The Carbon Advocate.

R. V. MORTIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU!

RALPH P. LOWE, ex-Governor of Iowa, died at Washington, D. C., on Saturday night last aged 78 years.

PHILADELPHIA's new Post Office, which is soon to be occupied, cost about $3,000,000. Its dimensions are, 175 feet 9 inches on Chestnut street, 175 feet 1 inch on Market street, and 484 feet on Ninth street; height of the dome above the curb, 170 feet.

On last Saturday the New York Mining and National Petroleum Exchange voted in favor of consolidating with the New York Petroleum Exchange. The latter Exchange also decided by ballot in favor of the consolidation, but the majority vote was very small, and some of the members were of the opinion that it was not large enough to warrant the consolidation. Committees were appointed by both Exchanges to draw up plans for the merging of both into one body.

CHICAGO NEWS: Congressman Robinson, of New York, indicated a few days ago that it is his intention to follow up during the present session the asinine career he began last winter as a howler against England and her government. It strikes us that the interests of this country would be conserved if Robinson and his associates paid less attention to the British lion and more attention to the American eagle. It would be best to look after our own aviary before dipping around in foreign zoological gardens.

AFTER St. Louis had experimented unsatisfactorily with wood, asphalt, granite, and other material for pavements, a hundred public-spirited men contributed $50 each toward a fund to test fire brick for paving purposes. The test was made in the busiest streets. A committee of engineers and others have just reported "fire brick show all the endurance of granite, and that they make a smoother, cleaner, and less noisy street, and are more easily repaired and give a better foothold to horses; that neither frost nor fire affects them, and that they can be used at less than half the cost of granite."

THE concluding sentence of Mr. Darwin's posthumous paper on "Instinct," read before the Linnæan Society in England the other day, is: "It may not be logical, but to my imagination it is far more satisfactory, to look at the young cuckoo ejecting its foster brothers, ants making slaves, the larvæ of the Ichneumonidæ feeding within the live bodies of their prey, cats playing with mice, otters and cormorants with living fish, not as instincts specially given by the Creator, but as very small parts of one general law leading to the advancement of all organic bodies—multiply, vary, let the strongest live and the weakest die."

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS, of Pittsburg, thinks that the alien landholder ought to go, and proposes a law restricting to 1000 acres the quantity of land which may be acquired by a foreigner who has no intention of becoming a United States citizen. Those of our people who without protest or murmur saw empires given away in aid of railroads and railroad schemes will be surprised when made aware to what extent the public lands have been taken up by alien landlords. One English Earl owns a tract of 100,000 acres, while another has 60,000 acres of Dakota wheat lands. A syndicate of speculatively inclined Englishmen now possess 3,000,000 acres in Texas alone.

A WESTERN Senator is about to present a petition for the ratification of a treaty with the Sioux Indians under which the 50,000 square miles known as the "great Sioux reservation" may be opened to settlement. The CHICAGO TIMES says that by the treaty of 1868 these lands were reserved to the Sioux forever, and that it was stipulated that no modification of the treaty should be made except upon a vote of three-fourths of all the adult males of the Sioux; but when the discovery of gold in the Black Hills made the expulsion of the Sioux desirable the Government's agents made a dicker with the chiefs and the head men of the Sioux for the cession of the lands. The Senate refused to ratify this transaction, and it is this real estate operation that the Senate is again to be asked to consider. This is only one of the complications of the South Dakota problem.

ON Dec. 6 the Earl of Devon's Irish tenants met to consider his offer as to the purchase of their holdings. A letter from Mr. Parnell was read, in which he said that sixteen years' purchase, provided the yearly installments did not exceed the present rents, would be a fair offer on the part of the tenants. The agent suggested making this offer to Lord Devon, and said that he had heard from several landlords in the counties of Limerick and Kerry, who were watching the negotiations and would allow their tenants to purchase on similar terms to those which might be agreed upon. It was resolved to appoint a local committee to ascertain the views of the tenants and the offers they would be prepared to make for their holdings. A document is said to have been signed by more than half the tenants expressing their willingness to purchase. This business excites great interest in Ireland.

