The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884.

Editorial Mention.

HON. ROBT. KLOTZ will please accept our thanks for the 3d volume of census of 1880.

THE Civil Rights bill, pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, became a law in the Ohio Legislature Tuesday.

SUIT is to be brought by a Miss Sprague against Fred Douglass for the recovery of wages. It grows out of the recent marriage of the colored leader, and promises to develop points of interest.

—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 AGENTS' HERALD for January is at hand as spicy and interesting as ever. This journal has become the leader in exposing frauds of all kinds, and probably a copy of it in your family may save you many dollars. Published by L. Lum Smith, Philadelphia; only 50 cents per year. Send for it.

MAYOR POWDERLY, of Scranton, testified before the House Committee on Labor at Washington that Hungarians were brought to this country under contract for their labor, and that they returned to their homes after saving small sums of money. This statement is of greater interest for the reason that the facts, as stated by Mayor Powderly, have been denied in protectional newspapers.

A MORMON elder was proselyting in Indiana, and a plot was formed to seize him while he was addressing a public meeting, take him to a secluded spot, and maltreat him with tar and feathers. Being informed of his peril in advance, he did not run away, but boldly appeared according to appointment, preached Mormonism in his most eloquent manner, and by his oratory so impressed the conspirators that they gave up the intention of mobbing him.

THE debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of January to be $11,958,004; decrease since June 30, 1883, $65,007,488; cash in the Treasury, $393,415,233; gold certificates outstanding, $101,250,620; silver certificates outstanding, $110,137,051; certificates of deposit outstanding, $16,880,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $307,950; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed), $6,987,250.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: Hon. Charles A. Miner, of Luzerne county, says that he cannot allow his name to be used in this year's canvass as a candidate for the State Senate on the Republican ticket. Thomas S. McNair, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Hazleton; J. C. Haydon, of the coal operating firm which bears his name, Jeanesville; and Walter Lessenring, of Sandy Run Coal Company, will be approached in the hope of prevailing upon one or the other to go before the people as the Republican candidate.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the great abolitionist died last Saturday evening, in his 73rd year, having been born in Boston, Mass., on the 29th of November, 1811. His father was John Phillips, a man of great wealth and influence, and the first Mayor of Boston. Deceased graduated at Harvard in 1831, and from the law school in 1833, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He early espoused the cause of the abolitionists, which feeling was intensified by the atrocities committed by the Boston Mob during the anti-slavery riots in October, 1835, and the following year he openly espoused the cause of abolitionism and relinquished his law practice. In the death of Mr. Phillips the little band of original abolitionists loses its most heroic and striking figure.

THE Northampton Democratic county committee met at Easton Monday and elected W. H. Garnet, of Bethlehem, chairman, and E. S. Glanz, secretary. The selection of these candidates is a defeat to the faction which has been fighting Congressman William Mutchler for some time and which made a good showing at the last nominating convention, though it could not overthrow its opponents. A committee, consisting of M. J. Hess, R. E. James, E. H. Laubach, C. M. Anstett and Howard Mutchler, was appointed to report on the revision of the party rules in the county. The main point is in the proposition to hold separate conventions in different parts of the county on the same day to select candidates for county offices, so as to avoid the trading of votes.

IN Dakota, says an exchange, there are great numbers of Norwegians, who have been attracted to the country by the flaming circulars of the railroad and land companies, and still more by letters from friends already on the ground. They are not disappointed, for they are content to begin very humbly. At first a house of sods of one room is satisfactory, though the pig is a fellow occupant. The first improvement is a sty close by the front door, and the pig only enters the house occasionally as a visitor. Next, the home-made sod stove must make way for an iron one, and the sod house itself is deserted for a dwelling of wood, and costing perhaps as much as $200. When this house, with its windows and its shingled roof, is finally painted white, the climax is reached. Imagination in its wildest flight can picture nothing more luxurious or beautiful.

