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FRANCIS will be 70 years old on April 1st. He has been fifty years in office, and has made a great deal of trouble in the world.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain has a more or less limited than the monarch is but a figure-head, and many of the powers which are levelled at this expensive and noisy monarch are by the people of the country, many of whom would prefer to be ruled by the strong hand of the "Boss" and regulated by the uncontrolled authority of the Railroad King. Life has its compensatory re-venge.

H. M. NEWMAN, in "Harper's Magazine," gives the following as the result of a year's wool manufacturing, as required by our people for 1885, \$251, 631 1/2 lbs. of wool, valued at \$1,147,850, and 48,000 lbs. of worsted, valued at \$2,980,614. This supply was sufficient to make 127,478,511 pairs of boots and shoes, or a little more than two pairs each, for every man, woman and child in the United States. One such place as Lynn would perhaps require for weekly supply the slaughter of 4,000 ewes, 10,000 ewes, 15,000 sheep, the manufacture of 50,000 yards of cotton cloth, nearly a ton of silk and wool of every kind, two or three tons of nails and tacks, besides general supplies of every description which enter into the composition of shoes.

VICE-PRESIDENT SCHUYLER COLMAN dropped dead at 10:45 Tuesday forenoon, at the Omaha depot in Mankato, Minn. He arrived on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road from the East at 10 o'clock and taking his seat in hand he would walk to the Omaha Depot half a mile distant. He was passing through Mankato on a business trip, as he had large business interests in the Northwest. On arriving at the Omaha Depot he entered the waiting room, sat his hat down and stepping over to the window looked out. People in the depot noticed that he looked pale and breathless, as though he had walked rapidly, but otherwise he appeared in excellent health. After getting out of the window a short time he returned to his seat and sat down, crossing his legs. In a moment the agent and what few passengers were in the depot were started and alarmed to see him fall suddenly forward to the floor. The agent assisted by passengers did everything they could for the unfortunate man, but it was too late, and with one or two short gasps he died without saying a word. It is supposed that the extreme cold, the subsequent heat and exertion caused a stoppage of the flow of blood to the heart. Deceased was about 62 years of age.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the Carbon Advocate. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 13, '85. Both branches of the General Assembly of this State were organized on Tuesday, Jan. 6th. The Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor, at 12 o'clock, in R. V. Stuebner, pastor of Fourth St. Lutheran church, of this city, opened the proceedings with prayer. The chairman had before the Senate the returns of the recent election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Patton. The Secretary of State presented the returns of the last election. The newly elected Senators were called to the bar and the oath administered by Hon. Judge Simonson, of the 12th Judicial District. Senator Mylin was president pro. tem. After the oath of office was administered, he took the chair and proceeded to complete the organization. Thomas C. Brown, of Lancaster, was elected Chief Clerk; Ed. Sully, of Vantage, Jointed Clerk; Lucius Rogers, of McKean, Reading Clerk; they then took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m. Upon re-opening, several bills were presented in place by Philadelphia Senators, all of a nature to effect the city union. The Governor's Message was read with much interest and close attention. The chamber was crowded with members, ex-members and citizens. The Senate adjourned to meet on Wednesday, promptly the next day, the Senate attended to the full or complete organization by filling the subordinate places. They then adjourned for one week. The House was called to order at about the same time the Senate was, and after roll-call and the oath was administered to the members, they at once proceeded to election of Speaker as the first step to the organization. James I. Graham, of Chambersburg, was elected Speaker; George F. Pugh, of Union Co., was elected Chief Clerk. A resolution to the Governor's Message they adjourned to meet again on Wednesday. They then heard the report of State Committee to fill subordinate places which they adjourned for one week. The Governor's Message has set the minds of the people of this State to work. In this city many who heretofore gave accounts of similar character only a passing notice, comment freely upon the many strong points which it contains. Thousands of dollars could be saved yearly to the taxpayers, if the sensible and well considered recommendations therein set forth were enacted and embodied in the statutes of the State. It also shows that the affairs of the State are in as wise as carefully conducted as they should be to the best interests of the people. Many provisions spoken of are such that have been recommended time again by message. The abolition of the Mercantile Appraiser is a feature which should at once be passed upon. It is now a fact that several members have bills ready to be brought before the Legislature when the proper time comes. In general the duties of no county officers are so little understood or so poorly performed as those of the Appraiser of Real Estate and other license tax. When it is remembered that the return of this officer is taken by the County Auditor as the foundation of their report, which

