The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

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Editorial Mention.

—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.

PRESIDING ELDER WILSON, last week, at the Wilmington conference of the M. E. church, took occasion to denounce camp-meetings, stating "the modern camp-meeting which, like the Judas Iscariot, says, 'Hail Master' and betrays him with a kiss, has appeared six times in our midst, with some or all of its usual concomitants of rowdyism, Sabbath desecration, Sunday school destruction and church closing. If, in some of these, the most sanguine expectations were not realized, he must be unreasonable. Shall we not rise against this wickedness in this very conference?"

—DR. SWEET gives the mortality of Newport, N. H., for 1883 at 11.5 per 1,000 inhabitants, a very low rate. The remarkable features in his record are, however, the small number of deaths among young persons, and the fact that those who passed the age of 50 had an average life of 76 years. Of the thirty who died, fourteen had passed or nearly reached their 80th year, their average longevity being 84 years and 3 months. The number attending school was 529. Among these no death occured during the year, and but one child died who was under school age. Such figures bring very forcibly to mind the fact that to keep down the mortality bills we must look carefully to the health of children.

WHO HAS GOT IT?—Rodger McGinley, who accompanied Mrs. O'Donnell to London at the time of O'Donnell's execution for the killing of informer Carey, says that of the $55,000 collected only $1,500 has been paid to Mrs. O'Donnell, most of the balance being swallowed up by the lawyers for services rendered during the trial. Out of the balance Mr. McGinley thinks he should be reimbursed for his outlay in going to London. "My expenses," he said to a reporter recently, "were very heavy and it is an act of injustice not to return the money to me. I did all I could to save O'Donnell by petitioning Minister Lowell and others to intercede for a new trial, and, notwithstanding all my work, I have not received a penny."

GEN. JAMES K. MOOREHEAD, aged 78 years, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Pittsburg, died on the morning of the 6th inst., after a protracted illness of cancer in the stomach. At the time of his death General Moorehead was president of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the Monongahela Navigation Company. He represented the Twenty-second district in Congress from the Thirty-sixth to the Forty-first Sessions inclusive, and during the memorable United States Senatorial contest in 1880, when Senator Mitchell was elected, he was Western Pennsylvania's choice. He always took an active interest in philanthropic work and was prominently connected with most of the charitable concerns in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, besides educational and literary instructions.

"THE signs of the times show that we are failing to present Christ properly to the great mass of people," said the Rev. W. S Rainsford Sunday in his sermon at St. George's church, New York, on "Signs of the Times in Unfashionable Life." Throughout the world there is observed an increasing tendency to disbelieve Christianity. Its foundations are being sapped. The belief has been allowed to spread that Christianity is something intended exclusively for the upper crust. The Church has allowed it to be understood that her attitude toward the working people is that they must be content to be quiet, and that she, the church, wants nothing to do with trade unions and labor agitation and communism. This is shutting the eyes to the fact that these very social convulsions are the ones that make the world. Just as true as Jesus Christ walked upon this earth are His words, 'I will overturn and overturn until He comes.' People are getting sick of the Christianity that shuts up the manufactory and throws 500 hungry souls, or thrice that number, into the streets without work, because the balance in the ledger foots up on the wrong side this year instead of showing the big profit of the year before. "I don't pretend to suggest the absolute remedy for this condition. The crisis demands something more than the best preaching and open churches, for our best preachers do not reach the people, and many pewholders merely struggle for the possession of pews for the social caste it gives them. There is a demand for something that will bring home to men the truth that Christianity is their hope and salvation, and that the scoffing lecture against it, which is made up out of the legends of the Old Testament and certain so-called discrepancies in the New, and served up at fifty cents per auditor, does not represent the true genius and character of genuine Christianity."

BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

The N. Y. TIMES says that a broker, whose name and place of business it gives, lately told the following story to a party of men in his office:

"Four years ago a lawyer of this city came to me with $2,500, which he said was all the money he had. He owed considerable money, and he wanted to increase his savings so that he could pay his debts. I took the $2,500 with the understanding that I was to do the best I could with it. My friend did not know one stock from another. He had got an idea into his head that money could be made in Wall Street, and he wanted me to make it for him. Well, I did the best I could, and I have been handling money for him ever since. He now has a very large balance here in securities and cash. James [turning to a bookkeeper], how much is there to the credit of Mr. —?

"James pulled out a big ledger, turned over a few pages, and replied: "About $350,000, sir."