AN English paper says that penal servitude is, as now carried out in England, a very dreadful punishment indeed. From the dock the convict is carried away in the prison van, and on his arrival at the jail the heavy gates are shut to, with a horrible sound, behind him. He is thrust into a narrow cell, there to remain without companionship for nine months. Scarcely ever hearing a human voice, save the warder's, fed on coarse food, his fate is sealed for thirty-six weeks, and after that he will probably be sent to another establishment where the discipline is somewhat less severe. The nine months' solitary confinement of a five years' convict is hard to bear. About five feet from the floor is a peephole. The warder can look in at any moment, and the dread of this constant supervision induces in sensitive prisoners nervous anxiety, in such cases the most severe part of the punishment inflicted on them. The period of solitary confinement at an end, they are allowed to work in gangs, under a strict and purposely vexatious discipline.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, '83.

Quite a scene occurred in the House yesterday, just before adjourament, when the Speaker laid before that body a message from the President transmitting, in response to resolutions, a report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to restriction of the importation of American hog products into Germany and France. Immediately a clash of jurisdiction arose as to which committee was entitled to the report of Secretary of State, Mr. Townsbend, of Illinois, favoring the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, the Committee of Agriculture, and Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Finally matters were compromised to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, by ordering the message printed and laying it on the table.

Senator McPherson introduced in the Senate yesterday a joint resolution to appropriate and make available immediately $500,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the joint resolution to provide for an expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party, and to limit the expenditure under that resolution to the sum named.

The winter season of gayety reached its height the past week and society now begins to tread the downward path whose termination is the beginning of the penitential season. Not alone the nights but the days have been filled with gayety, and wearied forms and faces at the various gatherings have attested only too plainly that the physical strain upon the members of the gay world is becoming seriously felt. Already there are many worn-out deserters from the ranks, and more and more familiar forms and faces are missed at each succeeding event. Every evening of the week has brought a ball or a party, and receptions, dinners, teas, and theatre parties have been as the sands of the sea in number.

Besides reclaiming several forfeited land grants by this Congress, important legislation is called for on the indebtedness to the United States by the Pacific railroads, which have received subsidies amounting, on the first day of July last, to $102,376,312. Under the provisions of what is known as the Thurman act, twenty-five per cent. of the net earnings of each road is applied to the payment of its debt. This will leave the eight principal companies indebted to the United States, when these bonds become due, at least $75,000,000; and attempts will be made to force the railroads this winter to accept a scheme for the payment of this debt, or for giving security that it will be paid. Senator Edmunds has taken the matter in hand, and, although the railroad companies virtually own a good many men here in Washington, they cannot escape his relentless determination. The insolence of these corporations is amazing. They defy the acts of Congress and the whole power of the Government, setting their own pleasure as the full measure of their liability; but there are signs that all this sort of thing will have to end before long. The lobby maintained by them here is very strong, but is gradually losing its grip. One of these lobbyists has an attractive daughter, who goes into society and extends civilities to the wives and daughters of members, while he gives them lunches and good liquor. Another first-class lobbyist is renowned as a poker player, and never hesitates about losing a few hundred dollars when he desires to ingratiate himself with the winner.

Ex-Governor Ben Butler will doubtless pocket some handsome retainers by acting as counsel for some of those who are to be overhauled by the investigating committees. The General has already several irons in the fire. One is a proposition to make the United States pay largely for the Potomac water now in use under an old manufacturing privilege located at the Great Falls, in which General Cushing secured a controlling interest. Another project is to sell Castle Butler to the United States for committee rooms. One-third of the building has always been leased to the United States for the Coast Survey. The other two tenements, originally designed for Senator Butler, of Massachusetts, and his son-in-law, Senator Ames of Mississippi, are now vacant, General Butler not having reached the Senate chamber, while Senator Ames wisely concluded to vacate his chair there. So it is now proposed to lease or sell the whole establishment to the general Government to be used as committee rooms. They would be very inconvenient for this purpose, as during the closing hours of the session members are often summoned from their committee rooms to vote.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1884.

