The Carbon Advocate.

H. T. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

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Editorial Mention.

MARY BROWN, widow of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died on Friday last in San Francisco.

IT is announced that President Arthur says all Government employees shall be protected in their right to work and vote for whatever presidential candidate they may favor. That is right.

—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.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL has issued a call for the Democratic State Convention. It will meet in the Opera House, Allentown, Wednesday, April 9. The candidates to be nominated are Congressman-at Large, six Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention and three Electors-at-Large.

AT a recent meeting of surgeons and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to arrange for medical and surgical supplies to be placed on trains and at each station on the road, the question of adding alcoholic stimulants to the supplies was at once rejected, some of the surgeons claiming that in case of shock from injury it was worthless.

THE coroner's investigation as to the death of Salmi Morse, in New York, was concluded on Friday last, when the jury, after 10 minutes' deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We find that Salmi Morse came to his death by drowning, but the evidence produced does not enable us to say that it was intentional and we therefore believe it was accidental."

THE statement of the public debt issued on the 1st inst., shows a decrease during February of $2,582,586.59, and a decrease since June 30, 1883, of $67,590,074 21. The interest-bearing debt amounts to $1,266,840,900; debt on which int rest has ceased since maturity, $12,066' 365.26; debt bearing no interest, $590,522,214 31; total debt, $1 869,430 479 57; interest, $10,364,105 43; gold and silver certificates, 218,581,321; United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit, $18,215 000; cash balance available, March 1, 1884, $145,731,281.20; total cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1884, $396 293,451.73.

THE Democratic committee of the Fourth Legislative district met in Hazleton on Saturday last; Chairman Weaver being absent, Claude G. Whetstone, of the PLAIN SPEAKER, presided. John A. Gorman was chosen secretary. Edward McHugh, of Foster; Abraham Hetler, of Sugar Loaf, and E. P. Kisner, of Hazleton, were elected delegates to the coming State Convention without opposition. The delegates were instructed to vote for William F Harrity, of Philadelphia, and Senator Coxe, of this district, for delegates-at-large and exercise all honorable means to secure a united Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago for Samuel J. Randall for President. No local contests occurred and the best of feeling prevailed.

THE PRINTERS' CIRCULAR: A novel copyright bill has been prepared and presented to Congress; it proposes nothing less than the copyrighting for the period of twenty-four hours the news despatches of the Associated Press. Such a measure curiously enough creates a monopoly in the reports of Congressional proceedings, presidential proclamations, and important appointments by the President. All of these matters of interest to the nation at large it is customary for the Government officials at the National Capital to hand to the agent of the Associated Press at Washington, with the tacit understanding that they are to be given to the public press for the use of the public. Under the proposed new copyright act, all these and similar national news topics would be the private property of the Associated Press for twenty-four hours. At all important points or locations where events of general interest transpire the agents of the Associated Press depend for accounts of the local news on the local papers. Under the proposed act all intelligence thus gathered would be taken from the original owners, without so much as saying by your leave, and, for twenty-four hours, be the exclusive property of the Associated Press. So unjust a measure ought not to receive the serious attention of Congress, much less be enacted into what will be at once a vexatious and preposterous law. If the Associated Press can copyright its news despatches for twenty-four hours, proprietors of daily and weekly newspapers can copyright their local news for the same period; and if for twenty-four, why not for forty eight hours, and where would the Associated Press be then?

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, '84.

This is probably the most youthful-looking House of Representatives ever assembled. There are at least fifty members to whom the Clerk might have proposed the question asked of John Randolph: Are you of the required age? and to which Randolph's historic reply was the first suggestion of the ready wit that never forsook him in his long Congressional career. But if few gray heads there is an ample supply of bald, and seen from the galleries that shining white oasis in the centre of the seat of wisdom seems almost like a Congressional badge. Most of the members are well-to-do and many of them millionaires. In old times a rich politician was an anomaly. It was not considered good taste for a public man to live sumptuously or entertain luxuriously. There was an eccentric idea that the hands grasping the helm of state should be clean and hardy and that the true representative of the people was he who had some personal knowledge of toil and poverty and could sympathize knowingly with the hardships and burdens of the laboring classes. "Malignous avons change tout cela." Nowadays a poor man in public life is a rarity and capital is the main object of legislation. Hewitt, Belmont, Washburn, Morse and Robinson are by no means the only Congressional millionaires.

