The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

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Expressed Opinions.

—"I think," said the Hon. Chauncey Saffir at Gibbs's temperance meeting Saturday, in New York, "that the enthusiasm in Chicago was produced by whiskey which was poured down the throats of the shouters by petty politicians. I believe it will need an affidavit the day after election to convince Mr. Blaine that he was a candidate."

—Parson Newman of N. Y., Sunday, said he was sorry that a temperance plank had not been inserted in the platform, and then he added quickly: "Not but what the Republican party is a temperance party. Oh, you needn't smile, but as you seem incredulous we won't discuss that. [A voice, 'No I should think not.'] The party does not believe in temperance in conventions, but it does in individuals. As we have failed in securing the assistance of the Republicans, can we safely turn to the Democrats?"

—Various statements having been made as to the probable course of HARPER'S WEEKLY in regard to the nomination of Blaine, a reporter of the N. Y. EVENING POST Monday visited the publication house of Harper Brothers in order to obtain an authorized announcement on the subject. In reply to his inquiry, a representative of the house made a statement by authority that HARPER'S WEEKLY will oppose the Chicago nominations, that the decision to this effect was reached by the members of the house unanimously, and that the pen of Mr. George William Curtis and the pencil of Mr. Thomas Nast will be exerted in the support of this course.

—"There is a personal responsibility resting on every voter," said the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, ex-member of Congress, but now pastor of the East Congregational Church in Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, in his sermon Sunday evening. "As the voter looks upon the candidate, let him inquire: 'Is he honest, is he capable?' We don't want an honest fool, nor do we want a brilliant rascal. If he is not honest before God and man, I will not, and the Christian should not, give his vote to him. We cannot shift our responsibility on to a committee, because they nominated, nor can we say looking upon the parties, 'Well, of two evils, choose the least.' Of two evils choose neither. The better way to not is to stay home and vote for neither man if neither man comes up to the requirements of the office he aspires to. Then take that other cry, with which voters ease their conscience, 'the party right or wrong.' That cry is a damnable one, and they who believe in it and live up to it are dishonest men. Stand by party only when party is right."

OUR FOREIGN LANDHOLDERS.

Congressman Lore of Delaware, in his speech in the House of Representatives, the other day on the Oregon Land Grant Railroad bill, gave this table of the leading foreign holders of lands in the United States, with the amount of their holding expressed in acres:

An English syndicate, No. 3, in Tex.	3,000,000
The Holland Land Co., New Mexico	4,500,000
Sir Ed. Reid and a syndicate in Fla.	2,000,000
English syndicate in Mississippi	1,800,000
Marquis of Tweedale	1,750,000
Phillips, Marshall & Co., London	1,500,000
German syndicate	1,100,000
Anglo-American syndicate, London	750,000
Bryan H. Evans of London	70,000
Duke of Sutherland	475,000
British Land Company, in Kansas	320,000
Wm Whalley, M. P., Peterboro, Eng.	310,000
Mo. Land Co., Edinburg, Scotland	300,000
Robert Tennant, of London	290,000
Dundee Land Company, Scotland	247,000
Lord Dunmore	120,000
Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool	100,000
Lord Houghton, in Florida	60,000
Lord Dunraven, in Colorado	60,000
English Land Company, in Florida	50,000
English Land Co., in Arkansas	50,000
Al. Peel, M. P., Leicestershire, Eng	10,000
Sir J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, England	8,000
Alexander Grant of London, in Kan.	35,000
English syndicate, Wisconsin	110,000
M Ellerhauser of Halifax, in W. Va.	600,000
A Scotch syndicate in Florida	100,000
A. Boysen, Dan. Consul, Milwaukee	50,000
Missouri Land Co. of Edinburgh	105,000
Total	20,647,000

Mr. Lore says that in some cases these or other companies have also, as "leviathan squatters," enclosed and appropriated vast tract without right.

ANOTHER of Washington's society pets has gone to jail; the National Rifles, the crack company of the Washington dude soldiery, is without a colonel, and the Government exchequer is short, nobody knows how much, through the speculations and peculations of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, Disbursing Officer of the Post Office Department. This Burnside was one of these self-righteous sort of chaps who avoided the ways of the ungodly until petroleum with its fascinating "puts" captured him and the Government funds necessary to keep up his out of pocket speculations. To show how easy it is for these disbursing officials to get away with the Government funds and not get caught, the amazing fact is brought to light that Burnside's accounts with the Government have not been adjusted since June 30, 1881, a period of three years! How many more of these fellows may turn up defaulters, nobody can guess for nobody knows how their accounts stand, and nobody seems to be invested with the duty of finding out.

