The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

Editorial Mention.

JUDGE HARRY E. PACKER died at 2.30 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

BEER brewed in 1883: In New York city, 3,239,000 barrels; in Philadelphia, 1,023,000; in Milwaukee, 986,300; in St. Louis, 943,000; in Brooklyn, 836,000; in Chicago, 676,000.

PODRAGICOA, VETI, Queen Ranavalona III. of Madagascar, upon ascending the throne, said: "I shall prove myself a soldier ever ready to defend with you the land of our ancestors."

—If you will pay up your subscription to the ADVOCATE now, and one year in advance, we will present you with the large 8 page monthly family paper, HEALTH AND HOME, one year free as a premium. This offer is open to all new and old subscribers paying promptly in advance.

THE Senators of the United States have decided that the dignity of their office requires each one of them to have a "clerk," to be paid of course out of the public funds. It was voted accordingly one day last week, and the dignity of the Senate is saved, whatever may become of the taxpayer.

JOHN KELLEY, of New York, has written a letter the "Delaware Democrat," in which he sets forth that the Democratic candidate for President should come from the State of New York, on the ground that it will be the pivotal State. Unless it is carried by the Democrats, the Republican candidate must be elected next fall.

JAMES A. TROUTMAN recently sent circulars throughout Kansas, and has received answers from sixty-six out of the eighty-one organized counties in that State, from which he makes the following deductions as to prohibition: 1 That it has materially decreased the number of saloons. 2. That a large per cent. of the prosecutions under the law have resulted in convictions. 3. That the principle of prohibition is growing stronger.

THE Harrisburg TELEGRAPH of last Monday evening says: "It is stated on good authority that the Governor will issue his call for the extra session of the Legislature in the next two weeks. This comes from a gentleman who recently conversed with the Governor on the subject." It is stated that at a conference of the leading Democrats with the Governor last Friday the reasons for calling the extra session were discussed. It is alleged in the TELEGRAPH that the extra session will be called to prevent the State from being disfranchised in the next Congress, a penalty which Senator Wallace in a speech at the recent special session said might be inflicted in the event of the failure to pass a Congressional apportionment bill.

THE other day a priest in Kerry, says the "St. James's Gazette," went to his Bishop: "I want you," he said, "to give me a general dispensing power for cases of perjury." "For perjury?" said his lordship. "What do the people want with that?" "Faith!" answered the good father, "they can't get on without it. For, first of all, the Moonlighters come to them and swear them that they must say that they didn't know who they were; and then there's the Arrears act, and those have to take the oath they're not worth a farthing; and you know in the Land Court they can't get a reduction till they say they can't pay their rent. In fact, my lord, the poor people have to perjure themselves at every turn." This, if true, must be regarded as a very bad state of affairs.

AT the special meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company held Monday to vote upon the question of a dividend, ex-President Gowen said that it had been expected that some action would be taken regarding the collateral trust loan. He said that the loan had not been offered to anybody; that it was not wise to attempt to place it in the present disturbed condition of the stock market, and that he had no doubt of the ability of the company to get the money. The matter has not yet been acted upon by the directors. The proposition to declare a dividend upon the common stock was defeated by a vote of 195,447 to 193,283, and the proposition to declare a dividend on the preferred stock adopted by a vote of 222,207 to 166,522.

THE majority of the House of Representatives are greatly puzzled to decide what attitude they shall take with regard to the tariff question. The division in the Ways and Means Committee probably represents the division in the party. Mr. Morrison, the chairman, is in favor of a general reduction averaging 20 per cent. Mr. Hewitt is preparing an itemized reduction, the principle of which is the placing on the free list of every article imported in its natural state; he would also reduce the tariff on certain lines of manufactured goods. Mr. Randall wants the whole question let alone, and as chairman of the Appropriations Committee is reported to intend delaying the necessary bills till the end of the session, and then pressing their discussion and adoption, to the exclusion of all other business. By this masterly strategy he will be able, he thinks, to prevent the taking of a vote on any tariff bill at this session.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

For the first time in many years, the Democrats of this State will hold their State Convention in advance of the Republicans. The last time they adopted this course was in 1862. Then they declared strongly in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. They went before the people on that issue with an apparent sincerity in their professions and won, electing the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew to the Senate by a vote of 67 to 66 for General Cameron.

In the following year Col. McClure secured an early convention for the Republicans; they presented a patriotic and popular platform and the Democratic Convention, being held subsequently, was substantially compelled either to repeat that of the Republicans or oppose it. Either course meant defeat, as McClure well knew, and as the result proved in the reelection of Gov. Curtin by an overwhelming majority.