Since 1861 unknown persons have paid $186,459.09 into the United States Treasury to quiet their consciences. The largest revenue from this source in any one year was in 1868, when the contribution to the conscience fund amounted to $29,155.11. In 1873, $23,402.77 was added to the fund; in 1867, $12 952 59; in 1869, $17,403.21; in 1878, $12,011 33. Last year the contributions reached only $7,988.14, and this year the total will probably be less than that unless somebody comes to the front with a big sum. "These contributions," said a Treasury official, come in every possible way, and the men who take this means of paying back money stolen from the government, and of making peace with their consciences, are almost invariably at great pains to conceal their identity. Some express currency or send it through the mails by registered letter, fictitious names being employed. Others send it through their priests or pastors, but occasionally a man writes full particulars of how he came to be indebted to the government. The Treasury officials regard their relation with the contributors to the conscience fund as confidential, and there has never been any instance, to my knowledge, where any attempt has been made to pull aside the veil these parties have sought to screen themselves behind. Priests have made more donations than all others combined, but the amounts that reach us this way are usually very small.

Whatever the American House of Representatives, or Government and people of the United States, may think of Bismarck's action in relation to the Lasker resolutions, it is evident that the opinion obtains throughout the rest of the civilized world that it was an unmitigated insult. Not an insult to the House of Representatives alone, but equally to the Government as a whole, for the transmission of the resolutions through the State department was equivalent to their adoption by the Government. And an insult to the Government is an insult to the people, all and severally.

Yesterday the House Committee on Accounts determined to reduce the undertaker's bill of $870 for the funeral of the late D. C. Haskell some $200. The committee will fix a scale of expenses for funerals in the future, beyond which amounts the Sergeant-at-Arms will not be allowed to go. It is also proposed to pay bills shortly after they are made. Parties claim their high charges in the past have been due to the fact that they have been compelled to wait months, and sometimes years, before payments for services rendered were made. The undertaker who furnished the casket for the remains of President Garfield recently informed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that he had not yet been paid.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1884.

Men in public life who have in any way been mixed up in the Star Route Cases have good causes for uneasiness. The secrets contained in the papers on file in the Post-office department are no longer, it is believed, exclusively in the possession of that department. The opinion is expressed that certain of the private detectives or inspectors, who were employed by Postmaster General James to work up the cases, have, appreciating the peculiar value of the information handled by them, made copies of the most important papers and abstracts of others, so that virtually there are two copies of the Star Route secrets. This view is advanced by men who have investigated the matter of the alleged exposure in the New York *Sun*. It has been proved almost conclusively that the *Sun* possessed the information for

TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE HOUSE CALLED FOR THE PAPERS,

The papers are now at the government printing office and will be sent to Congress in a few days, but those officials who are conversant with their contents say that these documents do not contain the serious charges as published in the *Sun* article.

"WILL NEVER SEE THE LIGHT."

There are, however, on the files of the Post-office department, papers which do substantiate most of the charges in the *Sun*, and contain a great deal more evidence, implicating men high in public trust.

"These papers," said a high official, "will never see the light, they never will unless Congress can describe minutely what papers they want or else adopt some 'dragout' resolution that will compel Gresham to shell out every document bearing on the Star Route trials. But there are too many Congressmen and Senators mixed up in the matter who have influence to prevent any such sweeping resolution being passed. Men are implicated who are aspiring to be our next President, and Postmaster General Gresham is doing his best to shield them."

