The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

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

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State—THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—DANIEL MANNING, of New York.

Secretary of War—WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, of Arkansas.

The new Cabinet, says the Philadelphia Times, is one of the ablest selected in modern times and there is not a shade of suspicion attaching to its integrity. Bayard is the embodiment of the most chivalrous honor and purity in statesmanship, and Lamar and Garland, his Southern associates, are as stainless as himself and fairly reflect the exceptional standard of public honesty that was so long a characteristic of leading Southern statesmen. Fame will bring to the State Department not only ripe experience and a broad comprehension of the high duties of his office, but his conservative Democracy, so scrupulously maintained in the surges of faction and expediency in politics, will greatly assure the commercial, business and industrial interests of the country. He is not an expert politician in the present acceptation of the term, and the more vigorous and aggressive elements of the party fear that Bayard, Lamar, and Garland will not put themselves in accord with the Democratic commonality.

Lamar is untried in administrative position and it is not claimed that he is likely to make a vigorous Secretary of Interior by his own personal labors; but it is expected that he will organize his department wisely and practically and that he will be to the fore in all great emergencies and especially when the government is called upon to grapple with the colossal speculative combinations which have made the Interior their objective point.

Garland is very generally regarded by all parties as one of the best-equipped men in the whole country for the Attorney Generalship and the wisdom of the choice is limitted on every side. Both Lamar and Garland were soldiers and statesmen in the Confederacy and Lamar had been in Congress before the war; but the complete detinronement of sectionalism is exhibited in the general welcome accorded to these thoroughly representative Southern men coming into the Cabinet. True, Grant had set the example by calling the Ex-Confederate Ackerman to Garland's place a dozen years ago and Hayes had repeated the lesson by the appointment of Ex-Confederate Key to the Cabinet eight years ago; but it was not pretended that Ackerman and Key voiced the sentiment of the South in the government, while Lamar and Garland admittedly reflect the sincere convictions of the large majority of the reconstructed States in favor of patriotic and honest administration of the government of the Union.

Of the Northern members of the new Cabinet, Manning is the broadest and most practical. His great resources are his general intelligence, his unfailing common sense and his cool, clear judgment, that always asserts itself under the most trying circumstances. He is a trained business man, a practical banker, and he has no crank notions of patent inventions about finance. He understands that the laws of finance and trade are old as the world and irrisistible, requiring only to be adaptation to present necessities, and he will keep a steady eye and a strong hand on the business tranquility of the country. He will attempt nothing brilliant and he will therefore be safe.

Whitney, his colleague from New York, is one of the able men of his State, but like Manning untried in the broad field of national statesmanship. He is more mercurial than Manning, but is a shrewd and resolute leader, and will stake a reputation that he highly values upon a thoroughly practical and progressive administration of the Navy. Both Manning and Whitney are close personal and political friends of President Cleveland; they know much of both public men and political affairs that he must learn from others, and he naturally wants them to share the responsibility before the world that they would be called on to assume if not officially connected with the government.

Colonel Vilas is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being only forty-five and one year the junior of Whitney. He was a gallant soldier and is regarded as the most promising young Democrat of the Northwest. The large adverse political majority of Wisconsin was not calculated to inspire political ambition and he has devoted himself assiduously to his profession since, he retired from the army. He was forced to the front at the Chicago Convention, of which he was made permanent president, and his ability and admirable bearing in that body gave him national fame. He is an accomplished and go-ahead Western man and it is not doubted that he will make a most creditable Postmaster General and a terror to the whole pestiferous brood of Star route thieves.

Judge Endicott is the embodiment of the best element of New England Democracy. His selection will not be welcomed by the debauched Butler fragments that hang around the edges of the party in Massachusetts, but it will emphasize the purpose of the administration to have honest government and honest politics in every part of the country. He is a practical Democrat in faith, but his appointment is specially acceptable to the Republican Independents who supported Cleveland's election.

Such are the chief qualities which distinguish the new ministry, and its undisputed integrity and ability will be gratefully appreciated by the whole country, regardless of dividing party lines.

THE bill retiring Gen. Grant has been signed by the President.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES interviews an iron manufacturer: "Yes, I think the prices for iron have touched bottom and that any changes that are likely to occur in the near future will be for the better," said Andrew Wheeler, of Morris, Wheeler & Co., of Philadelphia, Monday. "The outlook for the spring trade is very cheering, and the starting up of the furnaces in the West, as indicated by the increase in the production of coke, is encouraging. Manufacturers here and in the West agree that we are on the eve of a much better trade in iron. So far as I see can there is nothing in the present condition of the country to prevent an early revival of business. Just before you came in I was visited by two of our leading local manufacturers, who told me that they were in daily receipt of large orders and that business was at last looking up. Undoubtedly there is an increase of business in the market for manufactured iron, and while there has been no appreciable advance in prices, save in nails, there is nothing to indicate that there will be a decline."

