The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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

A KALEIDOSCOPE FREE.—Every boy and girl should send to W. S. Bond & Co., York, Pa., for a free sample copy of THE KALEIDOSCOPE, which is the prettiest little magazine for boys and girls you ever saw, for 50 cents a year. It would pay teachers to invest a cent in a postal card to send their address for sample copy. It is just what ought to be introduced into every school as supplementary reading.

Our steamed cotemporary the Manch Chunk Gazette is nothing if not untruthful and ungentlemanly, its present management seem determined to keep up its well-earned cognomen, "The Manch Chunk SMUT Machine." We care nothing about the 15 inches of personal abuse aimed at us in this week's issue of the Gazette. We did not solicit the publication of the Election Proclamation, but we have a habit of accepting whatever of patronage (private or public) is tendered us. This is what troubles O B. Sigley Sheriff Lentz informed the Gazette's rev. assistant why that paper got no patronage from him. That is all.

An effort was made by one or two of the members of the Borough Council to carry out our suggestion of last week to appoint a special police force to serve during the fair, but no quorum could be reached, some of the members claiming that the appointment of a police force was unnecessary. These old fogies should emigrate to Timbuctu or some other uncivilized locality. They evidently think that the people pay taxes only for the purpose of digging down hills, and that none of the money should be used for the protection of life and property. A new element should be infused into the Board next spring—men who will fill the position after they are elected, instead of men who only wish the election for the name. The people have some rights which even a Borough Council must respect.

WHEN the British gunboat Wasp was lost with all save six on board she was making for Lough Foyle to take the Sheriff and bailiffs to Instrbull to evict the inhabitants. The total rental of this speck in the ocean is £18. It is a small island on the seaboard of Donegal, and is well known as the scene of the wreck of the Iris some few years back, when the hardy islanders, at great risk of life and limb, succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer. The extreme length of the islet is 3 miles and the breadth one and a half miles. It is distant from the mainland about nine miles, and of all the desolate specks of land it is the most uninviting. Sixteen families with the lighthouse keeper make up the entire population. There is no arable land, and the surface of the ground is formed of rocks. Some of the tenants have never paid any rent, and others are from ten to fifteen years in arrears. A precarious livelihood is earned during the summer months, by fishing, but owing to the stormyand dangerous nature of the coast in the winter, the islanders go to the mainland until the spring, as there is no fuel to be obtained on the islet. There is only one landing place, and it requires skill and care to run into it in safety. So the attempt to collect some $90 has cost the British navy thousands of pounds and fifty-two lives. A better and more effectual way of destroying the British navy, than O'Donovan Ross's dynamite party.

BEN BUTLER and the GREENBACKERS.

The Washington, D. C., NATIONAL VIEW, a Greenback organ, of the 4th inst., publishes the following scathing arraignment of Ben. F. Butler:

That political nomad, the wandering Jew of parties, the incipient secessionist who cast his vote for Jefferson Davis at Charleston, the predatory Federal commander of New Orleans, the Republican aspirant for the Presidency, the Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, the Greenback candidate for governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, is once more waging his buccaneer warfare against the people of his native State and of all other States.

As a pro-slavery Democrat, we believed he might be honest; as a Federal military commander, who to quell rude action issued a rude order, we did not admire him; as a Republican whose bold politics were as inimical to his own party as to the enemy, we studied him; as one whom we believe a convert to the Greenback principle whose convictions were at last true enough to stand, we accepted him as one claimed by repentance; as the renegade Greenbacker and betrayer of that principle we make war upon him, until his power of political good or evil be gone forever.

He cursed free-soilism and became a henchman and tyrant of free soilism disgraced. He denounced Republicanism and hunted with its slemth-hounds; he apostatized Democracy and made his bed with its corruption; he professed the regenerating principle of Greenbackism asked for her candidacy, and would have sold her to Hancock and the Democracy had he obtained it. He has put shame upon the Greenback State Convention which he had deceived into nominating him, and has gone back to his original element as the dog returns again to his vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.

Our quarrel with him is not that he forsook parties, but that he betrays principle.

Is there a Greenbacker in Massachusetts so lost to all that principle teaches, so blind to all that is operating to throttle him and his children after him as to vote for Benjamin F. Butler?

Is there a workingman who, delving like the slave that Benjamin F. Butler's past partisanships have made him, will for one instant believe that this political freebooter can emancipate him from one ounce of his burden?

