her father, for $10,000, half its estimated value. Two neighboring farmers wanted the place, but they would not bid against Miss Greeley. When the auctioneer opened the sale she called from her vehicle. "Ten thousand dollars," and Mr. Haight tried for half an hour to get an additional bid of even $10 more. The farm, seventy-seven acres, originally cost Mr. Greeley about the sum it sold for. In improvements he laid out over $70,000. Half of the purchase money goes to the children of Miss Greeley's dead sister, less about one-third that Colonel Smith will receive, his wife having died intestate. The purchaser says she has not decided whether or not to occupy the old homestead, but she was determined it should be kept in the Greeley family.

WESTWARD the course of polygamy takes its way. On last Sunday afternoon 632 new members of the faith landed from the steamship Nevada on a pier at the North River, New York. The band of saints comprised 269 Britains, 106 Swiss and Germans, 284 Scandinavians and 23 returning missionaries. "Every immigrant," said the Mormon Secretary, "paid his or her passage out. No aid is afforded them by the Mormon Church. The majority have a little money; enough to establish themselves in America. They will locate in sixteen towns of Utah. All we do is to protect them while travelling from Liverpool to Utah." The great object for which the community works at present is to gain the admission of Utah as a State, then to divide it in two, and in that way to gain as much political power as possible. One great hope for a successful attack upon the iniquity arises from the fact that a railroad, now established through its dominion, may help to drive out the existing filth and nastiness.

THE highly sensational revivalists of Erie have sent two people, a father and daughter, to the insane asylum, making the first almost a murderer. We do not believe that all the indirect good that may be accomplished by these revivals will outweigh this one direct evil. There is rarely, if ever, a revival at which some of the attendants do not eventually become insane, nor is this to be wondered at when it is borne in mind that young girls and weak women of naturally hysterical temperaments form the bulk of the congregations. Upon their fears the terrors of hell, which revivalist ministers love to depict in the most lurid hues, produce an agony of distraction. It is a matter of much doubt whether revivals, crusades, salvation armies and their ilk ever accomplish much permanent good. If they do, why must they be so often repeated among the same people?—Shenandoah NEWS.

ANOTHER APPEARANCE.—On Saturday night last W. R. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., discovered a singular object in the constellation of Draco. He was not certain as to its real character, but on Monday night Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., verified it by means of the large Warner telescope as being a comet. It is quite large, nearly round, and moving slowly westward. Mr. Brooks received a special prize of $250 from Mr. Warner some two months since, and if there is no prior claimant, will be entitled to the $200 prize on the present discovery.

HOW CONSUMPTION MAY BE SPREAD.

Societies have been formed in England and America for the collecting of actual facts of disease by means of printed questions addressed to physicians, asking for their experience of the particular malady which may at the time be under investigation. The first volume of records contains important information relating to acute pneumonia. The New York SUN makes the following comments on the subject. The summary of a large number of replies concerning the communicability of consumption points strikingly to the conclusion that phthisis is a communicable disease. Two hundred and sixty-one observers report one or more instances in which it was communicated; 158 of these cases were passed from wife to husband or from husband to wife, and 81 were observed between members of the same family. The truth of the statement is fully confirmed, however, by the facts that a few cases are reported in which persons unrelated infected one another, and that when this had been the case a close intimacy had existed between the parties. No case was reported where the medical attendant of a consumptive was infected, though nurses seem to have been so frequently.

A long period must elapse before the usefulness of the collective investigation of disease can be fully developed, but the examples given show something of the significance and scope of the movement. With America and Germany joining hands in this matter with Great Britain, whose investigations will extend also into Africa, India, and Australia, it will not be doubted that an amount of medical knowledge will be elicited that must prove of the first importance to the welfare of the human race.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1883.

The Senatorial Committee on Labor and Education, still continues its investigations but everybody is getting tired of it. Senator Blair who is the moving spirit of the body is as ignorant of the real object of the work of the Committee as his associates. He does not know what questions to ask, and his system of investigation consists in letting every one who wishes, appear before the committee and talk himself to exhortation. The amount of crude speculation and distorted facts which has been garnered in by Senator Blair is simply ridiculous. Even John Swinton of the SUN, could not resist the temptation of talking rubbish. He said that few reporters and correspondents earn less than $5,000 a year, and a great number go as high as $25,000; that few editors and leading editorial writers get less than $10,000 a year, and that so far as proprietors of influential newspapers are concerned, their earnings reach over $100,000 a year.