The last week in the National Capitol has been one of considerable sensation, though rather subdued in tone and lacking that intensity which is necessary to create in a man's countenance an "ain't-it-awful" look. The most prominent theme of conversation has been

THE KEIFER-BOYNTON IMBROGLIO,

and the ex-Speaker from Ohio, is certainly the "worsted" man in the fracas. Col. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, whom Mr. Keifer charges with having approached him (Keifer) with an offer or intimation that if Keifer would lend his official recognition to the passage of the famous Land Scrip bill "there would be millions in it," is an old journalist of the highest character, enjoying a reputation of strict honesty and truthfulness, which alone gives his word more weight than Keifer's sworn testimony. General Keifer is certainly in a bad position, and will be retired from Congress at the expiration of his present term, if the exposures made and to be made will have their proper effect on his constituency. These investigations are still in progress and are developing some ugly characteristics of the ex-Speaker.

THE SHERMAN RESOLUTIONS

failed to incite the partisan debate that it was thought they would. It was said that Senator Mahone, in anticipation of speeches being made by Lamar, Vest and other Southern Senators in answer to his (Mahone's) speech upon the resolutions, had prepared a response which he intended to deliver. But he and others were taken completely by surprise at the silence of the Democrats, and the resolutions passed upon a strict party vote. The Senate Committee on elections will now proceed to investigate and the democrats will present evidence as a defense against that presented by the Republicans. A Democratic Senator said to me: "The Republicans will get more than they bargained for at Danville," and when I asked Senator Sherman what he thought would be the result of the investigation he replied: "It will officially reveal the studied shot-gun policy of disfranchising the Southern negro. The Democrats now treat the matter with contempt, but you will find them in a different mood when the committee gets to work."

A FLUTTER AMONG THE MORMONS.

Private advices received here from Utah state that Senator Edmund's bill for the suppression of polygamy reported the other day by Mr. Hoar from his Committee and recommended to be passed by the Senate, has caused great excitement in Salt Lake City. If enacted in its present shape and sternly enforced, it is hard to see how the evil of polygamy can longer exist. The provisions of the bill are so many and lengthy that I can not include its scope in a miscellaneous letter, but should it pass will send you for publication its full text.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Eli Murray, is under a hot fire from various sources charging him with dishonesty while U. S. Marshall of Kentucky. These charges, it is claimed are resurrected at the present time by polygamous influences in order to secure Murray's removal as Governor of Utah, or to prevent his re-appointment next June, as Gov. Murray is one of the strongest anti-polygamists in the country and has caused the Mormons all the trouble he possibly could in his official capacity. It is to be hoped he will pass "examination," be exonerated, and then re-appointed to his present trust.

PENDLETON STILL ALIVE.

Senator Pendleton has lost none of his reform civil service ideas by reason of his defeat to be returned to the Senate. He has just introduced a bill proposing such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as will provide for the election by the people of postmasters, marshals and district attorneys, thus abridging the President's appointing power and removing the possibility of using this vast patronage for political prestige. Mr. Pendleton has confidence that the resolution will yet become a law, but I have not found a single Senator who would vote for its passage. The Senator in speaking of his late contest with Payne in Ohio, says that his party will suffer more than himself individually because the action was virtually an endorsement by the Ohio Democracy of the spoils system, a system that the Democracy at large will not endorse. When asked what he thought of Payne as a Presidential candidate he replied with a laugh: "Should Mr. Payne be nominated the Democratic party would suffer the greatest defeat in all its history. But there is not the remotest danger of his selection."

SENATOR BLAIR'S SCHEME.

Senator Blair reported from the Committee on education a bill securing the benefits of common school education to all children in the U. S., and providing that there shall be appropriated annually for ten years a sum of money beginning with $15,000,000 and diminished by $1,000,000 in each succeeding year, which sum shall be paid out to the States and Territories in proportion to their illiterate population. This measure will provoke one of the liveliest debates in the Senate this session as there are several of the leading Senators preparing speeches for and against it. The South would derive the largest share of the money under the provisions of the bill.

"HIS EXCELLENCY."

Considerable discussion has existed in official circles here as to the proper manner of addressing a communication to the President. Thinking to enlighten the general public on this point of etiquette I looked over the records of the First Congress and found that one of the first subjects it took up was, "what style in titles it will be proper to annex to the offices of the President and Vice-President of the United States." It was referred to a joint committee who reported in favor of addressing the President as "His Excellency," but this was rejected in the Senate. A conference committee then reported in favor of "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and protector of their Liberties." This smacked too much of autocracy, and a resolution in favor of the plain address: "To the President of the United States," was adopted, and that remains in force. There is therefore no legal authority for the custom often indulged in of addressing the President as "His Excellency."

