The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

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

President Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was duly inaugurated President of these United States at the city of Washington on Wednesday last. Speaking of the event, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says: The morning sun greeted an unclouded sky and the tens of thousands of exceptionally orderly people who crowded the wide avenue of the capital to witness the inauguration of a Democratic President had nothing to mar the pleasure of the imposing occasion. The attendance was the largest ever known at the birth of a new administration and the brilliant panorama on Pennsylvania avenue was never before equaled, unless the occasion of the welcome to the armies of Grant and Sherman makes the single exception. The absence of partisan bigotry was conspicuously notable, as Sherman and Hawley, the Republican leaders of the Senate, flanked Cleveland and Hendricks in their respective carriages and the soldierly form of Hartranft led the Pennsylvania military, made up of every political faith and strong enough in numbers to fill the avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

Cleveland sat in quiet dignity by the side of Arthur and gave no encouragement to the applause of the multitude beyond an occasional recognition or special demonstration by modestly lifting his hat. Arthur gracefully exhibited his appreciation of the difference between the rising and the setting sun by a gentle bow at times in recognition of the welcome to his successor. Hendricks was more familiar to and with the Democratic multitude and he was frequently brought to his feet by the cheers that greeted him.

The citizens of the city had made the most complete arrangements for the occasion and gave their generous efforts and contributions without regard to party lines. It was a most imposing and impressive lesson of the sovereignty of the American people and the law-loving sentiment that accepts a radical political revolution with every attribute of patriotic obedience to the government.

President Cleveland's inaugural address will be no disappointment to those who had confidence in his strong political sense and his firm grasp of political principles. The singular dignity and simplicity of the address are not more remarkable than the well-grounded conviction that underlies its modest but unhesitating declarations, and those who have thought of Mr. Cleveland as an apprentice in politics will be undeceived if they have themselves the knowledge to perceive how clear an understanding of constitutional Democracy inspires both its substance and its phraseology. It would have been easy to write a more rhetorically brilliant address, but the closer its language and its spirit are studied the more admirable it will appear.

THE INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

To day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

THE CONSTITUTION

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the Republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and restrained construction of the Constitution, and careful observance of the distribution between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the Executive branch of the government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage whose transient exercise gives to one of your servants the power to order for a time the affairs of the whole land is your heritage; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitols and the National Capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity—Municipal, State and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic.

THE DUTY OF ECONOMY.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and annoyances upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

THE FINANCES.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibited the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the various methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent precception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, '85.

Two important bills along with the innumerable number introduced are the following: To prevent the publication and collection of immoral literature. This bill was introduced by Mr. Crilly, of Lehigh, and right heartily should he be supported and encouraged in this bill. No bill to-day can equal the effect produced on the small boy by the reading of this "Buffalo Bill" style of literature. If Mr. Crilly's bill should become a law it would be only following the footsteps of some of the Eastern States, who already have put a stop to the circulation of this kind of literature.

As usual, during the week, a large number of bills have been read in place, which is reading them the first time, many have been read the second time, only a few the third time, and one or two of minor importance have passed finally. No bill, thus far, has passed both Houses. Several resolutions have been passed and received the signature of the Governor. The Governor signed and sent in the resolution relating to Gen. Grant's retirement. His excellency also sent in a long list of names as appointees to different positions in the State; such as trustees of insane asylums, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public and one member of the State Board of Agriculture. The appointee to this position was Col. James Young, of Dauphin county, and owner of the great and famous model farms, situated about ten miles east of Harrisburg, along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Municipal Corporations Committee of the House was treated to considerable eloquence on the telegraph question. The subject before them was whether they should recommend the bill to compel the telegraph and telephone companies to place their wires under ground. The companies had their ablest Lawyers to represent them, and as was expected their eloquence had the desired effect, for when the committee went into executive session they killed the bill.

Mr. Packer's bill, which provides for a State Bank Examiner, received its first blow on Thursday, but it came out wrong-side-out and the Judiciary General Committee, to which it was referred, voted to report it affirmatively. The bankers everywhere in the State are moving in a solid body against it, but it has a good advocate in the person of Auditor General Miles, who is greatly in favor of the bill becoming a law. The people of the State do not know in what a bad condition many of these institutions are. All over the State, in nearly every town and village can be found one of these institutions taking in the money of the poor and industrious, and the chances are ten to one that they will never see it again. Mr. Packer's bill is a good one and it should become a law.