Since then the Democrats have invariably held the State Conventions after the Republicans held theirs, the object being to take advantage of any mistakes made by their opponents. Twice only in twenty years have the Democrats of this State profited by Republican blunders—in 1874, when the latter declared for a third term, and again in 1882.

This year the Democrats will hold their State Convention on April 9, and the Republicans one week later. In fixing that early date the Democrats intend to reaffirm the tariff planks of the platforms of 1882 and 1883, and to protect themselves against being put at a disadvantage by the possible declarations of other States in favor of free trade.

What effect will a timely declaration on the tariff question by the Democrats of this State have upon other States, and upon the Democratic National Convention? is the important question now agitating the minds of the leading politicians of the State.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1884.

This city is noted as the greatest stock gambling place outside of New York. A few years ago there was but one special wire to New York, and that hardly paid expenses. To-day, there are fifteen broker's offices with special wires, seven of them opened since December first. It is a noted fact that wolves catch more lambs here than in any other city. For the reason that there are no commercial industries here. Every person gets paid by the Government, and a good salary too, and from the $900 clerk to the Cabinet officer they go on the plan of all gamblers; money easy-earned, easy-spent. The North Pacific deal must have taken a few million out of this town. It is known that one pool, including prominent officers of the United States courts and others, that were cleaned out of about $40,000, two ex-members of from $20,000 to $30,000 each, and a United States Senator $20,000 on the long side of Union Pacific stock. The clerks got left in proportion to their means, and "fly" bankers got left. In fact, it caught them all. A great many of Mr. Gould's "dear friends" had the point to buy Texas Pacific stock at 52 after it had declined from 74. It is now selling at 15 and they have it yet. It is said his good advice extended even to the clerks in his office. The M. C's will always be the victims. You can't make a government clerk or official believe that times are hard when iron mills are stopped and railroads reduce wages with thousands of men out of employment everywhere. He don't see this for the government pays him, his salary comes along, he prospers and imagines he has the inside of the shrewd men in Wall Street, who care little for governmental action, but take the general ignorance of the country for their "guide." In the grain market the western granger figures carefully and makes money while at home and speculates in Chicago. He comes here, reads the agricultural reports and telegraphs to outside points, enjoys a good time and never thinks of the effect of the causes that bring about disaster to the crops. There are several who were cleaned out on margins of 13 bulling wheat last spring.

The marriage of Frederick Douglass, aged 67 to Miss Helen M. Pitts, aged 35, white and "handsome," will make talk both on account of the prominence of the parties, the disparity in their ages and the conspicuous manner in which they have put into practice the doctrine of amalgamation of the two races. Mr. Douglass, who is undoubtedly the leading representative of the colored people, in a lecture delivered some months ago advised the merging of the two races, but the suggestion was construed as nothing more than a glittering generality in favor of co-operation of the races for their mutual benefit. In the light of the marriage last night it would seem that Mr. Douglass had in mind a practical blending of the races by the amalgamation or miscegenation process. His bride, though young and pretty, appears to be an "advanced thinker" on this question. She has acquired some prominence here as a woman suffragist, and in connection with Mrs. Dr. Winslow's Alpha, a publication that has treated sexual matters with appealing frankness and directness.

It is generally believed at the Treasury Department that Assistant Secretary New has resigned, although there is no official intelligence to that effect. Very soon after the time that Mr. New went back to the Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary his position was made unpleasant because of the attitude assumed toward him by Secretary Folger. The Secretary, whether justly or not, has taxed that Mr. New was somewhat of a rival in the affections of the President, and in consequence he has left nothing undone to make him uncomfortable.

There is great activity in Congress and between the Fitz John Porter discussion the Mexican treaty, and the land grant question, etc., interest in the proceedings of both houses has been well sustained during the past week. It is often remarked here what a quiet Congress this is and how that heated personal and political strife which usually manifests itself, especially on the eve of an important campaign, has been kept in the background. There is less of it this winter than I have ever seen during my ten years' observation here. Can it be the calm before a storm? or are the politicians beginning to realize that the people are losing interest in these partisan wrangles and looking to their representatives for something more important and business like? We shall shortly see.