GEORGE M. DALLAS, special master under the receivership of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, Monday filed the eighth report of his audit of the accounts of the receivers. The report covers the month of January. The receipts from travel, freight and tolls on coal and merchandise by the railroad company were $1,209,126, and the receipts from miscellaneous sources, $41,672. The balance on hand February 1 was $82,434. The receipts of the coal and iron company from coal sales for the month were $1,252,841. The balance on hand February 1 was $2,782.

ABRAHAM Isaac, and Jacob Kile of Richmond, Pa., are triplets, 72 years of age. Isaac is fifteen minutes older than Jacob, and fifteen minutes the junior of Abraham. Their mother died recently, aged 98. Besides these three children she left nine others, with eighty-two grandchildren, 120 great-grandchildren, twenty-eight great-great-grandchildren, and two great-great-great-grandchildren.

THE committee on Murray Hill Church reported to the New York Presbytery, Sunday, that they had proposed to retire the Rev. Dr. Burchard as pastor emeritus on a salary of $500 a year, to make room for a younger and more energetic pastor, and that both Dr. Burchard and the congregation of the Murray Hill Church had accepted the proposition. Exit the three R's.

A HEAVY rumbling, supposed to have been an earthquake shock, was destinctly felt in Lancaster city and county Sunday evening shortly after 8 o'clock. Buildings were shaken and in some instances plates were shaken from stoves. In several instances services which were going on in various churches were suspended until the sensation subsided.

THE U. S. Court at Chicago has decided that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company must apply to the Illinois authorities for relief against the usurpers of its title.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1885.

The unanimous verdict on the inauguration is that it was the most brilliant, enjoyable and generally successful occasion of the kind in the history of the government. More people were here, and they enjoyed themselves better than ever before. The festivities proceeded without a hitch or disappointment from beginning to end. But the chief sight was not what the people saw, but the people themselves. Never was there such a notable gathering on this continent. And in mere numbers, the crowds excelled anything known outside of a few exceptional gatherings, such as the Philadelphia Centennial. The multitude which faced President Cleveland to hear his views and be witnesses to his covenant with the nation, was perhaps the largest body of citizens ever collected in one spot.

Experts differ widely as to the number, but many judges of crowds estimated it as high as one hundred thousand, or even higher. Fully a quarter of a million people flanked the procession, and at night the same vast crowd choked the broad acres of the White Lot to see the fireworks. The ball was a popular as well as artistic triumph. Here again the people crowded by thousands in an unprecedented jam.

President Cleveland's inaugural address was one that might have been written by the champion of either party, and yet it was, in the truest sense, a party document. It was a plain, strong declaration of principles to which all good citizens might subscribe, and will be accepted everywhere as a proof that the President has dedicated himself to the execution of the constitution and laws as he reads them. He declares to a scrupulous regard for the spirit of our government policy; for economy in administration, for as light taxation as is consistent with the needs of the government; for a rigid adhesion to our historic neutrality in foreign politics; for such a regulation of internal affairs as shall protect labor and the public lands; he insists on an honest and elevating policy towards the Indians; he urges that polygamy is an intolerable evil that must be banished; he says the Chinese must go, and that the negro citizen has come to stay and must be fully protected in all his rights. His expressions on finance are not as explicit as had been expected.

The members of President Cleveland's cabinet have been known for some days, save as a slight uncertainty clouded one or two names, and as now published, the list occasions, therefore, little surprise. The chosen names have been accepted by the country as quite satisfactory, except that the West is disposed to think it has received too little purely geographical consideration. There is objection, too, in other sources to the prominence given to New York. The fitness of Senators Bayard and Gerland for their respective desks is universally acknowledged. Senator Lamar has no special adaptation to his allotted department work, but his presence at the President's council board will be very valuable. Of the men less known in Washington, Mr. Manning comes with a high reputation for executive ability as well as for good judgment as a politician. Mr. Vilas is known rather as an orator than a statesman, but will no doubt make an efficient Postmaster General. Mr. Whitney has shown great energy and tact as a lawyer and politician, and will bring these qualities to bear in his new district as the head of the Navy department. Judge Endicott, of Massachusetts, stands well in his profession and in the party. He will no doubt prove a worthy successor to Secretary Lincoln.