On Friday Mr. Colborn called up the resolution that was defeated some time ago in the Senate. This is the resolution requiring the Auditor General to furnish a list of the common pleas Judges to whom extra salaries have been paid and the amount so paid. Mr. Faunce opposed Mr. Colborn in this resolution and a warm debate followed. Faunce made a motion that it be referred to the Judiciary General Committee, which was agreed to, then the resolution will be killed. When the vote was called on this question it was discovered that many of the members had left the House to take the train, fearing there would be no quorum present, messengers were sent after the departing members, who came back as fast as they could just in time to vote. After depositing their votes they again took their gripsacks and made for the train, this time they were permitted to depart in peace, as none of the remaining members were cruel enough to call a vote on any other question.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow "the sage of Glenwood" was on the floor of the House and Senate during the week. He was warmly greeted by his many friends.

Several fires occurred in the Senate during the week but no material damage was done. Now some parties about the Hall are cruel enough to wish that the old building would have been destroyed so that we would get a new one. Some future letters I will write about the needs of a new Capitol.

On Friday last the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate made a visit to Ashland there to inspect the Miners Hospital, more will be said about this trip in my next letter.

Much talk but no action is about what I can say on the apportionment question. This question can not be settled so that every one will be satisfied.

It looks very much at present as if this Legislature would adjourn without settling this constitutional question. It is important too because of its being enjoined by the Constitutions. Party before duty seems to be the motto of many of the legislature on this question.

They are all hard at work at it, but no one is willing to give in, whenever there is a Republican who is likely to be stuck in to a Democratic district he tears around the Capitol at such a rate so as to frighten the rest and then appropriations stock falls for a few days. Reverse the rule and you have the same condition applicable to the Democrats.

New Orleans Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1885.

The past ten days thousands of people have arrived here to attend the Exposition and also to see the great Mardi Gras carnival. Consequently not only has a lively appearance been presented on the streets, but at the Fair. The gate money has also been a great feature in the management's finances, owing to its rapid increase.

Vice President elect Hendricks, Hon. Carl Schurz, and Henry Waterson were among the noted arrivals in the city last week. These prominent politicians expressed themselves very favorably as to the success of the Exposition as a great show. As they leave others take their places.

With the immensely increase arrival of visitors the past two weeks, the Exposition "Exchequer" is being daily repleted. Consequently, whether congress comes to the financial aid of the management or not, if the people come and drop in a sufficiency of "half dollars" the machine may live through the siege.

But there has been too much dissention between the exhibitors and management for the good of either, especially the latter. Trouble began early in season by Chief of Installation Mullen coming in contact with exhibitors about the placing of goods. From that time until now there have been serious grievances on account of the obnoxious officiousness of Mr. Mullen, who was denounced in public meeting and once asked to resign. He has been uncouth and discourteous to those who make the Exposition—the exhibitors—and particularly to the foreigners, who of all should receive consideration. The last "clatter" came near being serious. E. M. Hudson and Samuel Mullen it seems had charge of the calling in of temporary and the issuing of permanent passes. No one was ready to wait on the exhibitors in regard thereto and they were kept running from the down town to the Exposition offices without avail, and at last being refused admission, some paid their entrance fee, but others resenting the outrage forced their way in, and it was said threats were made against the Exposition officials above named, and could they have been found, it might have gone hard with them. It is strange why such capricious officials should be retained; it certainly injures the success of the World's Fair. All the city press, except the Times-Democrat, the Management's organ, condemned the actions of Mullen and Hudson towards the exhibitors. Gross mismanagement is declared by nearly everybody.