The secret sessions of the Senate on the Mexican treaty have no doubt been very interesting to that body, who have remained locked up several days discussing the important commercial questions involved. But an old veteran in legislation and travel says, judging from what he saw in Mexico when visiting that country a few years ago, he does not believe that our exports there would amount to much for some time to come, but we might obtain from there several articles of which we are in need. Sugar now costs a great deal too much, merely to benefit a comparatively few owners of Louisiana plantations. Then there is coffee, which costs as much as it did before the duty was removed, the Brazilians having clapped on an income tax equal to our reduction of taxation. The Mexican coffee is far superior to that of Mocha. Just now almost every pound is gobbled up by Prussian commission merchants and sent to Berlin. The agents of the railroads constructed, or being constructed in Mexico with United States capital, have worked very diligently in favor of the treaty. It will be their only chance of getting even any small return for their large outlay.

Petitions are daily rolling in upon Congress asking changes in the pension laws, and many of them bear marks of having come through the hands of, or being inspired by, the old gang of pension attorneys. Many of the petitions sent to Congress are not really in the interest of or understood by the petitioners themselves. General Butler in speaking of this subject a day or two ago said that generally petitions were not worth considering. They were signed in the most careless manner and never thought of afterwards. They were rarely read, and the signers never intended that they should have any influence. "For example," said he, "you could get in Massachusetts 10,000 men to sign a petition to have me hanged, and half the number would sign a petition to have themselves hanged without knowing what they were doing." There is a point in this, dear reader, if you have time to study it out.

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, '83

The showing of reports from Committees proves that Congress is busily at work. A large part of the general legislation which will be considered at this session is already reported or is in a very forward state in committee. But the most important bills have yet to come in. The appropriations and the ways and means committees are both of them silent as yet, and the banking and currency committee has made no sign.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Within the last few days special attention has been directed to the shipping bills, and the business interests involved are actively engaged in matching legislation. In this matter two antagonistic influences are at work, one urging subsidy as a panacia for our depressed shipping, and the other a "free trade" policy in ships whereby our merchants can avail themselves of the cheap vessels of foreign builders.

TRYING TO BRIDGE OVER.

Mr. Wood, a rising Democratic statesman from Indiana, introduced a bill in the House the other day to create an International Commerce Commission, ALIA a Tariff Commission, which he claims would avoid the necessity of tariff legislation this year and thus carry the question over the Presidential campaign as the commission would not report till 1885. The fate of Mr. Wood's nursing bottle is to rest in its committee grave never to be resurrected.

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is no longer any doubt as to the fate of the land grant grabbers. Mr. Holman's sweeping resolution declaring that all grants are forfeited where the Railroad Companies have failed to comply with the terms, passed the House with only 18 dissenting votes. Every particular grant will now be declared forfeited as was the Texas Pacific the other day, and the one hundred millions of acres will revert to the people.

HUNTINGTON'S APPEARANCE

before the Committee on Public Lands defending his interests only precipitated this COUP DE GRAL and the California magistrate left the Capitol in disgust, threatening to appeal to the courts against "this high-handed usurpation of power by Congress."

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

The indications now are that the Department of Agriculture will be created into a cabinet office, the Committee on agriculture having reported the bill to the House favorably. The present Commissioner Loring feels confident of the passage of the measure and expects soon to become one of President Arthur's advisers. The present Congress has a large "granger" element in it and they rightly consider that the agricultural interests of the land are of sufficient magnitude to admit that bureau to the cabinet circle. The question has been agitated for several years and will now become a law.

THE GREELEY RELIEF BILL.

The action of Congress during the week on the Greeley relief bill makes it certain that an expedition of a suitable character will be dispatched to the Artic regions as soon as possible to search for the Greeley party. The House and Senate wisely confided the details of the expedition to the President, giving him the longest discretion regardless of expense, in order that no effort be spared to do all for the lost explorers that ingenuity and courage can devise. The expedition will be composed of voluntary enlistments.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER IN A CORNER.

General Keifer is in ill luck. The Committee on accounts which has been investigating his appointments made at the close of the last session, called Mr. Keifer before it and asked him if it was true that he had demanded one, Tyson, a stenographer to resign in order that Mr. Keifer could appoint his nephew, Gaines, to the vacancy. Mr. Keifer stated to the Committee that Tyson resigned of his own accord. Mr. Tyson was then called in and made oath to the statement that ex-Speaker Keifer came to him just before the close of the last session and DEMANDED his resignation to which Tyson objected, but finally complied upon pain of dismissal. The question now is has Keifer sworn to a lie or is Tyson seeking revenge? Other appointments are being investigated and the report of the Committee is looked forward to with absorbing interest.

"BREWSTER, ATTORNEY GENERAL."