That we did for a small moment trust him in the past makes it all the more incumbent upon us to warn all men against his specious seeming. As to his ability, there is no man can gainsay it; as to his capacity to serve his time and his country, none can doubt it; and by so much as his ability is beyond that of his fellows, by so much is the guilt of his apostacy augmented.

Let every Greenbacker in Massachusetts see to it that at the polls in November Benjamin F. Butler be shown that the use of his political existence is passed, and that his political death is at the hand of justice, by the vote of the Greenbackers and workingmen.

TILDEN WRITES A LETTER.

WHY HE IS FOR GROVER CLEVELAND.

DECLARING THAT THE INDISPENSIBLE NECESSITY OF OUR TIMES IS A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE GREAT EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, October 7.

In response to the resolutions presented to him from the Democratic National Convention Samuel J. Tilden has written the following letter:

GREYSTONE, October 6.

Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolution concerning me adopted by the late Democratic National Convention. I share your conviction that reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is our great national want and is indeed necessary to the restoration and preservation of the government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the Democratic party and by installing its representative in the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party, the principles in which it was educated and to which it has ever been in the main faithful, its freedom from the corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission.

The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the Republican party make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give better government than the debasing system of abuses which during its ascendancy has infected official and political life in this country.

The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the more advanced patriots of the Revolution to resist the perversion of our government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson; Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of Massachusetts; George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York and George Wythe and James Madison, of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson as President, in 1800, for sixty years the Democratic party mainly directed our national policy. It extended the boundaries of the republic and laid the foundations of all national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the Constitution and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration.

On the other hand, the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow up during a long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of rival war and false finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment except through its temporary expulsion from power.

It has been boastingly asserted by a northern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their Presidential candidate, that the Republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton when taunted by James II. with his personal want of conscience, answered: "That is true but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience."

Some reasoners forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by the defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American Revolution against the patriots of that day. It was repeated against Jefferson and afterwards against Jackson. It is alleged by the Conservatives against those who, in England, are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage.

All history shows that reforms in government must not be expected from those who sit serenely on the social mountain tops enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found His followers not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among lowly-minded fishermen. The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits and who appear in politics to advantage over the rest of mankind similar to that which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business. The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands and whose political actions is governed by their sentiments or imagination. It results that the Democratic party, more readily than the Republican, can be moulded to the support of reform measures which involve a sacrifice of selfish interests.

The indispensible necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To R. H. HENRY, chairman; B. B. SMALLEY and others, of the special committee of the Democratic National Convention.

AN ADDRESS.

ASSOCIATION OF REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS No. 142 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry C. Lea, Pres.,	William Brockie,
R. C. McMurtrie,	Francis B. Reeves,
Persifor Frazer,	Dr. S. Solis Cohen,
Francis R. Cope,	T. I. Wharton,
Lincoln L. Eyre,	Chas. Richardson,
Joseph Parrish,	Stuart Wood,
Rob't. R. Corson,	Samuel Wagner,
Lucius H. Warren,	Jos. Lapsley Wilson,
Chas. Chauncey,	E. Hunn Hasson,
William Hunt, jr.,	Chas. Matlack,
John H. Weeks,	Rev. J. May, D. D.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:

The settlement of the questions arising from the war, is admitted by the Republican presidential candidate, gives to thoughtful voters the opportunity of casting aside the dead issues of the past and of acting on the living issues of the present and future.

These issues are partly material and partly moral. On questions of material policy the attitude of the two great parties is neither clearly defined nor antagonistic. As regards the currency, much has already been settled rather through the force of circumstances than by the foresight of either of the parties, while both show equal reluctance to grapple with what remains. With respect to the tariff, we in no way recognize that protection is at stake in the present canvass in the sense in which the Republican managers would have us believe. The utterances of both parties in their respective platforms are so nearly identical that there can be found no definite contention between them. Besides, the power of the Executive to determine the revenue legislation of the country is too remote to render this a controlling factor in a presidential canvass. The decision rests with Congress, and the intelligent voter can have no difficulty in separating his Congressional from his Electoral ticket and in thus satisfying his convictions in both directions. Many of the members of this Association are pronounced protectionists whose interests are largely dependent, as they believe, on the continued prosperity of the manufactures fostered by the tariff, and they can recognize no danger to these interests from the success of the candidate of a party which in the last Session of Congress only showed in its efforts at tariff revision its own hopeless division on the subject, and was forced at Chicago to adopt an expression of policy so nearly akin to that of its rival. We, in Philadelphia, no longer ago than last February, had an example of the skill with which the tariff can be unfairly used by self seeking politicians to frighten the people to their support, and we do not propose so soon again to be deceived in the same manner.

