The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

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

Democratic Delegate Election

and County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Carbon county will hold their delegate election on Saturday, September 6th, 1884, between the hours of two and seven o'clock p. m., at the place of holding the general election in the several districts (unless otherwise ordered by the proper local committee and due public notice given of the place agreed upon) and elect delegates to represent said district in County Convention to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday, Sept. 8th, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for Associate Judge, Assemblyman, County Treasurer, Register and Recorder, County Commissioners and County Auditors and to appoint conferees to the Congressional Conference of the Eleventh Congressional District and to transact such other business as may be in order under the rules. The districts will elect the following number of delegates respectively being according to the number of Democratic votes polled at the last general election.

Audenried	2	M Chunk 1st w	5
Beaver Meadow	4	M Chunk 2d w	2
E Mauch Chunk	3	Nesquehoning	2
East Penn	2	Packer	2
Franklin	2	Packerton	2
Kidder, North	2	Parryville	2
Kidder South	2	Penn Forest	2
Lansford	2	Summit Hill	4
Lausanne	2	Tamaqua	2
Lehigh	2	Weatherly	5
Lehighton	4	Weissport	2
L Tuscarora	4		
Mahoning	2	Total	61

Necessary for choice, 31.

The newly appointed members of the County Committee will also meet at the Court House at 1 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 8th, to organize and elect a Chairman and transact other business.

GEO. W. ESSER,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER in a letter of five columns tells the people that he will run for President of these United States, on the Labor Greenback ticket. Poor Ben!

ON the 8th instant the SENTINEL of Indianapolis contained an editorial charging that Blaine had seduced his present wife in Kentucky and then fled to Maine; that the young woman and her father followed him, and that he married her at the point of a shot gun. This having reached Mr. Blaine he on the 14th inst., sent the following dispatch from Bar Harbor to Colonel W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis:

I have this moment received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis SENTINEL. It is utterly and abominably false in every statement and in every implication. Political slanders I do not stop to notice, but this editor assails the honor of my wife and children. I desire you, without an hours delay, to employ the proper attorney and have the responsible publisher of the SENTINEL summoned in the United States District Court of Indiana. It is my only remedy. I am sure that honorable Democrats alike with honorable Republicans will justify me in defending the honor of my family if need be with my life.

Colonel Holloway placed the matter in the hands of Senator Harrison's law firm who immediately filed the complaint in the case. Mr. Blaine's prompt action in the matter is highly commendable. The private character and the home circle are too sacred to be ruthlessly entered for slandering campaign purposes.

Cleveland's Letter.

HONEST GOVERNMENT for the PEOPLE

STRAIGHTFORWARD DECLARATIONS, with BUT ONE MEANING WHICH EVERYBODY CAN UNDERSTAND. THE RIGHTS OF LABOR AND OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

ALBANY, August 19.

The following was received to-day by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake, with instructions to make it public on its receipt.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884.

GENTLEMAN: I have received your communication dated July 23, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of the Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires a departure from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WHEN THE PEOPLE GOVERN.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the select on by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the ballots of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of the great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingman are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the rate of the State for lowest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficient purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. The less unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are wise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitution the general Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do quadrennial party service. The interests of the people will be better promoted; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immeasurably improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bolder and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1884.

In view of the repeated denials on the subject of the friends of Lieut. Kingsbury here were much shocked this afternoon on learning that when his coffin was opened at Rochester it was found that there was no flesh on his bones. It is not well understood why there has been so much concealment in this matter. Commander Sebley and Admiral Nichols first denied that Henry had been shot. The official report of Lieut. Greely showed they did not know what they were talking about. It turns out that there were only two people who knew about the shooting of Henry from Lieutenant Greely—Secretary Chandler and Gen. Hazen. Gen. Hazen wanted to tell Secretary Lincoln about it, but was unable to see him, and he feared to send him a telegram on the subject. Being in ignorance in the matter, Secretary Lincoln and General Hancock, now find themselves in the awkward and unmilitary position of having attended the funeral of a soldier who had been executed by order of a court-martial, a thing that is in violation of all military etiquette. Lieut. Greely desired secrecy in the matter, and Chandler and Gen. Hazen would have obliged him in this direction had it not been necessary, in view of the fact having leaked out through other sources to publish the official report of the occurrence. It is now thought it would have been better if the facts, terrible as they were, had been all given out in the first instance instead of endeavoring to conceal them.