Mr. Swinton may derive his knowledge from the journalism which is ostensibly devoted to the interests of labor, and if the workers on it were paid such salaries as he claims, it explains very satisfactorily why the papers have constantly to pass around the hat for support at labor meetings. Now, I have an extended acquaintance among newspaper men, and of the better class at that, and I can count on my fingers the number that makes $5,000 a year, and those that do it are the veriest slaves of the pen. They have to be at it day and night almost, and if they have families they can devote but little attention to them. As regards the ten or twenty-five thousand dollar men, they are specialists or correspondents like Gath, whose work is so extended that it is almost machine made, and is subdivided among subordinates whom the employer must pay. A canvass of newspaper offices will show that there are more men in really responsible positions, whose incomes do not exceed twenty-five or thirty dollars a week than perhaps Mr. John Swinton has any idea of. John Swinton's statements are harmful because they will encourage a lot of young men, principally undergraduates to rush into a profession where the golden apples are not alone few, but where they frequently turn into dust in one's hands, and wherein they will inevitably ruin their prospects and their lives.

Although the stock market has improved considerably it is still in a very depressed condition, and the probability is that it will continue so. "The fact of the matter is," said a well known Wall Street man to me, "the people at large have grown tired of speculation, and they are settling down to earn money by legitimate means. During the last few weeks there have been tempting opportunities, but the people passed them by and were not even interested when they saw what fine chances they had missed. Now without a general public speculation there can be no market. A broker's market is only a fictitious affair, and its existence always reminds me of a pack of starving wolves devouring one another. Of course a number of flash brokers will have to give up their turnouts and gaudy houses, and their wives will have to wear less expensive clothes and jewelry than they have accustomed themselves to, but the street and business at large will be benefited."

Legitimate business on the other hand flourishes in an unparalleled manner. In the dry goods district the streets are lined night and day with trucks and boxes to such an extent as to make traffic almost impossible. The Astor House, the Manhattan, the St. Nicolas, the Prescott and the Grand Central Hotels are literally thronged with drummers and buyers from all parts of the country. This is a healthy sign, and bids fair to bring about a general revival of affairs, of which we stand so much in need.

One of the most peculiar features in the fashions for ladies this fall is the prevalence of all the shades of yellow from gold to bronze in the color of materials used. While walking on Fifth Avenue last Sunday, I counted no less than a dozen black satin frocks surmounted by gold tight fitting bodices. The hat worn was generally a black body with gold trimmings and feathers. The shape was generally like a jockey's cap. Seen from a distance the figures reminded one of a scene on the stage in a spectacular play. Yet, at the same time, these bodices look very attractive in the sun-light. For a plain girl they are very trying, however, as they only set off her homeliness.

I attended the first night of the new jockey opera, the Merry Duchess, at the Standard Theatre, last Saturday evening. The music is very trashy, and I am afraid that the best points of the libretto, which bristles over with racing illustrations, are lost on the general public. Great as the fondness for the turf has grown to be in this country, it is not yet what it is in England, and thus, though the opera had an extraordinary run in London, I do not think that it will maintain the boards long in this country. The libretto satirizes the idolatry of fashionable jockeys which prevails in England. The Duchess of Epsom Downs (Selina Dolaro,) falls in love with Freddie Bowman (Mr. Nash,) the fashionable English jockey, at whose shrine all England burns incense. She has made a bet of her head against £10,000 with Lord Johnnie, a distasteful suitor of hers, that her mare Damozel would win the St, Leger, and has secured Freddie to ride. Despite any number of plots and schemes, Freddie eventually wins, and becomes her husband. Selina Dolaro, is as usual, capital. In fact a better representative for the part could not be found, and Mr. Nash hits off the superciliousness and self assertion of the modern crack jockey to perfection.

The literary market is very dull at present, and there will be no revival until the latter part of October. The publishers have not yet even made any announcements of importance. With competition among them as fierce as it is at present, one is waiting to see what the other will do, before making any announcement himself.

Coaching to Saratoga will be one of the features of fashionable autumn life. The old stage road to Albany will be worked again, and it is certainly one of the most picturesque drives to be had in the country. It is lined with trees, and skirted with charming residences along its entire extent, and as every arrangement will be made for the comfort of the passengers at the different stopping places, there is no doubt that a journey in the old fashioned manner will bring back the roses to the cheeks of many a lady of fashion, who has lost them during an arduous summer campaign at the seaside or Springs.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1883.