in turn serves the accounting officers of the Commonwealth as the basis of their settlement against the County Treasurer a diligent performance of the duties of Mercantile Appraiser will be at once recognized as a most prolific source of petty annoyance to all parties concerned in the settlement of accounts of this character. It is appointed by the County Commissioners and gets 50 cents per each certificate of license granted in the County for which he was appointed, and mileage at the rate of 6 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of his official duties. We do not have the space to speak of the unnecessary multiplication of offices and offices as set forth in the message.

Most of the members have gone home during the adjournment, and our city has returned to its usual quiet. Our readers can get ready for a lively time during this session. The Republican party being in no large majority will naturally cause the "Machine," as it is called to find the body unsteady and to be divided among themselves. It is the common talk upon our streets today that Major Brown, of Allegheny, is a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Hon. J. D. Cameron. It is doubtful whether the Senate will confer the Governor's appointment of L. P. Ashmead to be trustee of the Norris-Town Insane Asylum. It is doubtful whether the name of Victor Piolet will be allowed to go through.

Senator Amos H. Mylin who is honored with the Speakership of the present Senate is from Lancaster. He is the second Speaker of the Senate this country has given the State, the other being John Strohm, who served in 1812. Mr. Mylin is a native of Lancaster county, having been born in West Lampeter township, on Sept. 29, 1837. After receiving a common school education in his native township he attended college at Andover, Mass. He pursued the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county, in the same year, but devoted very little of his time to his chosen profession. Shortly after admission to the bar, his father died and Mr. Mylin became possessed of the family farm, to which he devotes his whole attention which he does not engage with his legislative duties at Harrisburg. In 1872 he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected and served in the House until 1875, when he was transferred to the State Senate. He was re-elected as a member of this body in 1880 and 1884.

James L. Graham, the Speaker-elect of the House, was born in Pittsburg, Pa. in 1819. He acquired a good practical education at the old Academy in Allegheny City. He is a person of dignified appearance, beloved by his associates and is eminently successful in all he undertakes. He filled many offices of trust in his life-time, being a member of School Board, a Director of the Poor, member of City Council, Sheriff, member of the Legislature and Senator. In 1868 he was Speaker of the House.

Our North Carolina Trip

On the 29th of December we took our seat in a Lehigh Valley car for Philadelphia, on our way to North Carolina, arriving at the City of Brotherly Love the same evening. Next morning we proceeded to Baltimore; after a stop in that growing city and great business centre, on the evening of Jan. 1st, we took passage on the magnificent Bay Line Steamer, "Carolina," commanded by the prince of good fellows, Capt. Willest, enjoyed a delightful trip down the bay to Portsmouth, N. C., stopping at Fortress Mours and Norfolk; reaching Portsmouth in 90 hours from the time of leaving Baltimore, a distance of 175 miles. The "Carolina" is a fine boat of 831 tons register, and one of the best seagoing in the bay service.

