The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. SOUTHMAYD, EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

Editorial Mention.

THE Rose Amber secret method cost the state of Connecticut $2,333 31.

JAMES S. KEARY's trial for the killing of Jesse Dukes, began last Monday, in Lewisburg. A jury having at last been obtained.

A RECENT census of horses in Russia showed that there were 19-675,193 in the country, of which 14 835,051 were fit for military service.

MR. TENNYSON'S title, as approved by her Majesty, is that of Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, in the county of Sussex, and Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the London TIMES, the death rate of Nice is a disgrace to modern civilization, and the new drains are so badly made that they won't mend matters.

MR. REINACH says in the REVUE POLITIQUE that in May, 1882, Gambetta recommended, in order to avoid rivalries, that should Grevy resign, Henri Martin, the historian lately dead, should be elected President.

AT the dinner of the National Congress of School Teachers, in Dublin, the toast of the "Lord Lieutenant" was omitted which has led to hot difference that may result in the disruption of the organization.

HERO worshipping boys throughout America will be grieved to learn that the "great and good" man Frank James is utterly broken down in health, and, after a career of unadulterated ruffianism, is dying at the home of his wife.

THE Rochdale system of cooperation has been introduced in San Francisco. The capital stock of the first store is $1 0,000, and the number of shares 10,000. Only Knights of Labor in good standing are eligible to membership.

A YOUNG lady, an intimate friend of the Nutt family, is reported to have said, "I hope that Nutt will at any rate be sent for some term to the Penitentiary, as Duke's friends have sworn to shoot him if he gets off." At this rate the horrors of the house of Adipus may be repeated.

MRS. KATE FIELD prefers that her remains should be turned into ashes rather than into worms, and accordingly has had her measure taken for a cremation urn. There is a great difference of taste in this respect among women of genius. Sarah Bernhardt always keeps a coffin in her bedroom, but perhaps it is only for the burial of her skeletons.

THE Boston Produce Exchange has made the retort obvious to Bismarck's strictures upon the American pig. The "Hab" association calls for a rally of politicians to take measures for prohibiting the importation of French and German wines which "injure the health and property of American cities." The pretex: for prohibition is amusing to any candid philosopher who contemplates the prevailing ingredients of the universal liquor.

WHEN Jem Mace brought over a New Zealand savage to knock the "Boston Bruiser" out of time it was regarded as an insult to the whole Caucasian race. But the end of that sort of thing is not yet. On Monday night a Japan wrestler stood up in Irving Hall, New York, to catch as catch can with a celebrated English professional, Edwin Bibby, by name. The contest was a most interesting and exciting one. The hall was densely packed. The Jap was the stronger man but Johnny Bull had the "Science" and after a fierce tussel the Mongol bit the dust. Civilization therefore cannot be fairly regarded as a complete failure, nor, in the words of the poets "Is the Caucasian played out."

THE preliminaries of young Nutt's trial, for the shooting of Dukes, which opened at Pittsburg on Monday were marked by certain ceremonies which should certainly be "more honorad in the breach than the observance." A number of men called up to serve on the jury swore that they had never read any newspaper account WHATEVER of the tragic story, at any stage of its development. If this be a lie—and such is possible—it is a colossal piece of mendacity. If it be true it is nothing less than miraculous. The editor is not so much abroad as he pretends to be, when able-bodied, Christian men test fy in a court of Justice that they never read or heard a syllable about Dukes or Nutt until they entered the court room.

CARDINAL MANNING, the most powerful representative of the Vatican, who ever "reigned in England," is in a very precarious condition of health. Everybody knows that the English Pontifical primate was at one time a distinguished Protestant clergyman, but it is not so generally known that at Oxford he was the friend and rival of Mr. Gladstone, the great Liberal Prime Minister. When both men had finished the University course the prevailing opinion among those who knew them well, and had carefully followed their careers, was that Gladstone would have been the theologian, and Manning the statesman. But "the best laid plans of mice and men aft gang agley."

THE train that makes the run of 912 miles between New York and Chicago in 20½ hours makes only seven stops; but there are so many bridges to cross and villages to pass through that the speed is seldom relaxed as often as once every ten miles—else the average for the entire run might be much higher than 35.29 miles an hour. Its greatest speed is on the run between New York and Philadelphia, and here the slowest mile is made in two minutes, and the fastest in fifty seven seconds. Many a mile is made in sixty seconds. The locomotive on which Mr. Angus Sinclair, of the AMERICAN MACHINIST, made the trip from Jersey City to Broad street, weighs 74 tons, and draws a train weighing 200 tons, and on descending grades, when the great machine was doing a mile a minute, the driving wheels made 258½ revolutions a minute.