AT the last census the natives of Ireland who were present in England and Wales numbered 562,374, being in the proportion of 21.65 to 1,000 of the entire population. The number is not an increasing quantity, for in 1861 it was 601,634, and at each census since it has fallen gradually. These figures show that relatively to the whole population of the country the Irish element is not formidable, but its unequal division over the country concentrates its strength in certain districts. In the agricultural counties the number of Irish is insignificant, but in the manufacturing and mining counties and boroughs they form a large proportion of the population. Thus, in Liverpool they are reckoned at 12.8 per cent., in Birkenhead 8.8, in St. Helen's 8.5, in Manchester 7.5, in Salford 7.4, in Lancashire 6.4, in Cumberland 5.6, per cent., and so on.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24, 1883.

The complete list of Committees was laid before the House about noon to-day. Below is given the membership of the more important and the chairmen a portion of the minor Committees:

Ways and Means.—Morrison, Ill., Chairman; Mills, Texas, Blount, Ga., Blackburn, Ky., Hewitt, N.Y., Herbert, Ala., Hurd, O., Jones, Ark., Kelley, Pa., Kasson, Ia., McKinley, O., Hiscock, N.Y., Russell, Mass.

Appropriations.—Randall, Pa., Chairman; Forney, Ala., Ellis, La., Holman, Ind., Hancock, Texas, Townsend, Ill., Hutcheson, N. Y., Follett, O., Burns, Mo., Keifer, O., Cannon, Ill., Ryan, Kan., Calkins, Ind., Horr, Mich., Washburn, Minn.

Judiciary.—Tucker, Va., chairman; Hammond, Cameron, Maxwell, Brentwood, Dorsheimer, Collins, Seney, Mayberry, Reed, Taylor, McCay, Foland, Brown, Bisbee.

Banking and Currency.—Buckner, Missouri, chairman; Ermentrout, Potter, Hunt, Miller, Candler, Wilkins, Yaple, Dingley, Brumenn, Adams, Henderson, Hooper.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Bland, Mo., chairman; Dowd, Hardy, Nichols, Posey, Lanham, Tuley, Bedford, Lacey, Chace and Everhart.

Pacific Railroads—Cassiday, Nev., chairman; Throckmorton, Cabell, Thompson, jr., Jordan, Crist, Post, Willson, Willard, Dunham, Stephens.

Postoffices and Postroads.—Money, Miss., chairmen; Reese, Ga., Ward, Ind., Cosgrove, Mo., Riggs, Ill., Rogers, Ark., Taylor, Tenn., Jones, Tex., Paige, O., Bingham, Pa., Peelle, Ind., Shuler, N. Y., White, Ky., Wakefield, Minn., McCormick, Ohio.

Foreign Affairs.—Curtin, Pa., chairman; Belmont, N. Y., Deuster, Wis., Clements, Ga., W. R. Cox, N. C., G. D. Wise, Va., Stewart, Tex., Lamb, Ind., Rice, Miss., Wait, Conn., Ketcham, N. Y., Phelps, N. J., Hitt, Ill.

Commerce.—Reagan, Tex., chairman; Clardy, Mo., Turner, Ky., Dunn, Ark., Seymour, Conn., Glasscock, Cal., Woodward, Wis., Boyle, Pa., Barksdale, Miss., O'Neil, Pa., Davis, Ill., Wadsworth, N. Y., Long, Mass., Stewart, Vt., Peters, Kan.

Rivers & Harbors.—Willis, Ky., chairman; Blanchard, La., Jones, Ala., Gibson, W. Va., Rankin, Wis., Breckenridge, Ky., Murphy, Ia., Sumner, Cal., Houseman, Mich., Henderson, Ill., Bayne, Pa., Robinson, O., Chace, R. I., Stone, Mass., Burleigh, N. Y.

Elections.—Turner, Ga., chairman; Davis, Mo., Converse, O., Cook, Ia., Bennett, N. C., Lowery, Ind., Elliott, Pa., Robertson, Ky., J. J. Adams, N. Y., Ranney, Mass., Pettebone, Tenn., Miller, Pa., Valentine, Neb., Hepburn, Ia., Hart, Ohio.