In round numbers there are 110,000 office-holders dependent for their bread and oleomargarine upon the treasury of the United States, and who receive salaries ranging from $15 per month to $50,000 per annum, the compensation of the President. So much has been said concerning the extravagant salaries paid to our higher government officials, in connection with the civil service reform discussions, a few comparisons between the salaries paid in this country and those paid to officials in similar stations in England may be of general interest. For instance, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, now visiting this country, receives a salary twice as large as that of the President of our fifty-five millions of people, and nearly ten times larger than that received by the chief justice of the United States. The lord mayor of London and the lord lieutenant of Ireland each receive a salary larger by $10,000 per year than that received by our chief executive. While we pay our ministers to London and Paris and Berlin $17,500 per annum, and consider that the very exaltation of extravagance, the ambassadors accredited to this country from those nations receive nearly, if not quite, three fold more than we pay, and the Russian minister receives more than four fold the extravagant figure that has kept us in a grumble for thirty years. To our second-class ministers, such as represent us at Madrid and Vienna and Rome, we pay $12,000 per annum, while England pays to her representatives to those countries $27,500.

There is yet another class of ministers to whom we pay a salary of $10,000, such as those who represent us in the South American States, and England makes no distinction between them and the Austrian and Italian missions, so far as compensation is concerned. And so it is with our consuls and our secretaries of legation and other attaches, to whom we pay the maximum salary of $5,000, and England perpetuates hers through a lifetime by giving them just double that sum. We pay our cabinet officers $8,000 per annum, which is just about the amount the English premier receives per month, and the comptroller of the treasury works for the same amount, $5,000 per year, that the chancellor of the English exchequer receives per month. The postmaster at New York gets $8,000 per annum, and his confrere at London gets as many pounds, or nearly five times as much, while the same officer at Liverpool, Manchester, and a dozen other English cities, receives more than double the compensation of the postmaster of our metropolis. The general of the army gets $13,500 per year, which would scarcely be considered pin-money for the head of the British army; nor would the admiral of the English navy be able to keep up the dignity of his position upon such a pittance as the $11,000 per year that we dole out to the head of our powerful sea forces.

With most of the officials to whom we pay what we are prone to consider extravagant salaries, there is an absolute struggle for existence, because of the demands upon them for hospitalites, official courtesies, and all that sort of thing. In fact many of them, and particularly the cabinet officers, expend much more than the salaries they receive every year in responding to these social requirements. None of them, not even the President, is expected to lay by anything for a rainy day out of these salaries, and we all know with what a pitiful disdain the whole American people look upon a recently retired President, who is suspected to have economized in the household expenses of the executive mansion so to salt down about one-half of his entire salary. There is, of course, no good reason why we of this plain, democratic, modern republic should especially emulate aristocratic and wealthy England in the matter of official salaries, no matter how powerful or well able we may be to do so. These comparisons are made simply as a matter of interest. Yet we ought to pay high officials enough to meet all the proper demands of life in their positions, though it is a curious fact that, inadequate as present salaries are said to be, there is no difficulty in finding any number of men willing and anxious to take the places. It is, however, a fact that if we carry the subject a step farther, and make comparisons between official salaries and those in commercial life in our country, we shall find the discrepancies almost as great in some of the higher grades. There are presidents of insurance and railway companies who receive salaries as great or greater, than that of the President of the United States; and in many other positions where integrity and a high order of ability is required, much more is paid than for corresponding service under the government. But when we come down to the lower grades, such as clerkships, etc., which comprise the great mass of the 110,000 above referred to, we find that salaries average considerable better than in commercial positions; so that in the aggregate Uncle Sam pays his servants as much as, or more than, the same number of men of equal character and capacity could command in salaries in any other walk of life in this or any other country.

DOM PEDRO.

WM. DUFFY & SON,
of East Mauch Chunk,
are prepared to do all kinds of
Plastering & Ornamental Work,
at shortest notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate for good work. sep15tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Half out Of His Head.

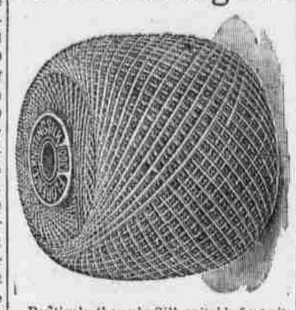
"Blessed is the man," said Don Quixote's weary squire, "who invented sleep." Sancho's gratitude is ours, but what if one cannot for any reason enjoy that excellent invention "Nervousness in me had become a disease," writes Mr. William Coleman, the well-known wholesale druggist of Buffalo, N. Y.

