The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 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	3
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	3	Summit Hill	4
Lausanne	2	Towamensing	2
Lehigh	2	Weatherly	5
Lehighton	4	Weissport	2
L Towamensing	4		
Mahoning	2	Total	61

Necessary for choice, 31.

The following are the officers appointed to hold the Delegate elections in the several districts—the first named being the Judge and the others Inspectors:

Audenried—F. O'Donnell, J Boyle, E Kendlen.
Beaver Meadow—B. Gallagher, T. Brogan, J. Cole.
East Penn—T. Schaffer, J. Steigerwalt, J. Yenser.
East Mauch Chunk—E. Bauer, G. Kostenbader, C. Boyle.
Franklin—A. Graver, D. Kresge, D. Arner
Kidder North—J. T. Holcomb, D.G.McLeod, J. H. Shaffer.
Kidder South—E. Getz, C. Warner, H. Silfies.
Lehigh—E. Fritz, P. Connor, D. Cannons.
Lansford—P. King, E. Harkins, M. Crampsie.
Lehighton—P. Wagner, C. Yenser, G. Steiner.
Lower Towamensing—F. Smith, E. Boyer, L. Smith.
Lausanne—W. Kennedy, P. J. Cunningham, L. Gilliskinger.
Mahoning—G. W. Driesbach, J. Sherner, J. Arner.
Mauch Chunk, 1st Ward—J. J. Boyle, E. K. Sensinger, Thos. Mullen.
Mauch Chunk, 2nd Ward—W. Warncke, Sr., J. Steinbach, C. McGinley.
Nesquehoning—John Crossin, L. Tarleton, J. Smith.
Penn Forest—L. Kuehner, C Smith, W. Dotter.
Packer—John Faust, J. Romig, D. L. Stewart.
Packerton—L. W. Stiles, E. Shaffer, W. Bitner.
Parryville—W. Bamford, F. L. Boyer, Al. Beer.
Summit Hill—Edward Crampsie, J. P. McHugh, J. H. Langon.
Towamensing—W. Shaffer, J. C. Beer, P. Kern.
Weissport—E. Rapp, A. Boyer, M. Emery.
Weatherly—W. H. Scourman, D. R. Young, B. F. Clewell.

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.

22.

Stephen Grover Cleveland, a name with twenty-two letters, and a candidate who will be the twenty-second President of the United States. Also good for the twenty-two States he will carry in November.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the French Minister at Pekin lowered his flag and departed for Shanghai, and on the same day Minister Li Fong Pao demanded and received his passports from the French Government. This of course means war. Admiral Courbet at once bombarded Foo Chow, and afterwards landed detachments of troops to destroy the arsenal with the war materials and stores. Keelung will also be occupied by the fleet, and its coal mines seized as security for the indemnity demanded by France. The English correspondent of the London TIMES at Pekin telegraphs that the Chinese hope the neutral Powers will interpose to prevent France from prosecuting the war. There is little hope of this. There is great danger, while the conflict is raging, of a general massacre of Europeans throughout the Empire. The British Government is taking energetic measures to protect its subjects. If the United States had a navy, or even a single respectable war vessel, we might do the same.

THE Resubmission Convention again met at Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday evening, 20th inst., and made the temporary organization permanent. The committee on resolutions submitted a long platform, the substance of which is the assertion that the majority of the Republican party of Kansas have determined to coalesce with and adopt the dogmas of the Prohibition party, and that in pursuing this course it has departed from the true faith of Republicanism.

"We have," the resolutions say, "repeatedly protested against this suicidal course and in a spirit of conciliation and concord have appealed to them in the light of past experience to consult again the will of the people on the vexatious question of prohibition. That request was contemptuously refused and our warnings have been answered by sneers and opprobrious epithets. Now in the name of the national Republican party of this country we arraign this prohibition majority faction of this State as untrue to Republican principles and an enemy to Republican success. We arraign it as an organization that is plotting and conspiring all over the country to defeat the Republican ticket. In Kansas they remain nominally with the Republican party, simply because that party can be used to carry their pet hobby. Such being the case, and declining to accept their doctrines, we prefer them as declared enemies rather than as treacherous friends. We condemn the cowardice and hypocrisy of those Republican leaders who have permitted this foreign and false issue to be thrust upon the party in this State. On their heads shall rest grave responsibility. We indorse the platform of the National Republican party and pledge our unqualified support to its nominees—James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. We especially indorse the action of the National Convention, through its committee on resolutions, in rejecting the abominable doctrine of prohibition, and we hold that the action of said convention upon that, as upon all other questions, constitutes the controlling rule of action for all true Republicans throughout the country, and that, while supporting Blaine and Logan, we cannot consistently support the odious doctrine which was expressly rejected by the convention which placed them in nomination."