"There are two sut jects," said a friend of mine, who is a patent lawyer, "that have absorbed more brain tissue from the heads of inventive geniuses than would be necessary to out-weigh all the gold that has in consequence been put into their pockets. The first of these is the coupling of railroad cars. Over two hundred patents in a year are issued for these hitching devices. Why so comparatively unimportant a matter should receive so much attention on the part of inventors is more than I can explain. The other great line of patented invention is more sensible, though possibly not much more productive of rewards for genius, for it relates to aids for comfortable sleeping. Go to any industrial fair and you will see numerous novelties in bedsteads, all intended to conduce to the luxury of slumber. The variety of these exhibits, however, is very small compared with the patented articles that never get so far in as the hands of the inventors as to reach the market.

A number of bank presidents throughout the country have written to the Postmaster-General asking him to exclude "Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter" from the mails. In referring to these letters to day, Assistant Attorney-General Freeman said: "The Bank Note and Commercial Reporter' is a blackmailing sheet published in New York. The plan is to send the paper to all the leading banks, and after a time a bill for $5 is sent to the bank. Upon the refusal of the bank to pay the bill, a letter is sent threatening to attack its credit unless the bill is paid."

The new pension office building is progressing slowly and when completed will be one of the largest structures in the country. It is built of brick with terra cotta trimmings containing representations of military life. While the Pension office is often regarded as hostile to the interests of the soldier, the Committee on Pensions of both the Senate and House of Representatives have been exceedingly friendly. Senator Mitchell, chairman of the Senate committee, has been known to strongly recommend a pension, as being just and proper, which has been disallowed by the pension officials. So also in the House committee. Mr. Patton, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, has been heard to say that he would sooner see the Government suffer, than to feel that a deserving soldier should go unrewarded. It is a rare exception that Congress does not grant a pension when recommended by the committees.

In Foreign Lands.

From our own Correspondent.

ROME Aug. 7, 1884.

"And this is Rome, that sat on her seven hills
And from her throne of beauty ruled the world."

He who writes of Rome, assumes a task which requires volumes instead of columns, and years instead of hours in its completion; but in spite of this, we hope to be able even in the brief limits of a letter, to give our readers some idea of the Eternal City.

Rome has had a wondrous history. From the time when the first fortress was built on the Palatine Hill by Romulus, more than two thousand six hundred years ago, on through the reigns of the kings, the stern rule of the republic, the glory of the Empire when its population was numbered by millions, its decline and fall, the centuries of ruin until during the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines the number of its inhabitants was reduced to only about 20,000, as well as during the later regeneration of the city, it presents a history without a parallel among the nations. The Rome of to day has a population of about 300,000 and occupies only about one half (the northern portion) of the space enclosed by the Aurelian walls. As the capital of united Italy however, it is a prosperous city and promises good things for the future. The river Tiber, a muddy, sluggish stream, winds through the city in a southerly direction, dividing it in two unequal parts, by far the larger portion, including the Palatine, the Capitoline, the Esquiline, the Caelian, the Aventine and the Quirinal hills being on the eastern side, with the palace of the Vatican, St. Peters, the castle of St. Angelo and the Janiculum hill on the western bank. The principal street of modern Rome is the Corso, which extends from the Porta del Popolo on the north, in a southerly direction through the heart of the city to the foot of the Capitoline Hill. It is a well built street, lined with shops, hotels etc, and on fine afternoons is gay with its exhibition of modern Roman life and fashion.