As regards the reform of the Civil Service we see the same lack of distinction between the parties. To the independent members of both, it is an object of the most earnest solicitude, while by the working machine of both it is regarded with scarcely concealed aversion. If the distinguished Democratic author of existing legislation was prescribed by the Bosses of his own State for his leading position in the reform, on the other hand the Republican National Committee has been seeking every device whereby to evade the legal penalties of assessing office-holders, and it has recognized, as its representative in Virginia, General Mahone, well known as one of the most reckless spoilsmen of the age. The permanent establishment of the principle of this reform now depends mainly upon the faithful execution of the present law in letter and spirit. A President earnestly in its favor can infuse its spirit throughout the service; a President secretly opposed to it can render it virtually nugatory. It would therefore be impossible for any friend of reform to justify the support of one who, like Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House, delayed its progress for years, when, to use the language of the New York *Tribune*, of June 1874: "Mr. Blaine, with 'distinguished ability,' appointed a committee on that subject (civil service reform) which strangled the reform and scalped it, and then executed a war dance over it." No stronger contrast can be presented than that of his principal opponent, who has been the faithful and efficient promoter of the reform and has not hesitated for its sake to alienate powerful sections of his own party, from whose hostility thus aroused the Republicans draw their strongest hopes of success in the pending election.

Not the least of the material interests involved in the canvass are those which would be at the mercy of the foreign policy of the Executive if it should fall into the hands of Mr. Blaine. During the few months in which, three years ago, he occupied the Department of State, he developed a brilliant incapacity which is full of pregnant warnings for the future. We need only refer to his neglect to vindicate the rights of American citizens imprisoned abroad without trial, while inviting a rebuff from England by his blunders over the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; to his uncalled for interference with Mexico about the Gautemala boundry, resulting in another and even more decided rebuff; and to his converting his high office into a claim agency for adventurers in his guano policy with unhappy Peru. With an intellect so unbalanced at the head of affairs, the country could never feel secure that it might at not at any moment find itself involved in complications rendering war virtually unavoidable, and all industrial and mercantile interests would suffer incalculably from this prolonged and continued uncertainty.

Yet above all in its importance is the issue which the Republican party raised when it nominated as its candidate a man convicted out of his own mouth of prostituting for gain the public trusts confided to him. We fail to see how any citizen can read the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Warren Fisher, Jr., with the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, and not be convinced that Mr. Blaine was eager to sell his official position and use his official influence as Speaker of the House, in whatever manner might best serve his personal interests. Whether it was in Little Rock bonds, or a National bank charter, or a share in the Northern Pacific Railroad, he exhibited himself as an active trader whenever official influence was to be exchanged for money or money's worth. Nor was his position improved by his attempts at defence, consisting of falsehood, evasion, and refusal to explain on the ground that these were his "private affairs,"—as if the Speaker of the House of Representatives could have any "affairs" of business involving his personal honesty and official honor, too "private" for acknowledgment and explanation. Conspicuous as he has been in Congress, Mr. Blaine's name is not prominently connected with a single act of well devised statemanship; he has risen from poverty to wealth on a meagre Congressional salary, and the revelations of his correspondence suggests the way in which that wealth has probably been acquired. These charges are directly relevant to his candidacy; they have not been newly sprung on the country for political purposes in the heat of a presidential campaign.

The nomination of such a man for the highest honor in the land is in itself a challenge to the conscience of every voter. It shows the degradation to which our political life has sunk when shrewd managers can persuade themselves that the American people are too obtuse to care for official integrity in their rulers. If that persuasion should be justified by success in November—If the people decide that a huckster of official influence shall occupy the chair of Washington, it is impossible to overestimate the lasting and deplorable influence which such an example will exert on the future of the nation. The Republican party triumphed because it was the party of moral ideas. It has now, by the selection of its standard bearer become the party of immoral ideas, and only defeat can regenerate it.

