

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

The Falls Mills, at Norwich, Conn., which have been closed for several months, started up Monday on full time, with a strong working force.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM STAFF: It is now considered vain to hope for the passage of the trade dollar bill in the United States Senate. A Democratic House of Representatives adopted it for a gain, but the Republican majority in the Senate is too strong to be overcome.

There have been reports for some time past of great distress in portions of the counties of Lewis, Braxton, Calhoun and Gilmer, in West Virginia. The distress has been caused by crops being ruined last summer by drought and unusual severity this winter.

EDWARD VOUGHTLEY, book-keeper of the Butler, Pennsylvania, Savings Bank, a young man, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday school teacher, is a defaulter to an amount estimated at between forty to sixty thousand dollars.

The Washington Monument, having been finished at last by the interposition of Congress, was dedicated last Saturday with imposing ceremonies. Owing to the unusual severity of the weather most of the exercises had to be conducted indoors, and this limited the number in attendance.

Tax Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which was reported to the House of Representatives last Monday, appropriates \$24,200,177, a reduction of the estimate of \$10,126,225. It contains \$227,000 for the Baltimore Federal building; \$135,000 for the Brooklyn Post Office, and smaller sums for other public buildings; \$213,492 for lighthouses, beacons, and fog signals, \$20,000 of which is for a light on Roper Shoal in New York harbor; \$130,000 for the preparation of food fish, and \$300,000 to be expended by the President to prevent the spread of cholera and yellow fever if these diseases appear in the country this year.

A WASHINGTON despatch of the 24th inst., says: The verdict of the Swain court martial was made public to-day. It sentences Gen. Swain to twelve years' suspension from rank and command on half pay. The findings of the court are savagely criticized by Swain's friends. They say if he was guilty he ought to be dismissed from the army, and if that cannot be proven, then he should be acquitted. It would seem that the court was displeased to send Swain as harshly as it is ordered. His sentence prevents him from ever filling his present office again. Before its expiration he will have reached an age when he will be retired. Added to this is the loss of one-half of his pay, which in twelve years will amount \$30,000. It is said that the whole matter will receive a ventilation at the hands of Congress next session through the efforts of Senator Sherman and others. Gen. Bradley, who is one of the officers of the court, says the decision was reached three weeks ago. The punishment was imposed on the charge of attempting to collect money in a court of law when no money was due. It is understood that the court found no case against Gen. Swain on the second charge of improperly drawing forage for more men than he owned.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24, '85. We have again to confront our readers with the sad intelligence that another member of the legislature died since my last letter. This time it is Hon. Henry C. Falls, of Lawrence county. He went home Friday, the 13th of this month, sick with pneumonia, and died on Sunday 22nd. His death was caused by the same disease that proved fatal to Mr. Northrup. Three other members are now at their homes dangerously ill with the same disease. All this sickness is owing to the bad ventilation of the House. The members are all very sorry to lose Mr. Falls as he was a genial, affable and pleasant old gentleman, known by nearly every member in the House, because of his having a kind word and a smile for every one. Mr. Falls was born at Newcombs, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and then learned the mercantile business. At the time of

his death he was engaged in general business and farming. On Monday evening the House took proper action on his death by appointing committees to attend his funeral and prepare proper resolutions. The House then adjourned before time in his honor.

Mr. Adams on Thursday, again called up his bill to punish wife-beating by the infliction of corporal punishment with the lash, and made a long speech in its favor. He quoted history, and took the ground that it is not good policy to punish this crime by imprisonment as that almost invariably threw the families on the County almshouse. At the conclusion of Mr. Adams' speech, Mr. Grady went to the Clerk's desk an article taken from a Philadelphia paper which announced the death of James Swenney, who it was alleged had been beaten by his wife with a poker. This was too much for the jolly Senators and they all enjoyed a good laugh, as did every person present in the Senate. A number of other speeches were made, most of them short and to the point, but it was reserved for Senator Cooper to make the speech of the day. He made a strong argument against the bill. When the vote was taken at the conclusion of the debate it stood 16 yeas and 24 nays. So the bill fell. Mr. Adams also offered a resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any action looking to the abolishing of the National Board of Health, in view of the approach of cholera. It was adopted.