Military Affairs.—Rosencrans, Cal., chairman; Slocum, Dibbrell, Morgan, Walford, Nichols, Murray, Duncan, Steele, Boyne, Laird, Lyman, Catcheon, Maginnis.

Naval Affairs.—Cox, New York, chairman; Morse, Talbott, Buchanan, Eaton, Ballentine, McAdoo, Harmer, Thomas, Goff, jr., Boutell.

Improvement of Miss. River.—King, La., chairman.

Railways and Canals.—Davidson, Florida, chairman.

Indian Affairs.—Welburn, Tex., chairman.

Public Lands.—Cobb, Ind., chairman.

Militia.—Muller, N. Y., chairman.

Territories.—Evins, S. C., chairman.

Invalid Pensions.—Matson, Ind., chairman.

Pensions.—Hewitt, Ala., chairman.

Labor.—Hopkins, Pa., chairman.

Public Land Claims.—Muldrow, Mississippi, chairman.

Dist. of Col.—Barbour, Va., chairman.

Claims.—McMillan, Tenn., chairman.

War Claims.—Geddes, Ohio, chairman.

Patents.—Vance, N. C., chairman.

Education.—Aiken, S. C., chairman.

Manufactures.—Bagley, N. Y., chairman.

Mines & Mining.—Harmer, Tenn., chairman.

Agriculture.—Hatch, Mo., chairman.

Select committee chairmen are as follows: Mutchler, Reform and Civil Service; Slocum, American Shipbuilding; Hill, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Eaton, on the Law Respecting Election of President and Vice President; Warner, on Payment of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay.

CONGRESS AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

To show your readers what a large body of assistants our Congressmen and Senators require, I have collected at great pains from the official records the following facts, with which the public generally are not acquainted:

The total number of employees and sub-ordinate officers of the House is 277, divided as follows: Under Speaker, 35; Clerk, 39; Doorkeeper, 153; Sergeant-at-Arms, 8; Postmaster, 16; Annual Clerks and Messengers to Committees, 51; Reporters, 7.

The Speaker's salary is $6,000 with a private secretary at $1,800, and two clerks, one at $1,600 and the other at $1,400. The Chaplain of the House receives $900, the Clerk, of the House $4,500; Doorkeeper, $3,000; Sergeant-at-Arms $4,500; Postmaster $2,500. The subordinates to the above officers are compensated, 7 official reporters at $5,000 each; 6 clerks at $3,000 each; 4 at $2,500; 3 at $2,250; 26 at $2,000, 4 at $1,800; 7 at $1,600; 2 at $1,500; 7 at $1,440; 47 at $1,200; 44 at $1,000; 16 at $900; 11 at $840; 43 at $720; 11 at $600; 2 at $500; 29 at $400. These salaries aggregate nearly $350 000, to which add the salaries of the 326 Congressmen at $5,000 each and we make the discovery that simply the PERSONEL of the House costs the country nearly $2,000,000 per annum, or an average of about $10,000 per each day in session.

THE SENATE SIDE

of Congress have a larger proportion of aids than the House, there being a total of 202 subordinates to 78 Senators. There are in Vice-President's office 2, Chaplain 1, Secretary's office 31, Sergeant-at-Arms 98, Engineer's department 10, Post Office 7, Clerks to committees 48, Official Reporters 5, their salaries being, the President of the Senate $8,000, his secretary $2,500 and messenger $1,440. The Chaplain receives $900, the Secretary of the Senate $6,000, Sergeant-at-arms $4,500, Postmaster $2,250, and Engineer $2,160; Below these there are 2 clerks at $3 000 each, 7 at $2,500, 30 at $2,250, 2 at $2,000, 5 at $1,800, 42 at $1,440, 10 at $1,200, 11 at $1,000, 21 at $900, 1 at $840, 32 at $720, 6 at $600, 20 pages at $400, and 5 official reporters at $5,000 each, the roll aggregating $295,000. The 78 Senators receive annually $468,000, making the PERSONAL of that branch of Congress cost the people three-quarters of a million dollars annually.

SOME FANCIES.

The above figures include only the salaries, and do not represent the aggregate expense of Congress, which averages in total about $45 000 for each days session.

