

# The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.  
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

Entered at the Lehighton post-office as  
Second Class Matter.

The Treasury statement of June 30th shows that the National debt has been reduced \$101,000,000 the past year, as against \$135,000,000 during the preceding year, and this in spite of a reduced income and decreased expenditures. The result makes it plain that our efforts and internal revenue taxes are still far too high for the needs of the Government. "So vast a surplus is both dangerous and oppressive—two considerations which ought to have prevailed with Congress to pass a carefully considered revenue bill during the session just closing. But the impending election was too much for the virtue of the "average Congressman." Perhaps the tax-burdened people may yet have something to say about it which will surprise the true-serving politeness of both parties.

Mr. RANDALL submitted in the House of Representatives a summary of the appropriations bills similar to that submitted in the Senate by Mr. Allison. By this it appears that the whole amount of appropriations for the expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year was \$230,187,696.90 and the whole amount appropriated directly for the current fiscal year \$180,166,477.01. Mr. Allison stated the total amount for this year at \$193,201,987.13. The discrepancy between Mr. Randall's total and that of Mr. Allison is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Allison assumed a further appropriation for the navy to cover the last six months of the year. Adding this amount, which is nearly \$3,000,000, and the \$60,000,000 unexpended balances of former appropriations for pensions re-appropriated, brings the grand total appropriated for the fiscal year already entered upon to \$259,201,987, as stated by Mr. Allison.

The failures for the six months ending July 1, as compiled by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., show a considerable increase in number and a very large increase in amount of liabilities. The number of failures throughout the United States were 5,510, an increase of 4,337 for the six months of 1883, an increase of 873, or 18 per cent. The liabilities for the first half of 1884 show an enormous increase, amounting to \$124,000,000, or nearly double the liabilities of the first six months of 1883, which were \$66,000,000. The great increase in liabilities is attributed to the recent panic, which has mainly centered in New York, in which locality the liabilities of the last six months comprise more than one-half of those noted in the entire United States in that period. As compared with previous years there is only a slight increase in many places in the failures and liabilities, from which it is inferred that the disasters, numerous as they have been, have not been nearly so universal as has generally been supposed.

## In Foreign Lands.

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, June 27, 1884.

Should we state, without explanation, that the city of London contained a residential population of only 50,000 people, the readers of the Advocate would very certainly be at a loss. This is not the case, but a blunder, but such is actually the case. The jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor extends over a territory between one and two square miles in extent, with a resident population of little more than 50,000, at the time of the last census, but growing smaller each year. This, although being all that is legally known as the "City of London," of course comprises only a small part of the great metropolis, which extends about five miles from east to west and nearly as far from north to south. The other portions are, however, under some degree or more different municipal governments and are, technically speaking, as distinct from "the city" as it is called, as is New York from Brooklyn. A reform bill is now before Parliament, however, which proposes to unite all these separate municipalities into one mammoth corporation maintaining nearly three and a half million souls. In spite of its diversity of authority, London is, popularly speaking, a well governed city and our friends of New York might well envy the cleanliness of its streets. It is a world in itself and in its flood of humanity, one may well exclaim:

"The bubble lapping on the wave,  
The hectic falling in the wood,  
Is not more lost than is the soul,  
Which this moribund multitude."  
With a population sufficient for a small nation, situated on both sides of a broad, deep river, only a comparatively short distance from the ocean, she possesses great natural advantages, and it would be difficult to imagine anything in existence on the face of the earth as the product of genius and which cannot be found here. It is not, however, in any sense of the word a beautiful city. London fog and smoke succeeds in blighting everything, and but few of its fine buildings are fair to look upon, while many of those which appear the best are but a hollow sham, having stucco fronts.

The tourist visiting London for the first time will probably be somewhat at a loss to decide what to see first, but to most people Westminster Abbey, located on the north, or rather west side of the river, (which at this point flows nearly north) will prove the greatest attraction and claim their first attention. It was founded in the sixth century by St. Dunstan, the abbot of Glastonbury. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor in 1065. Like all the old cathedrals and churches, it was built in the form of a cross, with the eastern end high above the rest and the nave to the west. The chapel of Henry VII, erected in 1502 and occupies the extreme eastern end. Edward the Confessor's chapel occupies the position beyond the transept, usually given to the choir in churches of this form, while the choir is placed in the eastern end of the nave. This, together with the numerous marble statues, memorial tablets, etc., with which the interior is lined, greatly injures the architectural effect, and it is chiefly from another side that the visitor is impressed. In fact it is frequently spoken of by the irreverent of London as "the old crockery shop." But in spite of all this, it is a grand building, and that many can stand unawakened within its sacred walls must be a strain.