Senator Boggs, of Cambria, introduced a bill which caused a breeze among telegraph men. It provides that the rate for telegraph service in the State shall be no more than the minimum rates to points beyond the State, and prohibits discounts, rebates or drawbacks and provides a penalty of \$1000 for violation of the provisions of the act. The bill if it passes will interfere with newspapers in gathering the news. The Senator, however, regards with complacency the consideration he has created by the introduction of his bill. Among the bills reported from committees affirmatively were the following: To amend the act relating to county offices, giving road supervisors \$150 a day for services, imposing a fine of \$100 for 20 days in jail on a man for getting drunk. The bill introduced some time ago which provides that any person having a certificate of admission and practicing at the Supreme Court of the State shall be permitted to practice law at any county in the State. This bill is likely to become a law. There is still very hard work being done in the committee rooms and the bills are being closely sifted before they are sent out for action by the House.

A large number of members left on Friday morning for Philadelphia, there to inspect all the institutions who are demanding State aid. The reports of the members seem to be satisfactory and the aid will very likely be forthcoming at the proper time.

The students of the Institution for the Blind, of Philadelphia, will give an entertainment in the Opera House on Thursday evening. The object is to show the progress made by these pupils in music, reading and writing. The members of the legislature will be there in a body as the primary object is to show them what can be done by these unfortunate people.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE: The sharp contrasts which one meets every day in New York were never better illustrated than by the two scenes at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Tuesday night and Wednesday afternoon. On Tuesday night the Lieberkrantz ball took place, and all Monday night, all Tuesday and even after the audience were admitted, decorations and articles were being prepared for the most costly and enjoyable balls that New York has seen this winter. Our German population—like our churches and political parties—is divided; and as a consequence, we have two great German balls every winter, the Arion and the Lieberkrantz. Each has a good representation of the very best elements of our German population, and both are thoroughly enjoyable. The Germans as a people understand thoroughly the art of enjoying themselves, and while engaged in this laudable undertaking, business is relegated into the back shop. Some idea may be formed of these entertainments when I tell you that the cost of either of these balls will exceed \$20,000. The Arion ball took place several weeks ago, and on Tuesday night we had the Lieberkrantz. Thousands of men and women participated in the gorgeous festival. It is not my purpose to tell of the oceans of lager, and the rivers of champagne, and the mountains of pizzas, and the miles of bougna that disappeared down the hungry and thirsty throats of the dancers—not that the refreshments were confined to the articles named, for the supper was one of the most satisfactory and elaborate of the season. But as the whirlwinds crowded in and fro around the floor of that magnificent theatre, I could not help thinking of one, whose magic had worked over that vast assemblage season after season; but whose absence seemed to be forgotten in the mad pleasure of the passing hour. While the bands were thundering, and the floor thronged with waiters, Dr. Damrosch lay dead in his beautiful home.

The Lieberkrantz ball lasted till daylight on Wednesday morning. When the gay thousands crowded into the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night, the stars were shining when they sought their carriage in the cold gray light of Wednesday morning, the ground was white with snow. The last strains of "Good Night" had hardly died away, and one half of the multitude was busy with their overcoat, shoes and muffler, when the same decorations which for the previous twenty-four hours had been busy preparing for the

glorious pageant which has just ended—began tearing down the gaudy banners and emblems of the Lieberkrantz, and to replace them with the signs of war, for on Wednesday afternoon the funeral cortege of the great leader were to take place beneath the roof of that splendid temple of music, so recently associated with the grandest triumphs of his life. Great men in any profession are abundant; men at the same time skillful and scientific. Doctor Damrosch lived for his art and died for it. The strain of the last few months has been tremendous. His nature was sensitive to the least degree, and the management of opera was new to him. He could take a band of a hundred musicians and rule them as easily as a child plays with a toy; but he was unused to the petty jealousies and trials that beset the pathway of the Opera Impresario.