The PERSONEL of the Senate averages $10,000 to each Senator, while that of the House reaches only $6,000 to each Member. If the House indulged in the same ratio of expenditure that does the Senate, it would cost $3,250,000 a year for the PERSONEL of the former body, against $2,000,000, its present expense.

The average number of days that Congress is in session during a year is about one hundred, of four hours each day, a total of four hundred hours per annum, at an expense of $10,000 per hour, or $166.66 per minute. The comparative cost to England for its Parliament is about $30,000 per hour, or $500 per minute.

ADJOURNED.

Congress has adjourned for two weeks and the city is now almost deserted by our national legislators. The newspaper scribe must content himself in this interval by writing up the echoes of the three past weeks of Congressional reorganization, and there are a large number of interesting episodes that will grace or disgrace the columns of the press.

JUDGE KELLEY'S CANDOR.

When the list of the Ways and Means Committee was shown to Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, the oldest member of the House and a Republican protectionist of the first water, he looked it over very carefully, and, seeing that it plainly reflected Speaker Carlisle's free trade sentiments, he said: "I can only say to you as Slaymaker said to his bull that butted the locomotive, 'I admire your pluck, but I have little respect for your discretion.'" Mr. Carlisle smiled at this sally and retorted "There were locomotives on all sides Judge, and I attacked the weakest one, in my estimation."

The two then engaged in a protracted argument on tariff, Mr. Carlisle contending that duties were too high and should be reduced, while Judge Kelley said he hoped the majority would spring the question, as that would obliterate the chances of Democratic succession in 1884. Judge Kelly is of the opinion that the Democrats will attempt some very foolish tariff legislation, and that the Republican side will strengthen their tariff record with unanswerable argument and undeniable facts. A hurricane in the House may be expected during the winter.

BELMONT, SR., OFFERS $100,000.

Before Mr. Carlisle had positively decided as to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, it is almost authentically known that August Belmont the paternal backer of Perry offered to contribute $100,000 to the next Democratic National Campaign Fund if his son should be selected as the Chairman of that Committee, but Congressmen Finnerty and Robinson learning of this effort to purchase the honor for the young scion of the house of Belmont, speedily brought such a pressure to bear on the Speaker that he recognized the danger of insulting an element which the Democratic party must retain or go under; Mr. Belmont, Jr., therefore had to go, to the delight of Mr. Cox and the Irish element.

Young Belmont is growing more unpopular every day among his older Democratic colleagues. As soon as it was decided to organize a Committee on American Shipping, Mr. Belmont having learned that he could not have the head of the Foreign Relations Committee immediately applied to Carlisle for the Chairmanship of the new committee, and to further influence his appointment circulated a petition among the Democratic members urging his selection for the honor. When the ambitious young Congressman presented this petition to the Hon. George W. Converse, of Ohio, the latter said to Belmont:

"Well! Has it come to this? My young friend, I have been in the habit of signing petitions like this addressed to the doorkeeper, praying for the appointment of door-slammers, porters, pages, and cleaners of cuspidores, but never before for the chairmanship of a committee. This seems to me to be a new and remarkable innovation, and I will sign it only under protest, for it despoils the dignity of the House."

Not abashed at this curt criticism Mr. Belmont permitted Mr. Converse to attach his autograph, and immediately buttonholed another Congressman. "Cheeky Belmont" is the alias many members now use when speaking of this prodigy.

KEIFER'S POSITION AS LEADER

of the Republican side is being contested by Hiscock and Kelley, and the recent snub the ex-Speaker has experienced at the hands of the very men who gave him their complimentary vote at the opening of Congress, for his old position, has sent Mr. Keifer to his home in Springfield, Ohio, in quite a surly mood. A prominent Republican member said to me yesterday:

"Mr. Keifer should know that the harmony and success of our party demands his retirement as a leader, and if he will not recognize this fact and act upon it, we shall be compelled to treat him in a manner in public debate that we should prefer to avoid. But the interests of the Republican party are paramount if not greater than Mr. Keifer's personal vindication, and upon his further attempt to become the dictator of the minority he will be submitted to further humiliation."