This gentleman, who signs his name to his official documents as "Brewster, Attorney General," is preparing himself for Springer's advance in the Department of Justice and proposes to throw the responsibility of the Bliss, Kerr and Merrick's enormous fees on Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh. It is acknowledged in Congressional circles that no dishonesty on the part of Brewster will now be proven, but it is predicted that Bliss, Kerr and Cameron will suffer terribly at the hands of Springer's Committee. In view of Brewster Cameron's possible complicity in the charges made upon the government, the Senate Committee has recalled its report favoring Cameron's confirmation as Collector in Arizona and that gentleman will have the opportunity of remaining here to defend certain official acts while a special attorney under Brewster.

COST OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Some time ago the House requested the Secretary of War to make a detailed statement of the expenditures of the government on rivers and harbors from March 4th, 1789 to June 30th, 1882. This statement will be of interest to your readers: There was spent on the Northern and Middle States, $35,540,000; on Western States and Territories, $6,363,000; on Southern States, $14,632,000; miscellaneous, (mostly Mississippi river) $38,349,000; repairs $4,000,000; surveys, $5,000,000; dredging machines, $1,115,000; GRAND TOTAL $106,000,000.

WHY CORKHILL WAS RETIRED.

The refusal of President Arthur to reappoint District Attorney Corkhill has a very ugly phase at the back of it, and although Mr. Corkhill gave me an outline of the causes, I am not at liberty for the present to make them public. I will say, however, that Mr. Corkhill will have the sympathy of the American people when all the facts are known, as they will be in the course of a limited time. Mr. Worthington, the appointee, is a Washington lawyer of ability and was selected by the President solely to avoid a rupture in certain political circles. More anon.

NEW ALSO OVERLAND.

John C. New, Folger's second assistant secretary, has resigned his position and gossip runs high as to the impelling cause. It has been a well-known fact Mr. New and Mr. French the first assistant secretary, have not been in sweet accord for a year or more and especially since the investigation of Architect Hill, of which committee Mr. New was chairman. This investigation revealed the presence in the architect's employ of Secretary French's young son as a sculptor at an enormous compensation. It is said that Mr. New ingrafted in his report severe reflections upon this nepotism and that the report was finally toned down before given to the public against Mr. New's protest. Mr. New threatened then to resign, but sufficient influence was brought to bear to prevent his resignation at that time. Mr. New now quietly steps out and says "private business compels him to do so."

PUBLIC AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President will give a dinner on Feb. 6th, to members of the Diplomatic Corps, and on Feb. 13th, a dinner to the Senators and Representatives, on Feb. 20th and each succeeding Wednesday during the months of February and March.

The first evening reception will be given to the public on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, from 8 to 10 o'clock and on each Tuesday evening following to the order named respectively to the Diplomatic Corps, Army and Navy and Marine Corps and finally to Senators and Representatives. Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister, held her first public reception at the White House last Saturday afternoon and will continue them on each succeeding Saturday.

"TICKLED TO DEATH."

Hon. Perry Belmont has at last captured a chairmanship in the committee of foreign affairs. He has been designated as chairman of the sub-committee to consider the Canadian reciprocity treaty. Mr. Cox says Perry is "tickled to death."

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1884

Monsignor Capel's health is badly shattered, and as his agent tells me, his Western lecture tour will have to be postponed until after Easter, and perhaps entirely abandoned. The fact of the matter is, Capel has overworked himself. He has been in this country now six months. During that time he has delivered, on an average, three lectures a week. On most Sundays he preached twice, and during Advent he conducted two series of sermons at different churches. The mental labor necessary for such work can be easily understood. Besides that he has gone about in society a great deal and this has further occupied his time and reduced his chances for rest. Still, as the Monsignor came over here to make money, I think he will go back to England satisfied. He came here heavily in debt. He came as an enthusiast on the subject of a Catholic University, and being possessed of means of his own, he not alone spent them but even assumed obligations after they were exhausted. He consequently started out to cancel them. When he made known his intention of coming to this country an American Lecture Bureau offered him $60,000 for the season. He refused to bind himself, however, and, if it is true as a prominent Catholic gentleman tells me, he has made more than that even now.

President Arthur looks wonderfully aged since his last visit to New York. I had a good opportunity of seeing him at the Union League Club reception, and he looks much grayer and thinner than before. In fact he seems to have aged three years. About his eyes too there was a weary look and the sparkle was missing.