Many times during the season just past the opera was on the verge of shipwreck, and was only saved by the Doctor's tact and personal self-sacrifice. Those who knew him best, shook their heads when they marked in his heavy eyes and nervous manner, the evidence of his overwork. He never spoke of himself, he appeared to think himself equal to every task, and worked with all his will till the dark angel summoned him. We have many distinguished musicians in New York—no part of the world but Dr. Damrosch leaves a vacant place which it will be hard to fill, and a memory which will be honored wherever music has a lover or a name.

The terrific storms of the past week have demoralized us—nothing like it has occurred in many years. Up to the 10th of February, the winter had been quite moderate, but since that time we have had frost and snow enough for two or three respectable winters. The storm of Monday was simply terrific, pedestrians were blown about the streets like bits of waste paper, houses were unroofed, swings were rent in shreds, and the streets became roaring rivers, on many of which a man could have sailed in a boat. While the wind was howling and the rain was pouring in torrents there was weeping and wailing in the stock board. For some days past a party of wicked leers had been hammering Delaware and Lackawanna till they almost beat its brains out. The stock market has been shaky for some months, evidently wanted to sell and nobody wanted to buy. Mr. Beeler's deacon, S. V. White, has taken Delaware and Lackawanna under his wing, and more than once he has taught the wicked leers a lesson. In the height of the storm on Monday, while the wind was howling and the rain was pouring, Deacon White entered the Bear pit; business had been dragging all day, and half of the bulls and bears were asleep—suddenly there was a rush, and Deacon was buying Delaware and Lackawanna, and calling for immediate delivery; the stock was not to be had, the bears rushed around, they begged and prayed, but it was no use—there was nothing to do but to settle, which they did with a bad grace, and the good Deacon went to bed, notwithstanding the storm of Monday, \$100,000 better than he got up in the morning—verily, verily, virtue is its own reward.

As I prophesied in my letter of last week—O'Donoghue Ross did not appear against Miss Dudley; and now Captain Pichan has skipped we are asking ourselves what next. From present appearances it would seem that the life of a dynamiter is not a happy one. If he is false to his cause, the Dynamiters go for him. If he remains true to his convictions, he is hated by the nation and hangs him. It is not comfortable, neither is it pleasant; and the final result may be a beautiful illustration of the delightful legend of the Kilkenny cats.

From presents prospects the New York and Brooklyn delegations to the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March, will take up all the spare accommodations in the city of Washington. All the haters are busy, nearly seven thousand are being sent to the front, and the rest are being sent to the rear. Mr. Cleveland's good luck, and there is no doubt but the Democrats of New York will make a very imposing appearance at the capital. It is said that John Kelly may not be able to attend, but an intimate friend told me that the Great Seignior assured him that he would be in Washington on the 4th of March, if he had to be carried on a stretcher; and if John said that you may bet a big apple he will go.

Herr Most, Herr Schwab, and about a thousand of their friends and admirers met at the Anarchist headquarters, Concordia Hall, on Wednesday night and had a glorious row. They attacked the law, they threw dynamite into the constitution of the United States, and blew it all to pieces. They declared all orders, laws, and regulations, destructive oppression. Every fellow ought to be free to help himself to the property of every other fellow; no landlords, no banks, no big stocks of goods belonging to one man, no large stores filled with grain; but a sort of general free lunch where every one would be privileged to jump in and take what he pleased. And above all, a blessed land where there is no police, no magistrates, and no jails. At the arrival of this hope for consummation—wild hurrahs rent the air; and if it had not been for the fact that no Socialist believes in a hereafter, this would undoubtedly have been their idea of heaven. While they lashed the police with their tongues, calling them growing slaves, and the magistrates men of tyranny, they took good care to see that no pitman or laborer was left without the membership of the swash of these long night clubs had a wholesome effect upon the dynamiter; and while they talked dramatic and applauded dynamite, they used none, and so got off without broken heads.