Mr. Keifer's friends say, however, that he must and will be recognized by the Republican members as the leading spirit of their body. They quote the fact that Mr. Carlisle and the Democratic side look upon him as such, and predict that upon the reassemblage of Congress in January, Mr. Keifer will be the central figure of his party in the House.

GEN. M'COOK'S SUBORDINATES.

It is a great relief to many of the Democratic subordinates of the Senate to know that but few changes will be made in their roll, as Gen. McCook has decided to leave that matter to the Senators, who seem to be well enough satisfied in securing the chief officers of their body, and are inclined to allow a hundred or more of the Democratic occupants of minor positions to retain their places. Up to this week there have been at least twenty-five applicants for each position, but these have now gone to their homes disappointed and sore. The Republican Senators thus redeem themselves from the charge of violating Civil Service Reform, over which the Democratic side indulged in such a howl.

BRIEF NOTES.

The grand Jury of the district have at last indicted W. W. and S. C. Fritzgerald and one Webb for pension frauds. This is only the beginning of Col. Dudley's warfare against a large number of attorneys violating the pension laws.

Ben Butler was here a week and secured his nomination for the Presidency by the Greenback organ of this city. He expects this little move to lead to his endorsement by the Greenback and labor parties of the whole United States, and having secured that he says the Democratic party must accept his candidacy or lose the Presidency in 1884.

The National Colored Committee held here last week, called a National Convention to be held in Richmond, Va., in July next. Fred Douglass, Benj. K. Bruce and Col. Murrill of Maryland, are prominently identified with this movement. The objects are to secure the more equable rights of their race.

The wife of Lieutenant Greely now lost in the arctic regions, will soon be in Washington to urge an expedition for the relief of her husband as soon as the weather will permit.

Sergeant Mason was in the city last week on his way to Zanesville, Ohio, to attend the reunion of the 78th O. V. I. in which he served during the war. He said Butty had $10,000 well invested and that they were happier than ever now. The Sergeant says he learned a good trade while in prison—making shoes—and that he will go into the retail shoe business in Washington next spring. He is a great favorite in this city.

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, '83

A large audience interested in the fate of Ireland—an audience made up largely of enthusiastic Irish-American citizens, with a sprinkling of members of Congress, was assembled at Ford's Opera House last night to take action concerning the execution of Patrick O'Donnell, in England, last Monday, for the killing of Carey, the informer. The assembly was of men mostly, but a number of ladies occupied seats in the orchestra chairs. Mr. Robinson of New York demanded the recall of Lord J. Russell Lowell. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, maintained that O'Donnell had been illegally convicted, and Mr. Finnerty declared that the President ought to have demanded the respite of O'Donnell for ninety days, and in default of it, have suspended the diplomatic relations. He predicted that if, in consequence of this stern course, England had sent her fleet out here, she would have got the worst of it, as in the war of 1812. Mr. Belford of Colorado, maintained the right of every man to kill a "snesk," and declared that had O'Donnell been tried in Colorado he would have been promptly acquitted. The litterest rebuke, however, called forth by O'Donnell's executioner, is the formal resignation by Mr. John Joseph Ryan, of his American citizenship and the return by him of his naturalization papers to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He scorns to be any longer the citizen of a republic which allows American citizens to be hanged abroad when they commit murder, or allows them to be imprisoned when they blow buildings up, under sentences which have not been approved by Irishmen in this country.

Congress indulged yesterday in its annual comedy, entitled The Christmas Recess. The plot of this amusing farce is well known, but it is always produced with great laughter and delight. The curtain rises about a fortnight before the holidays, when Congressmen are found solemnly assuring reporters that this year they propose to sit right along, and keep Christmas by transacting the public business. As December advances, however, these gentlemen relent towards themselves, and say that perhaps they will take the simple holiday week, on the ground that a quorum of members could not be found in the city. But further than that they object most positively to vacation.

The Republican side of the House yesterday repudiated very decisively the assumed leadership of Mr. John Keifer. To-day the newspaper correspondents indicated their opinion of Mr. Keifer by leaving the correspondents' gallery in a body when he started out on a set speech favoring the appointment of a special committee on woman's suffrage, and remaining out until he had completed it. They then filed into the gallery and took their places. It was the first time such a spectacle was ever witnessed, representatives of all the Republican as well as Democratic papers joining in it.