It has a total length of 275 feet with a width at the transept of 200 feet. In the several chapels it is buried no less than twenty-eight kings and queens, including St. Edward the Confessor, King of the Saxons, Henry the VII (whose chapel is spoken of by Bacon as one of the stateliest and finest tombs in Europe) Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry the V, Edward the III and many others, together with royal princes and many of the proudest nobles of the land. But it is not in these crumbling monuments that the greatest interest of the Abbey lies. In the South transept is the "Poets' Corner," and here we notice monuments or tablets to Garrick, Addison, Gay, Dickens, Shakespeare, Macaulay, Thackeray, Goldsmith, Southey, Campbell, Milton, Gray, Spenser, Chaucer and many others, some of whom are buried in the Abbey and some elsewhere. A fine bust of Longfellow was just brought by the English admirers of the great American author. Compare the undying influence of the poet by these whose names adorn the "Poets' Corner," with the names of those mighty kings and queens whose costly tombs are found in the other portions of the Abbey, and who will not say surely, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Between the Abbey and the river are the Houses of Parliament, erected about forty years ago, at an enormous expense. The stone used, however, was of so poor a quality that already much of the fine carving has crumbled away and the building appears about the same age as its neighbor, the Abbey, in which William the Conqueror was crowned, more than eight hundred years ago. Although the external design of the Houses of Parliament is good and its appearance, extending for nearly 1,000 feet along the bank of the Thames, very fine, yet the interior arrangements are not in any way worthy the great people whose representatives meet there. The House of Lords is 90 by 45 feet and 45 feet in height with the throne between the entrance doors and the "Woolack" upon which the Lord Chancellor sits, in the center, in front of the throne. The Lords occupy the red leather benches which rise in tiers on either side, but are provided with no desk accommodations or other conveniences. The House of Commons is 15 feet shorter than the House of Lords, with the same general arrangement of leather covered benches. Including the galleries there are seats for about 500 persons; but as the House consists of 650 members, although there be a full attendance, 150 must necessarily sit on the floor provided they could find room there. Westminster Hall, built in the 11th century, and incorporated into the present edifice, is the chief feature of the great law history of England. Here Wallace, More and King Charles I were condemned. Here Hastings was tried and after seven years acquitted. Probably no spot in England has been the scene of so many events involving the destiny of the nation.

From the Houses of Parliament it is but a short distance northward, through Parliament street and Whitehall, to Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square, with its fountains and its magnificent monument to Lord Nelson. Just beyond is the National Gallery, rich in the productions of Lantieri, Purcell, Gainsborough, Corby, Reynolds and others of the British School and containing many excellent specimens of the older continental artists.

Passing from Trafalgar Square along the Strand and through Fleet street, about a mile, nearly parallel with the river, which here flows easterly again, we reach St. Paul's Cathedral, erected 1675 to 1710 at a cost of about three and a half millions of dollars. Although it is a magnificent structure, 500 feet in length, with a breadth at the transept of 250 feet and a height of over 400 feet to the top of the cross which surmounts its mammoth dome, the first look of the edifice is not one of admiration. Its name, with those massive square piers, has not the solemn majesty of York Minster or the beauty and grace of Westminster, and were it not for the monuments and other evidences of the character of the place which are seen on every hand, it would not be difficult for one to imagine himself in a gigantic waste house instead of a christian church. Many of the military heroes of England find a resting place within its walls, and dozens of monuments are placed here in memory of those whose names are despised elsewhere. The crypt contains the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, the latter directly beneath the dome. The tourist who is ambitious enough to ascend to the dome, will be rewarded with a magnificent view of London smoke and fog, extending at least a thousand feet in every direction; while those who continue the ascent to the top, will find that it saves far more of labor than it pleases. We speak from experience.

A short distance east of St. Paul's the Bank of England, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, covering eight acres of land and having a capital of £10,000,000. It is interestingly spoken of as "The old lady of Threadneedle street." About half a mile southeast of the Bank is located the Tower of London, which as a fortified palace, has figured largely in the history of England ever since its erection by William the Conqueror in 1069. It covers 12 acres of ground and comprises 16 towers, 4 of which are in the outer ward and 12 in the interior. It was in one of the latter that the young prince was murdered and Clarence was drowned in a bath of blood. The tower is now used as a military museum and its arsenal contains many specimens of ancient and modern implements of war, including a large number of equestrian figures in armor. It is the finest collection of its kind in the world. In one of the inner towers is kept the Crown Jewels and Regalia, valued at \$15,000,000. The collection comprises a large number of crowns, scepters, etc., of various ages. Numerous eminent persons have been imprisoned here, many never to go forth again except to execution. In St. Peter's chapel, near by, some of these unfortunate victims were buried. Here lie the remains of Anne Boleyn; Catherine Howard; Thomas Cromwell; Lady Jane Grey and many others. Mosaicry remarks that there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery.