HENRY WATTERSON a few days ago, in an interview with a reporter, stated that "Mr. Tilden's resolution not to allow the use of his name, or to accept nomination, has been inexorable since 1880. He has communicated this resolution to his friends with the greatest candor and decision. He has at no time equivocated or hesitated. The statement made by Mr. Dana to Mr. Dorsheimer is true, and Mr. Tilden's friends have proceeded upon the knowledge of it with his entire consent. Many of those using Mr. Tilden's name in connection with the next nomination know these things as well as I do, and are using Mr. Tilden for dishonest purposes of their own. He would not accept the office, far less the nomination, and this will be authoritatively communicated to the New York State Convention."

WE have made arrangements with a gentleman, now traveling in Europe, to furnish us with original descriptive letters of prominent places of interest in the old world. The first of this series of letters appears in this week's issue of the CARBON ADVOCATE, and is commended to the perusal of our readers.

THE NOMINEES AND PLATFORM.

The Republican National Convention, in session at Chicago, last week, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, on the fourth ballot, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice President, and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal, and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thoughts and highest purposes of our citizens.

The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men, for a united nation assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all the departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful Administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the Administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter State commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protections of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national Bureau of Labor, the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offence against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law for superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation, and not a mere confederacy of States. The national Government is Supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved right which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union be kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count, and correct returns.

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession, and exercise of all civil and political rights.

In Foreign Lands.

From our own Correspondent.

CORK, Ireland, May 28, 1884.

There is probably not a person who reads these lines who has never felt a desire to go abroad; and in common with many others we had for years longed for a trip to foreign lands; consequently it was with the keen satisfaction which accompanies the realization of long cherished hopes, that on as bright and beautiful a May morning as one could wish, "gripsack" in hand, just as the ten-minute bell was sounding, we stepped on board the magnificent steamer, City of Chicago, of the Inman line, bound for Europe. At last the dreams of our boyhood were to be realized. At last we were to visit those wondrous lands beyond the sea, whose history was old a thousand years before America was thought of. At last we were to view those works of art which have been a joy to the world for centuries. At last we were to see those grand old cathedrals, whose towers and spires have been pointing heavenward for hundreds of years, in silent praise to God. At last we were to tread the streets of London, the Mighty Paris, the Beautiful Rome, the Eternal and a thousand other places immortalized in history, in song and in story. There was joy in the thought.

Promptly to the moment, the cables were thrown off, the massive engines started amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the last farewells of friends on shore to those on board, the great ship moves slowly out from her pier and down the Hudson river to the bay, where the puny batteries of Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are soon passed, and taking a last look at the green hills of Staten Island, the beautiful fields of Long Island and the low lying shore of New Jersey, we drop our harbor pilot to a boat in waiting at Sandy Hook and bid farewell to land for the present.

As many of the readers of the CARBON ADVOCATE have probably never seen an ocean steamer, perhaps a brief description of the vessel in which we are embarked may not prove totally uninteresting. The City of Chicago was built in 1883, by Chas. Connell & Co., on the Clyde, and is 450 feet, or about 27 rods in length, with 45 feet breadth of beam and 34 feet depth of hold. It is an iron ship, with iron masts and spars, the former rising about 140 feet above the water. Its tonnage is 5,300 gross, and is registered at 3,383. Its engines are of the most approved type and are provided with three cylinders, one (high pressure) of 56 inches and two (low pressure) of 80 inches each diameter, and five feet stroke. There are six boilers and into the 30 furnaces beneath them 45 firemen shovel nearly 100 tons of coal every 24 hours. The engines are of about 750 nominal horse power, but work up to nearly 5,000 horse power. The shaft is 20 inches in diameter and the screw propeller 21 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 30 feet; and at every revolution of its massive blades this immense vessel is driven through the water about 20 feet. The steering apparatus is driven by steam and steam is also used for heating, the entire ship being lighted by the Swan-Edison system of electric lighting. The City of Chicago has accommodations for 130 1st cabin passengers, about 50 intermediate and 1,000 steerage, and her crew numbers about 150. She is provided with 8 boats, 3 life rafts and 900 life buoys and is divided into 8 water-tight compartments, with steam pipes leading to each for use in case of fire. In short every precaution is taken to provide for the safety as well as the comfort of the passengers and crew. The captain, R. L. Leitch, is a most genial and courteous old sailor and has had an experience of over fifty years on salt water, thirty of which have been spent with the Inman company. He is the oldest captain on the Atlantic and has made more voyages across it than any other living man, he having accomplished over 530 passages.