The great central point of interest in the city is the Roman Forum, located between the Capitoline Hill on the north and the Palatine Hill on the south and nearly in the center of the ancient city. Its buildings were destroyed by Guiscard in the eleventh century and for four hundred years it was a waste and a receptacle for the rubbish of the city, until the entire space was filled to the depth of 24 feet and all knowledge of the location and names of the ancient buildings was lost. Since the fifteenth century however, excavations have been carried on at intervals, until the entire Forum as well as many of the adjoining buildings have been uncovered. This little parallelogram, less than a thousand feet in length and about four hundred feet wide possesses more of interest than any similar spot in Europe. At the northwestern end where on the slope of the Capitoline Hill now stands the palace of the Senator, the Tabularium or Hall of Records was formerly located. In front rise three white marble columns, marking the site of the temple of Vespasian. A little further on, to the right, eight granite columns standing on a base sixteen feet high are all that remain of the magnificent temple of Saturn, built long before the Christian era. On the left is the massive arch of Septimius Severus, its fine proportion and imposing stability almost frowning on the ruin around. Between the arch and the Tabularium stood the Temple of Concord and Senatorial Hall, where Cicero convened the Senate and with his terrible eloquence denounced the conspiracy of Catoline. Further on the foundations of the Basilica Julia are seen, with the column of Phocas in front, the "nameless column with a buried base," mentioned by Byron. Beyond the basilica, three marble columns of the temple of Castor and Pollux are still standing and directly opposite are the ruins of the temple of Julius Cæsar Deified, built upon the spot where Antony delivered his memorable oration and where Cæsar's body was burned. At different points through the forum the pavement of the Via Sacra, which descended from the Capitoline Hill and passed on beneath the arch of Titus to the southern gate of the city, still remain. Over the massive blocks of lava which form this "Sacred Way," have thundered the chariots of the Roman generals as their legions poured forth to conquer the world. Returning, along this route marched the victors in triumph, leading their captives in chains and bearing the rich spoils of their vanquished foes. All around are ruined temples and palaces, the relics of the ancient glories of this mighty city. Standing by the side of the excavation and looking out over the shattered fragments of the past, it seems the opened grave of a buried nation.

The Palatine Hill which adjoins the Forum on the south, was from the earliest history of the city, the home of the aristocracy. Here the Gracchi, Marius, Cicero, Marc Antony and many others had their residences and here were the palaces of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Vespasian and Septimius Severus. In the later years of the empire, the entire hill became covered with the palaces of the Cæsars, and the ruins, which have been uncovered within the past forty years, give unmistakable evidence of the magnificence of the original structure. A short distance southeast of the forum, the arch of Titus spans the Via Sacra, bearing on its inside walls, the famous "bas reliefs" representing Titus in a triumphal procession with the Jewish captives bearing the rich spoils of the temple at Jerusalem, among which may still be seen the golden candlesticks, the silver trumpets and the golden table. A little farther on the rise the majestic ruins of the Coliseum. This wonderful structure, built by Vespasian and Titus early in the Christian era was the largest building of its kind ever erected and would accommodate nearly one hundred thousand spectators. The seats rose in receding tiers, so as to afford all a good view of the vast arena, in which men as well as beasts were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." The hight of the massive oblong pile was nearly 200 feet; and although it was for years used as a quarry, several of the comparatively modern palaces of Rome being built of material obtained here, it is still by far the most imposing ruin of the city. Its solidity gave rise to the familiar saying:

"While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls—the world."

The Capitoline Hill, at the northern end of the Forum and at the southern end of the Corso, is reached from the north by a long flight of steps ascending from the small piazza of Ara Cœli. The slope next the Forum is occupied by the Palace of the Senator. On the right, where the Temple of Jupiter formerly stood, is the Palace of the Conservators, containing a valuable collection of pictures and antiques, bronzes, among the latter what is supposed to be the Capitoline Wolf mentioned by Cicero. Just beyond this palace is the famous Tarpean Rock. Opposite the Palace of the Conservators, and facing it, is the Capitoline Museum containing an extensive collection of sculptures, including the Dying Gladiator, the Faun of Praxiteles, which was the subject of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," the Venus of the Capitol and many other celebrated works. The open space between the Museum and the Palace, contains the family equestrain statue of Marcus Aurelius, while on either side of the grand staircase are the statues of Castor and Pollux.