MR. GOWEN's definite withdrawal from the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—of which a full account will be found in our local columns—calls public attention once more to the career of a man whose strong personality has stamped itself for ever upon the history of Pennsylvania. From the position of a poor Irish lad picking coal in the breaker of a Schuylkill mine to a distinguished leader at the Bar and the controlling influence of a complex railroad combination, is not an oft-told tale even in America. Mr. Gowen might have resigned his difficult office long since with plenty of dignity and its accompaniments but, having promised the English capitalists who aided him in a doubtful enterprise, he said, "I shall never quit this line until it pays a dividend." That consummation having been reached last week, Mr. Gowen resumes the active practice of his profession as a lawyer, leaving an almost unparalleled reputation for brains and energy among all connected with the mines and railroads of this State.

FORTUNE is a woman and therefore ironical. One would think that Charles Delmonico, proprietor of the most famous restaurant in this country, if not in the world, could under no possible circumstances have been in absolute need of sufficient food to sustain life. But "Whom the Gods hate they first drive mad." Mr. Delmonico left his splendid home in New York upon the fifth of this month, and on the fourteenth his dead body was found in the snows of Orange Mountain, N. J. A coroner's jury decided that he had perished from hunger and exhaustion. He had sometimes manifested symptoms of mild hereditary insanity. While laboring under one of such fits he wandered off, with the result as recorded. On the day of his funeral the principal establishment in New York went on as usual, it being necessary to provide a sumptuous banquet for two hundred gentlemen who had "ordered" a month before. "So passes away" some "of the glory of the world."

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third ward, held in Philadelphia, Thursday night, the following, offered by Councilman Joseph D. Murphy, was unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, The unsullied private and public character of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, his devoted service to the country and the Democratic party for more than a quarter of a century, his recognition of the intimate and reciprocal relations of labor and capital, his ideas of economy and its close connection with honest government, and his unwearing contest with sectionalism combine to make him the fittest man to lead the Democratic party to victory in the coming Presidential election, and to restore the Government to the honesty, efficiency, and simplicity which marked its earlier history:

Resolved, By the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third ward, that the delegates selected to represent the Third Legislative district in the coming State Convention be earnestly requested to vote for and endeavor to secure the election of such delegates to the National Convention as will vote for the nomination of the Hon. Samuel J Randall as President of the United States.

Mr. Randall is being endorsed by all the Democratic organizations, and at the Convention will have a united home following. Last time two local clubs attended the Convention, one—the Americus—in the interest of Hancock. Daniel Dougherty, who nominated him, being among its members. Randall now bids fair to carry a united delegation with him this time.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16, 1884.

The Congressional atmosphere is rising in temperature just at present, and there is no telling just how far up the thermometric scale the mercury will be driven, or just how much certain government officials will suffer from the metaphorical hot weather threatening the Department of Justice, the dignity of Brewster's "Coat of Arms," a Mr. Cameron surnamed "Brewster," and a dozen or more of an alleged "ring" that have been feeding on fat fees and whisky punches paid by the government.

$107,486 FOR WHAT?

This is the amount, Secretary Folger says, the government paid for counsel and detective fees in the second Star Route trial. Brewster, the Attorney-General, with a salary of $12,500, drew $5,000 ADDITIONAL for services already paid for by his salary. George Bliss made more money out of the government than did several of the Star Route thieves he was trying to convict. Up to the present time he has been paid $78,000 for two years' services, and his account for the first quarter of the third year, reaching nearly $10,000, is now pending for allowance. Mr. Kerr complacently pocketed $31,877 for his services on the second trial, and Mr. Merrick nearly $20,000, or at the rate of $170 per day. Pinkerton, the detective, and a special assistant by the name of Gibson, drew $13 000 for "shadowing" the defendants, their attorneys, the jury, and many prominent personages supposed to have been interested in the defense. The saloons of Washington reaped their share of the swag by the patronage of the detectives, who would follow the supposed conspirators into these places to overhear their conversation. The name of every prominent saloon in Washington figures in these detective's expense reports, and they evidently spent enough money to have kept themselves drunk the whole year round.

