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The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

THE Republicans "did it with their little ——" votes!

THE Commissioner of Pensions estimates that $40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year.

As an evidence of the rapid progress being made in the South, we may mention that Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has joined the church and been baptized. Next!

THE transfer of the command of the U. S. Army from Gen. Sherman to Lieut Gen. Sheridan took place on the 1st inst. The final retirement of Gen. Sherman from the service will take place in February next.

MOODY, the Evangelist, began his great mission of six months at Islington, London, on Sunday last. The services were held in an iron chapel built for the occasion, and which has seating for 5000 people.

THE annual report of the Paymaster General of the Army to the Secretary of War shows that the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $15,490,310, and the disbursements $13,382,164. The report refers to the dismissal of Major J. R. Wasson for being a defaulter in the sum of $6452.

A REPORT comes from Berlin that Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, Prime Minister of Austria, are favorable to the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, and will, if possible devise means to bring about the result. Strong hopes are expressed by Bismarck that Russia will view the project favorably.

THE debt statement shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of October to be $10,304,798; decrease since June 30, 1883, $39,584,470; cash in Treasury, $364,347,501; gold certificates outstanding, $83,328,940; silver certificates do., $99,579,141; certificates of deposit do., $12,620,000; refunding certificates do., $325,850; legal tenders do., $346,681,016; fractional currency do., $6,990,303.

DR. HIGBEE, the Superintendent of Common Schools, says: "You take a public meeting of almost any kind and you will almost always find music there. What is it for? Simply to cheer and enliven the people assembled. In the schools it has the same effect. I don't know but what the study of music is almost as important as the study of mathematics, and I do know that it is much more easily acquired, because the human system contains a chord somewhere that is attuned to music."

ANTHONY TROLOPE, the English writer, who died a few months since, made $400,000 by his novels. In his autobiography he says that industry and perseverance were the main causes of his success. He "put in" a regular number of hours' work every day, no matter where he might be, and invariably wrote while traveling in a railroad carriage. "The best friend to the young novelist," he says, "is that man who will fix him to his chair with a pound of wax. Wax is of far more importance than inspiration."

MAJOR MAJENDIE, of the Board of Trade, who has examined the scene of the explosion of Tuesday evening of last week, at the Praed Street Station, London, states that everything confirms his belief that nitro-glycerine was the explosive used. The "United Ireland," the National League organ at Dublin, pronounces the authors of the explosions in London to be idiots. The "Freeman's Journal" protests against Irishmen being hastily accused of being the authors of these outrages. The "Irish Times" asks why the English Government does not vigorously remonstrate with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy, of which New York is the source.

ROSCOE CONKLING says he was too poor to remain in politics. He is now working "like a beaver," and at the end of the current year the great railroads will have paid him $125,000. When a poor, but lofty Senator, he used to be a dude. He wore a big curl on his brow, a small cane with a silk tassel in his hand, and on his head a silk hat, new, bright and beautiful as the dawn. Now, however, that he is rich again, he can afford the luxury of dressing with lavish shabbiness. A friend met him on Broadway last week. His Derby hat was very aged and faded. His curl had vanished. His pants were baggy enough for a Mackereltown schule-master, and his dapper cane had given way to a prodigious stick. This is a funny world.

RUSSIA is a grand country to live far away from. The great novelist Tourgueneff, who did more for the freedom of his countrymen than any other man of this century, was buried a few weeks ago at St. Petersburg amid great pomp and ceremony. One of his friends, Prince Bebeloff, originated the device of a wreath with broken chains which was one of the most prominent of the floral offerings. After the funeral services the patriotic Prince was promptly expelled from Russia and placed under police inspection.

—AN Englishman gives the New York TRIBUNE his view of certain peculiarities of life in New York, including its rings. After saying he has been told of the profits already won through the enrolment of plunderers in "rings," he adds: "This fact seems to offer a glimpse of gigantic possibilities in the future, when the whole of the defrauding classes will be in league together; bunco men, cashiers treasurers, speculators and all—and form one master organization throughout all ranks of society for the purpose of universal peculation." This is a sort of inverted milennium whose great merit consists in being so close at hand.