Commenting upon the above the N. Y. SUN, very pertinently asks: Was this published to attract fools to the game so artfully advertised? The supply of gudgeons has run short in Wall street of late, and such a bait may help to bring them around again.

The number of people who think that they have only to go there with a few hundreds to come out in four years with hundreds of thousands, is still large, though it has been much reduced by the harsh experiences of ignorant and gullible stock speculators during the very period of which this broker speaks. One after another the simple have been cleaned out, or have retired from the street with losses which have probably sobered them for life The long period of stock depression has, indeed, had its compensating advantages, for it has taught many men the folly and the absurdity of trying to get rich at a business they knew nothing about—a business which is the most difficult and dangerous into which a man can enter. Merchants and manufacturers, farmers, lawyers, physicians, and even clergymen all over the Union have deluded themselves with the notion that they could contend in stock speculation with the shrewd experts of Wall street. Fair profits and small savings seemed contemptible to them. They wanted to turn hundreds into thousands and thousands into millions by a few operations through a broker. It was a mania which was widespread and most demoralizing, and it could only be checked by such bitter experiences as stock speculators of the ignorent sort have been going through during the last two years. They have almost uniformly lost their money, and consequently have abandoned Wall street with sore and troubled hearts; and the disasters have been so general that they have not yet been replaced. Perhaps they have now learned to stick to the business they know something about. But the publication of such a story as that we have quothed may tend to bring in now fools, and it seems to have been started for that purpose.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, '84.

They have gone. I mean Susan B. Anthony and about one hundred of her followers. The male politicians are happy again and the President feels safe. This National Woman's Suffragista Convention was a success in numbers, in oratorical effort and novel amusement, but that is all I can say of it. After deliberating in assembly the determined to

BUTTON HOLE THE PRESIDENT,

and about one hundred masculine feminines marched in military column under command of Miss Susan to the White House. The President received them pleasantly. Miss Susan, as the spokesmaness of the delegation, said to Mr. Arthur that if he wished to be re-elected to fill his present position for the next four years, he would be much more sure of having to write a second inaugural if he could, on this occasion, pledge the representative women of the Nation that in that inaugural he would recommend the passage of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT NONPLUSSED.

This little speech was one which the President had not anticipated, and to frame a reply that would be non-committal and at the same time delude the girls into the belief that he was a sympathizer with their cause was no small task of verbal diplomacy. After a moment for recovery, he, however, in a pleasant manner said he felt certain that as the ladies were in earnest and determined, they would secure what they ought to have.

Miss Anthony then said: "Ought not woman to have full equality and political rights?" whereupon the President replied: "We should probably differ upon the details of that question."

Here the discussion abruptly ended, and as the delegation were tripping down stairs they encountered Ben Butler going up to make a call on the President. After greeting them cordially, he said significantly:

"Ladies I hope to see you here again soon."

"General," said Miss Anthony, "if you are for us, we are for you, and we will help you get here"

But the old war horse cocked his left eye and replied: "Ladies, I'll see you later."

A WOMAN ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York, while speaking to the Convention on the "unknown quantity in politics," alluded to Presidential candidates in a manner that is reassuring to only one. Edmunds, she said, would never do at all. Blaine was little better, as he had not espoused their cause heartily, and "women want no lukewarm lover." Conkling, Logan or Gresham, neither one would do, and that exhausts the Republican list. On the Democratic side Mr. Bayard opposed them, while dear Mr. McDonald was just too sweet for anything, and the man of all candidates for the ladies.

BISMARCK'S LETTER RETURNING OCHILTREE'S RESOLUTIONS ON LASKER.

It will be interesting to the readers of the ADVOCATE to peruse Prince Bismarck's letter giving his reasons for the return of the Lasker resolutions. This letter is now in possession of the German Minister resident here, who is endeavoring to secure a promise from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that they will take no action of resentment after the papers are officially presented to them through Secretary Frelinghuysen. It is understood here that Bismarck in a private communication expresses regret that his action in this matter has been considered an insult to our nation, disclaiming any such intention, and assuring our officials that he is a "great friend" to the United States. The following is the full text of the official letter:

"To Herr Kurk von Eisendecker, E. E., M. P., etc.—The United States Minister presented to us on the 1st instant a note, a copy of which is enclosed, together with resolutions of the American Congress passed on the 9th of January, a copy of which is likewise enclosed, expressing regret for the demise of Edward Lasker.