"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."

Brewster and Bliss, the two "B's," created a hive of industry for unemployed detectives. They began to suspect that those detectives who had been at work for them some time but failed to bring in any evidence that would strengthen the government's case had been bought off by the Star Routers, so they conceived and executed the brilliant idea of employing another force to "shadow" the first one! and for months this disgraceful farce was fostered by the Department of Justice!

MR. SPRINGER'S COMMITTEE

will now proceed to investigate other expenditures in Brewster's bureau, and some extremely scandalous exposures are promised. The case may properly be recorded in the annals of Congressional investigations as "Justice versus Justice," and the country will have to witness the spectacle of a strongly odorous grease spot on the robes of the present administration.

RANDALL'S REPUBLICANISM.

Speaker Carlisle's private secretary is also the Washington correspondent of the Boston POST, and was the author of the statement in that paper last week that Mr. Randall and his Pennsylvania colleagues had agreed with the Republican minority to aid in the defeat of any reduction of the present tariff. The article was a canard on its face, and Mr. Randall called upon Speaker Carlisle to know whether his secretary had official permission to engage in the maligning of members of the House. Mr. Carlisle reprimanded his secretary, and in the future the Boston paper will have to look elsewhere for its sensational correspondence. But this tariff question promises to be

A DANGEROUS ROCK

upon which the Democrats in the House are in peril of dividing; a large number of the leaders favor the springing of the issue at this session in order that the Democratic party may go before the country during the Presidential campaign upon its true tariff principles. I talked on the subject with Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, a prominent leader on the Democratic side, and a true representative of his party. Mr. McMillin said to me:

"That the present tariff needs modification and reduction every man who is not a protectionist for protection's sake must admit. I know it is said 'the industries of the country will be frightened.' Will they be less subject to fright one or two years hence? We should attempt nothing but what is just; and no individual or corporation has a right to take fright at justice. We should deal with the question from a patriotic, rather than a political standpoint, if the time comes when the two do not coincide. But even from a political point of view the Democracy has more to fear from inaction and cowering, than from taking and maintaining a judicious but firm stand in favor of reforming the outrageous enormities and deformities of the present tariff. If we do this we clearly define our policy ourselves and go to the contest on our own grounds. If we do nothing our opponents define it for us and charge more than we desire to accomplish in the way of ultra legislation. It is vain to try to smother out the tariff issue. The Democratic majority of the 45th and 46th Congresses declined to act and the people sent them to the minority. The Republicans of the 47th Congress improved some things a LITTLE, but the people became disgusted with their dallying and have sent to this Congress about seventy Democratic majority. We now know what the people expect of us, and if we do not place the failure to accomplish a revision of the tariff upon the Republican Senate our present majority will drop to a minority when people again go to the ballot box. If we leave the tariff and taxes as they now are we will have a surplus in the Treasury in January, 1891, of $500,000,000, after paying all bonds due up to that date. That will make $9 for every man woman and child in the United States locked up in the vaults. What will be the result?

PRODIGAL APPROPRIATIONS

a lobby that will linger around it as vultures around a carcass, devising every means from larceny to legislative robbery to get their hands into it. Besides so much money would be diverted from the legislative channels of trade that stringency, panics and ruin would follow. This must be averted and it can only be done by reducing taxes."

"What are some of the unjust discriminations of the present tariff, Mr. McMillin?"

"Why sir, the more luxuriant and non-essential the article the lower the duty in most instances. To illustrate: On cut diamonds the duty is only 10 per cent, while upon mechanic's tools and agricultural implements it is from 50 to 90 per cent. Uncut diamonds are free, but the raw materials entering into articles of every day use are taxed from 40 to 100 per cent. Fine laces come in at 25 per cent, while the coarse cotton goods used by the poor are subject to from 50 to 100 per cent duty. Silk velvet is dutied 25 per cent, but on coarse woolen knit goods the poor have to pay from 60 to 85 per cent. The last Congress reduced the tax on playing cards to 10 per cent.