MR. THOMAS BURT, formerly a working miner in the north of England, and now member of Parliament, has been making a tour of this country, paying special attention to the coal-mining populations in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In many respects he considers that the English miner has greater educational facilities. The prevalence of the truck system he regards as a great injustice and he noticed that it flourishes in the very places where it is prohibited by law. In England the employers MUST pay cash, leaving the employees free to spend their money where they please. As a set-off to the advantages possessed by English miners, Mr. Burt states that in his travels through this country he did not meet any miners of English birth who wished themselves back in the old country, or any who did not, on the whole, consider that they had bettered their condition by coming here. If their position as laborers is not so good as in England their position as individuals is better, as they have far more opportunities of advancing from the rank of mere laborers to positions of independence.

SPEAKING of some conspicuous figures in the late war, the Boston "Advertiser's" correspondent in the city of Washington says: "Sherman is 64, and looks older; but the family is hardy, and he is likely to see 1900. Sheridan is only 51; he was a Major-General at 30. McClellan, now a rotund man with bending shoulders, has not changed much of late. He is rich, and entertains well in his New York city home. Rosecrans and his wife live, almost unnoticed, on Capitol Hill while he is here as a member of Congress from California. His complexion is like a youth's and his hair as white as snow. Hawley and Logan are the other two most distinguished Generals in Congress. Both are 57 years old, but neither has gray hair. Rosecrans will be reenforced this winter by an old companion in the Western armies, Gen. Slocum, of Brooklyn. Gen. Sickles is practicing law in New York, and Stoneman is Governor of California. Fremont is no longer rich. He and his wife, Jessie Benton Fremont, are forgotten in crowded New York. Don Carlos Buell runs an iron furnace in Kentucky; Banks is a United States Marshal. Terry, the youngest of the Brigadiers who won fame in the war, will succeed Sheridan in the command of the army."

AN ECCENTRIC CLERGYMAN ON SUICIDE.—One of the delights of the Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of Elmira, is to be different from anybody else. In following the desire of his heart in this respect, he uttered some remarkable views on suicide. "But to not only confer a good upon one's fellows, but, which is all the same, to relieve them from trying and unwelcome burdens, a man might rationally die. The Apostle Paul boasts again and again that he would not be burdensome to any; he rejoices that he is able to earn his own living and preach the gospel free. Similarly, when a man or woman has become hopeless, useless, painful—painful—a weariness to self and a wearing out of friends—it may be an act of supreme considerateness and generosity to step down and out. We all recognize and praise the self-help that prefers to suffer rather than beg. What is the suicide of a lonely, helpless, friendless citizen but a generous removing from among men of an unwelcome nuisance?' And ye', in spite of the doctrine of this learned minister of the gospel, the new penal code of New York State in which he lives punishes by fine imprisonment the wretch who has attempted to release himself from wretchedness by shuffling off his mortal coil. If Beecher's doctrine is correct, the new code is rough on the would-be suicide.

LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The Republicans in this State were victorious—electing Auditor General and State Treasurer.

In New York State the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Maynard, is elected by a fair majority. Maynard has run considerably behind the other candidates and Republican Carr, has beaten him.

In New York city John Reilly is elected Register by a handsome majority, and the rest of the Democratic ticket is also elected. The next Legislature will be Republican in both branches.

New Jersey has elected Leon Abbett, Democrat, Governor, by about 7,000 majority. The Legislature will have 5 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

In Massachusetts Ben Butler has been defeated by Robinson, Republican.

In Connecticut the Republicans have made some gains, and have carried the lower branch of the Legislature, and a majority of the State Senators elected this year.

In Virginia the Democrats seem to have made a clean sweep. They will probably have a majority of 25 on joint ballot, and thus lay Mahone on the shelf for U. S. Senator.

Maryland gives a Democratic majority of about 12,000; electing Governor and a majority in the Legislature of 35.

Minnesota goes 25,000 Republican, carrying Governor and Legislature.

Nebraska is Republican by from 5000 to 6000.

The N. Y. SUN sums up thusly: "And now it is all over, and let everybody be happy. But the Republican party must go." Our esteemed cotemporary may be right, but if so, we must acknowledge that the "grand old party" is moving out backwards VERY slowly.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1883.

