

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

The bill, which originated in the U. S. Senate, referring Gen. Grant on full pay, was killed the House of Representatives on Monday afternoon.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Hiron, Minn., New Orleans, New York, Passumpsquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco in 1884, 453,983 immigrants. These arrivals comprise about 97 per cent of the immigration into the whole country. The arrivals in 1883 numbered 530,106.

The Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg, Wednesday, and re-elected Mr. H. H. H. Chairman, and the following Executive Committee: R. W. Allen, J. Conroy, Westmoreland; W. F. Harritt, Philadelphia; R. F. Myers, Dauphin. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 29th.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has so far declined to join in the coal combination restricting the production of coal for the present year. "They believe that neither the general interests of the public nor those of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could properly be protected or advanced by joining in any restrictive policy in the management of any part of its business."

The mothers of the babies have their own row in Harrisburg, a magazine is presently to tell how the little men and women are to be cared for. Dr. L. M. Yale and Marion Harkard are the editors, and what they don't think to tell about the babies will answer if the mothers will ask. Other well known writers will contribute, and we prophesy Harrisburg will be a grand success. It is published at 18 Spruce Street, New York, at \$1 50 a year, single numbers 15 cts. each.

Is a note written from Austin, Texas, Rev. J. M. Poulton, D. D., says: "The University of Texas located here has wonderful possibilities. It has an endowment consisting of more than \$500,000 bearing interest, and nearly \$100,000 not yet invested. In addition to this it has 2,000,000 acres of land, 1,000,000 set apart in the Constitution of the State, and 1,000,000 given by the Legislature. Thirty millions of acres of land have been dedicated to purposes of education in the State, so that common schools and higher schools for white and colored children are provided for. I know of no State that has so large a school fund. The possibilities and probabilities of Texas are magnificent."

N. Y. Sun: It is surprising that the Republicans have waited so long to proclaim that the present general depression in business is attributable to their defeat at the recent election. The cry was raised on Saturday in Congress, when Mr. Horr declared that the business troubles of the country were mainly due to distrust of the Democratic party. He might just as truly say that distrust of the Democratic party made the wind blow fifty miles an hour the other day, or caused the destruction of a Long Island factory by lightning in January. The business troubles of the country began long before the election of a Democrat President, and when there was every prospect of a continuance of the Republican power. They originated in causes with which political parties have nothing to do, and they will terminate without regard to political influences. The attempt to make the Democrats responsible for the existing depression in business is demagogic pure and simple.

THE CHICAGO HERALD of recent date says: Statistics of the murders committed in this country during the year 1884 shows that Ohio leads with 189, Texas following with 184, and Rhode Island and Delaware having each 11, the smallest number. In the prohibition States of Kansas, Iowa, and Maine the number of murders were 78, 58 and 16 respectively. Besides Ohio and Texas, the States having more than one hundred murders were Kentucky, 178; Missouri, 146; Tennessee, 137; Georgia, 135; New York, 125; Pennsylvania, 120; Michigan, 109; Virginia, 102. Of the populous States Illinois makes, by all odds, the best showing, having only 63 murders in the year, one-half less than the number in several States with population one-third less than hers. As compared with 1883 the murders in this country have more than doubled. The number in 1884 being 3,277. Of these 313 were mysterious and remain so. 48 wives were killed by their husbands, 83 wives by their husbands, and 13 husbands by their wives. Only 103 legal executions for murder occurred, though 219 lynchings were reported.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. Senator George U. Vest, Democrat, was formally re-elected by the Missouri Legislature Wednesday. Orrville H. Platt, Republican, was re-elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature in joint session Wednesday.

The Colorado Legislature, on joint ballot, Wednesday elected Secretary Henry M. Taylor, Republican, United States Senator to succeed N. P. Hill.

New Orleans Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1885.