FRED. DOUGLASS AND HIS BRIDE.

There are quiet rumors flying around in the city that Fred Douglass is having an unpleasant honeymoon. Mr. Douglass is the father of a daughter but a few years the junior of his new wife, and it is said the daughter will not be reconciled in having a white step-mother. Miss Douglass is employed in her father's office, Mr. Douglass being recorder of deeds for Washington. What termination the affair will have it is hard to tell.

SENSATION IN REAL ESTATE CIRCLES.

Hon. Lorin Blodget of Philadelphia made things lively among real estate owners in this city last Tuesday by filing a suit for possession of nearly the whole of the northern portion of Washington. Mr. Blodget is the trustee of the late Samuel Blodget, of this city, who came here from Boston, where he was an East Indian merchant in 1791, and paid $200,000 in solid silver for about five hundred acres of land known as the "Jamaica" tract, the greater portion of which was and now is included within the limits of the city of Washington. There are over seventy-five blocks or squares of private residences now on this tract for which possession is sought. The ground was given to our government in trust, the conditions being that it should be devoted to the purpose of founding a capital city before 1801. The violation of this condition is the ground of suit, and among the defendants are General Grant, W. W. Corcoran, Senator Don Cameron, ex-Postmaster General Creswell and many other prominent and wealthy men who own expensive residences and rental property on the disputed tract. The case will be hotly contested, but Mr. Corcoran laughs at the whole affair and calls it a "blackmail scheme."

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER VINDICATED.

The House of Representatives at least of the Forty-eighth Congress, have removed the stigma that has been resting upon his name for twenty-one years. After an exhaustive debate on both sides of the question the House finally reached a vote late Friday night, and when the roll had been called it revealed the passage of the bill re-instating General Porter by 184 yeas to 78 nays, nine votes over a two-third majority. An anylysis of the vote discloses the fact that nearly all the Southern members are included in the majority, very few Democrats voting against it. Three-fourths of the nays came from the Republican side.

General Porter is much elated over the result in the House and has been in personal attendance whenever his case was called up. When the result of the vote was announced the General's feelings gave way in tears of joy and many were the hearty congratulations tendered the old war veteran. The bill must yet pass the Senate.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5th, 1884.

Dropping in at the Hoffman House a few evenings ago, I found a group of men, several of them newspaper men, laughing heartily. I asked them the cause of it, and was told that I was just a few minutes too late for good sport. Some weeks ago a little paper was started, and the publisher is a man who has been repeatedly connected with papers which led a precarious existence for a few weeks and then died from lack of vitality and support. As a rule the writers for such papers did not get their money and then there were scenes in the office, and not infrequently free fights were indulged in. If rumor is right, the gentleman in question has had the ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM applied to him more than once by irate scribes. Thus it was in this case. The little paper has for the last three weeks been trying hard to die, and is still in the throes. For several weeks editors, writers and compositors received their pay in the shape of promises. Of course, one after the other of the fraternity dropped off and only paid occasional calls at the office to see about "the prospects." Prospects however grew dimmer and dimmer. Then one of the editors, believing that the publisher had money which he preferred to keep for himself, undertook to take his pay "out of the publisher's hide," and one fine afternoon thrashed him in his office. A few days later, on the evening in question this editor accompanied by another editor on the same journal saw the publisher standing in front of the Hoffman House. The knight of the pen spat in his face and knocked him down and then walked away. This scene had created the amusement which I found upon entering the hotel. Later in the evening two journalists went into a drug store for some soda. The luckless publisher strolled in himself a few moments later, not knowing that his enemies were in there. Thinking that he was in search of revenge, the former assailant promptly followed the principle of war that it is always better to be the aggressor than on the defensive spat upon the publisher again, knocked him down, and after providing him with a beautiful black eye, walked off with the utmost nonchalance. What the upshot will be I do not know, but it is safe to lay heavy odds that no money will be forthcoming.