One of the bright spots on the record of the Forty eighth Congress was the passage at the last moment of the bill putting Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of a general. The democrats are to be praised for sinking their party spirit and their disappointment at the failure of the Porter bill in order to recognize the claims of Gen. Grant to the homage of the country. It is painful to think that Grant may not be able to long enjoy the benefits of yesterday's act, but its spirit will be none the less appreciated.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE:

On Tuesday the town was empty. Never in the memory of the present generation has there been such a Democratic hegira from New York. Democratic presidents have been elected before Mr. Cleveland; but when the last Democratic President was elected Mr. Cleveland was only a country boy, whose services were well requited by three dollars a week. New York, whose narrow majority turned the scale in his favor, resolved to do him honor, and the Democracy turned out by thousands. For the time all faction fights and bitterness were sunk in the triumph of the hour; and Irving Hall, Tammany and the County Democracy joined in the universal hurrah for Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. Hubert O. Thompson did not fall into the arms of John Kelly, nor did Sheriff Davison embrace General Spinola; nevertheless the hatchet was buried and scalps were safe. The Tammany contingent to the inauguration numbered eight hundred; but I missed the silver-tongued O'Grady, who had borne aloft the standard of Democracy for years, in the darkest hours of disaster and defeat. There were other well known faces absent too. I could well imagine what a proud day it would have been for Isaiah Rynders; how grandly he would have led the 800 unterrified down Pennsylvania Avenue. Perhaps he saw it all from the other side of Jordon, who knows? In one particular there was the most delightful harmony among the different delegations, and that in providing against the possible contingency of famine or drought; especially drought. Barrels, kegs, demijohns, bottles, baskets, hampers, boxes and bales attested that watchful care had been given to the commissary, and an evident belief in the Bible declaration, that "man cannot live by bread alone." A further wise precaution was that every brave should have his name and address sewed on to the back of his waistcoat, while his ward association and the name of the captain of his company was fastened with safety pins in the lining of his hat. The braves, to prevent accidents, carried all spare bills and loose change in the legs of their boots, and all of them carried Waterbury watches, leaving their own valuable tickers in charge of MY UNCLE, who had advanced money to most of them to make the excursion to the National Capital, expecting redemption three days after convenience. Amid tremendous excitement they got off, and for three days all the great political centres in the city looked as though a cyclone had swept over them. Barkeepers hung idly over their bars, yet sadly reflecting that when the boys came home every one of them would be dead broke for a couple of months at least. They were a gay and gallant body when they departed; but as they returned in scattered detachments, it was evident that some of them had encountered hard weather; the shiny hats looked as though they had been struck by a Manitoba blizzard, and the swell ulsters which were the distinguishing mark of the Brooklyn contingent looked like the wrappings of an Egyptian mummy, just exhumed at Thebes, after 3,000 years of solid wear. Many of the boys declared that they were glad that presidents were chosen only once in four years, and one old grey-headed Democrat, out of whom all enthusiasm had been knocked by four days bitter experience at the Capital, during two nights of which he walked the streets till morning, swore it was thirty years since he had attended a presidential inauguration, and if the Lord spared his life it would be thirty years before he went to another.

Art circles are moved to their centres by the coming sale of the Seney collection of pictures, which was taken by a city bank for Mr. Seney's obligation of $375,000. The collection is variously estimated to be worth from $500,000 to a million, and it is expected that notwithstanding the hard times, they will fetch under the hammer at least $400,000. The gentleman who preceded Mr. Seney as President of the Metropolitan Bank, Mr. Williams, was a discriminating lover of art, and had a small but beautiful collection in his palatial residence on the Hudson. He never ventured into the lavish outlay which distinguished his successor, Mr. Seney, nor did he, during his long and honorable life, ever sanction any of the wild schemes or questionable methods which lured Mr. Seney to ruin. In a few weeks the Seney collection, which was one of the finest in the country, will be a thing of the past. It will be an interesting souvenir of the evil time when the firm of Grant and Ward precipitated the terrible financial collapse which dragged down headlong to ruin some of the oldest houses in the city. Speaking of Grant and Ward, reminds me that while the great Commander, whose life is going out in darkness and sorrow, stands wavering at the gates of death, Ferdinand Ward, the author of his ruin, smokes his fifty cent Bones in Ludlow street jail, and enjoys every luxury that money can procure, instead of working in a striped suit in Sing Sing or Dannemara.