"Every recognition which the personal qualities of a German citizen may receive abroad can only gratify the National feeling, and particularly so when emanating from so disinterested an authority as the American House of Representatives.

"I should have thankfully received Mr. Sargent's communication and requested the Emperor's permission to present it to the Reichstag, if the resolutions had not contained an expressed judgment as to the effects of Herr Lasker's political activity, differing widely from my conviction.

"The resolutions say, respecting the deceased, that his firm and constant exposition of free and liberal ideas *materially* advanced the social, economic and political condition of the German people.

"According to my knowledge of the political and economical development of the German people, I cannot regard this opinion as corresponding with facts in the midst of which I have lived and which I have myself observed. I should not dare to oppose my opinion to that of so august an assembly as the House of Representatives of the United States if thirty years of active participation in the home policy of the German Government had not gained me an experience which may give a certain competency to my views *within the limits of this subject.*

"I cannot determine to ask the consent of the Emperor, which must be had before submitting to the Reichstag the resolutions of Congress, as by so doing I should be placed in the position of defending before his Majesty an opinion that I cannot recognize as justifiable.

"I beg your Excellency to acquaint Mr. Frelinghuysen with this communication, both by reading it to him and by leaving a copy of it with him, simultaneously returning the resolutions in question, and expressing my regret at my inability to comply with the request to transmit them to the Reichstag.

BISMARCK."

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, February 9th, 1884.

DODGED THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The Democrats dodged tariff issue on the Converse bill to restore the duty on wool, by passing a motion to adjourn when it came up for consideration last week. Under the rules the trouble is now averted for a month, and meanwhile the Morrison bill is expected from the Ways and Means Committee, when wool can be discussed along with all other articles. Somewhat to the general surprise of everybody, Mr. Randall voted with those who wanted to stave off action on the Converse bill, probably in order to maintain the constituency of his attitude as opposed to any agitation of the tariff question this winter.

STRATEGY AMONG DEMOCRATS.

Apropos of the tariff question, the protection Democrats gained a large point in the "fight for the Standard," by the election of an Executive Congressional Campaign Committee that is disposed to favor a neutral attitude on the tariff. This Committee has much to say on what shall be the spirit and direction of the campaign, and the majority incline to the Randall-Pennsylvania and Payne-Ohio policy. It is becoming more and more apparent that the Eastern Democrats are beating their opponents at strategy, and it looks now as if they would capture the Chicago Convention as compensation for their loss of the Speaker.

ANOTHER DE LONG INVESTIGATION.

The belief and hope were generally entertained throughout the country that with the return of the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades, and their final interment at home, the melancholy story of the *Jeannette* would come to an end. It seems not. Dr. Collins, brother of Jerome Collins, one of the victims, is by no means satisfied with the investigation of the late Naval Court of Inquiry, and in accordance with his petition the House has adopted a resolution instructing the Naval Affairs Committee to again examine into the alleged "inhuman and unofficerlike" treatment of Dr. Collin's brother by Engineer Melville, so that the narrative is to be reiterated at greater length than ever.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1884.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

The House Committee on Ways and Means yesterday acted favorably upon the Morrison tariff bill. As agreed upon it places salt, coal and lumber on the free list. A proviso with respect to coal is to the effect that it shall not apply to Canada until that country places our coal on the free list. The argument to report the amended bill favorably was reached by a strict party vote of seven to five. Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Herbert, Hurd and Jones voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Kelly, Kasson, McKinley, Hiscock and Russell in the negative. Mr. Hewitt was not present when the vote was taken, but it is known that he agrees with the majority and would have voted in favor of the report had he been in the committee room. Mr. Morrison will make the majority report on the bill on Monday next.