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, '83

It is pleasant to find politicians who are opposed to each other, who do not allow their political rivalries to affect their social intercourse. As is, of course, well known. Mr. Blaine is strongly opposed to Mr. Arthur's candidacy for a second term, and it is probable that Mr. Arthur in turn does not look on Mr. Blaine's candidacy with any more pleasure. But on New Year's day the President had the good taste to ignore the political differences and compliment Mr. Blaine by inviting Mrs. Blaine to join the ladies who assisted at the White House reception. Early this month Mr. Blaine will acknowledge the courtesy by giving a handsome dinner to the President at his residence on Lafayette Square.

Congress, though the fount of all real power in the government, has very little social influence at the capital. There are not two dozen members known in the higher circles of Washington society, and most of them knew nothing of social life here beyond what is to be found in boarding houses and hotels. Any one attending a reception in the West End and then going to a hotel hop, frequented almost solely by minor officials and members' wives and daughters would hardly believe he was in the same city. Ultra fashionables avoid hotel hops and taboo the people met at them, but nevertheless they are often very brilliant and enjoyable entertainments—much more so than the languid and lifeless conversazionie and musicales given by so-called society leaders of the beau monde. Wives of members come here with exalted ideas of their superiority and expect to play the same leading role here that they played in Stringtown or some other rural village. They remain a few years go home really no more enlightened on the subject of fashion and etiquette than on their arrival, but imagining they know it all, and for all time are standard authority in their little boroughs on the subject of social usages and ceremonies in vogue at the capital.

The House was in session but two hours to-day when an adjournment was taken till Monday. It was evident when the House met to-day that no business would be transacted. Though a number of the committees of the House have held meetings they have not as yet prepared any bills on which they are ready to ask consideration. On Monday next, after the call for bills and resolutions for reference, Mr. Randall will ask consideration of one of the smaller appropriation bills. He will have another ready for the following day and expects them to have material enough for the House to work on for the balance of the week. By that time it is thought that a number of bills will be reported back and on the calendar for action.

President Arthur has received the formal thanks of the shipowners and merchants of the New York Maritime Exchange for the interests shown by him in the matter of a commercial treaty with Spain, though they do not expect the total abolition of the discriminations against American vessels sailing to Spanish ports. they say the shipping interests here are not without hope that the proposed treaty will tend at least, to mitigate the severity of the Spanish custom laws.

Judge Thoman of the National Civil Service Commission, speaks encouragingly of the success of the reform system. In the six months since the examination began, he says the work has been carried on in good faith, and there is a steady improvement in the character of the applicants. Judge Thoman thinks the defeat of Senator Pendleton in Ohio is sincerely to be regretted, and that "the means by which it was brought about merit condemnation."

At the meeting of the Senate on post offices and post roads it was determined to begin at the next meeting, one week hence, the consideration of the several measures providing for the establishment of a postal telegraphic system. Senator Edmunds will be present to give his views in support of the bill introduced by him.

Since the reassembling of Congress there is more uneasiness on the part of the tariff reformers and less apparent certainty on their part as to what they are likely to do. It is said that they are at least sixty Democrats ahead in the House who oppose any action on the tariff this winter, and if the Republicans were united in opposition to it there could be no bill passed in either branch. But there are tariff reformers among the Republicans, and there are also others among them who think it would be policy to let the Democrats agitate the matter. Both sides are just a little "torn up," so to speak. Mr. Morrison is uneasy about Randall's activity, but he tells his friends that there must be tariff revision, and that he will find means to make the opportunity for it. Mr. Converse comes back from Ohio with the declaration that the old duty on wool must be restored. That, he says, is the great question in his State, and the party cannot overlook it. Other leading Democrats think the duty on wool should remain as at present. There are indications of trouble among the Southern members, with regard to sugar. Mr. Morrison favored the reduction made last season. He is said to be disposed to cut the duties still further. There is division in the ranks on other questions, and the outlook is unfavorable for the harmonious action which was predicted by the leaders three weeks ago.