The British Museum is about two miles north of the tower and three-fourths of a mile north of Trafalgar Square. The collection, which is without doubt the largest in the world, has never been catalogued, and more let of its millions of exhibits would require several large volumes. It should be a study for weeks instead of the few hours the tourist is able to give to it. Its libraries number over one million volumes and its manuscript rooms contain many interesting documents, such as the original copy of Magna Charta, etc. Of its myriad of interesting exhibits, we can only mention, without description, a few of the most prominent. The Basaltic Stone from Egypt, the inscription on which furnished the first key to the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, the remains of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the world; the Elgin marbles, brought from the Parthenon at Athens; the collection of basaltic from the ruins of the ancient city of Assir, dating from 600 to 650 years before Christ; monuments from Egypt, inscribed nearly 2,000 years before Christ; with many other statues, ornaments and antiquities of various ages and countries. It is a wilderness of curiosities and interesting relics of the past.

In Hyde Park, in the western part of the city, are Kensington Gardens and Museum. The gardens comprise many acres and are well laid out, and the museum, though not as large as the British Museum, is very fine and well arranged. Near by is the Albert Memorial, erected by Queen Victoria, in memory of the late Prince Consort. It is in the form of a Gothic archway, surmounted by a figure rising to the height of 175 feet. In general appearance it greatly resembles the Beut monument, on Princess street, in Edinburgh, which we neglected to mention in our letter from Scotland.

It is impossible to give a description of London in the brief limits of a letter, as mere mention of its places of interest would require a volume. Its Zoological Gardens, containing the largest collection of birds and animals in the world, its beautiful parks and underground railway, which, by the way, is not to be compared with the elevated system of New York; its mighty river with its tide from eight to twelve feet, and the embankments with their fine drives on its northern shore, its numerous bridges connecting the two portions of the city, would furnish material for a dozen letters, without mentioning Windsor Castle, the home of the Queen, the Crystal Palace, the Crystal Palace, West Gardens, and the many other places of interest in the suburbs. To the English speaking traveler its opportunities for study and improvement are boundless; and it was not without regret that we took our departure from its busy streets.

C. L. N.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1884.

The American people seem to take it for granted that for the summer months at least, the President is justly entitled to abdicate his power and leaving the Government to take care of itself. Of all the lines of Presidents, from Washington down to the nineteenth, Grant was the first chief magistrate who had ever taken a summer jaunting. Mr. Lincoln in the last summer of his life slept occasionally out at the Soldier's Home, but in his four years' administration, he never left Washington. Nor was it particularly because of the existence of war and the supervision of military affairs that detained him, because these duties could as well have been performed from any other headquarters, but Mr. Lincoln would not establish the precedent of leaving the Capital and the duties of a high position, simply because of its climate and its malaria accompaniments. Yet the Washington of to-day is infinitely more healthful than it was then, and the necrology of the White House shows that two Presidential demises—that of Harrison who was killed, not by malaria but by the office-bumbers, and that of Taylor who ate too heartily of ice-cream that was flavored with the same villainous vanilla that afterwards poisoned Mr. Buchanan and others at the National Hotel, and is now slaughtering the youth and beauty of our land.

This leads me to mention that Mr. Arthur, who has never spent a summer in Washington, never intends to do so. As soon as Congress is done with its work, the President will go in the "Despatch" straight to Newport, and during the summer will go up and down the eastern coast, fishing around Popponess Point, digging clams at Squantum and eating them at the Gut. How the President will spend his days of retirement after the 4th of March next, is a problem which even he cannot solve. He can hardly assume any prominence in the political world, for the dignity of his retirement will be above that, whatever it may have been in the time of John Quincy Adams.