The country could not wish for more favorable weather than has been granted this week. To look out over the parks of the city and around the Exposition buildings and see the green grass growing so luxuriantly is enough to make one feel there is nothing else but spring-breathed.

Among the important persons now visiting this section is Chief Galt of the Sioux Tribe of Indians, Standing Rock Agency, Dak. He is accompanied by his squaw and papoose; and they are making headquarters at the DuSota department in the government building, where the little family are the wonder, if not the admiration, of the populace.

The cancelling of the engagement with Prof. Carrier and band by the Exposition Management is nothing serious, as there are many bands, as fine if not so large, which will be glad to furnish music, even complimentary, at any time. Notably, the Mexican Cavalry Band, one of the best organizations of the kind in America, tender their services without charge. Again, the grand organ in Music Hall is about ready for use, and will be played every day by celebrated performers.

The State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has a piece of silver bullion on exhibition in Main building weighing 6640 lbs., worth \$114,000.

Your readers may be surprised to learn the Mexican iron building under headway, though covering a small space, will cost that government no less than \$175,000. It is being so scientifically constructed that it can be taken down in sections, when the Exposition closes here, and shipped to the City of Mexico as a memento of its representation in the United States; and where Mexico itself expects to hold high carnival next year, when that Republic hopes to have the world visit her.

The Government building, wherein the Territories and States display their exhibits, is occupied in the centre by representations from the various Departments at Washington City. The expenditure of money appropriated by the Government, amounting to something like \$500,000, and the selection of articles for exhibition to a Board of Commissioners, following Col. S. C. Lyford, War, C. H. Hill, State, Lieut. H. B. Buckingham, Navy, W. F. McLeman, Treasury, A. D. Hazen, Post-office, B. Dittmer, Interior, Cecil Clay, Justice, W. Sanders, Agriculture Department, Prof. G. B. Goode, Smithsonian Institute, and the National Museum and U. S. Fish Commission. The principal features of this exhibit is an immense globe fifty feet in diameter, upon which is accurately delineated all the geographical and political divisions of the earth. Plainly described thereon appear various facts relative to each country and government, such as its area, population, principal productions and industries, commerce, etc. The globe is so arranged as to be illuminated from within, so that its appearances seen by artificial light will be both novel and pretty.

Grouped around the base or below this globe are representative specimens of the principal economic products indigenous to the different countries represented thereon.

Upon large illustrated charts and diagrams are presented to the eye information relative to the productions, manufactures, trade and commerce of each country, and upon other charts are shown the relative distances of the many ports of Central and South America from the various shipping ports of the United States as compared with the distances of these same ports from those of Europe. This department is surmounted by an immense seal of the State Department, painted on glass for illumination at night, around and over which is hung and draped our own national emblem, while the whole is surrounded and adorned in the walls of flags of all nations.

The postoffice is about finished and naturally attracts the visitor by its unique and business appearance. It is regulated after the manner and under the management of the New Orleans Post-Office, by Postmaster W. B. Merchant. One can transact business as well here as anywhere, being supplied with all the conveniences necessitating mail transactions, even to letter carriers who deliver mail anywhere properly addressed with in the grounds.

It will be glorious news to every good citizen of this great country to learn that the South is entering on a new life, and New Orleans has been the very center of that life. The seven million balms of cotton raised from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Western border of Texas, will find a market here, and not only a market but a place of manufacture, from whence it will be dispersed abroad to clothe the people of the world. The cotton alone is worth more than \$200,000,000. Place the imports on what it will have paid for at a similar sum, and you have a possible outcome of commerce of \$400,000,000 per annum, arising from a single article.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