"I could not sleep, and my nights were either passed in that sort of restlessness which nearly crazes a man, or in a kind of stupor, haunted by tormenting dreams. Having taken PARKER'S TONIC for other troubles, I tried it also for this. The result both surprised and delighted me. My nerves were tuned to concert pitch, and, like Cæsar's fat men, I fell into the ranks of those who sleep o' nights. I should add that the Tonic speedily did away with the condition of general debility and dyspepsia occasioned by my previous sleeplessness, and gave me strength and perfect digestion. In brief, the use of the Tonic thoroughly re-established my health. I have used PARKER'S TONIC with entire success for sea-sickness and for the bowel disorders incident to ocean voyages.

This preparation, has heretofore been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Hereafter it will be advertised and sold under the name of PARKER'S TONIC — omitting the word "ginger." HISCOX & Co., are induced to make this change by the action of unprincipled dealers who have for years deceived their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger. We drop this misleading word all the more willingly, as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic.

Please remember that no change has been made in the preparation itself and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of HISCOX & Co., is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. Sept. 7

Florence Knitting Silk.



Positively the only Silk suitable for knitting, which will bear washing without injury to color or texture. Sold by all enterprising merchants.

Our latest book on Knitting (No. 4), with samples of Knitting and Etching Silk, sent on receipt of three 2 cent stamps.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., Florence, Mass.

Public Sale of Valuable
Real EstatE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises in Mahoning Twp., Carbon County, Pa., on

Saturday, Sept. 15th, 1883,

at TWO o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece of Land, situate in Mahoning township aforesaid, bounded by lands of David Nothstein, Charles Xander, Peter Xander, George Maurer and others, containing

SEVENTY-SIX ACRES,

more or less, 54 Acres of which are clear and under a good state of Cultivation and the balance fine Woodland, the property of the late Adam Lauchnore, dec'd. The Improvements thereon are a Two-Story double Stone and Frame Dwelling House with Kitchen attached, Large Barn, 2 Wagon Sheds, Pig Stable, good spring house, large Cider Press, an Orchard of choice, well bearing fruit trees, a Well of pure Water, and the grounds are well fenced. This offers a fine opportunity for any person desiring a comfortable home.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

A. F. NOTHSTEIN, John LAUCHNORE, } Agents

Sept. 8, 1883—w3.

Orphans Court Sale
OF
Valuable Real Estate!
On Monday, Sept. 24, 1883,

At 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises in the Borough of PARRYVILLE, Carbon County, Pa., the farm of Jonas Focht, dec'd., bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone thence by land of Wm. Stohl, South 33 degs. East 68¾ perches to a stone, thence by lands of Jno. Smith, South 78¾ degs. East 22 perches to a stone, thence by same North 55 degs., West 13½ perches to a stone, thence by the same North 18 degs. West 7 perches to a Hickory, thence by land of O. O. Bowman, North 1½ degs., East 40 perches to a stone, thence by lands of S. Snyder and D. Wentz, North 85 degs., West 62½ perches to beginning. Containing

16 ACRES AND 14 PERCHES,

strict measure, on which is erected a One and One Half Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, FRAME BARN, COOPER SHOP, and Out House, a Fine Fruit Orchard, a good WELL of WATER at the door.

Terms one-half cash, and the balance in six months. Attendance by

THOS. S. BEUK, OATH. FOCHT, } Administrators.

Sept. 6 1883. w3.

The Complete Bone Phosphate!
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ALLENTOWN M'F'G COMPANY,
One of the Best Fertilizers for all kinds of FARM Crops and GARDEN Vegetables, can be bought in large or small in quantities of
M. HEILMAN,
LEHIGHTON, PA. March 21-m6*

M. HEILMAN & CO.,
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.,
MILLERS and Dealers in
Flour & Feed.
All Kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD a 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 as VER
LOWEST PRICES.
M. HEILMAN & CO.
Jun 22

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Mrs. Fath has much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Lehighton and vicinity, that she has just returned from the City with a large, elegant and fashionable assortment of the very latest novelties in
FALL AND WINTER
Millinery Goods,
INCLUDING
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c., suitable for Ladies, Misses and Children's Wear. Call and see for yourselves, and be convinced my stock is large as the largest, as good as the best, and my prices as low as the lowest.