Among the novelties found on shipboard by a landsman, the reckoning of time deserves an important place. Every twelve hours from noon to midnight or from midnight to noon is divided into three watches of four hours each, and each watch is divided into eight bells; consequently at half past twelve o'clock one bell is struck; at one o'clock two bells, and so increasing one stroke for each half hour until four o'clock when eight bells are struck and at half past four one bell again, eight bells always being either twelve, four or eight o'clock. Meals are served at any time when ordered, but the regular hours are breakfast, from 8:00 to 9:30 a. m., lunch, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. and dinner from 5:30 to 7:00 p. m. The food is of good quality and well prepared and the service excellent, the MENU comparing favorably with first-class hotels on shore.

Our voyage was in the main an uninteresting though pleasant one. For the first few days the surface of the ocean was almost unbroken and the great ship sped on its way with scarcely any perceptible motion. In spite of the good weather however a large number succumbed to either fears or their imaginations, and one after another a dreamy, thoughtful look would creep over their faces and they would silently steal away to render involuntary tribute to Neptune. For sea-sickness no cure has as yet been discovered, but though incurable it is not fatal; although it is a common remark that the victims of it would be better satisfied if it were. Some medical writers affirm that it is a disease of the brain, others of the eye, but so far as we can judge from observation and a few premonitory symptoms in our personal experience, it is most decidedly a disease of the stomach, and the best and most available remedies are plenty of fresh air and a strong will.

On our second night out an event occurred which threw a gloom over all the ship. A young man about twenty-four years of age committed suicide by throwing himself overboard. He was an Englishman by birth, of good family and well educated; but nearly two years in America, the "Land of Promise" to so many from foreign shores, had resulted in total failure and complete discouragement for him; and rather than go back empty handed he chose to plunge into the great unknown. A sad and early termination of disappointed ambitions.

During the voyage the passengers amuse themselves in various ways. Some are sick and find themselves fully occupied with their ailments. Others, more fortunate, are able to seek amusement and devote themselves to shuffle-board, quoits, ring-toss and other games, walking on deck, reading, music, debates, conversation, etc., and we are sorry to say, quite a large class find in gambling and whisky drinking their principal recreations. All classes, from ministers to professional gamblers, from colporteurs to confidence men, can be found in every passenger list and the law of selection very soon breaks up the company into numerous circles, the members of each seeking among themselves for congenial companionship. The daily progress of the vessel, the difference in time as we go eastward, the increasing length of the days as we go northward, the working of the ship, an occasional sail or steamer met on the board ocean, are all seized upon with eager interest to break the monotony of the voyage as we sail on day after day, apparently in the same circle of water in which we started and which, viewed from the deck, is about 12 miles in diameter, the rotundity of the earth allowing a body on the surface of the water to be seen at a distance of only about six miles.

In the evenings the phosphorescence of the sea forms a never ending source of entertainment. The myriad flashes of light, produced by a diminutive animal organism, at times illuminate the dark waves as they roll from the sides of the ship like a million electric sparks and presents a most brilliant and gorgeous display, recalling those words of the "Ancient Mariner:"

"Beyond the shadow of the ship,
I watched the water snakes;
They moved in paths of shining white,
And when they reared, the elfish light
Fell off in hoary flakes.

Within the shadow of the ship,
I watched their rich attire:
Blue, glossy, green and velvet black,
They coiled and swam, and every track
Was a flash of golden fire."

Each day at noon, the captain takes an observation on the sun with his sextant, to ascertain the position of the ship, and besides this the log is cast at intervals during the day and the distance traveled by the ship as thus ascertained is marked on a chart which is hung at the head of the stairs leading to the saloon. This is made the subject of much speculation and many are the guesses, bets and pools made upon it.