A gorgeous casket was taken to the Morgue last Saturday morning, and half an hour later, encased in a plain box, it was again placed in the undertaker's wagon and taken to the little White Plains graveyard, where it was placed in a vault preparatory to interment on Monday. The casket contained the remains of a woman known as Mrs Derby, the beautiful woman drowned herself last Wednesday night, and to make sure of death, tied a pair of flat irons to her dress. She was one those women—a class unfortunately growing larger with amazing rapidity—who lead two lives. Among one set of people they pass as respectable, among another they are known to be otherwise. I am told that see left her first husband on account of his ill treating her. In the struggle for existence, she fell in with what is euphoniously known as a gay set, and in the natural course of events found a "protector." He left her, after providing well for her, and then she became acquainted with another man with whom she fell violently in love. Their intimacy lasted a great many years. Recently this man married, and then despondency seized upon her, as she thought over her misspent life. She tried to get the better of her misery by visiting acquaintances who were still in the whirl, and on Monday night even visited the French ball, but her despair grew in intensity until finally she could bear it no longer. She has a little girl of about twelve years in a convent, and leaves considerable money. The case is a sad tragedy of wrong, folly and remorse, and should serve as a terrible warning to every giddy young girl to whom the world and its baubles prove so alluring. The inquest will be conducted quietly as considerable "influence" has been brought to bear on the Coroner to prevent exposures of some well known persons.

"No man is a hero to his valet," is an axiom on which Carlyle laid much stress. The same prevails of the other sex. I called on a very nice family a few evenings ago, and conversation happened to drift on Mrs. Langtry, her taking a house in Thirteenth Street, and fitting it up with so much taste and richness. "Oh, with all that," said the lady of the house, who prides herself on being a housekeeper, "she is only a slattern. There is not a clean window in the house, the blinds are never kept tidy, and her kitchen is always in a mess." I laughed and remarked, "and pray, where did you learn all that?" She colored and the girls tittered, "Well," she said, "I am almost ashamed to tell you, but you might as well know. Our milkman supplies her also, and he told our cook about it, and she of course told me; there, now." Moral, beware of the milkman, and do not let him cross the threshold of your basement door.

Nearly all down-town offices are now supplied with electric clocks. They consist of a dial and moveable hands, are all controlled by one company, and the time is regulated by official Washington time. This is a great convenience, particularly in factories where the harmonious working together of clocks is an essential. The price too, at which those dials are supplied and operated, 50 cents a month is very cheap, nothing at all to the expense of keeping a fine large chronometer in order.

I asked a leading furnisher of art goods for household usage, whether the craze for brass bedsteads, tables etageres, etc., which made its appearance about four months ago, still held out. "No," said he, "it never maintained itself. In the first place it cost too much money. To appropriately furnish a room with this kind of goods required from $1,000 to $5,000, and even then the place never looked so artistic as when the furniture was of wood. The craze has now gone West."

Not Content With Being the Best.

Whatever may be said in regard to the propensity of the management of great railway lines to provide for the public only what is actually demanded in the way of accommodations and comfort, can in no way apply to the management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, or as it is more familiarly known, "The Great Rock Island Route." This line has for years been recognized as the best and most comfortable route between Chicago and Kansas City and the Southwest, and has been abundantly made on this account to successfully cope with its competitors. But not satisfied with this success and its already elegant equipment, its managers have caused to be turned out of its shops at Chicago, a magnificent line of Dining Cars which go into immediate service on the Kansas City Line. These cars contain all the conveniences of well furnished dining rooms, are elegant in design and finish, and models of the advanced railway art of the day. Within them meals are furnished equal to those of any first-class hotel in the land at the low rate of seventy five cents. Travelers on this line now find on its trains all the comforts and conveniences of first-class hotels. Besides the best of first and second class coaches there are Parlor Chair Cars, (which are free to all passengers holding through first class tickets), Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars.

This Company's lines—all of which are equally well equipped—also extend to Council Bluffs and the West, and Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Northwest, and the deserved praises bestowed upon it by returned travelers who speak from experience, make it noted throughout the land.

We bespeak for the owners and managers of this magnificent Railway ample returns for their generous provisions for the wants of the public, which is, as has already been proven by the patronage extended to this line, quick to appreciate and patronize those who prove by their deeds and generous treatment that they are devoted to its comfort and welfare.

—Diphtheria poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

Due Notice.

After January 15 our new Spring Styles of Wall Paper Borders and Decorations will be coming in, and as we have too many goods from fall purchases in order to hurry them off and make room for the NEW we offer the public at 15 per cent. discount FOR CASH purchases, don't miss this opportunity of saving money. E. F. LUCKENBACH, 61 Broadway, Mauch Chunk.