Three men stood on the corner of New Chambers Street and Chatham on Thursday, talking over the sensation that has shaken the city to its center. One was a bald carrier, the other a pavior, and the third was evidently a "longshoreman." They were just such a crowd as might be met by the emergency club and on occasion do a little dynamic business by way of diversion. The conversation was loud and furious, and on one point they were all agreed—and that was that somebody ought to be killed. They seemed to think of more of killing a man than of wringing the head off a chicken; but all of them seemed to feel that the assassin Strick had done a most excellent and praiseworthy act. It is not a pleasant thing to reflect that we have a hand of murderous thugs among us, who can be hired to kill for a dollar a day, and that to call their services into requisition is a law-abiding citizen. I have only one suggestion to make, and that is, have only a resolution that a reward is necessary, and let justice, My, the thing is done. Among the My Maguire, the murderers did make some effort to cover their tracks. In Pinesville Park, under a tree, by one who was engaged in the assassination, it was difficult to locate the

murders, though thousands of pounds were offered as a reward for their apprehension. But our New York Thugs take no such precaution. They lure their victim in open day into the assassin's den, and four men stand by while the victim is being butchered, and never raise a hand, nor make an outcry. In the annals of assassination there is scarcely anything so dastardly or so bold, none but the most cowardly villains would ever stand by, and have seen a man hacked to pieces, as a Phelan was, without trying to stop the fray. But the whole thing points to a premeditated assassination, carefully planned but bungledly executed. They undoubtedly intended that Phelan should be killed, and that should get away, and the rest should "kiss," leaving the victim to be found by whoever came into the way of the body. Jerry O'Donovan, who delights to call himself Ross, had a carefully prepared alibi which was to clear him of all complicity in the murder. But Mr. Phelan was not removed; and now that he has started in, he promises to make it rather lively for some of the dynamic club. At a dynamic meeting some few weeks ago, Tom McFinn, said, "wid twenty pounds of dynamite we could blow up the city of London. It can be made for ten cents a pound; if we only had funds we'd show 'em." According to this party's estimate it would cost about two dollars to send John Bull howling. Patriotism must be at a low ebb when that amount can't be raised. Patriotism has evidently not paid very well lately, for Jerry O'Donovan, sometimes called Ross, got in a tight place, and if a friend had not come to the rescue with a \$100 bill, he might have gone without his cash on Friday. It is certainly refreshing to know that the dynamic leader observes some of the minor ordinances of the command, however he may neglect the command of the deaconess, "Thou shalt not kill."

The Press of New York have succeeded in hunting General Grant down; and I hope they feel satisfied with their handiwork. A couple of weeks ago, and General Sherman assisted by a few friends set himself to work to raise \$100,000 to relieve his old comrade. The whole sum could have been raised in a few days—no one would have been hurt—and the grand old soldier would have been placed in a comfortable position in his old age; but the bounds of the press commenced howling at his heels, and the consequence was, that General Grant, to maintain his self-respect, was compelled to decline the gift. Then came the princely offer of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, which offer that does honor to his heart and his heart. The press again jumped in like a wild mule—and even Mrs. Grant felt compelled to part with the merced relics which are linked with her husband's immortality—rather than give those gentlemen of the press a chance to talk. I hope they are perfectly satisfied with their work—scribblers not worthy to wipe his shoes have succeeded in driving the steel to his heart. It was a noble work, and I hope those engaged in it are proud of it.

At last the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church has got rid of its nuisance, Dr. Newman. The attempt to steal the church from the Presbyterian fold has ended in defeat, as it ought, and Newman and his friends are routed. Nothing more disgraceful has been seen in New York in twenty years. No wonder that Bob Ingersoll crossed the Academy of Music on Sunday night. No wonder that thousands of people pay a dollar to hear him, while he crowd near at his jokes and jests. If Newman and his friends are sample Christians, what must the world think when they hear those professors of religion calling each other rogues, and swindlers, and cheats, and liars. The last meeting when the Newmanites were defeated, resembled a sixth ward primary, or a second class dog-pit. There was no love, no charity, no forgiveness of injuries. All was bitterness and hate and malice. If it had not been for the presence of the police, the night would have been a riot. Let us hope that Newman now that he has been kicked out of the Madison Avenue Church will seek a mission down on the Congo with Stanley. There are immense possibilities for Newman there—perhaps he may get another silver mine somewhere in the region of the Mountains of the Moon. We are glad to get rid of Newman at any price, but we are sorry for the savages on the Congo—if he goes there.