WHAT KER PAID BREWSTER OUT OF HIS $60,000 FEES.

Brewster is doomed to an exposure of very ignominious official career. It is now a subject of comment among a few acquainted with the facts that Mr. Ker, who applied to Brewster for a $1,400 position and received one of $1,800, should have suddenly turned up thereafter a special attorney in the star route cases and received some $60,000 in two years from the government. Three or four prominent men assert their knowledge that Ker divided with Brewster equally, and in view of the fact that Ker was never more than an indifferent lawyer, and, owing to chronic deafness, was unable to properly discharge the duties of a district attorney in Philadelphia, their assertions are given the color of truth and will be investigated by Mr. Springer's committee.

LIMBURGER DYNAMITE FOR SCHLITZER.

American humor crops out in the most serious affairs. Yesterday a very fat looking package was mailed to Hon. Thomas Schlitzer from our city post office. Some of the clerks were inclined to believe that it contained some dynamite substance, and not one of them could muster the courage to cancel the stamp. Assistant Postmaster Sherwood was called in, and like the gallant soldier that he is, picked up the package and handled it without dreaming for a moment that it might contain something dangerous. After regarding it severely he said to one of the clerks, "That package is all right, cancel the stamps." This command was reluctantly obeyed. Bang! went the cancel stamp, when a terrible odor at once pervaded the room. The package was loaded, as it were, to the very muzzle, with Limburger cheese, and it was hastened out of the office by a special messenger who delivered it to the Texas statesman, and that gentleman now enjoys the alias of "Limburger Tom." He good humoredly says, "This is a h—l of a way to return my resolution! I shall ask the House to refer it to the Foreign Affairs Committee."

MORRISON TO BE HANDICAPPED.

Eight Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have unanimously agreed to report a substitute for the Morrison Tariff bill. The substitute is identical with the bill introduced by Mr. Morrison, except that the free list is confined to salt, coal and lumber. No time has yet been agreed upon for reporting the bill to the House but it will be at an early date. Mr. Morrison's bill will be reported next week and the substitute probably a few days after.

BEFTLY VINDICATED.

Mr. Hewitt has been thoroughly whitewashed. The Foreign Affairs Committee applied the brush very deftly by reporting that no information could be secured to prove that Mr. Hewitt transcended his authority in the O'Donnell interference resolution. It was the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

THE WEEK'S LEGISLATION

has not cleared the calendar in either branch of Congress very materially. In the Senate the McPherson Banking bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 11, and the House has had the same measure reported favorably from its Banking Committee. The Pleuro-Pneumonia bill passed the House by a combination of the Republicans with the Democratic minority, and the Republicans will have to saddle this measure as they voted for it to a man. The Senate has given much time to an animated debate on the Steel Cruiser bill and it will probably pass. This is all the credit for work that can be given to Congress this week.

JOHN SHERMAN TO JOHN.

"Say," said an Ohio man to me yesterday "I want to make an observation that will be of interest to your readers.

"To begin with, I am, as you know, a Republican. I have been honored on many occasions by my State with places of great honor and trust, and I think I know my people and I know John Sherman. I have never been a supporter of his, nor have I asked of him a favor of any kind. Nor have I asked the present administration for any favors. The point I want to get at is this: Sherman is doing all he can to prejudice the Ohio Republicans against Arthur. He does it in this way: Ohio men write to him and many come here for favors. He says to them that it is impossible for him to do anything for them as long as Arthur is in power; that Pendleton has more influence with Arthur than he has. He does not try. The men go away impressed with the idea, owing to Sherman's child-like and bland way of stating the case, that it is true that Pendleton is a great power, and that Arthur don't care to do anything more for Ohio Republicans. Now, I know that Sherman does this for no other purpose than to get up bad feelings against the President so as to kill off his chances for securing the vote of the Ohio delegation at Chicago. But it won't win. John Sherman can't carry Ohio in or out of the convention, notwithstanding the bluster made about Sherman's name at ex-Governor Foster's little meeting in Columbus last week to the contrary.