Although our voyage was a quiet one, yet when within about 500 miles of the Irish coast, we struck, or were struck by, what was evidently the remains of a heavy storm and thus were given some idea of the power of old ocean. Mighty waves from 15 to 20 feet in height, rolling majestically onward, would catch the ship in their giant embrace, rolling it from side to side and pitching it about a mere plaything of their mad fury. Standing on the prow, and looking out over the undulating surface of this pathless waste of waters and glancing backward at the ship tossed about like a cork on a mill pond, how puny seem all the devices of man and how hopeless the conflict with the elements. And yet modern science has triumphed over even the ocean, and hundreds of ships annually, crowded with living freight, pass and repass over its surface and with but few exceptions out-ride the heaviest gales.

We have always entertained a large amount of respect for Columbus and the other sturdy old navigators of his time; but since witnessing for ourselves the power which they defied, we have felt our admiration perceptibly increase. Going forth as he did with no guide except his own faith in an untried theory and with no encouragement except his own stout heart and undaunted will, the world does well to honor his name and to revere his memory.

But our voyage, like all things else must, came to an end, and one day after taking an observation the captain announces that Fastnet light will be passed during the night and Queenstown reached at about 4:00 o'clock the next morning. The evident satisfaction with which this announcement is received by all, proves that even among those who have enjoyed the voyage there is a perfect willingness to exchange the uncertain deck of the ship for TERRE FIEMA. Long before reaching Fastnet light however, a dense fog settled down over the ocean and with fog horn sounding at frequent intervals and frequent casting of the lead we felt our way along, missing the light house entirely, but later on sighting the light ship about six miles out from Cork Harbor. The fog was still very heavy and it was only with the greatest care that any progress could be made with safety. At last the watch cried out, "Land on the port bow," the anchor was dropped and when a little later the fog lifted, we found ourselves nearly opposite the light house at the entrance of the harbor. The green hills of Ireland, fresh with the verdure of spring, formed a pleasing change from the watery waste upon which our eyes had rested for the previous week and all rejoiced at the termination, or near termination of the voyage. In a short time a tender came along side to receive the passengers and mails, and without further delay we were landed on the shore of the Emerald Isle, concerning which we shall have something to say in our next letter

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1884.

By the time this reaches you, it is to be hoped that the excitement incident to the Chicago Convention will be at an end; but at this writing, Washington is at a fever heat, and very little business is done in the departments except reading of the Chicago telegrams which are posted conspicuously on the numerous bulletin boards. I shall therefore dismiss the subject with the invocation, "Requiescat in pace."

Gen. Orville E. Babcock, whose sad death by drowning on the Florida coast has been announced was a gallant officer and a man of fine abilities. To his energy and good taste is due much of the beauty of the "New Washington," as, while superintendent of public buildings and grounds, he conducted heartily and intelligently with the District authorities in carrying out what is known as the comprehensive plan of improvements. The pretty lake in Monument lot very properly bears his name.

Something like $40,000 is spent by members of Congress each session for the printing of their speeches. An unusual number of speeches were made this session, and over 1,000,000 copies have been printed. Of Morrison's speech alone 125,000 copies have been distributed. The taste for tariff has been growing rapidly for four or five years, until this session it has become ravenous. Morrison's, Hewitt's, Hurd's, Kelley's, Russell's, Randall's and Kasson's speeches have been distributed in all sections of the country, the relative demand being in the order of the names above. There was also a big run upon the printing office for the tariff speeches of Eaton, Welburn, and Hiscock. Next to the tariff the general public enjoys anti-Chinese and educational speeches, and whenever one of these is made it is scattered to the farthest bounds of the country. All these subjects are consequently popular with the members. The most versatile speaker in the House is S. S. Cox, and his speeches are in demand, no matter what the subject. He makes more speeches than any other man in the House, and upon more varied subjects, and is looked upon as the best posted upon general topics. He is spoken of at the Government printing office as remarkably neat and natty about his speeches, and is noted for the care he takes about the title pages.

The most indifferent man is Eaton, of Connecticut. He will not read the proofs, but leaves everything to the printer. Senator Edmund's is the same way, and so was Conkling when in the Senate.