Mr. Villard, the unfortunate President of the Northern Pacific, is gradually recovering from his physical and mental prostration, and his condition bids fair to enable him to take an active interest in affairs again. A great deal of sympathy was created for him at the time of the Northern Pacific collapse, by the statement that he had given up his entire fortune to satisfy his creditors. A Wall Street man, however tells me that out of the ruins he scraped together a little fortune which will prove little short of a million, and with this the poor man may get along. In fact he is said to have made another haul of half a million during the recent bull raid in Wall Street on Northern Pacific and similar kindred securities. "Take my word for it," said an old student of Wall Street, "Villard may not be ready for decided action until the fall; he may not wish to have his summer's rest broken, but he will be back on the Street, with his way clearly marked out, and, as he is a good hater and has plenty of pluck, some of the men who brought about his ruin, will have reason to regret their folly."

The authorities at the University Medical College are much annoyed over the reports published in the newspapers of the rows among the students, particularly over the sensational account of an assault on one student during which he was so badly used as to necessitate his confinement to bed for some time. The facts in the case are simply these. As in all colleges, where young men are gathered together, there is at times a great deal of horseplay, but which never results in anything serious providing everybody retains his good nature. Thus for instance, it is a glaring violation of one of the fundamental maxims of etiquette to come to the college with a high hat or a cane. Any such infraction of the unwritten code results in the prompt destruction of the offensive articles. A favorite sport is for the students to crowd a stairway, and then taking up one of their number, and passing him over their heads up to the head of their staircase. Providing the victim does not kick or struggle unnecessarily, no accidents can happen. Now the student who was hurt last week was a crabbed fellow. When his turn came to be "passed," he objected violently, and of course that made the others all the more anxious not to allow him to escape. He was taken up, and had been passed half way up when he managed to extract from his vest pocket a vial containing a liquid extremely offensive to the smell and dropped it over the heads and clothes of his fellow students. Such conduct incensed them, and although they did not drop him, those who had their clothes ruined, and emitted from their hats and coats an odor which might have roused the entire Sanitary Corps, used him not tenderly when he reached the landing, but there were no broken bones and no bruises.

I had a talk with the head of one of the leading real estate firms a day or two ago, and he assured me that rents would go down. In the business portion of the city in advance in the prices asked last year is probable. In some of the newly built houses on the extreme east side of uptown, there is a slight decline in the prices asked, but as a rule desirable property for dwelling purposes holds its own. Said he: "the city grows in population so steadily and so enormously, both through emigration from the old World, from people who come from other States to improve their condition, and through the influx of people who have made money in the West and Southwest, and prefer to spend it amid the more attractive surroundings of the metropolis, that property is always in demand. The population grows at the rate of 50,000 a year. How then can you expect a decline?"

The expenses of the libel of Fonardent against General di Cesnola, which resulted in a vindication of the defendant, will amount to between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. The trial extended over three months, and was one of the most thorough and exhaustive ones, in the history of squabbles in the art world.

Under Falling Walls — Men Burned or Crushed to Death.

ALLENTOWN, Feb. 6.—It was smoky and dull about 9 o'clock to night, when the clanging bells announced that a building was on fire in this usually quiet little city. Four steam engines, mounted by strong volunteers from among the best people of place, sped to the scene as fast as swift horses could draw them. It was 9:15 o'clock when the first engine reached a point near the bridge that spans the Jordan Creek.

It found the extensive furniture factory of Grossman & Kluenter, which was built almost flush against the bridge, in flames. The fire had caught in the frame structure used as a bending factory by Becker & Bro. All the bending was done in the frame where the fire is supposed to have caught. The engines were quickly at work, for this place has one of the most efficient volunteer fire departments in the country.

It was probably ten minutes after the alarm before the firemen mounted the building. This structure had been erected as fire proof, hence there was no hesitation in going in. The roof was of brick, and arched with iron girders. Hardly had the firemen put their ladders up when the heat or steam inside burst the building with a loud explosion, and a sheet of flame some fifty or sixty feet in width swept out with a horrible hiss. Ladders and men went down beneath the falling walls. It was a terrible sight as the walls crumbled, burying the men in the ruins.