WADE HAMPTON ON BAYARD.

While writing about men and things in connection with the Presidency, I must give your readers Ex-Gov. Wade Hampton's views of Senator Bayard, as expressed to me in a late conversation with him:

"The South has no candidate to push forward, but we would like to see Mr. Bayard nominated, because we think he could carry the doubtful States. Mr. Bayard is perfectly in accord with the financial theories of the East and West, and there is a growing feeling all over the country that he would be a safe man to nominate."

A VERY NOVEL SUGGESTION.

"The next Convention ought to let the doubtful States settle upon a man," continued Mr. Hampton. "A caucus of the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and California should be allowed to say what man would be most likely to carry the geatest number of those States for the Democracy. The Convention would not be far wrong in nominating such a man, wherever he came from." "Isn't Mr. Bayard a Southern man, and didn't he make a speech in ante-bellum days that would defeat him in Northern States?" "No to both questions. I don't regard Deleware as a part of the South. That speech was a brave good speach, made in a great effort to prevent a bloody war. I would not be afraid to go before the people with it, for there is nothing disloyal anywhere in the speech." Wade Hampton is not the only one who entertains such feelings toward Mr. Bayard, who is now considered in the race.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, March 4th, 1884

The unwholesome squabble caused by the death of the late Salmi Morse is ended, and McGivney, the manager of the show "On the Yellowstone," and its principal backer, as well as the suitor for the hand of Mary C. Blackburn, the star, made a thorough ass of himself, and came near getting himself into serious trouble. He was absurdly jealous of old Morse, he struck him several times, and made himself so unpleasant to Miss Blackburn, that there was ample ground for the suspicion that he had procured the death of old Salmi himself. Now that he is out of trouble, and has lost about $7,000 in "On the Yellowstone," he is tired of being a "sport" any longer, and proposes to go back to selling rum again. He ought to have known better from the start than to dabble in theatricals, for he is over fifty years old, bald and gray, and certainly ought to have learned a thing or two in those years.

It was said about town that McGivney might have avoided all this trouble if he had "seen" the Coroner. I do not think that Mr. Levy is a person of the kind to allow himself to be bribed from the prosecution of his duty, but that such things are done is a well known fact. Only recently when a woman committed suicide through despondency because the man with whom she had been intimate for years married another woman, the inquest was hurried over, and the name of the man never appeared. It was told that this leniency cost the man $5,000. This money, when demanded is generally said to be necessary to "keep witnesses out of the way." I suppose the Coroner's office will come up for investigation next, as all the departments are now being overhauled; but I don't think that it will go very deep because so many secrets of wealthy and influential people lie buried there, that heaven and earth will be moved before they will be allowed to be exposed. Still the Coroners are not so bad as they used to be. In former days, when the office was yet an elective one, it is said that if a dead body was found in the river, it would do for five or six inquests. The Coroner on being notified of the discovery of a body would view the remains and give a permit of removal. The benchmen then would quietly tow the body to another pier, where it would again be viewed as a new discovery. Thus the amount of fees was swelled, and the city treasury was depleted.

The boxing tournament under the auspices or the New York Athletic Club last Saturday evening, turned out as everybody expected, into a genuine slugging match. Tammany Hall was packed with people, and the boxes were occupied by lawyers, professional men, merchants, and generally speaking, representatives of the best society. The young athletes showed very little science. They went for each other and battered each other from the moment the word was given. As a result endurance under punishment, not skill, won the day. Some of the youngsters had their faces badly disfigured and will carry the trophies they earned for several weeks. Two of them had teeth knocked out.