Most of the members are very careful about correcting the proofs of their speeches and some change and revise until their speeches could scarcely be recognized by one who heard them on the floor of the House. The new members are particularly whimical and uneasy, though some never get over their nervousness, no matter how long they have served in the House. Some members are very neat in their speeches. Cox and Hewitt, of New York, come under this head, and another New York man, Skinner, is said to furnish the best copy that goes to the printing office from the Capital.

Mr. Morrison is one of the best natured men in the House concerning his speeches, and is always very free to make allowances for errors. Randall is also good natured in this respect. Hewitt, of New York, is a thorough business man, and is very prompt in settling with the printer. It is customary to have speeches printed by subscription, each member paying for the number of copies of the certain speech he wants. Mr. Hewitt will not allow this with his speeches. He pays out of his own pocket for every copy printed, and gives them to those who want them. From his quick, nervous manner, he has gotten the reputation of "fussy." But that he is fussy is denied by his printers. They say he is neat and careful but is always pleasant, and never in the least impatient.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF COAL.

Combinations to Restrict the Amount of Work done in the Collieries.

Regular Correspondent of The Press.

NEW YORK, June 11.—For two months or more the leading companies engaged in the anthracite coal trade have been informally talking of a plan to remedy what is considered a serious fault in the methods now used to restrict tonnage to the demand of the market. It is well known that the capacity of the production of the anthracite mines is far in advance of the wants of the market, and for years the producers have harmoniously agreed to restrict the output and maintain a regular price for coal. This is done by what is called the coal combination, consisting of representatives of the Reading and its leased companies, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

These corporations fully control the trade as producers or carriers of coal, or both. Before the combination was formed there was frequently ruinous rivalry between these companies; any one of which could then and now destroy the entire business by abandoning the combination and setting up its own prices. The reason why this is possible is because the anthracite mines are capable of producing in nine months as much coal as can be sold in one year. The full time output is about 800,000 tons weekly, or 41,500,000 tons annually. Last year the production, which was greatly swelled by certain railroads in order to make a good show of earnings, was between thirty one and thirty two millions. The trade is still suffering from this large production.

The present method of restricting tonnage consists in making an arrangement at certain times in the year when it appears necessary to stop mining. During this month, for instance, the mines have been closed two weeks, and it is expected that next month's restriction will be the same. This, however, is doubtful. Trade may spring up so that one week's suspension only will be needed, or three week's idleness may be necessary. Owing to this doubt and uncertainty, a great deal of trouble arises.

To begin with, coal operators have to pay their men much larger wages than other industries. The unskilled laborers at the mine now get $1 45 per day, while iron ore workers near by get but 90 cents. The cost of running an anthracite mine when it is idle is also very heavy. The pump must be kept working just the same as if the mine were producing to its fullest capacity, the engines must be run and cared for; the mules in the mines must be fed; the office rents and clerk hire go on.

It is to remedy this that a change in the method of restriction is proposed, and it is the most important matter that has been before the coal trade since the struggle which resulted in the formation of the present combination and ended with such good results to the trade. The disease being over production, it is certain that there can be but one remedy—the closing of a number of mines, until the increasing consumption of coal, which is great and rapid, demands the reopening of them. Almost every company has a number of mines which, for one reason or another are unprofitable. It is believed by alloting a certain percentage of the estimated tonnage for a year to each company, coal could be produced much cheaper than by the present plan of stopping work at odd times.

If a company's production were so much it could shut up its unprofitable mines and work full time at its profitable operations with greater profit to the miners, who would have steady work, at perhaps less wages, and to the owners of the mines the result would be that a portion of the population of the mining region, who now live from hand to mouth on uncertain wages, would seek other employment, and in a few years the trade would get down to a healthy basis.

When this problem is successfully solved the anthracite trade will have made a big step toward stability. Ever since the war it has suffered from over-production. In those days and at times since the temptation to open a coal mine and make a fortune in a year or two has been great and the evils which followed, must be remedied. The trade is quite harmonious on the subject.

—The Junior Order United American Mechanics will hold their State convention in Reading on July 17th, 18th and 19th.

New Advertisements.

COLEMAN'S Business COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.—300 students from 20 States. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $60. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & FALKS, Prop'rs.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell NEW DOUBLE LAMP BURNER. No more trouble to move wicks. Every family wants it. Fits any lamp. Use same globe. Sells at sight. Three burners for $1 to any address. Roller Lamp Burner Co., 75 Murray St., New York.