The bill provides that on and after the 1st of July 1884, the rates of duty to be levied collected and paid on the importation of goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the Tariff act of March 3, 1883, shall be as follows: On all the articles mentioned in schedule I, which includes all cotton and cotton goods; in schedule J, which includes all hemp, jute and flax goods; in schedule K, which includes all wool and woolens; in schedule C, which includes all metals; in schedule M, which includes all books, papers and other articles of this character; in schedule E, which covers sugar, molasses, and articles of like character; in schedule F, covering tobacco; in schedule D, which includes wood and woodenware (except as otherwise provided); in schedule G, which includes provisions; in schedule N, which includes sundries other than precious stones, salt, coal and linseed or flax seed, and in schedule H, which includes all chemical products, eighty percentum of the several duties, and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally. It provides, however, that none of the articles included in schedule I shall pay a higher rate of duty than forty per centum advalorem, in schedule K higher than sixty per centum, and in schedule C higher than fifty per centum. It provides that the rate of duty on cast, polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding twenty four by sixty inches square, on green and colored glass bottles vials, demijohns and carboys (covered and uncovered) pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, moulded or pressed green and colored bottle glass, not cut, engraved or painted, and not specially enumerated, or provided in this act; and all the articles subject to advalorem duty in schedule B, which includes earthenware and glassware, shall be eighty per centum of the several duties and rates of entry now imposed on said articles severally. It provides, however, that nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said article was dutiable, under "an act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes to authorize a loan to regulate and fix the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, commonly called the "Morrill tariff," and that, when under existing law, any of said articles are grouped together and made dutiable at one rate, then nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty below the highest rate at which any article in such group was dutiable under said act of March 2, 1861.

It further provides that after the 1st of July, 1884, the rate of duty to be paid on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass; on iron or steel sheets or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin and on linseed or flaxseed, shall be eighty per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally.

The following list of articles is added to the present free list: Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages or in bulk; coal, slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale, timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, and all other articles of sawed lumber, hubs of wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only; staves of wood of all kinds, pickets and paling, lathes, shingles, pine clap boards, spruce clapboards; wool, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, March 11th, 1884.

The business outlook is as yet very poor. In comparison with former years there is a dullness in the dry goods and similar trades whose like has not been experienced for years, and in consequence the hotels that depend upon out of town buyers for patronage also suffer. Western and Southern floods, prolonged snow storms and heavy ice formations have for the time being almost paralysed trade. In agricultural districts the fierceness of the weather with which March has installed itself has been the cause of delaying farming operations and thus everything is backward and spring trade will be known barely in name. The retail business is no better. Here it is barely a week from the formal opening of spring, according to the calendar, and the stores barely show a trace of spring goods. Of course such unhappy beings as are annually compelled to dive deep into their pockets to pay for the spring bonnets of their wives will not weep over the absence of temptation from store windows, but the tradesmen whose money is invested cannot but look very blue over the prospect.

The Apostle of sweetness and light, Matthew Arnold, has returned home, enriched in experience and wealth. He came over to this country mainly to make enough money to liquidate certain liabilities which he had incurred. In this he more than succeeded, for, after paying off everything he will have a snug balance to his credit. Will he come back to this country? Of course he will. There is too much solid meat and substance in this land, populated with people always willing to run after celebrities, and willing to pay them for having fame and notoriety. Mr. Arnold has not made many friends during his sojourn in this country. At literary clubs his puggishness has rather repelled than attracted. In society, his unconscious assumption of superiority has frequently offended, and with good cause.

From the domain of philosophy to the prize ring is a big jump, but somehow Mr. Arnold reminds me of the fact, greatly to be rejoiced over, that the craze of pugilism is in a measure dying out. Within the last few weeks there have been several entertainments, and a few of them of very high order, viewed from the purely sporting point which have practically fallen dead. Now and then an encounter with bare fists is arranged but the combatants are always fourth or fifth rate stars, the stakes small, the attendance purely "professional," and the betting infinitesimal. I asked one of Harry Hill's lieutenants about the cause of this the other day, and he said with a touch of sadness in his voice that the newspapers were solely responsible for this. "Whenever there is a nice, genteel entertainment with plenty of science and no slugging, they call it a farce, a thimblerigging affair gotten up to swindle the public. When you give them an up and up fight they call it a brutal encounter and call the vengeance of heaven and the police on the heads of the combatants and the managers. The result is that the public which always follows the newspapers gives us the cold shoulder, and many a good man who might win fame in the ring has to go back to work as a common laborer, and then he speedily loses all his good qualities."