Among the churches of Rome, St. Peter's of course holds the first place. It stands on the west side of the Tiber, a short distance from the castle of St. Angelo, and on the site of the circus of Nero where many Christians were martyred and where St. Peter is said to have been buried after his crucifixion. The present building was commenced in in 1506 by Pope Julius II but was not dedicated until more than a century later. The expense of the work was so great (the cost of the main building alone being estimated at fifty millions of dollars) that the Popes resorted to the sale of indulgences to raise funds; thus precipitating at least the opposition which led to Reformation. The approach to St Peter's is through a large open space with a vast semi circular quadruple colonnade on either side containing hundreds of massive pillars. In the centre, surrounded by fountains, is the obelisk brought from Heliopolis to Rome by the Emperor Caligula. It is the only obelisk in Rome which has never been overthrown. The building itself is more than 600 feet in length and about 400 feet in width at the transept. The great gilded arch of the nave is supported by double pillars on each side and rises 150 feet above the pavement. The dome, 140 feet in diameter and 350 feet high on the inside, is supported by four massive piers in which are niches containing statues 16 feet high. Beneath the dome is the reputed tomb of St. Peter, covered by a bronze canopy 95 feet in hight, supported by four twisted bronze columns, the whole weighing 58 tons. All around are numerous chapels and tombs with many sepulchral monuments and memorable tablets. From the summit of the dome a fine view of the city can be obtained and those who wish can ascend to the ball at the foot of the cross, which rises 450 feet above the pavement below. In spite of its immense size there is an apparent lack of magnitude in St. Peter's which can only be accounted for by the fact that its surroundings and its entire plan are on so grand a scale that one's standards of measurement are of unusual proportions. And some writer says, "The angels in the Baptistery are enormous giants; the doves colossal birds of prey." Some idea of the vastness of St. Peter's may be obtained from the fact that its ground plan is twice as large as that of St. Paul's in London, while its cubic contents are three times as great as the latter edifice.

Adjoining St. Peter's on the north is the Vatican Palace, which for centuries has been the residence of the Popes. It is an immense pile of buildings, containing twenty courts and over 11,000 rooms, halls and chapels. Within its walls are the Sistine Chapel, containing the world renowned frescoes of Michael Angelo; the Stanze and Loggie of Raphael; the Picture Gallery and the Gallery of Sculptures, comprising one of the most extensive and valuable art collections in the world.

The only building of ancient Rome not now in ruins is the Pantheon, a circular structure located between the Corso and the Tiber. It was built by Agrippa, 27 years before Christ, and was consecrated as a christian church early in the seventh century. It is lighted only from a circular opening in the dome, which is the largest in the world, being 143 feet in diameter. Within the chapels are the tombs of many famous artists, as well as that of Victor Emanuel, the late king of Italy.

Next in interest to St. Peter's and taking precedence of it in ecclesiastical rank is the Church of St. John Lateran, located in the southeastern part of the city, near the walls. This is the church of the Pope as Bishop of Rome and here his coronation takes place. For a thousand years previous to the occupation of the Vatican the palace adjoining this church was the residence of the Popes. Near by in a small building is the Scala Santa, a flight of 28 marble steps said to be those ascended by Christ when entering the Judgment Hall, in Jerusalem. They are enclosed and no one is permitted to pass up but on their knees. At the time of our visit several devotees were toiling wearily up the ascent. It was midway up these stairs that Luther, recalling the words, "the just shall live by faith," suddenly rose to his feet and descended.

South of the city, about a mile beyond the walls is the church of St. Paul, built on the traditionary burial place of the great apostle to the gentiles. The exterior is exceedingly plain, but nothing can surpass the magnificence and richness of the interior. On each side of the nave is a double row of columns of great beauty and the entire interior is decorated with fine marbles and mosaics. The canopy over the high altar is supported by columns of Oriental alabaster with pedestals of malachite, and the same costly ornamentation abounds throughout the building.

The catacombs of Rome are among the most interesting features of that wonderful city. They are not as is usually supposed directly under the city, but are scattered without the walls on all sides. These vast subterranean charnel houses were originally quarries but in later years were used as burial places. The passages are usually from seven to eight feet in hight and four or five feet wide, the chambers of the dead being in tiers at the sides. Many of them are now vacant, but others still contain their ghostly deposits, while here and there a grinning skull or some other fragment is all that remains of the skeleton. The catacombs of St. Calixtus on the Appian Way were visited by us and are of especial interest as containing the tombs of several of the early popes, as well as about 170,000 persons of more lowly rank.