War has broken out in the rival exchanges, and of which no fellow can forestall. The Stock Exchange which has been robbing the public for years has issued its ultimatum, that none of its members shall do business in any exchange which deals in mining stocks against the protest of the Mining Exchange and the protest of the Mining Exchange has joined interests with the Petroleum Exchange; it has listed a number of stocks which are sold on the Stock Exchange. It proposes to give all the boys a chance to take a small flyer on stocks. If you can't get a hundred shares, try ten—a margin of fifty dollars will do, and if you have not got that they will take twenty-five. This has awakened the wrath of the moguls, and they threaten the "Anarchists march" on all offenders. A broker in the New York Stock Board has an evidence whether that he is a member of the Board, except the fact that his name is on the roll. It may be struck from the roll at any moment, and the owner of the rules of the Board, and to the effect of which he paid \$20,000, beyond the power of the law. He uses also \$20,000 life insurance, to which his heirs would be entitled at death. But the Mining Board sticks to its colors, and they will worry the stocks of Broad Street. Nobody on the outside cares how the battle ends. In the language of Shakespeare—"If he kill Casio or Casio him, either way makes my gain." Hoping that they may gibber each other up—I am,

Your truly, BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

SPECIAL TO THE CARBON ADVOCATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1885. As Inauguration Day approaches the activity of Washington hotel-keepers and of others directly interested in extracting a profit from sightseers is increasing apace. The caravansaries, as on last Inauguration Day, will not contain a tithe of the guests expected, so annex buildings are being hired or built, and the guests will be so far removed in many cases from the dining-hall of the main hotel that the services of guides will be required to pilot the hungry new-comer to his meals. As history is said to repeat itself, the forthcoming Inauguration Day will be but a repetition with variations, of similar occasions since the days of Washington.

"Reasoning upon the hypothesis of fair weather," said one of the managers, "we may expect an attendance of over 200,000 visitors for at least one day, the 4th of March, and about half that number for the two or three days immediately preceding or following. There is, however, no data by which an exact estimate can be made of the probable influx. We believe there will be no difficulty whatever in lodging and feeding our increased population of something over 100,000 at reasonable expense and without extortion. Of course, extortionate prices obtain to a greater or lesser extent wherever and whenever a crowd is drawn together on any public occasion. But the Executive Committee have labored earnestly to protect strangers and provide for their comfort and enjoyment. We particularly desire the attendance of every man, woman and child who can possibly reach the capital that they may inspect our beautiful city while doing honor to the President-elect.

Mr. Randall's plan for building a new Navy has aroused antagonism in both the House and the Senate. It is now ascertained that the most important provision of his plan has been carefully concealed from the public. His general features have been published, but the fact that it gives power to the board to arbitrarily plan and build ships without any further authority from future Congresses is a fact which was not made known until today. If Randall's plan is adopted it will place in the hands of a board an unlimited sum of money, which can be expended without further action. It is understood, however, that in all probability the Appropriation Committee will report favorably upon Mr. Randall's proposition.

The Legislative Appropriation bill makes appropriations for the next Congress, has just been completed and printed. It gives some idea of what it costs to have a Congress. In the list of expenses the first item, the compensation of Senators, is put down at \$38,000, while for pay of Members of the House the sum of \$1,096,000 is appropriated, making over \$2,000,000 in salaries alone to members. There are still greater expenses in the aggregate, though none is so large in single items. The mileage of the members of the House and the Senate is alone nearly \$150,000. For clerks to committees, messengers and others to wait upon and serve the honorable members, the sum of \$1,000,000 is asked. Even the little item of stationery amounts up, the sum to be appropriated by the bill, as reported, being over \$60,000. Then, too, there is the usual appropriation for the Botanic Garden, the principal purpose of which sum is to be furnished to members and their wives through the gift of some one else's wife—gets \$11,000. For the Library of Congress the appropriation is \$37,000. On the whole Congress seems to be doing pretty well. Over \$2,000,000 for salary list, \$50,000 for stationery, over \$38,000 for library, \$11,000 for bouquets and more than \$500,000 for persons to wait on them, and do work incident to their presence here.