A couple of years ago there was a young giant who was the perfection of physical manhood, and who became the delight of sporting circles as a wrestler. The first time I saw him was at Madison Square Garden, where thousands reared themselves to see him. He was a perfect specimen of a man, and was the most desperate wrestling match of the season. Men rushed madly forward and caught him up in their arms, and they bore him off with the triumph of a Roman conqueror. He went from city to city followed by the acclamation of thousands—success ruined him, the splendid athlete at last met his match, and after his defeat sporting men had no use for him. During some of his terrific encounters he had injured himself internally, and at last with dislocation and pain he was taken to the hospital. Last week he died deserted by all his friends, and came near being buried in Potter's Field. The notice of his death in one of the morning papers brought one of his old acquaintances to his aid. Richard K. Fox and a few sporting men were called upon and enough was raised to save the dead wrestler from a pauper's grave in Potter's Field.

The death of Capt. Isiah Rynders carries us back to the New York of forty years ago. The plug uglies, the Short Boys, the Spartan Band, and the Empire Club ruled the city. Prize fighters and thieves had a political sway in the city government, and to be a Washington Market butcher seemed to be the extreme range of human ambition. Mose and Rykic were no ideal creations but solid factors in the politics of New York City. Yankee Sullivan was the peer of James T. Brady, and Ogden Hoffman was eyed with John Heenan and John Morrissey. Let us see this element and John Morrissey in Congress, and more marvellous still we saw Harry Hill in one of its might to defeat one of the most and most aristocratic gentlemen in America that the district might be re-elected in the great caucus of the nation by a prize-fighter, a gambler and a ruffian Captain Rynders represented the very worst era of American politics which culminated in the gigantic theft of Connelly, Sweeney and Tweed. He was a honest believer in the motto, "To the victor belong the spoils." He had realized the need of services under a Democratic administration long years ago, but he failed to perceive that in the tremendous revelation of the last twenty-five years, old things have passed away and all things have become new.

The old war horse had a tremendous funeral. Men who would not have given

him a penny while he was alive spent many dollars for traps and gloves and surrogates to follow him to his grave.

Brooklyn was treated to a first class sensation on Tuesday night. A man by the name of Charles Wilson rushed into his house and told his wife that he had been attacked by three robbers, and after knocking him down and beating him to a mummy they had robbed him of \$200 and then tossed him into the canal. His son rushed down to the police office and told the story—the reserves were turned out, and search was made for the robbers. An investigation proved that the man must have been robbed at a time when hundreds of people were passing. Then the man must have swam a long distance through the icy water which he said he got ashore. The officers to whom the case was entrusted, and on the conclusion that he was lying, and on said it was done to deceive his wife. As soon as she learned the trick that had been played upon her she went after him with a boomstick, and I think it safe to prophesy that he will not try that thing over again.

The death of the Earl of Aylesford recalls a visit of that gentleman to this city. On his arrival in New York he started to paint the town vermilion, but after one night he had to leave to go to his home in England. This titled bloodhound was born to the estate of a gentleman. As far as tutors and colleges could give it to him he had the education of a gentleman; but with every advantage that was conferred upon him he deliberately chose the society of jokers, gamblers and barbers, and at thirty, when most men are just entering life, Lord Aylesford had exhausted every pleasure in life and came out financially and constitutionally ruined. He sought the society of prizefighters and bullies, and was more at home with them than he would be in the House of Lords. Hearing that the cowboys were especially desperate ruffians he started to become a cowboy. After several severe shooting scraps, in which he laid out two or three cowboys, he established his fame as a first-class ruffian, but finally got knocked out. His fate was well a warning to fast young men. We could spare quite a number in New York.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1885.