This Committee has delayed its appeal to its fellow-citizens to see whether any explanation of the charges against Mr. Blaine would be made which would relieve him from their weight, but the apologies offered thus far have only admitted the truth of the accusations, while seeking to extenuate them. Believing therefore that he is unfit for the lofty position to which he aspires, and that the ticket is not improved by the vice presidential candidate, the Committee confidently anticipates that the result of the canvass will show that the independent strength is sufficient either to force the Republican party to reform itself, or to justify the formation of a new organization which shall fitly represent the higher political aspirations which are to dominate the future.

Co operation and correspondence are solicited from all citizens who share in these views.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY C. LEA, President.

LINCOLN L. EYRE, Secretary.

PLAYING WORKINGMEN AS FOOLS.

Philadelphia TIMES: The Republican leaders profess intense hotility to cheap contract Italian and Hungarian labor, but it happens that many of them prefer the cheaper imported contract labor to legitimate home labor and legitimate wages.

Up in the anthracite coal region the Republicans seem inclined to go farther than the mere employment of imported contract labor. Last week they gathered up 150 Hungarians in the Hazleton region, shipped them to Wilkes Barre and naturalized them, free of cost, to vote the Republican ticket at the next election.

It is hardly to be expected that Calvin Wells and William Lilly, prominent candidates on the electoral ticket, would protest against the employment and enfranchisement at party cost of imported Hungarian contract laborers; but there are Republican leaders who sincerely desire to elevate and requite home labor, and they should not be silent.

There is now very general distrust among the workingmen of the Republican cry of protection, and that is one of the chief perils of the party and its national ticket. Workingmen are intelligent, and they not only see and understand, but they feel very keenly the deceit of the cry of protection to reward labor, when the tariff is higher than can be justified by either party, and labor is illy paid and little more than half employed. Don't play workingmen for fools; they won't stand it, that's all.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1884.

The International Prime Meridian Conference reassembled this afternoon. Admiral Rodgers presided and Mr. W. F. Peddrick was acting secretary. The following were elected special scientific secretaries of the conference, Prof. Janssen, of France; Gen. Strachey, of Great Britain and Dr. Luis Cruls, of Brazil. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the opinion of the conference that a common prime meridian for all nations was desirable. Prof. Rutherford, one of the delegates representing the United States, offered a resolution that the conference should recommend to the governments represented the adoption as a standard meridian of that passing through the centre of the transit instrument at Greenwich.

This resolution was opposed by the representives of France and gave rise to an animated and at times heated debate, in the course of which the French delegates manifested some feeling. The conference then adjourned to Monday, October 6th.

This conference is the result of a resolution introduced into Congress year before last by the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, empowering the President to call it. The desirability of such a conference had been repeatedly urged by both European and American scientific bodies, and certainly no country could more fitly arrange and superintend it than our own. The mainland, continental possessions of the United States span more than one hundred degrees of longitude, between Passamaquoddy Bay and Behring Straits, and throughout these domains we are afflicted with a double first meridian, as the inspection of the top and bottom lines of any school map will show.

Commodore Schley was the recipient 16-day of a gold medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society. The medal is about two inches in diameter and an eighth of an inch in thickness. On one side is inscribed, "To Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., for his distinguished and memorable service in rescuing Lieut. Greely and his men, June, 1884." "Humane Society of Massachusetts," surrounding a shield. On this are representations of relief boats, two clasped hands, and a vessel encountering drifting ice. About the shield is the representation of a house in which relief boats are kept. The society is composed of some of the most prominent citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A prominent Ohio Republican who arrived here this morning says there is much comment in that State over the impaired physical and mental condition of Mr. Blaine. He said Mr. Blaine was very much enfeebled by the ordeal of handshaking and speechmaking through which he had gone. He said that Mr. Blaine will be compelled to take a rest before going into any other State of the West.

Official absenteeism, which has long been a serious abuse, is carried to a greater extent than ever this year. It has been difficult at any time for weeks to find a member of the Cabinet in Washington, while the important bureau officers have also taken French leave in order to visit watering-places or to make political speeches in the State canvasses preliminary to the general contest.

The death of Chanfrau, the character actor, and the breaking down of John McCullough, the tragedian, are events of melancholy interest to the American public. No more genial man than John McCullough ever lived, and he drew around him hosts of friends, who now realize sadly that his once fine physique has been so shattered that if he should recover from his present deplorable attack he can hardly hope again to be the man he once was.