General Sheridan and his family have taken possession of their new house here—the one recently presented to them by the General's wealthy admirers in Chicago. The toadies of Washington society who are always talking about President Arthur's courtly manners, etc.—that class who follow high officials with their fulsome talk—are now seeking to make General Sheridan the object of their attention. One of the local papers quotes a Chicago tailor as saying that Sheridan has the finest figure of any man he ever fitted. The Sheridan standard of figure can hardly become a fashionable one. Sheridan is barely five feet six inches in height, while he is nearly as broad as he is long. He has a round bullet head set down between his shoulders without the slightest sign of a neck. His body is long enough for a man six feet in height. This naturally leaves his legs a trifle short. He does not need, however, physical beauty to sustain his reputation. It was a strange chance that gave Sheridan his opportunity. A friendless Ohio boy of Scotch-Irish parentage, he had no influence and secured an appointment to West Point through the chance favor of General Ritchey, member of Congress from Ohio. In the early part of the war Sheridan was a mere quarter-master in Missouri. Early in 1862 he was in Wisconsin, buying horses for the United States. But soon after he got under range of Grant's eye, and he gave him his opportunity, and opportunity was all Sheridan wanted. He did not marry until some time after the war. His wife is a daughter of the recently retired Quartermaster General Rucker.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the unconstitutionality of the civil rights law the colored citizens of Washington have held many meetings and listened to many speeches. Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll is talking to them in a very inflammable style, earning much applause from the rabble. But in all the uproar the fact is particularly noticeable that the educated portion of their race are disposed to acquiesce in the judgment of the court and to map out a plan of action for securing the rights and privileges to which they lay claim. A prominent colored lawyer says: "The time has come when the negro must make up his mind that he is no longer the ward of the nation, but is to be judged for what he is, and expected to come up to all the requirements of manhood and citizenship just as white men are. We must make our way hereafter without any special privileges under the law, just as white men do, or we will demonstrate that it was a grave mistake to make citizens of us at all." These are words full of wisdom, and may be commended to those, both white and black, who see in the action of the Supreme Court a reason to inflame the passions of the more ignorant of the colored race, by picturing to them unsubstantial horrors and a return to slavery as the logical sequence of that decision.

Notwithstanding all the talk about cabinet quarrels and cabinet changes, the only real event at the White House during the last week was the presentation to the President by Governor Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, and several other gentlemen, of a fine fishing rod, said to be the finest ever made in the United States. The presentation was a pleasing little affair. Governor Knott conveyed his message in witty and complimentary terms, and after the President had responded the Governor told some of his best fishing stories. By the way, Mr. Knott and Librarian Spofford, of the Congressional library, are preparing a work on wit and humor, embracing selections of the funny things in literature. The first volume is said to be nearly ready. The hope has been expressed that Mr. Knott's famous Duluth speech will be included in the collection. Ex-Senator David Davis was in town a few days ago, and those who saw him report that he has lost none of his avordupois. He says Blaine is the most popular man in the Republican party for President. The zoological society organized here in 1870 is showing renewed signs of life and is trying to forward a scheme, favored by officers connected with the Smithsonian Institution, for the establishment of a zoological garden at the capital. The Potomac flats or some portion of the public grounds are suggested for the location, and Congress is to be asked to make an appropriation for the object.

DUM PEDRO.

[OUR REGULAR LETTER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV., 3, '83

The formal transfer of the command of the Army from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, took place at noon yesterday at the headquarters of the Army in the War Department building. Gen. Sheridan spent the forenoon in making himself acquainted with the business of the office. Gen. Sherman and the members of his staff rendered him every assistance. Shortly before 12 o'clock the two highest officers of the army called on the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman to take official leave and Gen. Sheridan to report for duty. The transfer was accomplished quietly and without any ceremony whatever, beyond the issuance of general orders, notifying the army of the change of Commanders.

The State Department has been rather hard up for something to do of late, and if some distinguished foreigner does not come to Washington soon for Secretary Frelinghuysen to present to the President the Secretary will go off into a gentle melancholy. One clerk, with the occasional assistance of a small boy, could attend to all the diplomatic business of this department, and get off Saturday at 12 o'clock. There is very little else except diplomacy to employ the time of Secretary Frelinghuysen and his trusty clerks. But Secretary Chandler is as busy as an ant all the time. He has just written a letter to Commodore Mayo of the Norfolk Navy Yark, in regard to the Mahone-Mayo-McGlensey affair, which he declines to give to the public. It is supposed to be a stern admonition to civil service reform. The difference between assessing the navy yard employes now and before the law prohibiting assessments was passed is like the difference in the conduct of the man who before he was converted, went into the woods on Sunday with his axe over his shoulder, but after he had joined the church carried his axe under his coat. Last year assessments were collected inside the navy yard; now the collector stands outside the gate.