This is pretty rough on the prohibitionists not only of Kansas but throughout the entire country, who have hitherto uniformly supported the Republicans.

CERTAIN GREAT TRUTHS.

SENTIMENTS WHICH THE BLAINE ORGANS CALL UNWORTHY A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

From Gov. Cleveland's letter of Acceptance.

When an election to office shall be the selection 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 holders 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.

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.

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingmen 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.

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 care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman.

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 purposes.

Laws 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 unwise and vexatious.

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 questionable party service.

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.

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 statemanship 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.

A government is not by the people when one party fastens is control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them.

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.

In Foreign Lands.

From our own Correspondent.

VENICE, Aug. 14, 1884.

"See Naples and die," is an old Italian saying, but the modern version, "See Naples before you die," is far more acceptable to the ordinary traveler.

Leaving Rome by rail we pass through the walls on the southeast side of the city, near the Porta Maggiore, and for miles as we cross the campagna or vast plain which surrounds the city, the road runs near the ruined arches of two of the most famous of the ancient aquaducts. The country through which we pass is much more fertile than that north of Rome and the vegetation as we go southward appears almost tropical in its luxuriance. Many wretched little villages of the present day bear names well known to history, while other important towns have entirely disappeared. Capua, 135 miles south of Rome, once a city of 800,000 inhabitants, where the victorious Hannibal found in the luxury of an Italian city a more dangerous foe than the Roman legions, and where the insurrection of the gladiators under Spartacus first broke out, is now a place of but little importance. Nearly 30 miles farther south we reach Naples, matchless for location, unrivaled for the beauty of its surroundings, the pride of Italy and its commercial metropolis. The city has a population of about half a million and is located on the northern shore of the lovely bay of Naples, sloping down to the sea on the amphitheatre of the hills. The enervating influences of this eternal summer land, as well as the degeneracy of the modern Italian are very evident in the inhabitants of Naples. No city of all Italy has a more lovely climate, or happier, poorer, lazier or dirtier population. The impudence of the beggers who exhibit to passers by the physical ills which constitute their stock in trade, is only equaled by the contented indifference with which all classes seem to regard both the present and future. All kinds of work are carried on in the streets, shoemakers, carpenters, barbers and others often having their entire outfit on the sidewalk, while the women also bring out their washing and ironing, their sewing and knitting into the public highway. Many localities near Naples were immortalized by Virgil in his Æneid and the tomb of the great poet himself is pointed out only a few miles from the city.

Vesuvius, which lifts its fire and smoke crowned summit 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, is southeast of Naples, and was reached by us by tramway to Resina, which is built above the ancient buried village of Herculaneum, and from thence on foot to the summit. For several miles the way lies among the vineyards and orchards which surround the base and crown the lower slopes of the mountain, but these are soon passed and we reach the lava flow of 1872 over which the road winds for a long distance: It is a perfect picture of desolation. The lava stream is nearly black and lies in great folds and ridges, formed by the semi-fluid mass pouring down the side of the mountain and stiffening as it cooled. The foot of the cone is reached without serious difficulty, and from this point a cable railroad runs nearly to the summit; but having attempted to make the ascent of Vesuvius on foot we scorned all such modern innovations and toiled on. The cone which surmounts the mountain is about 1,500 feet in hight and is composed of loose scoria and ashes, with occasionally a ridge of lava. Its sides rise at an angle of about forty five degrees and as the ashes slip back under one's feet at every step, the ascent is most fatiguing. It was as hard a bit of mountain climbing as we had ever attempted.

From the summit a magnificent panorama is spread out before us. The country for miles around dotted with little villages is seen, with Naples on the northwest and the beautiful bay in front, stretching far away to where,

"Calm Capri waits,
Her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates."