The Huntingdon letters recently published have caused much talk and not a little uneasiness in Washington, and have given new interest to the presence of their author here. He usually stops at Willard's, where he has often entertained Congressional friends, but this winter he has taken quarters at Wormley's where he can be more retired and attract less attention. It is pretty well understood what he wants here, but his long, lank, white whiskered lieutenant, Sherrill, comprehends the situation pretty well and has told Mr. Huntington that he can hope for little comfort from Congress at the present time. To delay action, through Mr. Cobb's committee, upon land grant matters until the excitement has blown over is all they are going to fight for this winter. The inside history of this fight between the Texas Pacific and the Central Pacific companies is not generally understood. "Tom" Scott, with his usual genius, had seen how to strike across the Southern States to Texas, and thence by a short line below the range of snow blockades to the Pacific ocean to San Diego. The Central Pacific monopolists felt their danger, and, acquiring a franchise through Arizona, ran out with all possible speed what they called a Southern Pacific road from San Fransisco to meet and head off the Texas Pacific. They were using the resources gained by their previous monopoly, and to compete with them on anything like equal terms it was necessary to invoke the aid of Congress by a guarantee of interest on bonds Here was where Huntington had the inside track, for it put his lobbies and newspapers in the attitude of virtuously fighting against subsidies and in favor of an "unsubsidized" road, viz., the Southern Pacific, which really enjoyed the benefit of previous subsidies to the Central. So great is my confidence in Scott's ability, that I think he would have succeeded if his health had not broken down, and death already laid its finger upon his energies. The Texas Pacific never got beyond the State line, and Huntington has carried out his plans until, somewhat like the traditional American eagle, he dips one hand in the Pacific at Frisco and the other in the Chesapeake at Newport News.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1884

With Charley Delmonico goes the last of the Delmonico's, and many a gourmand throughout the world will bear with a tinge of sadness of the fate of the man, who, before illness racked his body and affected his mind, was a genial companion and a devoted friend. The genial Sam Ward, still the prince of good livers, as he was at one time the prince of lobbyists will be deeply moved for no one could enter into his ideas as to what constitutes a good dinner as Charley Delmonico. The family vault, in the crypt of old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street, wherein lie the remains of the entire family will probably never contain the body of the last scion of a race of restaurateurs, men who have had as much genius in raising the science of providing the delicacies of the table to a fine art, as the Rothschilds have in accumulating money.

I attended the celebration of the Cardinal's Golden Jubilee at the Cathedral in Fifth Avenue, last Saturday. It was a magnificent religious ceromony, in fact as grand a one as has ever occurred in the marble temple. Nearly five hundred priests and bishops filled the seats near the sanctuary, and the mellow strains of the chancel choir, accompanying the quartette in the organ loft, irresistibly carried one away from the consideration of mere worldly matters. The Cardinal himself is a wonderfully changed man. He is so thin as to be almost transparent. His tender, delicate, almost feminine face was of ideal whiteness, which was intensified by the snowiness of his hair. He appeared so weak that he had to be supported, and his voice was so thin and weak that his words were scarcely audible. I can remember his predecessor, the late Archbishop Hughes. What a contrast between the two men. The one vigorous, commanding, aggressive and consumed with the burning energy of an Alexander or a Napoleon, the other weak, yielding, gentle and studious. The two men in their outward appearance and character represent the two epochs in the history of the Catholic Church in this country. Hughes the church militant, fighting for recognition and the right to carry on her services and institutions without molestation, the other the church triumphant, in full enjoyment of everything that she fought for under Hughes leadership.

Retail wine dealers are in great clover at present over the manner in which a, if not the leading, firm of importers of champagne are compelled to meet them. Some time last spring, this firm issued a circular to the trade that owing to the poor grape crop of the previous season, they were compelled to advance the price of wine $2.50 a basket by June 1st. Of course every dealer sent in orders for as many baskets as he could possibly handle, to be delivered before June 1st, The result was that the orders in France accumulated to such an extent that they could scarcely handle them in the factory. Another unforeseen circumstance now occurred. It seems that for champagne corks only the best and most velvety part of the slabs of cork of commerce can be used. Cracks or large holes in the body of a cork render it not strong enough to repress the spirit of the wine. Hence it frequently forces the cork out, or if it fails in that, the carbonic acid escapes, the wine leaks into the cork, and the residum when the bottle is opened is flat and tastes corkey. When orders came in at such amusing rates, the bottlers were compelled to use an inferior cork.

The anxiety of stockholders and speculators in North River Construction Company Stock is ended, by the knowledge of the worst. The concern is in the hands of a receiver, and the managers hope thus to be able to keep their heads above water. So many inquiries as to the value of this stock for investment or speculative purposes have reached us that last Saturday morning, the day on which application for a receiver was made, I called on one of the best writers on financial affairs in the city. Said he: "the whole thing in a nutshell is this. The North River Construction Company attempted to build for the West Shore Company a railroad for fifty millions, to compete with the New York Central. Now when you consider that the New York Central is the work of years, and cost one hundred and fifty millions, you will see the folly of the undertaking. The men who attempted to do this, were not sharpers; they were honest and experienced railroad men; this is shown very clearly by the fact that they themselves took the stock at par, and asked their friends to go in at that figure, as the stock was bound to rise to 150.