The condition of Washington society at the present time is one that may be best described by the word unhappy. The prominent Republicans of the day have for a long time with their families controlled society. There has been always a certain harmony between these leaders upon the common ground of society, however much they might differ upon the subject of political men and measures. But now the differences of politics have reached the social field. The result, therefore, is a constant clashing. Disagreeable incidents follow one another, so that society this winter has taken on an unusually blighted mood. One hears so much recrimination when one goes out that the effect is very depressing to those who go out for plain unadorned recreation instead of litter, bothersome backbiting. The administration people are the most active in their recriminations. The wives of the leading Cabinet people are continually at odds with the ladies who made up what was known as the Blaine coterie in Washington society.

The wives of the members of the Cabinet, for instance, make no secret of how long they feel their approaching debarment. A lady remarked to Mrs. Brewster very lately, "Well, the old round of pleasure has begun again," and she answered with a sigh and then a laugh, "Yes, and it will end pretty soon for me." Arthur impresses a good many people with the idea that he will have all the fun he can get out of it this winter, and the series of festivities at the White House will probably do more than cover the old well beaten track. As ten days after the season will be used up with the New Orleans trip he has not much time to lose. Major Arthur's wife is enjoying her first visit to the White House.

Judge Reagan thinks that a bill of some kind regulating inter-state commerce will be passed during this session of Congress by the Senate. He thinks the Senate, in view of the fact that the House voted by such a large majority for his measure, can hardly fail to concur or to pass a similar bill. He opposes a measure with the subject, holding that Congress should insist on its rights in the matter rather than transfer them to a commission, which might be influenced by the railroads into neglecting their duty in the premises. The committee having charge of tickets for the inauguration ball intend to have them copyrighted so as to punish any one who may issue any counterfeit of the same.

The Swain court martial is drawing to a close, and if Gen. Swain does not come to grief it will be a surprise to the military officers in Washington, who have closely followed the testimony given in the case. It is said by those who have means of knowing something of the impressions of the Court, that the course of Gen. Swain during the trial has tended to lead the Court to believe he is innocent of the whole truth about his transaction as a speculator and money broker brought to light. He has availed himself of every technical objection to the testimony offered by the Government, and treated the case as if it were before a police court. This conduct has been offensive to the members of the court, and has certainly tended to prejudice the cause of the defendant.

At the White House it is said that President Arthur will probably not be able to visit the New Orleans Exposition until some time in February. His programs of social entertainments which was recently issued will prevent him from leaving Washington until after the 9th of February.

It may not be generally known or believed that Chief Justice Waite will never again preside over the deliberations of the Supreme Court, but I have it from undoubted authority that the Chief Justice is afflicted with softening of the brain, and you know what that means. The fact that the Judges of this court are overworked cannot be gainsaid, for they work nearly all the time and are at least three years behind in the preparation of the opinions in cases that involve not only vast financial interests but grave constitutional questions. The Chief Justice is anxious to get to work

again, but his associates know too well what is the matter, and they have informed him that as they can carry everything that is now pending without difficulty, he had best remain at home and rest up. Mr. Waite is not much above sixty, and Judge Taney was thirty years his senior when he retired from the bench. Judge Nelson was seventy-seven and Judge Cranch nearly that when they retired, but these eminent Judges retained their mental faculties to the last moment. Though Justice Taney had really attained his second childhood, he had the capacity to conceal it while on the bench, and it was only when Congress made provision for judicial senility, that he became conscious that he was getting beyond the days of usefulness.

The Chief Justice of our Supreme Court gets ten thousand five hundred dollars per year, while the Associate Judges receive ten thousand dollars. The five hundred dollars addition is not because of the additional dignity that attaches to the position, but because the Chief Justice really does more work than any of his brethren. For instance, all the motions that are made in court on motion day (Monday) have to be considered and determined upon by the Chief Justice alone, besides which he is expected to bear his full share of the other work of the court.