The heads of the different departments are now figuring on their estimates for the next fiscal year. Not enough is known to state positively whether they will urge an increase or not. It is believed however, that there will be a small total increase, but very little over previous years. Secretary Teller yesterday forwarded his estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury. He would not state what the figures were, but added that they were far less than the estimates for previous years. The Postmaster General and his subordinate division heads met yesterday afternoon and considered the same question, but could not agree. It is stated that the disagreement hinged upon a proposed increase of the appropriation for the railway mail service, but this is not positively known. The estimates from the Interior department are the first yet forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, but other members of the Cabinet are said to be figuring on the same matter. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. N. C. McFarland, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that the disposals of public lands during the year embraced 19,030,769, acres, and of Indian lands 399,235 acres. This amount was an increase over 1882 of about five million of acres, and over 1881 of about eight million acres. The receipts from all resources in connection with the disposals of public lands were $11,088,479,-43 and from sales of Indian lands $625,-404 27; a total of $11,713,853.70.

The extent to which building operations have been carried on in this city during the past season has been unprecedented. The books show that from Jan. 1st to Sept. there were 1,318 permits issued for erection of buildings, which represent a total value of $3,433,061. This addition to the material wealth of Washington is a substantial evidence of the growth of the nation's capital.

AUGUST.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1883.

It is curious to know what an election costs in this city. In conversation with a life long managing politician the other evening, I was told that both the Republican and Democratic parties this year would require each but little less than $200,000. It costs ten dollars in each of the 650 odd election districts to handle the tickets. Besides there are the costs of booths, posters, etc. These are only the strictly legitimate expenses. This year Tammany assessed the candidates for Supreme Court Judgeships $15,000 each. The other organizations assessed theirs $10,000 each. The candidate for Register is assessed $15,000 by Tammany. Then for others the assessment is lower, as low as $500 for a candidate for Assembly in some districts. The number of ballots printed for the different parties falls little short of a hundred millions. In Presidential years the cost is of course much higher.

This is the season of the year when the adventurer comes back to town and prepares for the winter's campaign. Some of the devices resorted to by these worthies that live by their wits are really remarkable, and if exercised by these adventurers, if directed into legitimate channels would make them rich and prosperous in almost any undertaking. I came across a queer case the other day. A lady whose husband had recently died, leaving her in not exactly affluent circumstances, was looking for something to do to increase her income. One day she noticed an advertisement in a certain paper, in which the advertiser desired a lady as partner in a dressmaking business, she to manage the home department, while he proposed to travel about and drum up trade. The lady answered it, requesting the advertiser to call at her house. It might be added that the lady in question is a fine stately woman, of superb figure and as clever as she is good looking. The same day a hatchet faced individual with a strangely foxey look called.

After a few minutes conversation the lady noticed that the business he proposed was not entirely that of making dresses. At least she judged so from the guarded and at the same time significant manner in which he spoke. Her curiosity being aroused she encouraged him, and then he unfolded his plan. It was no less than a scheme to run a ladies gambling house, the dressmaking business to be a cloak for it. He grew quite enthusiastic as he unfolded his project, "Why," said he, "every great European capital like Paris, St. Petersburg, London and Berlin, have establishments of this kind. New York is unprovided. The income of such a place is enormous. You are just the woman for this business. I see by your looks that you have executive ability, and it will be your business to get such men as Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and others under your control so that you can call on them for a check of $1,000 or $5,000 at any time."

The lady is a Southern woman, and therefore hot tempered. When he was through she opened the door and exclaimed "get, and thank your stars that I do not throttle you, you villian, to insult me in this manner." She afterwards regretted that she had not quietly sent for a policeman and had him arrested, to prevent him from carring out his nefarious plan.

A very amusing incident is going the rounds in literary circles, though strange to say it has not yet found its way into print. There is an Authors Club in this city, of which Richard Grant White is the President and Mr. DeKay Secretary. Now as everybody knows Richard Grant White has an idea there is nobody like Mr. White, and in fact is convinced that the literary solar system revolves about him. Last week it was resolved by the club to give a reception to Mathew Arnold at Mr. White's house. Mr. White thought this a fine opportunity to make capital and sent out written notes of invitation to Mr. Arnold and others, signed by himself, not as President of the club, and so worded as to give the impression that he was giving the reception. A few days afterwards Mr. DeKay the Secretary, sent out regular printed invitations. This must have offended Mr. White, for when on the evening in question the Authors marched up to the house in Seventeenth Street they were politely informed by the servant that Mr. White was not in, and that so far as a reception was concerned, she knew nothing of it. Then the Authors moved homeward in a very melancholy manner. It is not known whether Mr. Arnold came. If he did he must have been very favorably impressed with American hospitality, and particularly with the manners of the great authority on American manners.