Portsmouth is quite a busy town opposite Norfolk, on the N. C. side of the James river, with a decidedly mixed population—the colored people appear to predominate, and among them were some of the most miserable specimens of humanity we have ever met—their clothing being one mass of rags and tatters—tied together with pieces of string—their countenances and bodies appearing in the most filthy and disgusting manner, a few anxious and dignified white of their white "brothers and sisters," with ludicrous effect. But the cars roll into the depot, and we step into the smoking car, which is rapidly filled with a very miscellaneous cargo—embracing among the number the purely white, the Jew and Gentile, the intensely black and the mulatto; and, what added to the grotesqueness of the assemblage were long, cone-stemmed pipes of the two negroes, which they puffed away at with an unconsciousness that would do credit to the "old man amiable" of the Carbon Advocate, in fact we had almost concluded that we were a novice in the art of turning tobacco smoke; but, as a rule the colored people are almost entirely in their politeness, even to their own color, except in the case of one of the most honest dealers who guarantee to do "like the paper on the wall."

The route from Portsmouth to Weldon is through a sparsely settled and wild country. There are a large number of clearings along the line, a greater portion of which are cut up into small homesteads and occupied by negroes, who seem to be content with the most primitive arrangements, both as to domicile and to the accomplishment of the work of the husbandman. Their dwellings comprise the meanest kind of a one-story log building, and a few of these possessing glass in the windows—wood shanties scattered along the line are quite a number of homes of a better class occupied by white people, many of whom appear to be recent settlers from the North, who are introducing more modern buildings and implements of labor, which must eventually show its influence upon the colored race, who at this time are very low in the scale of human civilization, and what is worse they seem content to remain. The land appears to be rich, and with proper culture would yield a most beautiful harvest.

From Weldon to Raleigh is our next stage, a distance of 100 miles, the surface of the country presenting the same quality of soil, the villages comprising perhaps 200, 100, three or at

fall from the magnificent column all the obliquity that had assailed it for years, and the restoration was made that here stood a monument fully worthy of the pride of a great nation, and of the colossal memory for which it was conceived. The tapering pinnacle had done its duty. It had altered the effect like a miracle, changing the shaft from the "shot tower," "obelisk," "grain elevator," etc., which it had been for years invidiously dubbed, into a structure of true grandeur and art. Such is the universal conviction here; and now higher than cathedral, or e-pyramid, or pyramid, the great marble mass, fully adopted by the Washington population, towers aloft a thing of delicate splendor against the sky, white and clean as the winter clouds floating languidly above it. The completion of the monument, which is to be dedicated Feb. 22nd, marks the limit of a very significant period in the history of this city—a period in which the people not only of Washington, but the whole country, have come to recognize with approval, the scheme of building up and adorning at public cost this city as the capital of the nation.

The increase, instead of the usual decrease, in the public debt is variously commented upon here. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, says it means that the extravagant expenditures of the Government must be reduced. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, prophesies that this falling off in the revenues will continue all winter and as long as the depression continues. Mr. Buckner is chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. He lays the business depression at the door of the scarcity of gold. "The gold of the world," he says, "is being used up." Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, thinks that a war is about the only thing that will help matters now. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, thinks so, too, and both join in a covert wish that China and France would come into open collision, if for the good it would do the business interests of the world.

The folly of both houses originating bills upon the same subject is to be commended in the prospect of the prospective defeat of both the Callum bill in the Senate and the Reagan bill in the House, which provides for the regulation of inter-State commerce. The Callum bill will pass the Senate tomorrow, and the Reagan bill will pass the House some day this week. There is not much similarity in the provisions of the two bills, so that it is not likely that the Senate will pay the least attention to the Reagan measure, that it is probable that the House will take notice of the Callum bill, and the subject of the bill will be that neither bill will be reached, and the railroad as usual will come out first best.

So far as the House could accomplish it there is to be Department of Agriculture and a similar matter to look after the beans and potatoes of the country. It is possible that Congress supposes that any Cabinet minister is going to make a specialty of advancing the agricultural over any other of the many interests of this prodigious country? And if such a Cabinet minister were disposed to make a specialty of playing into the hands of grangers as the high muck-muck of officialism, how long will it be before the iron interests of Pennsylvania, the coffee interests of Massachusetts, the wooden-nutmeg and brass-cock interests of Connecticut, and the Saddle Rock oyster interests of Virginia and Maryland, will be howling for places in the Cabinet?