In the matter of the writing and delivery of the opinions of the court there is as much variance in the manner of these nine Judges as one could possibly conceive. While Stanley Matthews and Harlan are verbose, and exhaust both the law and the patience of the court in the reading of their opinions, Gray, Blatchford, Bradley and Miller arrive directly at the point and strike the marrow of the issues involved without circumlocution or other judicial travail. Justice Gray particularly, must be cited as an exception to the rule of those Judges who read their opinions from manuscript, because, although his opinions are written, they are delivered off-hand, in an easy conversational style that gently lets down the litigants on both sides. Justice Field cannot be said to be much of a jurist, although he acquired something of a reputation as a railroad lawyer. In fact a first class lawyer will not go on the bench, when his own practice is worth anywhere from two to five times the salary paid to a Supreme Court Judge. At the time that Mr. Conkling was offered the Chief Justiceship by President Grant, he peremptorily refused, and told the President that he had at that moment a case in which the retainer was larger than the salary of the Judge for a whole year.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, '85.

The first commendable act of the present Legislative session is the passing of a resolution appropriating the sum of \$10,000 to further the interests of the State of Pennsylvania in her exhibits at the New Orleans Exposition, now in progress. The bill has passed both branches of the general Assembly without a dissenting vote. All it needs to make it operative is the approval of the Governor. It is said upon our streets to-day that the Governor will not sign it because he thinks it is unconstitutional, and that it should have been presented in form of a bill and not by resolution. The Senate passed a resolution to-day that if the House consent the Governor be requested to return the resolution handed to him on January 15th, to the House in which it originated. The Commissioner for Pennsylvania at the Exposition scattered all over the House today a copy of a report which has been done thus far and money expended, and also appeals to the Representatives for some decisive move to guide him in this emergency. Saying also that if they deem it advisable to withdraw the exhibits and return them all valuable property shipped to him to the owners, which it will cost several hundred dollars to repack and return, and to refuse all exhibits now tendered but not shipped. He will cheerfully abide by their decision and bear his individual loss of about \$3,000 without complaint, and if, on the other hand, they wish to make it complete and worthy of this Commonwealth, he will continue in his work to the end. He also sets forth what will be exhibited by Pennsylvania at the Exposition.

The first and only bill upon file in the House has passed to third reading. This is a supplement to an act entitled, "An Act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrate's Courts in the City of Philadelphia," approved Feb. 5, 1875. The Senate has several important bills on file to take advantage of the early part of the session to effect a passage. The Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the caucus of the Republican party was called; Senator Smith, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation, and was greeted with applause when he took his seat. The greatest anxiety was exercised by the crowds that had filled every corner of the Hall. But it was soon made manifest that the meeting would not be a stormy one on account of its being so largely one-sided. The meeting is called to comply with the Legislative Act of 1867, where it says that each House of the Legislature shall appoint one teller, and nominate at least one person to fill the office of Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the U. S., at least two days previous to the joint meeting, communicating to the other House the names of the persons so appointed and nominated. This caucus was a preliminary meeting of the majority party, it is useless for the minority to make any effort to elect their own, unless a lock in the majority occurs. A caucus is a meeting preliminary to an election for the selection of candidates for offices. This is an old custom, but purely American, instituted, no doubt, about 1770, when a party of rope-makers and ockers held a meeting at which inflammatory addresses and violent resolutions were passed against the British governments in America. The Tories in distinction called the assemblies ockers' meetings, and then the term was at length excerpted to custom.

Events and purposes developed rapidly by the last few days previous to this meeting. Hon. J. D. Cameron, as a political manager is especially adroit in his manipulating men and votes, with several hours debating over resolu-

tions the caucus met in nomination J. D. Cameron, W. D. K. Kelly, George Shires, General Weaver and Galina Crow, without further ado the roll was called, resulting 116 votes for Cameron, 59 for Gen. Beaver, 5 each for Grew and Kelly and 1 for Shires.