The news of General Grant's deadly peril has awakened a response deep and heartfelt, such as could have been called forth by no other citizen in this land. Past enmities are buried and forgotten in the face of his terrible sufferings and sorrow. Among the press, save with one single exception, there has been an unqualified outburst of grief. Not even from his dearest and life-long friends has he received more cordial or heartfelt sympathy than from the men whom he met in the death grapple on the most tremendous battle fields that the world has ever seen. The men of the South do not forget his generous conduct to their great commander at Appomattox, nor will the scarred veterans from Missouri or Louisiana forget the man who in the dark and painful hour of surrender bade them take their horses home as they would need them for their spring plowing. Ever since the announcement of the General's extreme peril, all classes of our citizens, irrespective of politics, have evinced the most painful anxiety for his recovery, and heartfelt prayers are given daily for his speedy restoration to health, coupled with the hope that the years that yet remain may be among the happiest of his life.

Business has not been very lively in the Stock Board or in either of the Exchanges. A respectable delegation, if not a majority of the Board, for the last five days could have been found in the city of Washington. In all of them there are enthusiatic Democrats, and as business was dull about election times the boys took a little flyer on Grover. The Blaine men gave heavy odds;—of course the Democrats won new clothes, shiny hats and grand cash, which last week they exhibited at the Capital.

It required money to carry you through the perils of Washington this week. Seventy-five cents for a codfish ball, and pigs' feet a dollar and and a quarter each. It is rumored that the liquid supplies of the New York delegation gave out on the morning of the inauguration. If this is true it must have entailed terrible suffering, and this accounts for the speedy return of many of the braves to New York.

The news that the great and pious philanthropist George Seney has been called on to account for $5,000,000, sequestered from a pool of Southern roads, has taken a few by surprise. Mr. Seney, a few years since, a poor man; all of a sudden he blossomed out as a millionaire, like Fisk and Hatch and Ward. He collected pictures and statuary, he built churches, subscribed largely to Missionary funds and Young Men's Christian Associations; he was powerful in prayer, too, and was regarded as one of the pillars of the church. He even started a hospital in Brooklyn which was to perpetuate his fame to after ages. Then came the collapse. He had been using other people's money, and so he stepped down and out. The question arises, were his charitable and pious donations made out of thes five millions, or where did the money come from? Will the day ever return to us again when men will be able to distinguish between smartness and rascality? We have confounded the terms for many years, now let us cry a halt.

For a dramatic season supposed to be somewhat disastrous, Henry Irving and Helen Terry have pulled through with remarkable success. Mr. Irving has been fortunate in his social recognitions, and the fact of his endorsement by Henry Ward Beecher has given him a standing in Brooklyn which has never been accorded to any actor before. There is nothing thin-skinned about the Plymouth pastor; if he likes a good play he is not afraid to say so, and the fact that a private box has been accorded to his use has brought hundreds out to see the profane player, who never put a foot inside of a theatre before. Whatever may be thought about Mr. Irving's greatness, there can be no two opinions about their general excellence. No such stage mounting and generally good acting has been seen in any company of tragedians here. We have some good comedy companies but no company that can produce a tragedy or drama like Mr. Irving's. It is this fact that has borne him with success and profit through one of the most disastrous seasons that the country has seen for years. Our country towns from Maine to California are strewn with the wrecks of ruined companies, while Mr. Irving returns to Albion's Isle, his coffers lined with good Yankee eagles, and himself and company having received as generous a welcome as they could possibly have received at home.

The excitement is cooling down among our politicians, and under all the circumstances they appear to have come to the conclusion that the country is not entirely ruined by the change of administration. Whether they like it or whether they do not, Grover will hold the Fort at Washington for the next four years. So like a good citizen I join in the triumphant shout, Hail to the Rising Sun!

Yours truly,

BROADBRIM.

New Orleans Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1885.

Interest like the attendance increases with the Exposition. Ever since the opening of Mardi Gras, which of itself brought many visitors to the city, the Fair has been receiving a daily increase of patronage as, evidenced by the funds which have grown into the thousands of dollars every day.

The management is consequently greatly encouraged, and everybody being better pleased with the exhibition are of course happy. In fact no reasonably liberal person can well be otherwise. It is true the public were deprived of visiting the Art gallery until last week on account of the delayed arrival of the pictures, and the disappointment likely to occur if the contents of the gallery were not all hung and tastily displayed before the doors are thrown open. But while such is the case there was enough to entertain and instruct within the other buildings.