We descend to the "old crater" and pick our way among the steaming, smoking fissures which open far down into the depths below. Masses of almost pure sulphur have been deposited all around and at times the sulphurous fumes are almost overpowering. There has been no lava overflow for some time and at the principal opening in the eastern part of the crater a cone perhaps fifty feet in hight has been built up of the cinders, scoria, etc., which at intervals of perhaps a minute are thrown up from the opening and fall in showers around. We were soon satisfied with the horrors of the place and the evident proximity to the infernal regions, and descending the mountain on the southern side we made our way over vast beds of lava and on through vineyards and gardens to Torre Annunziata and from thence to the ruins of Pompeii. In studying the ruins of Rome and the other cities of ancient Italy we find that much has been lost during the wars and political disturbances of past centuries; but in Pompeii we find an ancient Roman city, embalmed as it were, in ashes; thus preserving for eighteen hundred years not only the form of the buildings, but every feature of the home life of the Roman of the first century of the Christian era. About 75 acres comprising nearly ½ of the walls have been uncovered and the work of excavation is still being carried on. Nearly everything which can be moved, even to the more important frescoes is taken at once to the museum at Naples, consequently the bare walls and the deserted streets of this city of the dead, with a few monuments, fountains, etc., are all that remain. The principal entrance is through the ancient sea gate of the city; for although now far inland, Pompeii was formerly a seaport. The streets are regularly laid out, the principal ones being 24 feet and those of lesser importance only 14 feet in width. They are paved with huge blocks of lava with deep ruts worn by the chariot wheels, and at the street corners are stepping stones for pedestrians, nearly a foot above the pavement. With but few exceptions the houses are only one story high and are built on the same general plan, a solid with a single entrance towards the street and the rooms ranged around an open court which was ornamented and decorated with fountains, statues, flowers, mosaics, etc., according to the fancy or wealth of the owner. Unlike Herculaneum which was buried beneath a lava flow to a depth of nearly 100 feet, Pompeii was covered with ashes and scoria only to a depth of about 20 feet, thus making the work of excavation much less laborious. In the small museum within the walls are several figures made by pouring plaster into the openings left in the ashes by the decay and absorption of the bodies of the dead who were overwhelmed in the eruption; thus showing the exact attitude in which death overtook them. The agony thus depicted on the faces as well as indicated by the position of the bodies is most horrible, and even after a lapse of nearly two thousand years is sufficient to cause one to shudder at the horrors of that dreadful night, when a city, teeming with life and prosperity was surprised and buried.

The National Museum at Naples contains much of interest in its valuable and extensive collection of ancient statuary, bronzes, Egyptian antiquities, etc., but by far its greatest attraction lies in its vast exhibit of Pompeian relics. We find here beautiful mosaics; frescoes and other mural decorations which in form and color compare favorably with the works of the renaissance; thousands of articles of domestic utility, including kitchen utensils, scales, lamps, stoves, bedsteads, surgical and musical instruments, chairs, toilet articles, vases, dishes, agricultural implements and many other things very similar to those in use in the present day; glass amphorae still containing olive oil; several round black loaves of bread bearing the baker's name, as well as many other articles of food; and a vast assortment "too numerous to mention," of articles taken from the buried city.

We return to Rome by the same road over which we traveled in going to Naples, and after a few hours spent in revisiting the Forum and a few other places of interest, we took the train for Florence, a city of about 160,000 population located nearly in the center of Italy. Our route passes Lake Trasemenus, memorable as the scene of Hannibal's great victory over the Romans more than 200 years before Christ, as well as many other places of historical interest.

The city of Florence is situated in an extensive plain surrounded by cultivated hills whose sides are studded with elegant villas. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Arno, a stream which is perhaps an improvement on the Tiber, but still does not possess any features which should justly give it the common appellation of "the lovely Arno." Florence has suffered in every age from military incursions; but during the fifteenth century it was the acknowledged leader in the renaissance which followed the darkness of the middle ages. Its galaxy of illustrious names, including Dante, Boccaccio, Galileo, Giotto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, da Vinci, Savonarola and many others is unsurpassed in modern times and well entitles the city to be known as the Italian Athens. The Piazza della Signoria is the business as well as the historic center of the city. Here Savonarola was burned and here stands the old capitol of the republic. Adjoining this square is the Uffizi gallery founded by the Medici family and containing one of the largest and choicest art collections in the world. The hall known as the "Tribune" is located near the center of the gallery and is spoken of by Hawthorne as the "richest room in all the world." It contains the Venus de Medici, the Dancing Faun, the Wrestlers and other masterpieces of ancient sculpture as well as some of the finest works of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Angelo and other great masters. Besides the pictures and statuary the gallery contains a valuable collection of gems as well as many mosaics and other works of art. Among the mosaics is a table of wondrous beauty, which represents the labor of 22 artists for 25 years. On the opposite side of the Arno, but connected with the Uffizi gallery by a long covered passage is the Pitti Palace, one of the finest architectural structures of modern times and containing a collection of about 500 paintings, including Raphael's Madonna della Seggiola, Titian's Magdalen and many other choice gems of art.