One of the most interested spectators at this show was Roscoe Conkling. It may not be generally known, but it is none the less a fact that the Utica Adonis is almost as handy with his fists as with his power of sarcasm and invective. He used to spar very frequently with some of the best professional talent at a Sixth Avenue Gymnasium, and it took a good man to get the best of him. He has several sets of boxing gloves at his house, and when friends call who have any proficiency in the manly art, he frequently invites them to a friendly bout. He attributes his health, strength, merits vigor and readiness solely to this exercise.

The Queen's Book came out last Thursday, being published in a cheap form simultaneously by the Harpers and Munro. The book was not issued until two o'clock, but before eight o'clock about eighteen thousand copies had been disposed of. On Saturday, I am creditably informed, the sales reached fifty thousand. This far exceeds the sales in England. Smith & Elder required two days to sell their first edition of 10,000 copies, of course their's was a $2.50 edition, but even so one would have thought that Englishmen with their awe and veneration for The Queen, would have shown more alacrity in possessing themselves of her inmost thoughts. The book by the way is utter rot. It consists of jottings of the most commonplace domestic details, which a person of any taste or judgment would under no circumstances have held up to the gaze of a criticizing and uninterested world.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," is an old and very true maxim. A proof of its truth I learn from a member of Dr. Newman's Church. As you no doubt are aware, Ex President Grant's pastor, has been for some time at sixes and sevens with his congregation. The old members want him removed, while the later arrivals want him to stay, and are anxious for a new church. It is said the whole opposition to him arose from the fact that at one time, some months ago, he delivered a terrible philippic against divorce. One of the most prominent members of the church is divorced from his first wife, who is a hopeless lunatic, and is married to another woman. This gentleman took up Dr. Newman's remarks as levelled at him personally, ever since that time he naturally felt very bitter towards the pastor, particularly as neither in a moral or legal sense he has done any wrong.

In three week the first batch of summer tourists will leave this port for a run through Europe. A good many of these people are fond of racing and they go, so as to be in time for the early Spring events on the British turf. The best office on a crack transatlantic steamer is that of steward. The captain gets but $2,500 a year. The steward gets about $8000, but I am reliably informed that during the four summer months when travel is at its height, the stewards of the four leading vessels made no less than $5,000 each in fees. And this comes about in a curious way. Almost everybody going abroad has his money exchanged into English sovereigns. Now a man would hesitate a long time before giving away a five dollar bill; but when it comes to giving coin, a single piece looks so small that almost everybody gives two and sometimes three. This is an actual fact, and hence ship's stewards may be always found among the most active supporters of specie payment.

Our Northwest Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1, 1884.

This section of the country has just witnessed what farmers can do when they conclude to take matters in their own hands. After having been imposed upon for several years by a powerful railroad corporation, aided by wheat elevator monopolies and mill owners, they have at last called a halt. Heretofore a railroad covering a large section of the wheat producing country, owning controlling interests in many of the wheat elevators and having large influence with the millers in this city, have been saying to the farmer that he must store his wheat in their elevators at prices fixed by them and unless he wanted to pay exhorbitant rates of freight must sell his wheat to the elevator companies and that the farmers should not build elevators along the line of the railroad. All of which resulted in a complete monopoly for the benefit of the corporations and to the great disadvantage of the farmers. This ring, composed of three links,—the railroad, the elevator companies and the mill owners, must be broken before the farmers could be relieved of this unjust oppression. The farmers of the Red River Valley and Northern Dakota held a mass meeting and chose representatives to meet the directors of these large corporations with a platform like this:—"Give us lowest rates of freight on wheat, permit us to build our own elevators along your line and make no discrimination against personal shipments to our own consignees, or we will see to it that we have a Legislature that will compel you to do all of this and more too." It is hardly necessary to add that the companies yielded as gracefully as possible, for they saw the farmers meant business and for a time, at least, there will be pease in the "granaries of the world." Here were comparatively few farmers dealing with corporations representing millions of capital, and is a striking illustration of the power of the ballot and what farmers, who complain of oppression on all sides, can do by acting unitedly and intelligently. I give no names because I am not advertising any corporations or monopolies.