The representives of the Chinese Government in this section of the country are at last awakening to the fact that something must be done to save their honest and hard working countrymen from the depradations of the sharpers in their midst. "No one, not a Mongolian," said an attache of the Chinese consulate, "has an idea to what an extent opium smoking and gambling prevails in Mott and Mulberry Streets, which is the nucleus of the Chinese colony in this city. And this place is infested with sharpers of the worst and most dangerous descripton Poor fellows who arrive from country districts, where by dint of hard work they have accumulated a little money are at once taken in hand by swindlers and villians of their own nationality and robbed unhesitatingly. I know one poor fellow who came on here from Belleville, N. J., some weeks ago, and who had saved a little over $1,000, by several years washing. He wanted to go in business here. He was taken in hand by a pretended friend who made much of him around ostensibly to show him opportunities for investment, then persuaded him to smoke a pipe of opium, and finally steered him to a den where Fan-Tan, the Chinese faro is played. In a few hours the poor fellow had lost every dollar he owned and found himself in the street. He came here, but we could do nothing for him, as he was unable to identify the place or the parties to whom he had lost his money. We are now striving to put an end to this wholesale robbery, by issuing thousands of circulars, printed in the Chinese language, which we distribute wherever Chinamen are located, warning them against the gambling devices of New York, and urging them to form a society, whose members bind themselves not to yield to the temptation of gambling. The society has just been formed here, and is of a benevolent nature, its fund assisting members in distress or sickness and procuring employment for them when out of work. A member who is found guilty of gambling shall be fined thirty dollars, ten dollars goes to the informer. With these fines we will form a relief fund, and the magnitude of the fine will cause a man to think twice before he will sit down to a gambling table, particularly as he can be almost sure that some one will inform against him."

A noteworthy event in the journalistic world is the sale of the *Commercial Advertiser* to Mr. Parke Godwin, for many years identified with the *Evening Post*. The purchase was no doubt made by Mr. Godwin on account of his two sons, both of whom are engaged in newspaper work, one as an art critic, the other in the literary line.

Our Northwest Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8, 1884.

Without doubt the northwest is as much a part of the United States of America as New York or Massachusetts, but to a visitor from a foreign country, it would be difficult to persuade him that it was not a system of provinces of different nationalities. In one section he will find the short, swarthy hued Bohemians exclusively, invariably speaking their native tongue and generally living in abject poverty. In another and perhaps adjoining tier of counties there will be found only the tall Danes with their aristocratic bearing. Near by a horde of Russian Jewish refugees partake their first freedom and drink in the zephyrs from the Dakota prairies which, compared with the Siberian air, they find warm and healthful. French peasants have appropriated another land district, and with proverbial thrift and industry are making it pay, though they cannot indulge in visions of the vine and fig tree in this latitude. The plethoric German is the merchant for all of these classes, and the Swedes and Norwegians are the aristocrats, notwithstanding they are by far the most numerous class. In fact the Swede has practically appropriated the northwest, and is a power politically that parties respect. He is a good citizen, honest, energetic, industrious and sober. The majority of these foreign elements of our society are of comparatively recent adoption, and like all new comers are suspicious of the natives, hence, an exclusiveness that divides society into many cliques. All however appear to feel that they have struck a good thing in coming to this country and will stand by each other in a common cause. The native born children of Swedes who have lived here a long time rather look askance at the new comers from their fathers' land, and speak of them as "come over folks." There seems to be something in the air that makes a child born under the stars and stripes feel that he is better than one born in any other country or clime. It will be interesting to know what will be the characteristics of the child of a future generation resulting from the admixture of these widely differing classes of society, for while they are clannish at present, love will break through such bars and intermarriage will be common.

There is much discontent among the farmers in the Canadian province of Manitoba. Rebellion is talked of and the movement is agitated by the Fenian element who want anything that will injure old England, and upheld by land boomers this side of the line who know that it will increase immigration to the territories. There is no doubt some just cause for growling, as the Canadian Government has largely subsidized one railroad that proves to be a harsh monopoly.

Western enterprise is fast crowding Yankee ingenuity, and now breaks on us in the form of a railroad from some point in Dakota to tap Hudson's Bay and then connect with a water route through Davis Straits to England, thus securing a line not longer than via the Great Lakes and New York and it is alleged much cheaper.

Anticipating the probable forfeiture of a large portion of land now held by the Northern Pacific road, settlers are squatting on them, and when the average western settler squats, he must have gold before he'll move, but then a little of this stuff will go a long ways, especially in winter.

Business men and farmers, who were fortunate enough to be able to leave these frigid latitudes for warmer climes in the east during the winter, are now beginning to wander back again, and after digging their stores and houses out of the snow will begin to lay plans for the spring movement in booms and the fall movement in wheat. There will be less personal baggage dumped on the Dakota prairies this year than last, as much of the immigration will skip across this ambitious territory to more congenial climes on the Pacific coast. At the present rate of progression, the next western boom will probably strike the Sandwich Islands. Already a princess from one of these islands has been in this country, possibly working up a boom or forming a syndicate to buy up corner lots on one of her slumbering volcanoes. PIONEER.