INDIANA.

The Hoosier State, Prof. W. E. Chaver, commissioner, is very attractive and catches the eyes of the visitor as he or she goes along its labyrinths. The grain and vegetable displays are first-class, as well as the manufactured articles on exhibition. Minerals receive attention as an industry of Indiana and coal is the chief. Several specimens of native woods are shown. U. S. Encaustic Tile Co's. exhibit is good.

MISSOURI.

Prof. F. F. Hilder, is one the youngest commissioners within the Government building, but makes a very pleasing display of the effects of his State. Corn is king in Missouri and the specimens sent among the grains compare very favorably to any "staff of life" States. There is a handsome little pagoda trimmed with broom corn which shows off well. In liquors, wines and beer, especially the latter, the State produces many fine brands. Manufacturing is to some extent carried on, outside of flouring mills with which it abounds. St. Louis however supplies many of the articles on exhibition in this department both agricultural and manufactured.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This State so far to the northwest, in being represented by C. C. Bryant, seems to have a commissioner whose every effort is in behalf of New Hampshire. As a manufacturing State of much importance its specimens of goods attest. Some 200 varieties of native woods are on exhibition, and some samples of fine granite and other building stones are sent all the way from the quarries to the Exposition. An adjustable invalid bed, and fine steel cutlery combine to make a display not to be excelled. A shearing machine for clipping sheep, horses and mules is a most useful and ingenious instrument. An excellent profile map of the State carved from and painted on wood is to be seen.

NOTES.

Every day at the grounds looks more spring like than ever. It is consequently enjoyed by visitors from the north more than all others, and can hardly be realized.

There is no lack for lunch counters and nut stands, and such refreshments while in the grounds, and one can be accommodated at very reasonable rates.

It is nice to take a ride on the river by steamer either to or from the Fair Grounds. Then a better view of the city, Exposition grounds and surrounding country can be had.

The centre or strict "United States department" in the Government building is one of the strongest features of the exhibit. It reminds one of a visit to Washington city to go through here. The various national departments are admirably presented to the public for inspection.

A little girl on leaving the Main building the other day remarked, "Oh, my, I really think I'll have to purchase a new trunk to hold all my Exposition goods." She had been loaded down with pretty cards, pamphlets and other souveniers of her visit to the Cotton Centennial.

The bamboo store of the He-no Hong Tea company is visited by thousands of people daily and many gallons of tea dealt out free in little cups, are served to the world of visitors.

The foreign departments now about complete in every respect, will have as it deserves a descriptive notice in the next letter, as will also other special exhibits.

Work does not cease on and about the grounds, but workmen are constantly adding to the beauties of the Fork which looms up to view prettier day by day. During March the influx of visitors will doubtless be greater than any previous month.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, '85.

In previous letters I have made mention of the appropriation committee making visits to different institutions of the State. Once they were at Huntingdon, then in a few weeks they were in Philadelphia and last Friday they were at Ashland, Schuylkill county, there to inspect the Miner's Hospital. Now, last week the members and senators were at the inauguration, the House was quiet, the Senate likewise, and no one but a few employees were moving about the Hill. No news there, and very little in the city, so if the readers will indulge me for a little time I will speak about the trip to Ashland, the condition of the Hospital, its needs and what it is accomplishing. Whenever the committee go on such a mission they always go in style, as we are accustomed to say, so they did this time. They had a special train, composed of two of the finest cars owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Provisions were provided sufficient in quantity and quality to suit the taste of the most fastidious. The start was made at 7 o'clock in the morning. From Harrisburg the train sped on to Dauphin, where we took the Schuylkill and Susquehanna branch to Pinegrove, thence to Tremont and from there to Tamaqua. A short stop was made there and a few officials of the road were taken aboard. From Tamaqua we went up the main line of the Reading road and soon arrived at Mahanoy City and Mahanoy Plains, where the train was stopped and backed up to a coal mine. The word was passed around that any one who wished to go down into the mine could do so.

The mine is a fine one, every thing about it is in the best of order. The owners are Messrs. Lawrence and Brown. The depth is 450 yards. The vein of coal on which they work is fifty feet thick. The coal is the purest mined in that region. Few of the members and senators had the courage to take a trip to the bottom, but those that did go say that a coal mine is "fearfully and wonderfully made." No one can conceive of the intricate and dangerous methods pursued by the miners in obtaining the coal. Mules, steam-engines and railway cars are running, puffing and braying over 1300 feet under ground.