But this is a small part of the troubles which our farmers have to contend with, and the remedy is still within their power. They have yet to learn what Iowa did a few years past, and that is, that they cannot go right on raising nothing but wheat year after year. It is a fact that a majority of the farmers of Dakota and Minnesota do not raise vegetables enough for their own use, nor do they have chickens, pigs, cows and such stock to enable them to live as farmers should. It is a common sight in the country stores to find farmers buying the potatoes and cabbage, the butter and eggs which are sold to the dealer from Wisconsin and Iowa.

Were it not that fish and game are abundant, but little fresh meat would grace the farmer's board, and this, too, in a country where meat is almost necessary to enable them to withstand the severe cold. Notwithstanding the long winters, it is not very expensive to raise stock, as hay is almost "as cheap as dirt," and oats can be raised with very little trouble as the soil is rich and weeds scarce. The next generation will probably see the folly of this one idea kind of agriculture.

Here, as everywhere else, business is dull. Collections are slow and failures numerous. An immense amount of Commercial paper is afloat. Everything depends upon the next wheat crop. If it is a success the country will be in good shape, but if it should prove a failure, bankruptcy will be the order of the day. Too many people have come here believing that all they had to do was to come, and that wealth and fame were loafing around on corners and vacant lots waiting to be picked up. This city, though one of the busiest in the Northwest is filled with young men, many of them having trades too, who cannot get regular and permanent work. This is the natural result of too much "booming," and when matters have found their natural level the northwest and its citizens will have the healthy prosperity which cannot fail to wait upon a rich agricultural country.

We have just passed through the first blizzard for this year, or perhaps it would be better to say it has passed through us. Stock which had been wintering finely on the Moutana ranges, were driven to the canyons and gulches, and many of them were frozen and lost before they could reach such friendly shelter. Numerous stage drivers and parties out in sleighs have perished and others not been heard from.

The Indians on the government reservations huddle up together and take their tea hot, which beverage, like congressional mineral water, is strongly impregnated with alcohol. By the way, the Indians on some of the reservations are in a destitute condition, having no fuel and less clothing, the Agent having in all probability, indulged in a little "spec" of his own by selling government rations to white settlers. However, the western citizen quotes Vanderbilt only substituting "Indian" for "public," so that if their wishes are granted Lo will go to a country where there will be no freezing, nor blizzards. Wonder if they wouldn't make valuable assistants to his satanic majesty?

In my next letter I will have something to say about Western Society.

New Advertisements.

Stories on the Road.

Commercial Travelers at a Wayside Inn—Something to Put in a Gripsack.

"Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing sights you see, and all that, you know."

This warmly expressed regret fell from the lips of an elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semi-circle of commercial travelers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

"Yes," responded a New York representative of the profession, "a drummer isn't without his pleasures, but he runs his risks, too—risks outside the chances of railroad collisions and steamboats explosions."

"What risks for instance?"

"This, for instance," said Mr. W. D. Franklin, who was then traveling for an Eastern house, and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: "The risk,—which indeed amounts almost to a certainty,—of getting the dyspepsia from perpetual change of diet and water and from having no fixed hours for eating and sleeping. I myself was an example. I say was, for I am all right now."

"No discount on your digestion!" broke in a Chicago dry goods traveler, lighting his cigar afresh.

"Not a quarter per cent. But I had to give up traveling for a while. The dyspepsia reduced my paper. Finally I came across an advertisement of PARKER'S TONIC I tried it and it fixed me up to perfection. There is nothing on earth, in my opinion, equal to it as a cure for dyspepsia."

Messrs. Hiscox & Co., of New York, the proprietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that precise fact. PARKER'S TONIC adds digestion, cures Malarial Fevers, Heartburn, Headache, Cought and Colds, and all chronic diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Put a bottle in your valise. Price, 50c and $1. Economy in large size.

EMORY'S STANDARD CURE PILLS!