The resident population of Washington have taken upon themselves to inaugurate Mr. Cleveland in a style entirely becoming to the kind of a President who gets a chance to be inaugurated but once in a quarter of a century. There is to be more of a military display perhaps than the comfort of the Republican Union, the South American, the what kind of a demonstration would we have without the blare of bugles and the blare of trumpets? The ground floor of the new Pension Office is to be set apart for Mr. Cleveland's ball, and the elegance of the room to be worn on that occasion I shall describe to you as minutely as I shall possibly dare to.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the Carbon Advocate: At the opening of the week New York aired itself at the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music. Once a year our fashionable give a night to charity. It was the night of the most brilliant display of the supper was rare and costly. All the highest genius in cookery could create gratified the palates of the leasers, and many of the fine ladies and gentlemen, as they nibbled their woodcock, and washed down their palate with Claret, undoubtedly thought charity a very fine thing. The blatter of the first police precinct in Brooklyn on Tuesday night reports Mary Smith died of starvation—she slowly dying of starvation and want. An McCallister (Patterson avenue) dying of starvation. But the rest of the Academy had a glorious time, though I regret to add that the financial results were not what we might expect from such a distinguished assembly. It was almost the identical crowd that paid \$5,000 to bear Pitti, but the receipts of Tuesday night, on behalf of charity, were scarcely half of that sum.

We have been terribly excited in New York about the new Spanish treaty which President Arthur had recently sent to the Senate with his recommendation that it pass. A more notorious scheme than this same Spanish treaty was never attempted to be palmed off upon the people. We are said to give up \$25,000,000, or as Mr. Freisinghagen puts it, \$35,000,000, and an expiration of \$17,000,000, for the poor privilege of getting about \$5,000,000 improve-ment of our goods would not amount to \$5,000,000. The affair seems to be engineered by a combination of the sugar refiners of New York and the vicinity who hope, if they succeed in getting the treaty passed, to do what Carl Schreyer did for the people of the Pacific coast after the passage of the Hawaiian treaty—to defate the price of

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1885. That which even the youngest inhabitants of Washington, fifteen years hence, believed they would never live to see, has become the most prominent of accomplished facts in this district. Higher than the banner of any nation ever flew before from any architectural pile, flies tonight and day the flag of the stars and stripes from the capstone of the Washington Monument. As the colors aloft there stream stiff and straight from the wind, they have a weird effect suggestive of the loneliness of a mountain summit, the flight of a solitary high-flying bird close under the clouds. It has been a curious study to watch the effect of the recent work on this monument. The shaft glistens in imaginative light, as it rises in its extreme height, but it was not until after its completion, six weeks ago, with five hundred and odd feet in the air, and the process of laying the stones for the apex had begun, that there

exhibit, a most beautiful and artistic display is being given, which shows the progress of this race is very encouraging. There is much originality of design and finish, and great credit is due them for the interest they have taken in their departments. Hon. E. K. Bruce, Register of the U. S. Treasury, is the Commissioner of this branch of the Exposition, which evidences that he has well performed his mission.

One can stand for hours watching the handling of cotton from the field through its numerous manipulations: picking, ginning, pressing, then carding, spinning, weaving, ready for the sewing machine; or after spinning, spooling, for sewing thread. Along the same row is a machine for making spools from little blocks of wood. It feeds and operates itself automatically, turning out several thousand spools an hour. Also the silk industry, which has grown so rapidly, wherein nearly every state and territory is more or less engaged, attracts undivided attention. The working of silk from the cocoon by reeling off the tiny fibres, and warping it for the looms, where handkerchiefs, ribbons and dress-goods are manufactured right before your eyes, seemingly without the least difficulty.

The fact is nearly every art known to human ingenuity can be practically seen in operation by attending the Exposition. It seems that nothing is left unrepresented, which proves this is indeed the World's Fair.