I do not know the exact number of millions of dollars that "Boss" Shepherd is said to have expended in the improvements at the capital, but the fact is patent to every stranger that Washington is the finest city in the world. Think of forty-eight miles of smooth concreted streets, shaded on either side by magnificent trees of the best varieties! The problem of municipal cleanliness, too, is solved by the excellence of the streets and the thoroughness with which they can be swept by the modern sweeping wagons. In the last ten years, then, we have seen that Washington has improved more than it had from the time of its foundation at the beginning of the century, and in the next decade, when the whole city shall have undergone the rejuvenating processes that Shepherd is applied to the favored portions of it, the American citizen will possess a Capital that he may well be proud of. As to its sanitary condition, Washington has long been regarded as an unhealthy spot because of its malarial influences, but Congress has taken hold of the work of removing the cause of this complaint, in the filling up of the Potomac Flats, the dredging of the river, and widening the channel so as to secure an uninterrupted flow of the Potomac waters on the occasions of spring and summer floods. Beside this, the city is building the largest sewer in the world, a conduit more than four miles in length, and twenty-six feet in diameter, stretching across the northern end of the city—large enough, as you may well suppose, for the most stupendous future that may be predicted for the capital.

It is announced that Mr. Cox, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has already matured a bill looking to the rehabilitation of the American navy by the immediate construction of twelve line of battle ships, as a commencement, to be followed yearly by the addition of smaller but equally effective vessels. France with not a dollar of surplus in the treasury, is building fourteen first-class war-vessels of the most powerful description, with eight iron-clads exclusively for coast defense, while England in addition to her already powerful fleet is building seven large war-vessels and five iron-clad cruisers. The twelve ships that Mr. Cox's bill provides for are to be each equal in strength and armature to that of the French ships, which of course will be of the best fighting power. With the French completed, England will no longer hold her position of superiority on the seas either in the number or strength of her maritime armament, though in the matter of iron-clads she will long remain at the head. Germany will be the third in point of naval strength. Italy with her American built vessels will be fourth, Russia fifth and Austria sixth. Russia is now building three battle ships and three iron-clad cruisers. Germany is nearly ready to launch a powerful iron-clad cruiser and two iron-clad gun-boats. Austria one battle-ship of six thousand tons burthen. Denmark one iron-clad for coast defense, and the United States four steel cruisers besides the "Miantonomah" and the "Monadnock," the former of which has been the subject of a good deal of sporting criticism, and the latter humorously alluded to as the second addition of Noah's ark.

It would be indeed a cruel disappointment if it were discovered that the relics of Gen. Washington and other notables of a by-gone period, which had been so long on exhibition at the Patent Office, were not genuine at all. But the recent developments relative to the fraudulent character of Santa Anna's uniform, a dirty, tan-colored suit that the Mexican hero would have abhorred, has shaken our faith in the traditionary character of all these supposed relics. Washington's deer-skin breeches which he is said to have worn upon his surveying expeditions when a young man, show him either to have been a man of most awkward make-up or as having exceedingly poor taste in his choice of a tailor. For the credit of Washington and La-Fayette, and the rest of them, we think it would be well enough to consider the entire outfit of relics as entirely bogus, and gotten up merely to nurse our patriotism.

The Examiner

OF NEW YORK CITY,

IS THE LEADING, THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED, AND THE

CHEAPEST BAPTIST NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

IT WILL BE SENT TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS, OLD AND NEW, FOR

Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A Trial Trip.

Those desiring to see the paper as it is before becoming regular subscribers can make a "trial trip" from October 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885,

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The publishers have determined to make the price the same to all—single and club subscriber—believing it the wisest policy to have largest circulation at the lowest possible price, and have everybody receive THE EXAMINER at one low rate.

Send for sample copy, or take a "trial trip," and you will find that THE EXAMINER is one of the largest sized eight page papers, and is distinctively a Family Newspaper, with interesting and instructive reading for every member of the household, from the oldest to the youngest. In making it the editor has the co-operation of the best newspaper, magazine and review writers of the day in short that is an OUTSPEAKING WIDE AWAKE, AND COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER, FOR THE PEOPLE.

For sample copies, terms to agents, &c., address THE EXAMINER, Box 2641, New York.