A never failing remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, INTERMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER AND kindred diseases—PURELY VEGETABLE, absolutely certain in their remedial effects, and act more promptly in curing all forms of MALARIA DISEASES than Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. If taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria they will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Endorsed by the leading chemists and physicians as being the Best, Cheapest and Pleasantest Remedy known. The youngest child can take them. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers, or by mail.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.—My wife and myself have used your "STANDARD CURE PILLS" with great satisfaction. We anticipate no further trouble with MALARIA as long as the Pills are about.—HARRY J. SHOMAKER, P. M., Tullytown, Pa.——I took the Pills according to directions and they proved to be just what was needed.—REV. F. J. COCHRAN, Pastor M. E. Church, St. Georges, Del.——I am well pleased with "Emory's Standard Cure Pills." Have tried them on a great many cases of different fevers, have proved successful in every instance. They work like a charm on Chills and Fever and all Malarial diseases.—M. J. GERMAN, M. D., Dallas, Texas.——I use your remedy in my practice with good results.—LORENZO WAITE, M. D., Pittsfield, Ill.——I have handled your Pills for Malaria for the past four years with better satisfaction than any other remedy fo same disease.—FRED. S. HANF, Druggist, Jersey City, N. J.——Your Chill Pills have cured many very stubborn cases.—REV. M. E. VIAL, California, Miss.——I use them in my practice.—GEO. G. RUCKER, M. D., Austin, Texas.——I use them in my practice exclusively.—J. J. MCLENORE, M. D., Doublin, Texas.——Your pills are good, I use them in my practice.—Dr. M. T. DUNN, Sunflower Landing, Miss.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors,

Jan. 26, 1884—1y 197 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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

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,

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.

Store on SOUTH Street, a few doors above Bank Street.

Patronage invited; satisfaction guaranteed. June 30, 1883-y1

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

Price, Fifteen Cents a Box.

Emory's Little Cathartic Pills are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they Purify the Blood and put new life in a broken down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at FIFTEEN CENTS A BOX, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOMER, Harmony Grove, Ga. EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mill's River, S. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M D., Texas.——They are excellent.—R. HERSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MRS ELIZABETH KEYSER, Meberly, Mo. jan. 26-y1eow.

Ho! For New Goods!

C. M. SWEENY & SON

Have received an enormous stock of CHOICE GOODS, comprising

DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, etc.

Old Post-Office Building, Bank St. Lehighton.

MOTHER NOBLE'S HEALING SYRUP.

TRADE MARK.

20 Million Bottles sold in 10 years. A certain Cure for Dyspepsia, all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Blood, Skin and Bowels.

Can Produce Thousands of Letters proving its Curative Powers.

AN OLD AND LONG TRIED REMEDY.

LABORATORY 77 AMITY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cornease.—The King of Corn Killers. The most desperate Corns, Bunions, Warts &c., Speedily cured. Price 25 Cents.

Footease.—An Unfailing Remedy for Hot, Swollen and Tender Feet, Chilblains, &c. Price 25 Cents.

Cornease Manuf'g Co., 236, 5th Ave. Place, N. Y. City.

For Sale by Agents, Druggists and Shoe Dealers.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOX

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure for Spermatorrhœa and Impotency or ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN

Trade Mark

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. 25, 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

New Advertisements.

NorthH CarolinA

Offers Great Inducements to

HOME SEEKERS

MINERS,

MANUFACTURERS,

CAPITALISTS

and FARMERS.

Are Northern men wanted, and are they treated kindly by native North Carolininns? We answer the question emphatically YES! To back us up we refer to the following Northern men who have settled among us: Rev. S. Mattoon, Charlotte, N. C., formerly of New York; Jno. Woodhouse, Concord, N. C., formerly of Morris Co., N. J.; A. Hagen, Newton, N. C., formerly of Fredrick, Md; F A. Vollmer, Durham, N. C., formerly of Williamsport, Pa., and the hundreds of others that have settled in the State. When writing for information, please enclose stamp for return postage.