One hears very little of the libel suit for $10,000 damages, which Gerald Massey has commenced against the New York TIMES for ridiculing one of his transcendental lectures, and the impression prevails that Mr. Massey will see the folly of his ways and let the matter drop.

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It is a wonderful preparation of Pine and Honey, and is working a radical revolution the treatment and cure of all causes of the above diseases. KURAKOFF gives instant relief *without fail*, and with faithful use will effect a rapid and perfect cure. It absolutely does not contain either opiate, narcotic or any injurious drug, and is a PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION. A TRIAL will convince you of its merits. If you would always feel sure of the safety of your children during inclement weather and at all times, keep a bottle in your medicine chest. Send for pamphlet to U. A. LEWIS & A. O., Sole Proprietors, 208 Chapel Street, New Haven, Ct.

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December 1-w20

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"Haroun of Aleppo," said Sir Philip Derval, "had mastered every secret in nature which the nobler magic seeks to fathom. He discovered that the art of healing is to assist Nature to throw off the disease—to summon, as it were, the whole system to eject the enemy that has fastened on a part. His processes all reinvigoration of the principle of life."

In this the Eastern sage merely anticipated the practice of the best physicians of to-day. What life itself is, nobody knew then—nobody knows now. But we have learned something of why the mysterious tide rises and falls. Provided the great organs of the body are not irreparably destroyed, medical science can always relieve, and often save. Yet no reputable physician now adheres to the barbarous and stupid processes of depletion, such as bleeding, by which it was attempted to cure disease by reducing the patient's ability to resist it. Now-a-days we do not tear down the fort to help the garrison—we strengthen it.

In this intelligent and beneficent work, it is conceded that PARKER'S TONIC leads all other medicines. As an invigorant it acts immediately and powerfully upon the circulation and the organs of digestion, thus giving Nature the assistance she calls for. It follows that all ailments of the the stomach, kidneys and liver are at once relieved or cured. No other preparation embodies the same qualities or produces the same results. It is delicious to use, and the best-known anti-intoxicant. Price 50c. and $1. HISCOX & CO. New York.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Lady's Fine Shoes

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April 4, 1883-1y

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Read What a Patient says of it:

"The Pastilles I purchased from you in August prove to me most conclusively that "while there is life there is hope." They did their work far beyond my utmost expectations, for I certainly did not expect that a habit of FOURTEEN YEARS' DURATION could be completely gotten under control in the exceedingly short time of two months I can assure you that no false modesty will keep me from doing all that I can in adding to the success which will surely crown so beneficial a remedy."

Above extract from a letter dated—W. Va Dec 26, 1881

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One Month's treatment $3, two months $5, three months 7

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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!

I am 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.

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MOTHER NOBLE'S HEALING SYRUP.

TRADE MARK.

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY!

By virtue of a writ of *Fcs. Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county, State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1884,

at 1:00 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to wit:

All that certain Piece and Lot or Lots of GROUND, situate in the Borough of Weatherly, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner on Kline Street and a Twenty Feet Wide Street, and running along said Twenty Feet Wide Street westwardly a distance of one hundred (100) feet to a corner, and extending southwardly between parallel lines of that width and at right angles with said street a distance of two hundred (200) feet, making a Lot of One Hundred (100) by Two Hundred (200) Feet, and numbered in Plot of Butz & Kline as Lots Number Seventy-one (71) and Seventy-two (72.)

The Improvements thereon is a Two-Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, Fourteen (14) by Sixteen (16) feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Agnes Silcox and William Silcox, and to be sold by

CHAS. W. RENTZ, Sheriff.

MELHEARN and BERTOLETTE, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Pa., December 28, 1883—w3.

Dividend Notice.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after January 15th, 1884.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

January 12, 1884.-w3.

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Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. The Agricultural Department, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. The Helping Hand for Women, or Home Department, edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of Joseph D. Weeks on Wages and Workmen, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America.—Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unionism, arbitration, &c.

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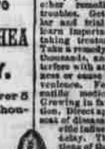

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