H. H. Peters,
THE TAILOR,

Announces the arrival a Large and Fashionable Assortment of the Newest Spring and Summer

SUITINGS!

Very Moderate Prices and Perfect Fits is the motto of this Establishment. YOU are invited to inspect goods.

H. H. PETERS,
Post Office Building, BANK Street,
April 26, 1884. Lehighton, Pa.

Consumptives and Rheumatics,

DO YOU WANT RELIEF?

If so, we call attention to VINELAND, N. C., which has just been established. It is located on the Highest Known Point in the celebrated

Pine Region of the South,

There is NO Malaria, no Fogs, no Cause for Debility. MINERAL WATER OF RARE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

RELIEF ASSURED TO

Consumptives, Rheumatics and Broken Constitutions.

For the purpose of allowing people to test the Merits of what we Claim for this Climate, ROUND TRIP TICKETS are issued at very greatly REDUCED RATES from every part of the North by applying to the Commissioner of Immigration, Raleigh, N. C.

As a further inducement the undersigned, who has just completed a COMMODIOUS BUILDING, will furnish to

Invalids Board at Half Rates

for the First Thirty Days.

J. H. HARDIN,

Vineland, Moore Co., N. C., recently of Brooklyn, N. Y. apr26 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.

M. HEILMAN & CO.,
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.,
MILLERS and Dealers in
Flour & Feed.
All Kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.

We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens that we are now fully prepared to SUPPLY them with

Best of Coal

From any Mine desired at VERY

LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO.
July 12

PATENTS. ANDERSON & SMITH, Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents No. 700 Seventh Street, cor. G, opp. U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C. Correspondence solicited. No charge for advice. No fee charged unless Patent is allowed. References, Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, and Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets of instructions free. may17 84.

Spring & Summer Styles!

MRS. FATH

Respectfully announces to her lady friends that she has just returned from New York with a New and Splendid line of the very Latest and most Fashionable Novelties in SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS

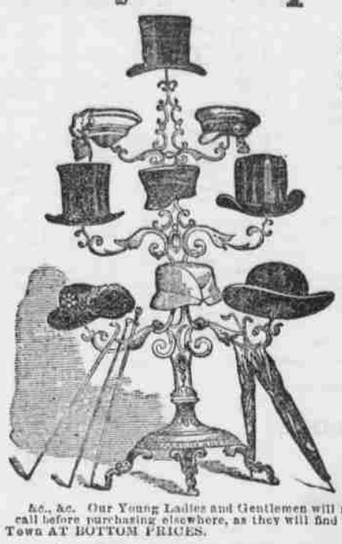
Comprising a Large Assortment of

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Plumes, Tips, Laces, &c.,

Together with a full line of TRIMMING GOODS of the most beautiful description to be found anywhere, and as CHEAP as they can possibly be sold. Call and see for yourselves, and be convinced that my stock is as large as the largest, equal to the best, and as cheap as at any other establishment in this section.

Mrs. E. FATH, Bank Street, Lehighton,
April 19-m3 2nd door below the M. E. Church.

Ready for Spring Trade!



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

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Lady's Fine Shoes

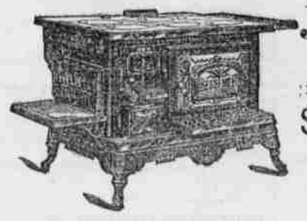
Also, a full line of

Umbrellas, Parasols, 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

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.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY.)
One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents
The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure for Spermatorrhœa and Impotency or ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN
TRADE MARK
TRIAL BOX 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. 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

1838.] Established 46 Years. [1884.

MARVIN SAFES.

Marvin's is the only Safe with absolutely dry filling.
Marvin's is the only Safe having the "tongue and groove" improvement.
Marvin's is the only Safe having a continuous projecting flange on the hinge side of door.
Marvin's is the only Safe in which the door and frame are inter-locked at all points.
Marvin's is the only Safe in which the door joints will not and cannot open and spread by the action of heat.
Marvin's is the only Safe the back of which cannot be removed with a common screw-driver.

Remember that no other make of Safe has even the equivalent of Marvin's tongue and groove improvement, or the "solid forged frame with sliding back-plate." Call and examine.

Marvin Safe Co., 623 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent, ANDREW SHIVE,
Near L. & S. Depot, Lehighton, Pa.
March 8, 1884-m6