People visiting the Exposition should take the Camp & Prytania or the St. Charles street line of cars which will set them off at Government building the best place to begin a visit; thence to Main building or any of the many smaller but interesting establishments within the grounds. It is also important for strangers stopping in the city to deposit their money in the banks and their railroad tickets in the hotel safes or guard it carefully about their persons. A railroad official says there have been nearly a thousand return coupon railroad tickets lost here already since the Exposition began. It is generally from carelessness as pockets are seldom picked. Let your people bear this injunction to look sharp after the railroad papers as Uncle Sam's notes.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE:

I have frequently had occasion within the last few months to speak of the City of Churches on the other side of the river, Brooklyn is something more than a near neighbor, or even a big cousin: she is like a twin brother or sister, and frequently a very uncomfortable twin at that. The apostles of advanced thought have been paying special attention to her spiritual and political salvation; and on the first of this week Henry George and Bob Ingersoll dropped down upon her like an avalanche.

The man who captured the working classes of England and America, and who arrayed the hardy Crofters against England and the Duke of Argyll, is a mild mannered gentleman, altogether unlike the Dynamite Moses he has been represented. Brooklyn turned out en masse to hear him, for there is always something very attractive in the idea of knocking the landlord out of his rent, especially if you don't happen to be a landlord yourself. Mr. George was applauded to the echo, and times will have to be much better than they are now, when Mr. George will not find audiences in New York and Brooklyn. Bob Ingersoll lectured in Brooklyn on Sunday last, and long before eight o'clock the house was crammed to suffocation, with an audience which had paid 75 cents and a dollar each, for the pleasure of hearing the great Iconoclast. Never was an audience and a speaker in closer sympathy; applause shook the theatre at every sarcastic allusion to the Rev. DeWitt Talmage, who had attacked him in a sermon the previous Sabbath, in which he proposed imprisonment as a punishment for Mr. Ingersoll's offence. It was at this point that Mr. Ingersoll fairly carried his hearers off their feet, as he rose to the supreme height of eloquence. Our sister city must have some missionary work, or the Radicals will run away with her.

The elements are slightly mixed. If they have Henry Ward Beecher and Talmage as apostles of peace, they have also O'Donovan Rossa and Richelieu Robinson of the old fighting stock. McDermott, the British spy, on whose head the dynamiters have placed a price, used to live in Brooklyn; and the Doctor whom he betrayed was a resident of the same city. Mrs. Peck, the smartest confidence woman in the world, makes Brooklyn her home; and here too have been found the most expert counterfeiters and daring bank burglars that we have in the United States. So there is room for improvement in our sister city, and we are in hopes that the new elevated road which is now being completed, the electric light, the telephone, and the other appliances of modern civilization now being forced upon her, may make her in time almost as good as New York.

Speaking of New York we have had a few scenes within the past few weeks, which make me distrust our boasted civilization. The city is full of undertakers. You can get in New York almost any kind of a funeral you desire, and at any price from twenty-four dollars to twenty four hundred. Your undertaker, though a very necessary man, is not always a modest or economical man. His bill resembles that of a Continental restaurant, where they charge you for attendance, for the plates, the napkins, the tumblers, the pepper, the salt, the cups, the saucers, and the use of the teapot in addition to the tea. In consequence of the number of these worthies, there is an active competition for funerals, and on several occasions, the rivalry has been so fierce that the parties have come to blows. The Coroners of New York have frequently been among the most disgraceful of our officials. Chosen for their political services, without the slightest regard to their medical education—they have leagued themselves with all sorts of harpies and low rascals, who enabled them to make the most out of their offices. They were in with the undertakers, and these gentlemen kept a sharp lookout for every possible chance of an inquest. Two undertakers frequently fight for the possession of a body, and only the other day, when the mortal remains of the dead pugilist, Owney Geoghegan, was brought on from Arkansas, two undertakers were ready to receive the remains on their arrival at Jersey City, and if the widow to prevent a riot had not surrendered her claim, there might have been as hard a fight over the dead man's body as he ever saw in the prize ring. A disgraceful scene occurred for the bodies of Policeman Murray and his family, all of whom were lost at the late fire on John Street. The two undertakers seized each other by the throats, and nearly made each other subjects for a coroner's inquest, before they were parted by their mutual friends.

Another feature of some of our city funerals brings us back to the dark ages, though fights from this cause are not as frequent as they were a few years ago. The Grand Street Ferry is extensively patronized by funerals going to Calvary and Evergreen Cemeteries. Frequently three or four funerals arrive at the same time. It is said they believe that the poor fellow who gets over the river last will have a hard time in the other world, so each party is anxious to get over first, so that his poor relation may not get left when he arrives at the river Styx. Murderous fights have taken place at this ferry, which it required all the power of the police to crush; coffins have been broken open and skulls have been cracked to settle these questions of funeral precedence.