The stop made here was about an hour and as soon as the last car load was at the top of the pit a scramble was made to reach the train, which in another half hour landed the party safely at Ashland. From the station the party was taken to the Hospital in sleds. The building is about a mile from the station, situated on a hill, at once suggesting that it must be a very healthy place. The building is large, well arranged, clean, commodious and perfectly adapted for the good work it is doing.

The front part of it is a large building reminding one of a summer hotel, back of, and attached to the front building are two wards, about 20 by 75 feets, in which were, at the time of the visit, seventy-two maimed, injured and crippled miners, men whose homes could not furnish them the attention they are receiving in this place. This building was built entirely by State appropriations, no private individual ever gave any money toward its erection, in fact, if any philanthropic individual should desire to contribute to this worthy cause there would be no one legally authorized to receive it. They need money now. The wards in which the injured are kept are much too cold, which is owing to the incapacity of the heating apparatus. They are asking for $62,000 to maintain the institution, and $42,000 to repair the building, making a total of $102,000. This seems like a large sum, but my kind and christian readers, if you could see the suffering that is here alleviated and know the silent prayers of thanks to the State that go up from the hearts of the unfortunate persons there your hearts would be full of gratitude to the State and the sum asked for would seem insignificant in comparison to the wealth of this great State. This institution is a success and the money received is well applied. The trip home was made in four hours, by way of Tamaqua, Port Clinton, Reading and up the Lebanon Valley.

It is necessary for these committees to see the institutions that ask for aid, so as to know by personal observation what the needs of these places are. Our success, our glory and our pride as a State consists in the philanthropic spirit we manifest in the care and protection of the unfortunate, the poor and distressed within our Commonwealth.

The salons met again on Monday evening of this week for the first time since the inauguration. They contented themselves by doing nice things, such as passing resolutions congratulating General Grant on his success, and thanking Randall for the part he took in securing the passage of the bill. Three of the members of the House will give an entertainment on Thursday evening in the Representative Hall, it is to consist of singing, reading and speaking.

Petitions, any quantity, are read every day, and on all imaginable subjects. New bills are read every day, most of which will never be heard of again. The underground telegraph men are still at work and are making a strong fight to get the bill on the calander regardless of the negative report of the committee. They may succeed.

JUST WHAT DEMOCRATS NEED.

Henry N. Copp, the Land and Pension Attorney of Washington, D. C., sends the "U. S. Salary List and Civil Service Law," price 50 cents. All Government salaries above $500 are given including the Executive Departments, Army and Navy, Internal Revenue, Custom Houses, Indian Agencies, Diplomatic and Consular Service, Post offices, &c. There are fully 120,000 Federal offices for President Cleveland's administration to fill. Twenty pages of specimen examination questions are given, with the Civil Service Law and regulations. This is probably the cheapest form in which this desired information has been published.

This manual may save candidates from refusing "fat places" through wrong information. The book does not profess strict accuracy on postmasters' salaries which go up or down with every readjustment, but is near enough for practical purposes. Mr. Copp wishes to correspond with parties who know the address of any Mexican war survivor or widow.

—"Nuntio," Weatherly—Letter to late for this week's ADVOCATE.

—Trains due at this place at eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday were delayed several hours by a wreck a short distance below Parryville on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A gravel car drawn by engine No. 93 jumped the track causing seventeen other cars to follow it causing a delay in trains as above stated.

New Advertisements.

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, 1884-1y

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

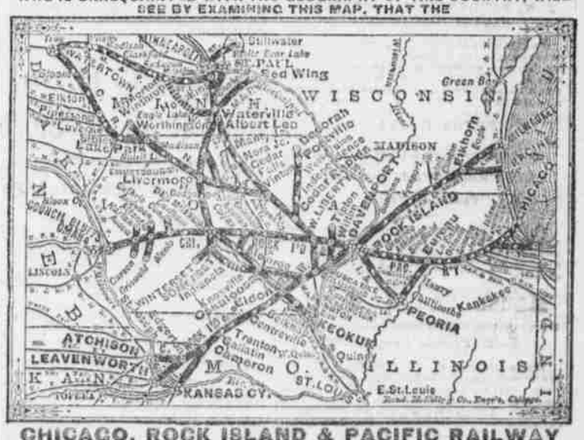
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

Established 1869. Trial Package Free. INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

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 8-3m.

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 sumptuous 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 ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Job Printing, Best Material and Work, at Honest Prices!