Whether the country will hail with profound satisfaction the advent of another National bankrupt law, depends some upon what sort of a law it is. The principal bill now before Congress, simply revives the law which was repealed by act of June 7, 1878, the only modification being that the compensation of the assistants in the district courts shall be fixed salaries instead of by fees. This is a good amendment, provided the salaries are not too high. It will be remembered that the fees paid to the court officers under the old law, constructive and otherwise, generally absorbed the poor debtor's estate, leaving nothing to be divided up between the creditors. If we are to have a bankrupt law, this bill is as likely to go through as any other because it has been subjected to the scrutiny of the courts in all its parts, and has been the instrument by which more than one millions of dollars has been saved to the debit side of the business men of the country.

The Democrats in Congress are very playful, and there is a good deal more of the atmosphere of relaxation about their cloak-rooms than is to be breathed in the retiring-rooms on the Republican side. When a Republican Senator gets tired of business he goes over to the Democratic side to have some fun. The Democratic Senators play practical jokes on one another, and perhaps the most persistent joker of that body is Senator Garland. Not long ago a Senator who owed Garland one for previous pranks, got hold of some "April fool" caramels and placed them carelessly on his desk. Garland spied the deceptive chocolates, and carelessly sauntering by, picked up one of them, and said: "What are these, Senator?" "They are caramels. Take one." "Thank you, I will," and he took one. Now, the caramel was filled with soap, and the jokers expected to see Garland spit out the nauseous stuff. But Garland disappointed them. He ate up the whole thing, soap and all, and never made a sign. The perpetrator became frightened and ran out into the cloak room, exclaiming, "Good Lord, I'm afraid the man is poisoned." "Oh, you needn't be alarmed," said Butler, of South Carolina, "Garland's got an Arkansas stomach." To this day no one knows whether Garland tasted the soap or not.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1883.

Thank God! Christmas is over, and one can put one's hand to other uses than perpetually diving in one's pockets for money. Indeed, a man's lot is an unhappy one. I do not even allude to the expenditures for his own family and friends, but to the thousand and one outside affairs. Everybody's hand is open on the day before Christmas. The barber who shaves you in the morning intimates that he has not smoked a good cigar since he has consumed those that you gave him last Christmas. The boy who brushes your coat and polishes your boots expects fifty cents instead of the usual ten. The ticket seller at your elevated railroad station smokes, and so does the gateman and the conductor of the train with which you ride down town. Then the man who has charge of the elevator in the building in which your business is, has a little box decorated with evergreens etc., with a little card of "Merry Christmas," and as you happen to glance at it, he remarks in an innocent tone that he left the opening large enough for the admission of silver dollars, for says he, a good many tenants carry coin instead of paper money, and no one would think of putting in less than a dollar. Then your office boy looks expectant. The letter carrier stops to chat for a moment. The news-dealer wishes you a Merry Christmas. The old woman who washes your windows looks in on you. When you go to lunch, the waiter at the restaurant makes such a fuss over you as to destroy your appetite almost. Then some of your lady friends who are interested in some mission or other charity affair look you up, and thus by the time the day is over you go home out of pocket and out of temper, and wish yourself somewhere about the North Pole where you will not be pestered.

The churches this year spent less money for decorations than in former years. There were of course the conventional wreaths and garlands, etc., but the immense floral display which greeted the eye in many fashionable sacred edifices were missing, and one can hardly regret this return to common sense. Two years ago one church in Fifth Avenue spent nearly two thousand dollars for floral decorations for Christmas. This year but little over two hundred dollars was laid out, and the balance of the money went for charitable purposes. A new feature this year was the fashion introduced by the leading hotels and bar-rooms of giving elaborate Christmas dinners to their regular customers at their bars. The MENUS in many instances were extremely elaborate, offering dinners for which Delmonico would charge from five to seven dollars a cover. One might judge from this what an enormous profit there must be in the liquor business, and what an enormous amount of drink is consumed in bar-rooms.