THE CLIMATE

of North Carolina surpasses that of any other State in the Union, being tempered on one side by the Alantic ocean and on the other by the high peaks of the Appalachian Mountains. The average fall of snow for the entire winter is six inches. The average number of foggy days are two (2). No part of the State is subject to destructive gales. Mean annual temperature for the State 59. Summer 75, Winter 43, rainfall 45 inches. While the cold of the winter is not severe, the temperature of mid-summer is not so trying or excessive as further North. While there are hundreds of sunstrokes in New York State every summer, the disease is almost unknown in N. C. During a late winter of unusual severity, the thermometer several times dropped to 20 degrees, and even to 40 degrees below zero in Iowa, Michigan and New York, here 10 degrees above zero was reached but once, and then only for one single night.

TIMBER.

At least thirty thousand square miles of our territory is still covered with timber, consisting in part of yellow and white pine, several varieties of oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, poplar, cypress, juniper, maple black ash, elm, mulberry, dog-wood, persimmon, holly, locust, wild cherry, red cedar, mountain mahogany, curly maple and poplar.

MINERALS

are found in great variety and abundance over a large part of the State. Among the more useful and important are marl, iron, coal, peat, limestone, gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, mica, tin (very recent discovery), graphite, corundum, maganese, kaolin, fire clay, whitestone, grindstone and millstone; a great variety of building and precious stones, including diamond.

WATER POWER

of the State aggregate more than three million horse power.

THE SOIL AND CROPS.

The great variety of soils together with the climatic conditions gives rise to the great variety of natural products and large yields, and lays the foundation for an immense range of agricultural products.

Cotton, grain, tobacco and rice are the leading staple crops.

The Chinese tea plant flourishes throughout the Eastern half of the State.

Flax, hemp and jute grow to perfection, and could be made a paying crop.

SILK.—The products of this industry in our State are equal in quality to the French and Italian silk.

Irish and sweet potatoes are paying crops.

VEGETABLES.—No where in America can the trucking business be carried on to more profit than in the eastern counties of North Carolina.

MARKETS.—The distance to New York from the eastern and northern parts of our State is no farther than from the western part of N. Y. State to New York.

Price of land varies with the distance from market and fertility. The price of average quality is from three to ten dollars per acre

IMMIGRATION.

Many immigrants have come into the State during the past year chiefly from the Northern and New England States. We have special rates with transportion companies from Boston, New York and Baltimore for very cheap rates of passage and freight. For special information, call on local agents through the Northern and New England States, or address

JNO. T. PATRICK,

Manager State Immigration Bureau,

RALEIGH, N. C.

February 16, 1884-y1

E. F. LUCKENBACH,

DEALER IN

Wall Papers,

Borders & Decorations,

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods.

Window Shades & Fixtures, Latest Styles, made and put up, if desired.

Paints, Oil, Varnish, Putty, Brushes & general Painters' Supplies.

No. 61 Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa., Below the Broadway House.

J. F. Halbach,

3rd door above Reber's Hall,

Bank Street, Lehighton,

Having had a rare opportunity to purchase a lot of

Knives, Razors, & Straps,

from a friend wishing to retire from the business, is now offering for sale the finest assortment in town of the highest grade of goods at Prices so Low as to defy all competition. *Don't fail to call and see them.*

I have also made all arrangements to supply any make of

PIANOS, ORGANS —AND— SEWING MACHINES

at a Lower Price than they can be had elsewhere!

I have bought a lot of

Writing Paper —AND— Envelopes

at a Bargain, and am going to give my customers the benefit of it!

I also furnish all the

Weekly and Daily Papers

at the Lowest rates.

Hymn Books Bibles, Magazines,

and a large variety of articles at very Low Prices.

Remember,

J. F. HALBACH,

3rd door above Reber's Hall,

Bank St., Lehighton.