The flames that illumined the scene died away almost as quick as it had startled those who were watching the progress of the fire, leaving all in darkness, with the dead and wounded lying almost within the reach of their friends. The report that many citizens were buried beneath the ruins spread like wild fire, and thousands rushed to the spot. The buried men were known to every one who stood around the blazing mass, and they came forward to save them.

One of the first taken out was Harry K. Kurtz, superintendent of the Allentown Gas Works, and son of W. W. Kurtz, broker, No. 19 South Third Street, Philadelphia. His leg is broken below the knee and face badly burned. He acted brave as a lion, for while his gas works were threatened and his life in the balance, he said: "Leave me and help those who were on the ladder." His life was only saved because he stood near a doorway. When he was taken out there was almost a panic, for every one at first supposed him dead. Then rumors spread that other prominent citizens were in the burning building. People rushed frantically about calling for relatives and friends, and all the doctors in the city were at once summoned. One after another of the wounded men were taken out, until by 1 A. M., the following list of casualties were reported:

KILLED.

Clauss, David, a member of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company; still in the ruins.

Lehr, William J., son of Henry E. Lehr, both arms and leg broken, and skull crushed. He lived about two hours.

Miller, Charles, a member of the America Hose, skull crushed and internally injured; died shortly after being taken home.

Unknown man, who was standing on the ladder with Clauss, also known to be buried in the ruins.

How many more are buried cannot be known to night.

INJURED.

Beisel, Peter, a member of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company; leg slightly hurt.

Bohlinger, Charles, a member of the Liberty; face badly cut.

Kurtz, Harry K, leg broken and face burned.

Kennert, Emanuel, a member of the America Hose; badly burned and cut about the face; also teeth knocked out.

Martin, Edward, a German, head badly cut.

Moyer, Peter, a member of the America Hose; left leg broken and internally injured.

Saeger, Frank, a member of the America Hose; face badly cut.

It is impossible to describe the picture that is presented as people are frantically digging in the ruins to succor those that are supposed to be beneath them. The explosion was so sudden that no one was prepared for the emergency, and who may yet be beneath the ruins no one knows.

It is now 2 o'clock, and the citizens are still working with energy approaching to madness to clear away the debris and give relief to the wounded. There is a feeling of intense sorrow throughout the community. Telegrams are coming in from all the surrounding towns with offers of assistance. The factory is a complete loss, say $20,000, but no one can yet tell the actual loss of life.

The engines are working with their tireless whirr, while hundreds of people are standing about in breathless suspense. It is the greatest disaster that has befallen this city for years.

A subscription for the families of the dead and injured has already been circulated and generously responded to.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carbon Co., Pa.

Estate of ADAM LAUCHNOR, Dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court January 23rd, 1884, to examine the above stated account and if occasion restate the same and make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of Theresa Lauchnor, Administratrix of the Estate of Adam Lauchnor, deceased, will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, A. D. 1884, at NINE o'clock A. M., at the Office of Freyman & Kiefer, Attorneys at Law, Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. S. R. GILHAM,

Feb. 8th, 1884-w4 Auditor.

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[Late Commissioner of Patents.]

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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, LeDroit Building WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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Central Drug Store,

Opposite the "Carbon House,"

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

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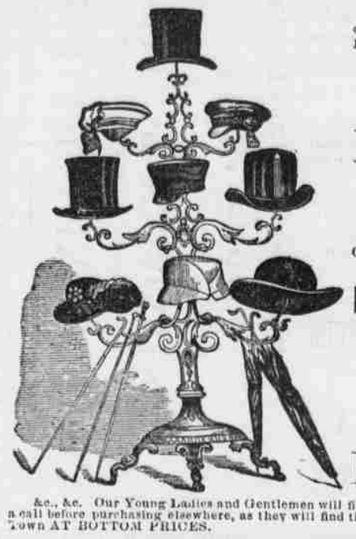
Fall and Winter Stock!



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

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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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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN

TradeMark

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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 rooted 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, 1883.

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

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Successor to A. D. MOSSER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

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A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSIAH 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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