On the edge of Brooklyn and divided from it by a narrow and dirty creek, is a bailiwick called Long Island City. While it is unquestionably true that some very respectable and honest people live there—they have never been in a majority,—but thieves, rogues, gamblers and vagabonds generally have flourished there like the fabled green bay tree; the mayor, the chief of police, and several of the aldermen being under indictment at the same time. This week Mr. Berg's police captured the police magistrate, one Delehanty, at a prize fight, and took him to the lock-up. The surest road to official preferment in Long Island City is through the prize ring, or the gambling house, and if a man is known to have a good fighting dog, or a first-class lot of game cocks, there is not an office in the city, from mayor to constable, that is not within his reach.

In no place in the world is advertising carried to a greater science than in New York. A few months since it was rumored through the press that the Due de Morny had parted with his famous picture, the Gilder. Now, it became a query who could purchase the Gilder. Who was there in all this land who had a spare $150,000, which he was willing to put down for the pleasure of hanging the Gilder up in his back parlor. Vanderbilt could have bought it, but did not. Jay Gould might have purchased it; but Jay does not invest heavily in the fine arts. If it had been stocks now, Jay might have given you a few points up, just for a lark; but pictures, no. Who got the old cat, who has the Gilder, what was paid for the Gilder? Did the Duc actually sell the Gilder?—these were the all important art questions of the hour. Some said Reid had won it from the Duc at a game of draw poker, while others said that Whitelaw's father-in-law, D. O. Mills, had given the Duc a hundred thousand dollars for it. Now, Mr. D. O. Mills is a very nice man, a gentleman who knows a hawk from a handsaw, but he like Jay Gould is not at all infatuated with the fine arts, and it will be an exceedingly cold day when he parts with his guineas for the Duc de Morny's Gilder or anybody else's Gilder. After the matter had been heralded all over the United States, and fine art circles were driven almost to a frenzy as to what had become of the Gilder, it turns out that no one had bought the Gilder, it was brought here on speculation by Schause the Broadway picture seller, and he has it in his private room yet, where it can only be seen by the elect. Profane eyes are not permitted to look upon it. Herman Schause looks mysterious and shakes his head when questioned about it. It is not sold, it is still on the market. Who has a spare $50,000 that he is willing to drop on the Gilder? Walk up, gentlemen, make your bids; never mind the hard times; 50,000 people out of work and hungry; who will give $50,000 for the Gilder?

The snow storm in the early part of the week gave us for a few hours of the finest sleighing of the winter. Harlem Lane was a sight. Nowhere in the city can you see the swells as you see them of a pleasant driving day on Harlem Lane. Everybody, who is anybody, puts himself and his horses on exhibition. The nabob with two hundred millions has to turn on one side for a sporting butcher or a Dutch grocer. While our most blue blooded aristocracy delight in airing their nobility, our solid democracy give them to understand that they own a share of the road. It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and here you see them. The sports are always out in force, and our heaviest millionaire looks a good deal like a sport. No matter what his father was or what he did, he looked like an aristocrat. It was not till the Commodore opened his mouth that you sized him. If he could only have kept his mouth shut, you might have mistaken him for Gladstone or Disraeli; but William H. V. does not look like his father, as he dashes along Harlem Lane, and he always does his own driving. You might easily take him for the keeper of a first class livery stable, or the proprietor of a second rate race course.

The admission of George J. Gould into the Stock Board was made the usual occasion for tomfoolery and horse play. We protest against hazing in colleges by a lot of paper headed boys, but here are grave old men behaving like a lot of lunatics, tearing the clothes from a man's back, smashing his hat over his eyes, hustling him about like a lot of street loafers, and acting so near like blackguards, that you can't tell the difference. This may be fun, but none of it for Yours truly,

BROADBRIM.

Lower Towamensing Items.