—The post master of the newly established post office at Guthsville, under the name of Stettlersville, is Mr. Josiah Knecht.

The Housewife.

A domestic journal for American house keepers, will be sent for one year free to every lady who will send at once the names and addresses of ten married ladies or housekeepers and 24 cents in 2-cent stamps for postage. It is the best family paper in the U. S., and this offer is only made to secure names to whom to send sample copies, as we know every lady who once sees THE HOUSEWIFE will subscribe for it. Regular price $1.00 per year. Send to day so as to secure next number. Address THE HOUSEWIFE, Rochester, N. Y.

Joint Teacher's Institute.

The District Supt. of town, has received a communication from Prof. Thomas M. Balliett, superintendent of the public schools of Carbon county, requesting him to invite the teachers of Hazle township to attend a joint local institute of the teachers of lower Luzerne and upper Carbon counties at Weatherly on February 22 and 23. The programme will be announced later, but as Prof. Balliett is one of Pennsylvania's best institute workers, we think we are not saying too much when we state that the exercises will be exceedingly interesting.—Hazleton *Plain Speaker.*

New Advertisements.

PATENTS.

E. M. MARBLE,

[Late Commissioner of Patents]

Obtains Patents for Inventions in this and foreign countries. Will also attend to Patent cases before the United States Courts—OFFICE, LeDroit Building, Washington, D. C. feb4-m6mdcor

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Bulwer Lytton's Bridge.

Where it Touches the Shores and the Great Columns in Mid-stream.

"What a beautiful bridge between old age and childhood is religion. How intuitively the child begins with prayer and worship on entering life, and how intuitively, on quitting life, the old man turns back to prayer and worship, putting himself again side by side with the infant," remarks Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his "Strange Story."

Yes, but between its distant abutments the bridge of life has many high and awful arches, through which the wild waters dash and roar in wrath and desolation. Prayer and worship alone do not sustain these. Nature's solid rocks must lie unshaken beneath, and human art and skill must rear and solidify the structure overhead. God's will is best exemplified in the laws He has made for the creatures whom He has placed under their control. Neither the child's trustful "Our father," nor the old man's "forget me not in the midst of my infirmities," will alter this by the weight of a single grain.

Science and art first—then faith and prayer—is the order of Heaven itself. Divinity heals through its agents, and those agents are the discoveries of man; not the vague announcements of prophets or seers. Is life a burden to you? Does time drag? Is your power to cope with life's problem and duties weakened? You are not well. Your blood is sluggish and tainted perhaps; or some important organ is torpid or overworked. This fact may have taken the form of dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, malaria; pains in the stomach, chronic headache, or any of a dozen ills. PARKER'S TONIC will invigorate you, as fresh air invigorates those who have been shut up in damp, fetid cells. It is powerful, pure, delicious, scientific, safe—the keystone of the central arch of the bridge of life. feb2-m1

Dr. C. T. Horn,

Central Drug Store,

Opposite the "Carbon House,"

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

Keeps a full supply of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

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Choice Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Prescriptions very carefully compounded, day or night.

ALSO, just received, an immense stock of Newest and most Popular Designs in

Wall Papers

—AND—

Borders,

which he is offering at Prices fully as low as the same qualities and Patterns can be got in the Cities. If you are about redecorating your home, call and see styles and learn the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember, THE CENTRAL DRUG Store, Feb. 2-y1 DR. C. T. HORN.

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

SEND FOR THE PASTILLE TRIAL BOX

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

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FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN

CIRCULAR Sent FREE

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 20, 1881

The Pastilles are prepared and sold only by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, 306½ N. 10th. St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

Look to Your Interests!

James Walp,

Successor to A. D. MOSSER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

Stoves Ranges, Heaters,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Is now offering extraordinary Bargains for Cash!

He is the only Agent in town for the sale of the

Bessemer, Sunshine, Othello, New Champion and Apollo Ranges; Montour, Lighthouse, Excelsior Penn, and Eclipse Cook Stoves; the Princeton, Early Dawn, Belmont and Real Double Heaters, with a variety of other Square and Round Heaters.

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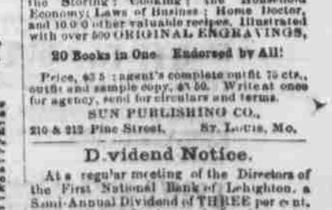

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