Among the churches of Florence the cathedral is of course one of the most interesting. It is 500 feet in length and the exterior is coated with marble; but the facade has never been completed. Its interior is grand and impressive but exceedingly bare and cold. The church of Santa Croce is spoken of as the "Westminster Abbey of Florence." Here are the tombs of many of Italy's famous sons, and memorial tablets are here erected to many others whose remains are buried elsewhere. In the square in front stands a statue of Dante, 19 feet high, erected in 1865 on the 600th anniversary of his birth. The Medicean chapel in the rear of the church of San Lorenzo is with the exception of the Taj Mahal in India, probably the richest tomb in the world. It was erected in 1604 at a cost of over $4,000,000 as a receptacle for the Holy Sepulchre but has never received its expected deposit. Its magnificence is beyond description. In the sacristy adjoining are the tombs of the Medici, with statues by Michael Angelo which are the masterpieces of that great artist and fully equal to the noblest figures of the best period of Greek art. But the pile of manuscript before us reminds us again that we must not presume too far upon the patience of the readers of the ADVOCATE and consequently we must leave many points of which, did space permit, we should be glad to write, and pass on to "beautiful Venice, the Bride of the Sea." C. L. N.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1884.

There will be nothing in the Blaine campaign to parallel the entrance of Grant, Conkling and Cameron into the Garfield campaign. There will be few of the party leaders in the field in the next sixty days who were then on the stump in many States. Perhaps there was not sufficient authority for it, but when Blaine was nominated it was reported that Mr. Conkling would re-enter politics, by speaking in his support. There is no hope of that now. It is said that John Sherman has almost lost his voice for any purposes of the campaign Gen. Grant's brief and effective talks will not, as in the Garfield battle, call tens of thousands to meetings and set wheels in motion that can save the day. Ex-Senator Windom is somewhere in the far Northwest and will cut no figure. The frisky Foster of Ohio is now the quietest of men. There are a dozen more who helped to make the Garfield campaign lively, to say nothing of Dorsey and his soap corps, who will be missed. Hawley and Everlasting Evarts, with the hired orators of whom Mr. Storrs of Chicago is ablest, will have to bear the brunt of the battle.

The War Department has been informed of the death this morning, near Philadelphia, of Col. J. J. Woodward, Surgeon United States Army. The death of Surgeon Woodward was not unexpected, as he had been in ill health for several years, suffering from chronic dyspepsia, which had produced melancholia and unsettled his mind to such an extent as to compel his isolation from time to time in various asylums. He was sent abroad some few years ago on nominal duty for the Government, in the hope that his health would be benefitted, and from time he gave signs of recuperation only to relapse again into a more dangerous condition. The impression prevails in army circles that his death was self-inflicted, or the result of an attempt to commit suicide while laboring under violent insanity.

The naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate the Navy Department frauds, which adjourned recently upon the recommendation of the district attorney, will probably not reassemble until some time in October. It will then be necessary to appoint another president of the court, as Commodore Jonett will assume command of the North Atlantic squadron before that time. The investigations of the court thus far have revealed the facts that there were frauds in the bureau of medicine and surgery before Medical Director Wales became surgeon general; that there were one hundred and fifty-six false vouchers, involving nearly $100,000, and that there were no similar frauds in the other bureaus of medicine and surgery.

Washington city has for some time had the distinction of being the most attractive meeting place in the country for all sorts bodies, and now it seems that its fame is extending throughout the world. A London cablegram says that in the face of the competition of Berlin, St. Petersburg and other European cities, it has been decided to hold the next meeting of the International Medical Congress in Washington.

Eleventh Congressional Conference.

The Conference to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, comprising the counties of Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Montour, Columbia, and portions of the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna, will in all probability, meet at Stroudsburg on Sept. 10th, at 1 p. m

The Congressional Committe that fixes the time and place for holding the Conference is composed of the following gentlemen who have already decided the matter:

Lehighton—Hon. A. J. Durling
Dunmore—Hon. Thos. J. Duggan.
Danville—Peter McCann.
Milford—Col. A. E. Lewis.
Bloomsburg—Robert Buckingham.
Stroudsburg—B. S. Jacoby.
Ebervale—Jas. A. Sweeney.