One of the new members of Congress who seems abundantly able to take care of himself and Congress at the same time, is Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, whose speeches upon the Indian question and the River and Harbor bills are most refreshing in these days of jobs and jobbery. Seldom in the annals of the House has a young man all at once plunged into such popularity among the House members of both parties, who never fail to be all attention when this gentleman of Missouri gets the floor. The secret of Mr. O'Neill's present success, and which promises him a most brilliant future, is the sincerity of his style. His ready and altogether original wit which never fails to be pointed without being offensive. The measure with which Mr. O'Neill has been chiefly identified are those which have been directly for the interests of the great public and especially that part of it represented by the industrial classes.

The cranks throughout the country are after Mr. Cleveland. There is not much fear of such fellows as Dr. Ray, who has had a "mission" from Heaven or somewhere else to "remove" the new President; but there is something like a threatened calamity in prospect from the demand that will be made on the Executive for some sort of innovation upon established customs. Here comes an appeal, for instance, from a handful of so-called temperance women in Washington, among whom I readily recognize some of the wives of gentlemen who nightly search in vain for the part of the door to introduce the latch key, because of cold tea, and these persistent female petition Mr. Cleveland to banish wash from the White House. There is another coterie of women here who desire and probably will compel the President to accede to their demands upon the character of the company and the social festivities of the Mansion. In this respect Mr. Arthur has all owed himself to be hampered to a deeper extent than any predecessor except H. V. and, if Uncle Grover escapes them he has more verities than he has been given credit for having.

—Subscribe for the CARBON ADVOCATE only \$1.00 a year.

New Orleans Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22, 1885.

Now that everything has been placed within, and the checked affairs running clear through the different buildings, from side to side, making miles of passage or hallways, one cannot but be overcome with the successful arrangement of one of the most gigantic schemes the world ever knew. The fine weather taken into consideration goes to make the Exposition not only a subject to be discussed, but to be appreciated must be seen. Viewing the immensity of the displays from the galleries either in Main or Government buildings seems like a fairy story; even Aladdin with his wonderful lamp could not produce such a scene as one can here delect.

Visitors have been arriving for the past week and getting comfortably located for Mardi Gras, which began Tuesday the 17th. They will consequently get the advantage of seeing the Exposition and witnessing the great carnival. The city therefore is full of people from all over the world.

The Buckeye State, under the management of John C. Kaffer, is one not to be surprised in the quantity and quality of its coal and coke. Of the latter Louisville sends a specimen 11 feet high, weighing 34 tons; while Jackson exhibits a block in weight 11 tons; and Cambridge with ten other districts represents bituminous coal. Cincinnati fire brick and furnace blocks for gas works and retorts, and a pot for melting glass of nearly a ton weight. A specimen is made of clay for terra cotta vases, chimney tops and chimneys. Sewer pipes of four kinds, one a choice pyramid from Akron deserves notice. Zanesville pressed brick are fine. Fourteen tons of gridstones in one piece, pyramid of 35 in diameter from 7 inches across; building stone of fine grade and dimensions. The geological display, under the direction of Professor Aron, has been carefully selected, and shows from glass covers, salt, lime, bluish muds of sand, fire clay, gypsium, etc.