The caucus adjourned at 7:30. A short session of about ten minutes duration on Friday sent the members home for the week to spend Sunday, and return for Monday evening session. At 7:30 on Monday the House was called to order and Rev. J. W. Ficht, the chaplain appointed, opened with prayer. After reading the Journal and appointing a Committee on Rules and Regulations, Mr. Barton, of Allegheny, offered a resolution which read as follows: Resolved, if the Senate concur, that the Senators in Congress assembled be urged to use their influence in favor of the passage of the Foreign Contract Bill. Mr. Barton made a very eloquent twenty minute speech in behalf of his resolution. His logic was unimpeachable, and shown to his fellow members, and which others that he believes thoroughly in the resolution he wishes to have passed. The Senate had on Monday evening session.

The Senate and House were called to order to-day at 11 p. m. The usual routine of reading Journal, presenting bills and resolutions passed. Since the resolution pertaining to appropriating \$10,000 is not signed by the Governor, the Senate has a bill on second reading for the same purpose. The House session was short and at 11:30 both Houses adjourned to meet at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing U. S. Senator. At 3 o'clock the President pro tem of the Senate called to order. He then said the hour having arrived for balloting for U. S. Senator, the Clerk will please call the roll. The ballot was taken and the following is the result: For J. D. Cameron, 28; for W. A. Wallace, 18; A. W. Aeberson, 1; Kelly, 1. In the House upon roll call it was found that 159 members were present. The ballot resulted as follows: J. D. Cameron, 125; Wm. A. Wallace, 51; Kelly, 1; Shires, 1; Brunson, 2.

Senator John D. Biddis, and Representatives John Craig and J. W. Maloy voted for Wm. A. Wallace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1760 Boulevard 1885. Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs. ARE THE BEST. TRY THEM.

100% PURE FITS! CONSUMPTION. LEARN THE TRUTH BY VISITING THE MANUFACTURER'S OFFICE, 1111 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MANHOOD. Restored. A gentleman having innocently contracted the habit of self-abuse in his youth, and in consequence suffered all the horrors of Sexual Impotency, Lost Manhood, Physical Decay, General Prostration, etc., will, out of sympathy for his fellow sufferers, send them a complete and reliable remedy, which he has used with success. Address in confidence, Dr. W. PINKNEY, 47 Cedar St., New York, Dec. 21/84.

T. J. BRETNEY. Respectfully announces to the merchants of Lehighton and others that he is prepared to do all kinds of Hauling of Freight, Express Matter and Baggage.

DANIEL WIEAND, MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c. CORNER OF BANK AND IRON STREETS, LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

REPAIRING. In all its details, at the very lowest prices. Patrons respectfully solicited and per cent satisfaction guaranteed. Jan. 19, 1885. DAN. WIEAND.

Executor's Notice. All persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas S. Deard., of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., who died on the 21st day of December, 1884, are notified that all persons entitled to said estate will please settle the same at once with the undersigned. A. W. SOLT, Executor, Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa. Jan. 10, '85.

Dividend Notice. At a Regular Meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, Pa., held on the 15th day of January, 1885, payable on and after January 15th, 1885. Jan. 15, '85. W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been permanently cured of fatal chronic Consumption, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, wishes to make known to all who suffer from the same disease, the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (Free), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they can find in a book sent free for the name of the advertiser, Dr. Williams, Ac. Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Dr. J. C. WILKINS, 138 Park St., Lowell, Mass., or Dr. Williams, N. Y.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Coal Type and Price. Lehigh Egg, \$3.15; Stove, 3.00; Chestnut No. 1, 2.80; Chestnut No. 2, 1.65; Buckwheat, 1.05; Culm, 50.

TERMS CASH.

July 19, 1883-37

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.

LEWIS WEISS,

Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON. April 4, 1883-17

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.

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