—A board of directors was organized at Lehigh Gap last Saturday evening, to engage a graduate to teach a summer term of school, to prepare young men and ladies for college and teaching. All can attend—beginners or advanced pupils. Suitable boarding places will be furnished to those coming from a distance. For further information apply to J. C. Hanshue, Pres., or L. F. Kern, Sec'y.

—J. T. Weston, of Bowman's, was notified that his bid for carrying the mail was accepted, between Bowman's and New Ringgold.

—Rev. Freeman will confirm his catechumens and administer the Lord's Supper in four weeks from last Sunday.

—Owen Shoenberger sold his farm to his son. He will expose his personal property for sale on March 19.

—Supt. Snyder was visiting the schools at this place, last week.

—William Behler was re elected supervisor of this township.

—A sad accident occurred at Packerton last Sunday morning. A 16 months old child, of James Gaumer, was scalded by spilling hot beans over his person. He died Monday morning; burial took place on Wednesday in St. John's cemetery, at this place. CONFIDENCE.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in Childbirth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become 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 circulars, testimonials and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Only $10,00 cash for an all-wool Suit at H. H. Peters', Post-office building, Lehighton.

☞ I have now in sample a complete line of Lin Crusta Walton, Wall Papers, Borders, Decorations and fine Hand Goods, to examine which you are cordially invited to visit my store. Your custom is solicited for the purchase of these goods, as also for Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating, which is guaranteed equal to the best city work at the same price. Prompt attention given to making up and hanging all classes of Shades. Plain Shading, Ready-Made, and a fine line of Dado Shades, Shade Fixtures and Trimmings always in stock. E. F. Lukenbach, 61 Broadway, Mauch Chunk.

New Advertisements.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Sr.,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE: ADVOCATE BUILDING,

Bankway, Lehighton, Penna

All business pertaining to the office will receive prompt attention. 16.

Executor's Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold at public sale on the premises late of Thomas Solt, dec'd, in the Township of Franklin, Carbon Co., Pa., on

Saturday, March 21st, 1885,

at ONE o'clock P. M., a certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining land of Jos. Schweibinz, Jacob Spohn, Stephen Solt and the Poco Poco Creek, containing Fourteen Acres and allowance, all under good cultivation. The Improvements are a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE 24 x 28 feet; Bank Barn, 30 x 46 ft., other outbuildings, &c. Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

AMANDAS W. SOLT,
mar.7* Surviving Executor.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. ROSE-COLD HAY FEVER. CONVENIENT. DEAFNESS. HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste Smell, Hearing. A quick

HAY-FEVER Relief. A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y. may 1st.

New Advertisements.

New Liquor Store

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a

Wine and Liquor Store,

in the Building next to the "Carbon House,"

Bank St., Lehighton,

and is prepared to supply Choice Brands of WINES and LIQUORS, RYE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, RUM, GIN, ALCOHOL, MINT, BITTERS, KIMMEL, &c., &c., at Very Lowest Prices. BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS CHEAP.

William G. Heilig,

March 7-y1 Lehighton, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court for the Co. of Carbon, January Term, 1885.

In the matter of the Estate of LILIAN B. JOSEPH, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the said Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of George Ruddle, 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 his Office in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. BARBER, Auditor.

Feb. 28, 1885.-w4

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

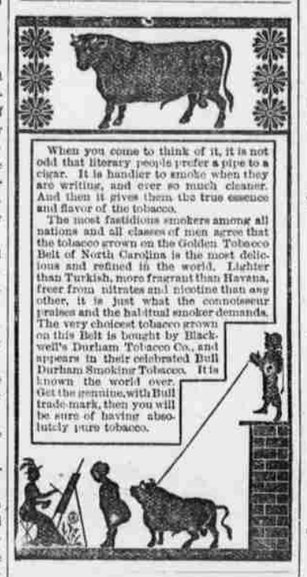
FARMING STOCK!