Col. Lewis and Mr. Sweeney favored Hazleton as the place for holding the Conference and fixing Sept. 10th, as the time but the majority of the Committee preferred Stroudsburg, Monroe, Co., and unless something in the meantime should occur to alter the minds of the Committee the Conference will be held there on the date mentioned

The candidates nominated in the different counties and who will come before the Conference, are the following at present:

Columbia Co.—Ir. Megargle.
Montour Co.—Hon. Thos. F. Chalfant.
Lackawanna Co.—Mayor Frank Beamish.
Monroe Co.—Hon. J. o. Storm.
Pike Co.—Col. A. E. Lewis.

The counties of Carbon and Luzerne have not nominated their choice, though the Congressional convention for the Luzerne portion will take place to-day (Friday) the 29th inst. and that of Carbon Co., on Sept. 8th.

The contestants in the Luzerne portion for the nomination are S. B. Price, of Hazleton. In this county Senator Allen Craig, will in all probability be the choice.

Notice to Voters.

Last day for being assessed and registered—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

Last day for paying taxes—Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Last day for being naturalized—Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Election day—Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

For Mahoning district at Pleasant Corner school house, Saturday, Sept. 6th.

The examinations will be in writing and will begin promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

T. A. SNYDER, Supt. of Schools.

A Note for Pool-Rooms Keepers.

On the 4th of July the new State law went into effect, making it a misdemeanor for any minor under eighteen to play billiards or pool in public houses of any kind. The law does not refer merely to places where intoxicants are sold, but to all parlors and rooms kept for the purpose of profit. The proprietor who allows youths under eighteen to play, will be liable to a fine of $20 for the offence. The is to be sued for in the name of the parents or guardian of the minor, and when recovered goes to the overseer of the poor, for the poor in the city, town or township where the violation of the act may have occured.

Attacked in Her House by a Tramp.

Mrs. Schwenker, an old lady living on Elm street, Scranton was brutally assaulted Wednesday by a tramp, who called at her house for food, and after leaving her unconscious on the floor decamped with her pocketbook, containing seventy dollars. She was in the kitchen, getting a warm meal for the ruffian, when he attacked her. When she recovered consciousness the tramp was gone. She ran into the street and alarmed the neighbors who started in pursuit. The Mayor and several policemen joined in the chase, but the tramp made his escape. Mrs. Schwenker is a widow with several children, but she was alone in the house when attacked. Mrs. S., is suffering terribly from the effects of the struggle with her assailant.

Notice

Palliser, Palliser & Co., 7, 9 and 11 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, the leading architects and publishers of works on carpentry, building and architecture, and who have won all the great competitions for every description of public buildings, and from whose designs thousands of artistic dwelling have been erected all over the country, want a representative to travel in every county with their new publications See advertisement elsewhere.

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 prrty. 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

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,
Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,
DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline; $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA
Kidney and Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00, 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS

Look to Your Interests!!

Agricultural Implements

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

A One-Horse Tread-Power and Thresher, complete, for $100.00. A Two-horse Tread-Power and Thresher. complete, for $125.00, Made of the best material and by the best mechanical skill. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.

We also manufacture a variety of PLOWS, which will be sold cheap. TRY THEM.

E. B. MARSH & BRO., Props,
Hamilton Foundry and Machine Shop,
Snydersville, Monroe Co., Pa.
aug. 30, 1884-3m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIZABETH GREEN, Lower Towamensing, Carbon county, Pa., Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Green, late of Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make the same known without delay.

HENRY BOYER, Administrator,
Weissport, Pa.
August 30, 1884—6w*

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 McDANIEL,
Parryville, Carbon county Pa.
Aug. 25, 1884-w3*

Royal Arcanum.

Lehighton Council, No. 376, 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. BRETNEY, 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 truthfully say that the order fulfills to the letter all that it promises. It gives me pleasure to commend it to all.

Sincerely yours,
ALICE T. BOYD.
August 23-w3.

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.—30 students from Pennsylvania last year. 300 graduates; more than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & PALMS, Prop'rs.

WANTED AT ONCE a representative of good address to travel through Carbon county with VALUABLE WORK 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. Palliser, Palliser & Co., Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

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 almost GIVEN AWAY

Ladies' Dress Buttons from 6 cents to 18 cents per dozen Linen 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' neckwear, Bows, Scarfs and Collars—The "Banner" Collar only 10 cents per box. Lace 6, 8 and 10 cents per yard.
July 12, '88

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, SEPT. 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 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 — TRIAL BOX — THE PASTILLE — Prof. Harris' Radical Cure — Trade Mark — FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN — 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. 28, 1881

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 $2, 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

Bring in your Job Work.