By the first of September the Washington Monument will have attained a height of 600 feet, when the shape of the magnificent structure will be changed to that of a pyramid, to continue on for 55 feet to the apex, which will be the completion of the monument proper. The dedication of this grand memorial will take place on the 22nd of February next, just thirty years from the date of the laying of the corner-stone. One of the peculiar and appropriate features of the dedicatory exercises will be the delivery of the oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, the same orator who officiated thirty years ago. The ceremonies attendant upon the dedication will be the most elaborate that have ever taken place upon a like occasion in this country. Congress having by joint resolution appointed a committee of both houses, empowered to make such arrangements as will be appropriate to so august an occasion. The whole cost of the monument when completed will be not less than \$1,250,000, but to the everlasting disgrace of some of those who had the manipulation of the funds when the original Monument Association undertook the work, about one-third of this amount was stolen from the fund.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Democratic National Convention, assembled in Exposition building, Chicago, on Tuesday last. The convention was called to order at 12:40 p. m., by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. After prayer by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, Mr. Barnum said:

COMRADES OF THE CONVENTION:

HARMONY seems to be the sentiment of this convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President which will be a factory to the North and to the South, and to the East and to the West—may, more, a ticket that will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union and insure victory in the November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the National Committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but, on the contrary, one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit and in that I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of the convention. As many as may favor the elec-

## FROM THE PEOPLE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents expressed under this head.

INSURE FIRST.

Ed. Advocate:—Persons walking along Bank street, on dark evenings should take the precaution to secure accident insurance, as there is more or less danger to be encountered from poor pavements. It was but recently that we saw a young man thrown head over heels, but luckily he sustained no injury, and all on account of the extreme heedlessness of the owners of broken boards. This piece of negligence on the part of property owners should not be tolerated; our borough officers should make it a point to have these things fixed, and, also, have the gutters cleaned, for quite frequently the stench arising from this source is unbearable, and as a correspondent to your paper said recently, "it is a source from which many diseases arise." Fix your pavements and there need never be any necessity of paying a bill of damages, and keep your gutters cleared and there will not be so much sickness going round amongst our people. And when this is done we can boast of having one of the most beautiful little towns along the Lehigh Valley, for Lehigh gives a bright appearance to everything, and good, solid and substantial pavements will be such a big improvement as to cause outsiders to marvel and then to visit our beautiful little town. Doz.

It was obviously the interest of the secondary carriers to establish Cleveland as the terminus of twenty-three votes in New York, which loss he would have suffered had the unit rule been broken. Indiana voted solid with Kelly in the interest of Mr. Dismal, and Ohio did not in the interest of Bayard, and Kentucky voted nearly solid against the pet theory of Cleveland, with the field heavily weighted by being compelled to follow the lead of Kelly.

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## FOR ASSEMBLY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination and election of a Democratic Representative for the 11th District, Legislature. Whether elected or defeated, I shall continue to labor for the complete overthrow of all monopolies and the various means and agencies which they so continually employed to oppress the poor, firmly believing that neither Nature nor God ever designed that the poor should be as they now are, virtually, the slaves of the "Money Power." Good wages for a fair day's work, to be promptly paid in cash, should be the law, and no Company Stores, nor any other methods, should be allowed to exist, to over-reach the laborer.

Strongly believing that these are, among others, really the great vital things that are of practical importance to the masses of the people, and that they must be radically corrected, sooner or later, I pledge myself, under all circumstances, to advocate them with an unyielding conviction, and to do my utmost for the good of humanity. And I shall do it with energy and force.

W. M. RAPSHIER.  
Lehighton, June 4, 1884.

CASH vs. CREDIT.  
An exchange very truthfully remarks that "to pay as you go is a blessing. To get trusted is a curse. If men and women would give the matter of paying bills as they are contracted, or of buying on credit, that consideration the subject demands, and carefully compare the two with a view to a proper understanding, they would discover the advantage accruing from cash payments and the disadvantages resulting from the credit system, the very thing which keeps up prices. In everything there is a compensating principle which equalizes discrepancies, but in the credit system this doctrine has a more disastrous effect than mere superficial examination discloses. The man who buys on credit and sells on credit pays more for his goods and charges more for articles sold than he who pays cash and receives cash. Many men and banks even make their profits by loans of money on account of, and caused by, the credit system, which creates a middle class of one man between the buyer and seller, and becomes a necessary cause by the system which pays cash for its purchases nor sells its commodities for cash. The cash system is the remedy, and the only one against failure and loss, and the credit system is a disease which eats the very foundation of trade and business. The rich can afford to pay cash and the poor can as well do so by not buying unless they have the money to pay for what they buy. Destroy the credit system of parsimony and sale and you will restore low prices and avoid disastrous failures."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WELLS' HEALTH RENOVATOR**  
Are you fading, try WELLS' HEALTH RENOVATOR. A pure, clean, wholesome TONIC, For Brains, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, An Uncomplicated, Invaluable, Cure for Debility & Weakness.  
NICE TO TAKE, TASTELESS, UNQUALIFIED FOR TORPID LIVER and NIGHT SWEATS, BRONCHITIS, SCARFAL DROPSY, PLEURISY, ANEMIA, etc.  
Prepared by WELLS' JEWELLERY CO., N. J., U. S. A.