It is understood that Mr. Bennett is shortly expected back from Europe, because the HERALD's war against the newsdealers is progressing in anything but a satisfactory manner. I was talking with an old HERALD man about the affair the other day, and conversation turned upon the extraordinary manner in which "the young man" is puffing Mr. Williams, who is conducting the war for the paper. Said he "if Williams has a level head he will resign from the paper the moment he hears that 'the young man' is at Sandy Hook, for otherwise he will be decapitated or sent to report fires at space rates. That is Bennett's habit he raises a man so high and makes so much of him as to almost make his head turn, then he knocks the conceit out of him by degrading him to the ranks of ordinary reporters. He has always done this. Look at poor Sam Glenn, one of the brightest men on the staff, and who worked with the elder Bennett. When he was racked with consumption and scarcely able to walk they put him to reporting. It was a pitiful sight to see the old man walking about. It was a relief to one's sensibilities when the old man died.

Mapleson expects to give Abbey the 'coup de grace' when Patti arrives. She will reach this port to-morrow and will make her debut on Friday night in La Gazza Ladra. It is now generally understood that the new Metropolitan Opera House is a gigantic failure. It is now a question to save what can be saved by a reduction of prices of admission, but with the expenses at $12,500 a night it is hard to see how any money can be made. Of course this will necessitate Mr. Vanderbilt's going down into his pockets and making good the deficits, Hence nobody will weep over the affair.

Henry Irving and Miss Terry were the cynosure of all eyes on Fifth Avenue last Sunday. The lady however dresses in very bad taste. She is thin as a rail, and is evidently trying to conceal this sparseness of natures gifts by an abundance of clothes which leaves her without any figure at all.

The proposed walking match between Rowell and Fitzgerald will not take place until December. Rowell is not very well, and his training in consequence is very light.

Climbing the Spiral Stairs.

Invisible Architecture in a New England Parsonage.

"Yes," she said, "our children are married and gone, and my husband and I sit by our winter fire much as we did before the little ones came to widen the circle. Life is something like a spiral staircase; we are all the time coming around over the spot we started from, only one degree further up the stairs."

"That is a pretty illustration," remarked her friend musingly, gazing into the glowing coals which radiated a pleasant heat from the many windowed stove. "You know we cannot stop toiling up the hill, though."

"Surely we cannot, and for myself I don't find fault with the necessity provided the advance in life is not attended with calamity or suffering, for I have had my share of that. Not long since my health utterly broke down. My system was full of malaria. My digestion became thoroughly disordered and my nerves were in a wretched state. I was languid, ate little and that without enjoying it, and had no strength or ambition to perform even my light household duties. Medical treatment failed to reach the seat of trouble. The disease—which seemed to be weakness of all the vital organs—progressed until I had several attacks which my physicians pronounced to be acute congestion of the stomach. The last of these was a desperate struggle and I was given up to die. As the crisis had partially passed, my husband heard of the merits of PARKER'S TONIC as an invigorant in just such cases as mine. I took it and felt its good effects at once. It appeared to pervade my body, as though the blessing of new life had come to me. Taking no other medicine I continued to improve, and am now in better health than I have been for a long time."

[Extract from interview with the wife of Rev. P. Perry, Pastor of Baptist Church, Coldbrook, Mass. nov. 3-m1.

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POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, and even people well-to-do or wealthy find that *enormous charges* of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer *Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies* to the sick and suffering *one Remedy* for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure, we agree to *refund the money* paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM Gout, Lameness of Joints Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst cases of no matter how *long standing*, how *serious* or how *painful*, we can not only give relief but *positively cure* for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than a guaranteed remedy. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the innate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family, and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles and once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. *Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions* are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittent headaches, backache, restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of menstrual flow, or irregularities thereof, accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, *Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "B"* will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, *Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C"* will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post-paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old and young, suffering alike from the profuse dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath, and general weakness, debility, and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hopelessness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in *Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh*, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredients, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh or money refunded. *Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh* will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma, price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure constipation, giving an natural action of the bowels without physicing, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, languor, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTEE cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or depleted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post-paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly,

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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, 6.45, 11.40 a. m., and *3.10 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, 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 *4.30 p. m.

(Via EAST PENN. BRANCH.)

Leave Reading, 7.30, 10.15 a. m., 2.00, 5.00, 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 †5.40 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 6.45 a. m. trains from Allentown, and the *1.35 and 5.15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, via Perkiomen Railroad, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

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May 27th, 1883.

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