The opening of the ball season is at hand, and hard times are at hand for the man and woman to whom social pleasures are a duty. Not to mention the number of private or semi-public affairs let me mention to you the leading balls to which everybody, with any pretensions to being anybody, must go. They are the Charity Ball and Martha Washington reception, the ultra fashionable affairs; the Old Guard and Twenty-second Regiment Balls, essentially military affairs; the reception of the Palestine Commandery, which affords a rendezvous for members of Knights Templar and other secret orders; the French ball and the fetes of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies, where revelry EN MASQUE always runs high; the Sparkling Coterie, where you have to prove that you are a Catholic, and the Purim Ball where you can scarcely feel at ease unless you can prove that at one time or another you had a Hebrew relative, even if it were only an "uncle." There has been and is an intense rivalry between the managements of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Academy of Music to get the managers of the different balls to come to their respective houses. The Academy of Music, however is winning, for the fact that the supper rooms and kitchen of the other establishment are not yet quiet complete has kept many off.

Fanny Davenport, last Saturday night ended her season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and took FEDORA on the road. This play has been a marvelous success, and Miss Davenport in it has shown an emotional power simply marvelous to those who remember her when she was at Daly's Theatre. But, oh! Venus, how old the fair Fanny is getting to look since she commenced to reduce her at one time more than ample proportions

New Advertisements.

Swept into the Stream.

One Thousand Acres of Land and "Right Smart of Bears."

On the deck of a big Mississippi steamboat stood an aged Southern planter. Indicating by a sweep of his arm the waters the boat was passing over, he said to a passenger from the North: "When I was twelve years old I killed my first bear on a new plantation my father was then cutting out of a forest that grew directly over the waters of this bend. That was a mighty good plantation, and there was right smart of bears there, too. But that one thousand acres of land went into the Mississippi years ago."

It is putting no strain upon the figure to say that great forests of youthful hope, womanly beauty and manly strenght are swept in the same way every year into the great turbid torrent of disease and death. Yet it should not be so. That it is so, is a disgrace as well a loss. People are largely too careless or too stupid to defend their own interests—the most precious of which is health. That gone, all is gone. Disease is simple, but to recklessness or ignorance the simplest things might as well be complex as a proposition in Conic Sections. As the huge Western rivers, which so often flood the cities along their shores, arise in a few mountain springs, so all our ailments can be traced to impure blood and a small group of disordered organs.

The most effective and inclusive remedy for disease is PARKER'S TONIC. It goes to the sources of pain and weakness. In response to its action, the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart begin their work afresh, and disease is driven out. The Tonic is not, however, an intoxicant, but cures a desire for strong drink. Have you dyspepsia, rheumatism, or troubles which have refused to yield to other agents? Here is your help.

CATARRH — Causes no Pain or Dread. Gives Relief at Once. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied with finger. Thoro' treatment will CURE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD IN HEAD. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

dec-22-y1

ONLY $20. PHILADELPHIA SINGER is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public. The above cut represents the most Popular style for the family trade, with all the latest improvements and attachments. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Contain no humbug, and order at once, or send for circulars and further information. CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Decline of a-W20

To the Ladies of Lehighton & Vicinity!

MISS ALVENIA GRAVER

Announces as follows: I have just visited the City, and purchased a large assortment of the Latest Novelties in FALL and WINTER Styles of

Millinery Goods, CONSISTING OF HATS, BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Notions, &c.,

Bought at LOWEST CASH figures, and which I am offering at prices fully as advantageous as you can buy for in the larger cities. Please call and examine my stock. I AIM TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Agent for the Bethlehem Steam Dye Works.

Remember the Place,

Miss ALVENIA GRAVER,

sep29-3m] Bank St., next to Reber's Block.

Fall and Winter Stock!

The undersigned calls the attention of his many friends and patrons to his Large and Fashionable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description and Style in the Market, including a special line of

Lady's Fine Shoes

Also, a full line of

Umbrellas, Rubbers, Hats, Caps,

&c., &c. Our Young Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find the BEST SELECTED STOCK in Town AT BOTTOM PRICES.

LEWIS WEISS,

Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON

April 4, 1883-1y

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