MRS. E. FATH,
BANK Street,
Second door below the M. E. Church. [sep15m3

Look to Your Interests!

James Walp,
Successor to A. D. MOSSER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
Stoves, Ranges, Heaters,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
Is now offering extraordinary Bargains for Cash!
He is the only Agent in town for the sale of the
Bessemer, Sunshine, Othello, New Champion and Apollo Ranges; Montour, Lighthouse, Excelsior Penn, and Eclipse Cook Stoves; the Princeton, Early Dawn, Belmont and Real Double Heaters, with a variety of other Square and Round Heaters,
All of which he is now offering at the Very Lowest Prices
Also, on hand every kind of STOVE GRATE and FIRE BRICKS. Dealer in all the best makes of PUMPS.
Roofing and Spouting, Prompt and Cheap.
Store on SOUTH Street, a few doors above Bank Street.
Patronage invited; satisfaction guaranteed. June 30, 1883-y1

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
PARSONS MEDICINE CO. PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE,
A large LOT, with excellent HOUSE and STABLE erected thereon, opposite Esch's Hotel, on Bankway, in this Borough. To be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN VOGEL, 123 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 18, 1-88-m3*

Saloon Keepers and Others,
Don't fail to buy your
Champaigne Pear Cider,
Lager Beer,
Root Beer,
Nectar,
Porter, &c.,
OF
C. BOETTGER,
TAMAQUA, Pa.
Aug. 13, 1881-1y.

The Stands & Other Privileges
Of the Fair Grounds will be disposed of to the highest and best bidders, at the Public Sale, to be held on the Fair Grounds, at TWO o'clock P. M., on
Saturday, September 22, 1883
at which time and place all persons interested are invited to attend.
ELWEN BAUER, Secretary.
September 1, 1883.

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 $65
Painted Bedroom Suites..... $18 to $40
Cane Seated Chairs, per set of 6..... $5
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,
oct32 BANK St., Lehighton.

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec8-y1*

Assignee Notice.

Notice is hereby given that W. S. Wintermute, of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment has assigned all his estate, real and personal, of the said W. S. Wintermute to S. R. Gilham, of the Borough, County and State aforesaid, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said W. S. Wintermute. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said W. S. Wintermute will make payment to the said assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

S. R. GILHAM, Assignee of
W. S. Wintermute.

Lehighton, July 20, 1883. w-6

PATENTS.
F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D.C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular, &c. may3-y1*

To whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Illuina Shoemaker, of East Penn, Carbon County, Pa., she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

GRANVILLE SHOEMAKER.

Sept 1 w3* East Penn, Pa.

Railroad Guide.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

MAY 27th, 1883.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:

(Via PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.)

For Philadelphia at *5.00, 8.45, 11.40 a. m., and *3.19 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at *5.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

(Via EAST PENN BRANCH.)

For Reading and Harrisburg, 6.00, 8.40 a. m., 12.15, 4.30, and 9.05 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 6.00, 8.40 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Harrisburg, and waypoints, 7.35 a. m., 9.05 p. m.

Trains for Allentown leave as follows:

(Via PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 1.00, *1.35, *4.30, and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 8.30 a. m., 3.30, and *4.20 p. m.

(Via EAST PENN. BRANCH.)

Leave Reading, 7.30, 10.15 a. m., 2.00, 5.50, and 6.15 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 7.50, 9.50 a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Lancaster, †7.30 a. m., 1.00 and †3.40 p. m.

Leave Columbia, 7.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.40 p. m.

†From King Street Depot.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Reading, 9.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 7.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Trains via "Perkiomen Railroad" marked thus (*) run to and from Depot, Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street Depot.

The *5.00 and 8.45 a. m. trains from Allentown, and the *1.35 and 5.15 p. m. train from Philadelphia, via Perkiomen Railroad, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agent.

May 27th, 1883.

JOHN R. G. WEYSSER,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
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MAUCH CHUNK, PA.
Pure Porter and Lager Beer
Delivered all over the State.
October 8, 1881 y1

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WINDOW SHADES,
Paints & Painters' Supplies,
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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Spring Wagon, &c.,
Of every description, in the most substantial manner, and at Lowest Cash Prices.
Repairing Promptly Attended to.
TREXLER & KREIDLER,
April 26, 1882-y1 Proprietors.

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