Every State and Territory in the government is supplied with a register and all visitors are requested to sign their name and residence, also where they are stopping in the city. Arkansas has the largest book, but Dakota gets ahead of it by having a double or duplicate copy. The impression has gone abroad that visitors to the World's Exposition are charged exorbitant rates for board and rooms. While this, no doubt, has been the case in some instances, yet it is unnecessary. The writer called on Wertz and Meison, in Carondelet street, who act as commissioners between the hotel-boarding house and "rooms to let" people, and was informed that the average price paid by visitors for room and board was less than \$2 per day.

For reliable and condensed information about New Orleans and the Exposition, visitors should secure and study well the "Visitors' Guide," by Theodore Polkman, of this city. It will save you many a mile of travel while here, giving a map of the city, street railways, illustrations of the Exposition buildings, and will answer all questions which may arise. Price of book by mail fourteen cents. W. D. H.

If any of our readers who propose visiting the World's Fair will call at our office we will give them a letter to our correspondent there, who will give them information in regard to routes, board and prices, thereby saving time, trouble and expense.—ED. ADVOCATE.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. —CORNER OF BANK AND IRON STREETS, LEHIGHTON, PENNA. Particular attention given to REPAIRING. In all its details, at the very Lowest Prices. Patrons respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 10, 1885. DAN. WIEAND, EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. All persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas S. Wertz, of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., will present them at once and all persons indebted to said estate will please settle the same at once with the undersigned. FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Carbon County, Pa. Jan. 10, 1885.

Dividend Notice. At a Regular Meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehigh on Pa., a Semi Annual Dividend of THREE per cent on the Capital Stock, was declared, payable on and after January 17th, 1885. W. W. SWANMAN, Cashier. Jan. 17, '85.

New Orleans Letter. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1885. The New Year came in quietly in this section. Only a few families received callers, and the small boy with the n horn and fire-cracker was conspicuously absent; though there was enough of the latter to start the fire that burnt out one block of buildings in the city, at a loss of over \$150,000, Thursday night.

Several Commissioners to the Exposition went home to spend the holidays. Among them were Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska; A. P. Sharpstein, of Washington Territory; A. C. Davis, of Michigan; A. McKenzie, of Dakota; F. J. Haynes, of Yellowstone National Park art department. Gov. Goldworthy, of Belize, British Honduras, after a pleasant visit here has returned home. C. P. Huntington, a leading railroad owner and manager, between the Atlantic and Pacific was in New Orleans for several weeks.

If the Great Eastern does not come to New Orleans, the old Liberty Bell of the Keystone State will her ring south of Mason and Dixon's (now imaginary) line. It will be escorted by three Irish, and true stalwart policemen. The relic can visit the century treasure relic as it passes through over half a dozen states to reach Louisville, where it is to be placed in the gallery of the government building, where the colored people have their

7% Farm Loans. IN LEHIGH AND ADJACENT COUNTIES. A simple, reliable, and safe method of borrowing money. JOS. A. MOORE, 44 East Market Street, Lehighton, Pa.

CONSUMPTION. FREE TO CONSUMPTIVES. POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. FOR THE CURE OF ASTHMA. INSTANTLY BELIEVED.

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, 3.00; Chestnut No. 1, 2.80; Chestnut No. 2, 1.65; Buckwheat, 1.05; Culm, .50. TERMS CASH.

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. 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, etc. Lewis Weiss, Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON. April 4, 1885-7.

REMOVAL! JAMES WALP, Dealer in STOVES AND TINWARE. Has removed to his new Store Room, opposite Claus & 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. SWEENEY & SON. Have received an enormous stock of CHOICE GOODS, comprising DRESS AND DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, etc. Old Post-Office Building, Bank St., Lehighton.

THE PASTILLES. BRING IN YOUR JOB WORK. POFHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. FOR THE CURE OF ASTHMA. INSTANTLY BELIEVED.