Sept 27 | w3

Election Proclamation

Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2nd day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and a further supplement to that Act, approved January 30th, 1874, I, Charles W. Lentz, Sheriff of the County of Carbon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that on the FIRST TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, being the

4TH OF NOVEMBER,

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at which time the following officers are to be voted for:

THIRTY PERSONS for Electors to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for President and Vice-President of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the State of Pennsylvania at large in the House of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Monroe, Montour, Columbia, Pike, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazle, Foster, Bear Creek, Bucks, Roaring Brook, Salem, Hollenbach, Huntingdon, Fairmount, Spring Brook, and the Boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Goldsboro, White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton, in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties; for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON for Associate Judge of Carbon County.

TWO PERSONS to represent the County of Carbon in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Treasurer of Carbon County.

ONE PERSON for the offices of Register and Recorder of Carbon County.

TWO PERSONS for Commissioners of Carbon County.

TWO PERSONS for Auditors of Carbon County.

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Audenried district, will hold their election in the school house in Audenried.

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Beaver Meadow district, shall hold their election at the school house at Leviston, in said township.

The freemen of the township of East Penn will hold their election at the public house of Penrose George, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lower Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of Wallace Rhoads, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Franklin will hold their election at the public house of Edward Raber, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Lehighton will hold their election at the public house kept by J. W. Raudenbush, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Lausanne will hold their election at the female school house in Buck Mountain, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lehigh will hold their election in the school house in Rockport, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Weatherly will hold their election at the public house of J. Stoellet, in said borough.

The freemen of the First Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of J. S. Keiser, in said borough.

The freemen of the Second Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house kept by Frederick Stahl, in said borough.

The freemen of East Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Christopher Curran, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Mahoning will hold their election at the public house of Thompson J. McDaniels, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Penn Forest will hold their election at the public house of Enos Koch, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Upper Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of John Weiss, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Packer will hold their election at the public house of , in said township.

The freemen in that part of the township of Mauch Chunk, residing within the Summit Hill district, will hold their election at the Town Hall, in the village of Summit Hill.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk, residing within the Nesquehoning district, will hold their election at the public house of Benj. Oxley, in the village of Nesquehoning.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the south district, will hold their election at the public house of Paul Danner, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township, known as north district, will hold their election in the public house at Bridgeport, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Parryville will hold their election at the house of Dildine Snyder, in said borough.

The freemen residing in the election district of Packerton will hold their election in the public school building.

The freemen residing in the election district of Lansford, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Evans.

The freemen of the borough of Weissport will hold their election at the public house of Henry Christman, in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that "every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of the State or City or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any City or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the Legistature and the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any other officer of said election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes at the last spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, or if any vacancy continue an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township or ward or district, for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general or special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the inspectors, or either of them shall from time to time require.

[Act of 30th June, 1874.]

Sec. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be open at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk the 22nd day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa., Oct. 4th, 1884.

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

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

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 Cloths, 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 almost CO ST

Ladies' Dress Buttons from 6 cents to 18 cents per dozen. Lisle Thread Gloves, for Ladies and Misses from 15 cents to 20 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 26, 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,

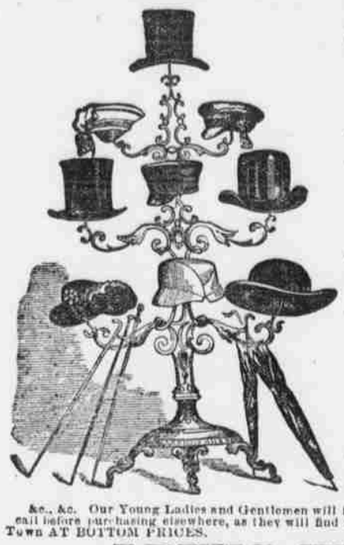
Delivered into wagons at the following rates, 2240 lbs. to the ton:

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

Fall and Winter Trade!



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

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Lady's Fine Shoes

Also, a full line of

Umbrellas, 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 — THE PASTILLE — Prof. Harris' Radical Cure — Trade Mark — FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN — TRIAL BOX Sent FREE

Read What a Patient says of it:

"The Pastilles I purchased from you in August prove to me most conclusively that "while there is life there is hope." They did their work far beyond my utmost expectations, for I certainly did not expect that a habit of FOURTEEN YEARS' DURATION could be completely gotten under control in the exceedingly short time of two months. I can assure you that no false modesty will keep me from doing all that I can in adding to the success which will surely crown so beneficial a remedy."

Above extract from a letter dated—W. Va Dec. 26, 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 $

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.