**BUCHU-PABA**  
Kidney and Urinary Cure  
Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Urinary Organs, etc., in all cases of Urinary Organs in either sex. For Urinary Calculi, Stricture, Hematuria, etc. Also "Chapin's Injection Flour," each \$1.00 per bottle, or \$10.00 per dozen. For Urinary Calculi, Stricture, Hematuria, etc. For Urinary Calculi, Stricture, Hematuria, etc.  
E. S. WALLACE, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

**Estate Notice.**  
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH SEMM, late of Lower Townships of Lehigh County, Pa., deceased.  
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them, without delay, in proper form for settlement to—  
W. B. BOWMAN, A. G.,  
Lehighton, Pa.  
June 23, 1884.—w\*

**Ten Teachers Wanted.**  
Ten Teachers are wanted for the Franklin Township Public Schools. Term 6 months. Salary \$30 per month. Teachers must be examined in the district. The School Board will meet on the day of Examination and appoint teachers.  
The examination will take place at the school house on Monday, July 15, 1884, at Nine A. M.  
HENRY MILLER, Sec'y.  
\$30 a week at home, \$4.50 outfit free. Payable monthly over No. 10. Cash not required. Reader, if you want to see our catalogue, send your name and address to us, we will send you our catalogue, and if you work with us, we will send you our catalogue. We are located at Lehighton, Pa., U. S. A. June 23, 1884—w\*

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# Agricultural Implement Depot!

## A Shive

Lehighton, June 19, 1884.

To A. Shive.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my thanks to you for having put up in my barn one of Clark's Hay Elevators and Carriers. It more than meets all requirements, and I would not take one hundred (\$100) dollars for it, if I had to be without one. Yours, &c.,

WM. KOCH.

## At Agricultural

To Andw. Shive.—This is to certify, that the Perry Sp'g Tooth Harrow bought of you gives entire satisfaction. I would not be without it for twice its cost, and consider it one of the best tools I have on the farm. Respectfully,

WM. H. STRAUSS.  
June 9th, 1884.

## Implement Depot

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have bought or tested or seen tested the Perry Spring Tooth Harrow, and pronounce it a superior implement in all respects, and one which no intelligent farmer will do without.

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## ASKS

Out of four different makes which we sell here, we have selected the A B C Corn Sheller and think it is the most perfect of its kind.

## Sells

Black Oil, Eldorado Machine Oil, Vacuum Oil, Waste, Cradles, Grass Scythe and S n a t h, Grindstones, Forks, Shovels.

## Sells

Plow Shares and Repairs for all kinds of machines.

## Largest Amount.

Get our Prices, see our goods, if we have not the goods nor the prices to make it an object, do not hesitate to say so. If we have, however, and you can save 10 to 15 per cent. we ask your support and patronage.

## ASKS

Out of four different makes which we sell here, we have selected the A B C Corn Sheller and think it is the most perfect of its kind.

## Sells

Plow Shares and Repairs for all kinds of machines.

## Largest Amount.

Get our Prices, see our goods, if we have not the goods nor the prices to make it an object, do not hesitate to say so. If we have, however, and you can save 10 to 15 per cent. we ask your support and patronage.

## ASKS

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# Agricultural Implement Depot!

## A Shive

Lehighton, June 19, 1884.

To A. Shive.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my thanks to you for having put up in my barn one of Clark's Hay Elevators and Carriers. It more than meets all requirements, and I would not take one hundred (\$100) dollars for it, if I had to be without one. Yours, &c.,

WM. KOCH.

## At Agricultural

To Andw. Shive.—This is to certify, that the Perry Sp'g Tooth Harrow bought of you gives entire satisfaction. I would not be without it for twice its cost, and consider it one of the best tools I have on the farm. Respectfully,

WM. H. STRAUSS.  
June 9th, 1884.

## Implement Depot

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have bought or tested or seen tested the Perry Spring Tooth Harrow, and pronounce it a superior implement in all respects, and one which no intelligent farmer will do without.

WM. H. STRAUSS.  
June 9th, 1884.

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