He Got What the Law Allowed.

Squire Heims, of Schuylkill Haven, like all good Justices, performs the matrimonial ceremony when the parties desire to be bound by the authority of the Commonwealth. The other day a young couple called on the 'Squire and desired to be married in the regular style. The ceremony was performed with proper solemnity, and the papers made out.

"How much do I owe you?" asked the elated groom.

"The law allows me three dollars," said the Justice.

The man fished around in his pantaloons pocket for thirty seconds, and brought up three nickles and a dime.

"The law allows you three dollars," said the happy benedict; "and here are twenty-five cents; that will make three dollars and twenty-five cents."

Before the 'Squire could recover himself the couple had departed.—*Miners' Journal.*

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad company is said to be making the most elaborate arrangements for the coming summer travel.

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 ragret fell from the lips of an elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semi-circle of commericial 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 travelling 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 chance 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 ruined 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 aids digestion, cures Malarial Fevers, Heartburn, Headache, Coughs 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.

Dr. W. C. Detweiler,
DENTIST,

440 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lehighton and Weissport that he will be at the Public House of THOMAS MANTZ every TWO WEEKS, beginning on SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd. Please leave orders at the Exchange Hotel, Lehighton.

All Operations Cheap and Warranted Satisfactory. mar.15-m2*

AGENTS WANTED FOR
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Of its Scenery, History, Traditions, Public and Social Life, with graphic descriptions of the Capitol, Congress, the White House, and the Government Departments, with VIEWS AT MOUNT VERNON, a Map of Washington, and Diagrams of the Halls of Congress. By JOSEPH WEST MOORE.

To all classes this is a book of great interest. It is concise, graphic, thorough, and interesting, illustrated by over 100 beautiful new engravings by leading American artists, and elegantly bound, a book for all homes. Sold only by subscriptions.

Agents are meeting with grand success.

Agents wanted, male or female, in every township of the United States. Previous experience, while desirable, not absolutely required, as we give instruction necessary for success. If unemployed write us. For terms to agents address the Publishers,

J. A. & R. A. RIED, Providence, R. I.

SHERIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

Will be sold by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, the following valuable Real Estate, on the premises in the borough of Weissport, on

MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1884,

at One O'clock P. M.,

The undivided one-half interest in the following described piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the borough of Weissport, Carbon county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Containing in front on White street 164 feet, and extending in depth at right angles of that width by parallel lines 189 feet to Canal street; bounded on the southwest by White street, on the Northwest by Bridge street, on the Northeast by Canal street, and on the South-east by the other part of lot number three, the same being lots marked on the general plan or plot of the borough of Weissport, Numbers 1, 2, and part of No. three.

The improvements thereon consist of a

THREE STORY HOTEL PROPERTY.

35x40 feet; with a one story kitchen, 16x28 feet; also a one-story frame building, 15x25 feet; also a frame shed, 41x8? feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Cornelius Snyder, and to be sold by

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Pa., March 13th, 1884

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

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 Theress 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, Auditor.

Feb. 8th, 18'4-w4

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.

St JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

NorthH CarolinA

Offers Great Inducements to

HOME SEEKERS

MINERS,

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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 farther 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, manganese, 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

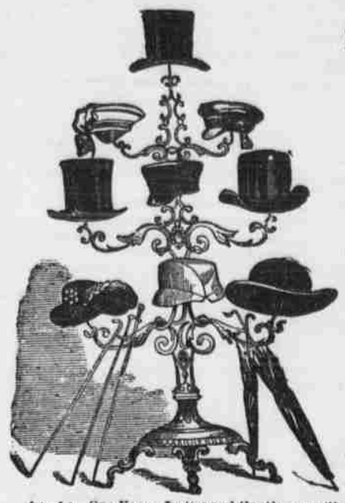
A never failing remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, INTERMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER and kindred diseases—PURELY VEGETABLE, absolutely certain in their remedial effects, and act more promptly in curing all forms of MALARIA DISEASES than Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious consequences 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. SHOEMAKER, 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, Mass.—I have handed your Pills for Malaria for the past four years with better satisfaction than any other remedy for same disease.—FRED. S. HAHN, 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 effectually.—J. J. MCLENDON, M. D., Doubtless, 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 intown 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