Throughout the city are many places pointed out by tradition as connected with incidents in the lives of Peter and Paul. The Mamertine prison, built 640 years before Christ, near the Arch of Septimius Severus is well identified and was undoubtedly the scene of many tragedies related by historians. The pillar is still shown to which Peter and Paul were chained and also the spring which burst forth miraculously to enable Peter to baptise his jailors. The spring, however, is unfortunately mentioned by Pautarch as existing more than a century before. The prison consisted of two cells cut out of the solid rock, one above the other, with an opening at the top through which the condemned were let down. In the "Ghetto," or Jews' quarter, is pointed out the "hired house" occupied by Paul during the three years of his stay in Rome. It is now occupied by a bakery.

But the extent to which this letter has already grown compels us to pass on with scarcely a mention of the famous Trojan's Column; the ancient Theatre of Marcellus; the Temple of Vesta, near the bridge so bravely defended by Horatius; the Cloaca Maxima or great sewer, built nearly 2,500 years ago and still in perfect repair; the ancient aqueducts which crossed the plains about the city on series of arches miles in length; the modern fountains, which furnish an abundant supply of pure water; the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, which contained accommodations for over 1,600 bathers at a time; the ancient churches of Santa Maria Maggiore, Santa Croce, St. Cecilia and many others; the Borghese, the Barberini, the Rospigliosi and other palaces, with their almost invaluable art collections, as well as many places of minor importance.

As we wander about the streets of this city that once ruled the world, and view the ruins of its ancient magnificence, our admiration for the ability and power of those grand old Romans who once trod its streets increases, and our contempt for the degenerate race which now occupies this fair land develops in proportion. Whether it will ever regain its former magnitude or realize the hopes and traditions of its founders and prove an "Eternal City," we cannot tell. Its past belongs to history. Its future is with God.

C. L. N.

For Assembly.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination and election of a Democratic Representative for the next Legislature. Whether elected or defeated, I shall continue to labor for the complete overthrow of all monopolies and the various means and agencies which are 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 Plutocracy—better known as 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 and 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, that it is for justice, right and the good of humanity. And I shall do it with energy and force.

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

For Assemblyman.

JAMES SWEENEY,

of Summit Hill, will be a candidate for the nomination of Assemblyman before the Democratic County Convention. Subject to the rules of the prty. t.c.

For County Treasurer.

GEORGE W. KEISER, of Weatherly, announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. t.c.*

For County Treasurer,

HENRY BOYER,

of Weissport, Pa., will be a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, before the Democratic County Convention, according to the rules of the party. July 19, 1884-t c.*

For County Treasurer.

CHAS. E. MILLER,

of East Mauch Chunk, will be a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, at the Democratic County Convention, subject to the rules of the party. July 19-t. c.*

For County Commissioner.

ANDREW GRAVER, JR.,

of Weissport, Pa., subject to the rules of the Democratic County Nominating Convention. july 26-t c.

For County Commissioner.

JOHN ARNER,

of Weissport, will be a candidate for the nomination of County Commissioner before the Democratic Convention. Subject to the rules of the party. t c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.---REWARD.

LOST, A HOUND, with both black ears, two black spots, one on side and other on top of back, answers to the name of "Pero." Whoever has found him and will return him to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN WEDANIEL,
Parryville, Carbon county Pa.
Aug. 23, 1884-w3*

Royal Arcanum.

Lehighton Council, No. 270, Royal Arcanum, is one of the 87 subordinate councils working under the jurisdiction of the Supreme and Grand Councils of the Royal Arcanum under whose authority it exists, by virtue of a charter duly granted by the Supreme Council. A few objects of the order:

1st. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

2d. To establish a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the order who has complied with all the requirements, a sum not exceeding $3000 shall be paid to his family or those dependent on him, as he may direct.

That the above articles are carried out the following card will attest.

W. C. WEISS, Regent.
H. J. BERTNEY, Secretary.

WEST BETHLEHEM, Aug. 7, 1884.

W. C. WEISS—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to acknowledge receipt of order for $3000, amount of insurance held in your Lodge by my late husband, William Boyd.

Believe me truly sensible of all kindness shown during my husband's illness. I can tru hmily say that the order fulfils to the letter all that it promises. It gives me pleasure to commend it to all.

Sincerely yours,
ALICE T. BOYD.

August 23-w3.

Baird Has Hit It!!