An interesting map showing how and where the minerals are to be found is worth studying. Agriculture is not neglected in this grand old State. Corn is produced in 72 varieties including sweet and pop corn; tobacco is profitably grown, as well as usual and timothy grasses and clover; seeds and vegetables flourish. Seventy-five varieties of potatoes are represented. A pyramid of corn, wheat, oats and rye in the sheaf, with grains in jars, make a fine display. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated. A specialty in oat and corn meal, cracked wheat, buckwheat, etc. The Ohio agricultural experimental station makes a fine display of reducing grain to their various component parts. Native woods rough and veneered, show up admirably. The wool display can't well be surpassed, some 80 species are seen. The relics of the Mound builders, their idols, and other curiosities of the Aztec race are wonderful. Photographic displays of public buildings, and fine old paintings of the Governors of the State attract much attention and praise.

LOUISIANA. C. J. Barrow, is commissioner, and he has made a most creditable display of the natural products and manufactured industries. Prof. Ed. Enderle, geologist, is very happy in showing the productions of his State to the visitor and imparting information to all. The sugar cane tower contributed by Hon. E. J. Gay, is a most artistic and ingenious arrangement by which the cane and its sugars, syrups, etc., are to be seen. Sugar and rice are the standard products, with cotton and grain, vegetables and fruits, and vines of all kinds are grown. The pavilion is attractive being covered with rice straw, lined with cotton and oranges, the posts or columns are of sugar cane. Timbers show 120 varieties with very fine specimens of cypress and walnut; nuts and leaves of the various kinds of trees, with blocks of beautiful magnolia, curly pine and ash. A model house of the "style that Jack built," constructed by two young men is an attraction; it contains 101 species of wood inland. Many mechanical models are shown. Cotton seed oil cake is a great industry, as well as manufacturing clothes, and canning goods. The Sugar Exchange sends a novel display of graded sugars in a glass case.

The fruit display is represented by wash work in a great measure as the fresh fruit spoils so fast. The imitation is exact and unique, and is the work of Mexicans of New Orleans, who are natural artists in this line. The mineral outpost is astonishing even to old residents. Webster and Clayborn sand iron, granite, silicious sandstone, lime-stone from Carroll and Bineville parishes, with gas petrifications, marl and white sand. A curious piece of porphyry floating on the Mississippi should be seen. Fire brick, pottery and terra cotta are largely produced. Fossils rich and rare, and taxidermic works of native birds, fishes, turtles and alligators show well. The silk industry is propagated by Prof. J. Hestlin extensively. The fine large factory of Parique tobacco will interest, not only the fanciers of the weed, but the general public. This grade is only grown successfully in one county in Louisiana, though often attempted elsewhere. Be sure and visit commissioner Reavis and see his elegant show cases of fine cut cigars and cigarettes of the pure Perique brand.

Two large oil paintings are hung within the Interior Department of the Government, one represents gold discovery at Suter's old mine, California, 1848; the other the 19th century, 1885, a locomotive in full train at a 60 mile an hour rate, throwing into insignificance the conveyance of 50 years ago.

The management has appointed certain days for special state or society days, which it is sincerely hoped will be largely observed by those interested, and who is not?

—One of the New England Legislatures has under consideration a bill to change the name of Francis Elton Hamor to Ella Frances Hamor. There was a committee hearing, and all the formalities having been observed, probably solemn consent will be given.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.—PATERNON UNCLE TOM'S, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in child birth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may be a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and prevent morning sickness, swollen limbs, and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as a wife's true private companion. Cut this out; it will save you great pain, and possibly your life. Send two cent stamp for descriptive circular like this at only \$2.50 per copy, returns postpaid, and yet there is wisdom in it, for everybody will want it and it will thus be the means of advertising and introducing the numerous other valuable books which the publisher is putting forward. Even at these prices the publisher makes no profit of "philanthropic" motive, but says the book pays a good profit. The other books of our advertising columns, is a striking example of the change which has come into the favor of the book-lover. The Christian at Work, New York, well illustrated the volume; "A wonder book in more than one sense. The idea of putting a work like this at only \$2.50 per copy, seems preposterous; and yet there is wisdom in it, for everybody will want it and it will thus be the means of advertising and introducing the numerous other valuable books which the publisher is putting forward."