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises late of John Harman, dec'd, in Towamensing twp., Carbon county, Pa., on

—SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1885.—

at one o'clock P. M., the following Real and Personal Property, to-wit: 1 one-horse wagon, truck sled, plow, harrow, fanning mill, hay ladders, grain cradle, pass go machine and stuffer, mowbar, grubbing hoe, shovels, forks, scythes, chains, lot of Masons' tools, iron kettle, lot of Fence posts, 1 half-bushel and 1 peck measure, bedstead and bedding, sink, stand, chairs, lot of carpet, cooking stove, pots, tubs, barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention; Also a Small Farm of 33 ACRES, nearly all clear and under a good state of cultivation. The improvements thereon are a Good House, Bank Barn 30 x 60 feet, good as new, a good well near the house, an orchard of peaches, plums, grapes and other choice fruit trees. Terms will be made known at time of sale by

CATHARINE HARMAN, } Adm'rs
PAUL RUCK, }
Towamensing twp., Feb. 25, '85.—3w



KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1885.

KIDNEY-WORT

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!!

PICTURES

Copied and Enlarged in all sizes from card to life size, viz:

Oil Portraits, Water Colors, Pastels, Crayon, India Ink and Photos.

All work 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. 28—1y

F. P. BOYER,

Parryville, Carbon Co., Pa.,

Respectfully announces that he will have constantly on hand a large drove of choice

BREEDS OF SHOATS,

which he will dispose of at very LOWEST MARKET PRICES. He invites an inspection of his stock before you purchase elsewhere. ALSO

Is prepared to alter and attend to diseases of Pigs at all times. F. P. BOYER.
oct 11,1884-1y

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,

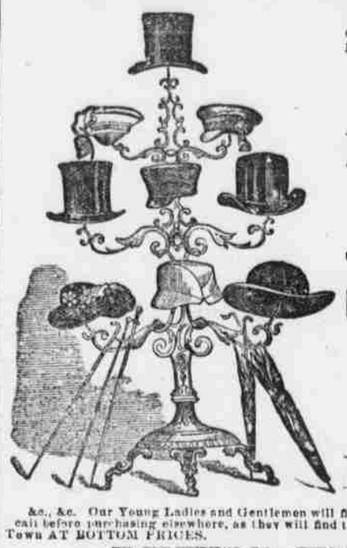
Delivered into wagons at the following rates, 2240 lbs. to the ton:

Lehigh	Egg,	$3.15
"	Stove,	3.00
"	Chestnut No. 1	2.80
"	Chestnut No. 2,	1.65
"	Buckwheat,	1.05
"	Culm	50

TERMS CASH.

July 19, 1883-1y

Fall and Winter Trade!



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

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Lady's Fine Shoes

Also, a full line of

Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats, Caps,

&c., &c. Our Young Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find the BEST SELECTED STOCK in Town AT BOTTOM PRICES.

LEWIS WEISS,

Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON

April 4, 1883-1y

Ho! For New Goods!

C. M. SWEENY & SON

Have received an enormous stock of CHOICE GOODS comprising

DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, etc.

Old Post-Office Building, Bank St. Lehighton.

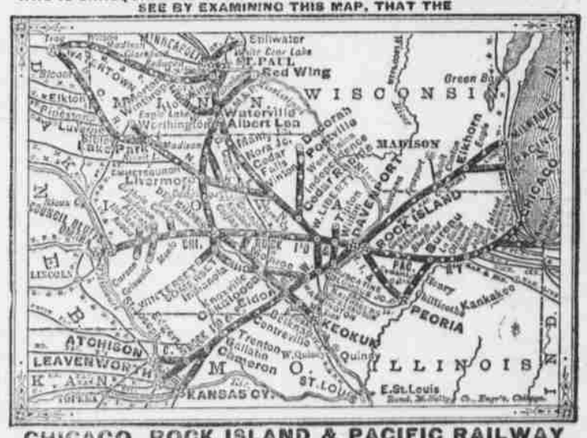
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF ASTHMA. ASTHMA. INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

Established 1869. Trial Package Free.

T. Popham & Co., Proprietors, Philadelphia.—Do not fail to try this splendid preparation if you have difficult breathing from Asthma, Hay Fever, or Chronic Bronchitis. It is a pleasant inhaling remedy, going at once to the seat of the disease; removing the mucus or phlegm, relaxing the tightness of the chest, promoting expectoration and giving immediate and positive relief in every case. Put up in Large Boxes and sold by T. D. Thomas Lehighton, Pa. nov 8-6m.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island System includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and luxurious Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

THE FAMOUS