He comes this time with his own model Opera House, which will be located on the lot near the Foundry, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 25th.

I. W. BAIRD'S

MASTADON Railroad Shows

consolidated with his

Mammoth Minstrels.

NO GILT,

NO GLITTER,

NO CHEAP PARADE

Both Afternoon & Evening.

Admission, 25c.

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J. 30 students from 18 States. Are preferred and kept for Graduates. Circulars free. Address COLEMAN & PALMER, Prop'rs.

WANTED A respectable person of good address to travel through Carbon county with VALUABLE WORKS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF BUSINESS MEN AND MECHANICS who understand and need them, giving their orders at sight; profits liberal, easy and quick; can refer to gentlemen clearing $25 to $50 a week who are pleased with the work; only $10 capital required; write for particulars if you mean business; give age, trade or previous employment and references. Palmer, Vallier & Co., Vanderbilt Ave., New York

7000 AGENTS WANTED DOUBLE QUICK! to sell the only OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHIES OF CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS

By ex-Governor Dorsheimer, of N. Y., Member of U. S. Congress, and W. U. Hensel, Chairman Dem. State Com. of Pa., intimate friends of C. & H. It is the most RELIABLE, Interesting and Richly ILLUSTRATED, hence in IMMENSE DEMAND. Agents are COINING MONEY. It has fine STEEL PORTRAITS, SELLS FASTEST and PAYS BEST. Beware of unreliable, catchpenny books. Write to HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CALL AT THE

NOVELTY STORE,

next to the ADVOCATE office,

Bankway, Lehighton Pa.,

For Gents' Underwear Hose for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Japanese and other Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Table Clothes, Bed Spreads, Towels and Toweling, Combs, Shoe Brushes, Hair Brushes, Feather Dusters, Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Albums, Harmonicas, Accordeons, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Razor Straps, Pins, Needles, and a large variety of other articles which we are selling at very Low Prices FOR CASH. Call and be convinced that we are selling goods at a loss!

Ladies' Dress Buttons from 6 cents to 18 cents per dozen. Lisle Thread Gloves, for Ladies and Misses from 15 cents to 25 cents. Misses and Childrens Lace Collars at 6, 10 and 12 cents each. Gents' underwear, Bows, Scarfs and Collars—The "Banner" Collar only 10 cents per box. Lace 6, 8 and 10 cents per yard.

July 12, 188

Academic Department,

—OF—

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

PREPARES FOR COLLEGE, FOR TEACHING AND FOR BUSINESS.

NEXT SESSION OPENS

September 4th, 1884.

Thoroughly Reorganized. All Teachers of Experience. Special Advantages. Good Discipline and Good Scholarship.

For Circular and further particulars address the principals,

GEORGE T. ETTINGER, M. A.,
E. S. DIETER, M. E.,
Academic Department, Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pa. Aug 9 w4*

Nine Teachers Wanted.

An examination of Teachers for the Public Schools of Mahoning Township, will be held in the School House, at Pleasant Corner on

SATURDAY, SEP'T. 6TH, 1884,

commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Also to receive proposals for collecting the School Tax for said Township.

By order of the Board,
GODFREY PETER, Secretary.
Mahoning, August 9th, 1884.

R. PENN SMITH & CO.,

Are prepared to sell to Dealers, Lime Burners and Consumers, at their BREAKER at LEHIGHTON, Pa.,

LEHIGH COAL

At Mauch Chunk Prices,

Delivered into wagons at the following rates, 2240 lbs. to the ton:

Lehigh Egg,	$3.15
" Stove,	3.15
" Chestnut No. 1,	3.00
" Chestnut No. 2,	1.75
" Buckwheat,	1.05
" Culm,	50

TERMS CASH.

July 19, 1883-1y

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

REMOVAL!

JAMES WALP,

Dealer in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Has removed to his new Store Room, opposite Clauss & Brother's Tailoring Establishment, on

Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.,

Where he will be pleased to receive his numerous friends and customers.

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.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR — THE PASTILLE — TRIAL BOX FOR ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT

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

Trade Mark

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 aiding to the success which will surely crown so beneficial a remedy."

Above extract from a letter dated—W. Va. Dec. 28, 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

Sent FREE

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-m3

Bring in your Job Work.