"Wonder Books."—Some of the products of the Literary Revolution fall little short of the marvelous in the eyes of those who remember books and who have existed a score of years ago. "The Library of Standard History," described in our advertising columns, is a striking example of the change which has come into the favor of the book-lover. The Christian at Work, New York, well illustrated the volume; "A wonder book in more than one sense. The idea of putting a work like this at only \$2.50 per copy, seems preposterous; and yet there is wisdom in it, for everybody will want it and it will thus be the means of advertising and introducing the numerous other valuable books which the publisher is putting forward."

Auditor's Notice. In the Orphans' Court for the Co. of Carbon, January Term, 1885. In the matter of ELLIAN B. JOSEPH, Deceased. The Auditor appointed the said Court to make distribution of the estate of the said George Riddle, Administrator of said Estate, and arising from the sale of real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1885, at NINE o'clock A. M., at the Office in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, when and where all parties interested are required to make and show cause why they should be excluded from coming in upon said fund. L. H. HARRIS, Auditor. Feb. 26, 1885.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARMING STOCK! The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises late of John Harman, dec'd., in Township of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., on SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1885, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real and Personal Property, to-wit: 1 one-horse wagon, like new, harness, collar, and all other tools, hay loaders, crane cradle, saws, saws, shovels and staves, crowbar, grubbing bar, forks, a horse, a cow, a pig, a lot of various tools, iron kettle, lot of fence posts, 1 half-bushel of corn, 1 bushel of wheat, 1 bushel of bedding, sink, stand, chairs, lot of carpet cooking stove, plank, barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention; Also a Small Farm of 35 ACRES, nearly all cleared and well cultivated. The improvements thereon are a good house, bank barn 20 x 30 feet, good as new, a good well near the house, an orchard of various plants, grapes and other choice fruit trees. Terms made known at time of sale by CATHERINE HARMAN, Adm'r of said Estate. Commencing at 10 o'clock P. M. Feb. 26, 1885.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!! ALL WOOD GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. All we ask is a trial. Give us a call and be convinced. No. 105 North Eighth Street. ALLENTOWN, PA. FRANKLIN SANTEE, Manager. J. S. KREIDLER, Agent. ORDERS left at the CARBON ADVOCATE Office will receive prompt attention. Feb. 25-ly

THE PASTILLE. Do not let a Patient say of it: "I have tried many other pills, but they did not do me any good. I have tried THE PASTILLE, and it has cured me." THE PASTILLE is a powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the cure of the following: Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Stomachic Distress, and all other ailments of the bowels. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is sold by all druggists and grocers. Price, 25 cents per box. Prepared by J. W. HARRIS, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY. "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used."—Dr. F. C. Shilton, Monticello, Va. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable."—Dr. R. H. Clark, St. Mary, Va. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after twenty years' suffering."—Dr. C. M. Sumner, Burlington, Va.

LAND CLAIMS A SPECIALTY. A. W. HANFORD, REAL ESTATE AGENT. We have a large amount of land for sale in the State of New York, and are prepared to sell on the most liberal terms. We also have a large amount of stock for sale, and are prepared to sell on the most liberal terms. We are also prepared to sell on the most liberal terms. We are also prepared to sell on the most liberal terms.

DIVORCES ABSOLUTE. DIVORCED throughout the United States and Canada for desertion, non-support, intemperance, cruelty, incompatibility, etc. Advice given, results guaranteed, and giving immediate relief. Write for particulars, HEALTHY BLOOD COURAGE, No. 1114 Avenue, New York. dec 27-ly

MANHOOD. Restored. A man who has been injured by contracting the habit of self-abuse in his youth, and in consequence suffers all the evils of Sexual Incontinence, Lost Manhood, Physical Debility, General Prostration, etc., will find relief in the following: Sufferers, mail free the recipe by which he can be cured. Address in confidence, J. W. HARRIS, 42 Cedar St., New York. dec 27-ly

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; Cullm, .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 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,



LEWIS WEISS, Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON. April 4, 1885-ly

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