The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

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

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Congressional apportionment that will pass the Pennsylvania Senate was agreed upon by the caucus of Republican Senators Tuesday night. All differences were reconciled and no amendments will be proposed on the floor. The bill differs in many respects from the one agreed upon by the House caucus, the latter gives Philadelphia five districts, while the bill of Tuesday night gives the city six. It was argued in support of giving Philadelphia six districts that while the census of 1880 entitles the city to only five and a half there has been a more than sufficient growth during the last five years to make up the difference. The bill apportions the State as follows:

First District (Bingham's)—Philadelphia—First, Twenty sixth, Thirtieth and Seventh wards.

Second (Randall's) — Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards.

Third (O'Neil's)—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards.

Fourth (Kelly's) — Twenty-seventh, Twenty-fourth, Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards.

Fifth (new)—Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Thirty first wards.

Sixth (Harmer's)—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards.

Seventh—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Eighth—Chester and Delaware.

Ninth—Lancaster.

Tenth—Carbon, Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Northampton.

Eleventh—Berks and Lehigh.

Twelfth—Susquehanna and Lackawanna.

Thirteenth—Luzerne.

Fourteenth — Lebanon, Dauphin and Perry.

Fifteenth—Schuylkill.

Sixteenth—Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Seventeenth—Cumberland, Adams and York.

Eighteenth — Mifflin, Juniata, Union, Snyder, Fulton Franklin and Huntingdon.

Nineteenth—Cambria, Blair, Bedford and Somerset.

Twentieth—Elk, Centre, Clearfield, Forest and Clarion.

Twenty-first—Fayette, Westmoreland and a Republican segment of Allegheny.

Twenty-second—Part of Allegheny.

Twenty-third—Part of Allegheny.

Twenty-fourth — Armstrong, Butler, Jefferson and Indiana.

Twenty-fifth—Columbia, Clinton, Lycoming, Montour and Northumberland.

Twenty-sixth—Venango, Warren, McKean, Mercer, Potter and Cameron.

Twenty-seventh—Crawford and Erie.

Twenty-eighth—Beaver, Green, Lawrence and Washington.

The bill would make nineteen Republican to nine Democratic districts.

THE DECLINE IN WAGES SINCE 1882.

The last number of Bradstreet's gives some highly interesting results of inquiries made concerning the present wages received by the working people of the United States as compared with those received by them in 1882. The investigation embraced 60 cities, from which 250 separate reports were obtained. In each case the value of the goods produced was at least $30,000 per year, and the aggregate represented classes embracing three-quarters of the total manufacturers of the country. The conclusions arrived at are thus summed up:

	Av. per cent. decline.
FOOD PRODUCTS.	
Flour mill	None
Bakery	None
Slaughter house	....
Sugar refining (in rates paid)	None
Liquors, malt	None
Liquors, distilled	10@12
Tobacco, cigars	10@15
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	10@20
TEXTILE PRODUCTS.	
Woollen goods, cloths (based on short time)	25@30
Woollen goods, clothing (men's)	10@15
Woollen goods, clothing (women's)	10@15
Cotton goods, (cuts and short time)	25@40
Silk goods (Paterson)	10@25
METAL PRODUCTS.	
Blast furnaces (Eastern)	11
Blast furnaces (Southern)	22
Blast furnaces (Western)	12
Iron mills (Eastern)	15@22
Iron mills (Western)	15@22
Steel rail (Western)	33
Steel rails (Eastern)	20
Nail mill (Western) in rates paid	None
Tinware	10
Agricultural implements	Little
Foundry and machinery	10@15
LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES.	
Lumber, sawed and planed	Little
Sash, doors and blinds	8@10
Coopers	10@15
Furniture makers	10@15
BUILDING TRADES.	
Carpenters	Little
Stone and marble cutters	Little
Brickmakers	Little
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES.	
Tanned and curried workers	Little
Harness and saddlery workers	10
Boot and shoe workers	10
Paper makers	Little
Compositors	Little
Glass makers—	
One class	Inc. 10
Another class	Dec. 15
Others	Same
Shipbuilders	....
Coal miners	20@40

It will be seen from this table that, except in the case of workers in the production of cotton and woollen goods, and of coal, iron and steel, the decline in wages since 1882 has been, when compared with the decline in the prices of food and clothing, little or nothing. In fact, all the industries, outside of coal mines, iron and steel works, and cotton and woollen factories, are now really paying higher wages, when measured in staple commodities, than they ever did before.

THE RIGHT SORT OF REFORM:

The N. Y. Sun is evidently pleased, and beams thusly on Secretary Manning:

The Independent Republican professional civil service reformers continue to regard Mr. Manning with suspicion. He has too much knowledge of the practical side of politics and makes too little profession of faith in their special theories to command their entire confidence.

While these fastidious critics are worrying about Mr. Manning, he has been giving an illustration of practical civil service reform by dismissing forty superfluous employees in the special agents' division and saving $40,000 a year to the Government.

It will probably be Mr. Manning's fortune to make more than one appointment which will not be satisfactory to the Independent Republicans, but we are not aware that he is under any obligation to satisfy them.

Mr. Manning did not make the worse bank President because he was a politician, and he will not make the worse Secretary of the Treasury because he is a politician. He may disappoint the Independent Republicans, but he is not likely to disappoint the expectations and the confidence of his party or to fail to put in practice genuine and sensible reform throughout his department.

BOB INGERSOLL.

Col. Bob Ingersoll stood on the stage of the Bijou Theatre, N. Y., Sunday evening, and talked to a crowded house about "Orthodoxy." Here are a few of the things he said:

"When a young man is pale and thin, with a narrow chest and a feeble constitution, his friends imagine he is fit for nothing but the ministry. The ministers say they love their enemies. This may be true, but I never saw one who thought a great deal of me, and so I shouldn't wonder if they considered me in the light of a friend. A few weeks ago lightning struck the building of the Y. M. C. A., in Washington. My office is in the same block. If this was special Providence I think it was mighty poor marksmanship.

"Churchmen say this is an age of civilization, yet there is not a corner in the wide world where it is safe for an unprotected woman to walk after nightfall.

"I would like to have the power that God is credited with. If I had, the first man who raised his arm against the poor, shrinking woman, whom he swears to love, protect, and cherish—well, it would be a case of paralysis. I'd wipe the practice out of existence in six weeks.

"God can't forgive you if you cheat Jones or Smith. If you don't square matters with them in this world and should meet one of them in heaven, I think you'd miss a note on your harp even if God had forgiven you.

"I think it is better for a man to love his wife than to love God. An infinite God, by practising a reasonable amount of economy, can worry along very comfortably without your love."

The Mauch Chunk merchants have combined for the purpose of driving the immense throng of tramping peddlers from the county. It is a laudable purpose, and one in which they should be joined by the merchants and dealers of Lehighton and every other borough, town and village in the county. In furtherance of this movement, our esteemed contemporary, the Mauch Chunk Democrat, gives the following sensible advice "to the wives of our citizens throughout the country we would say, don't encourage the tramp peddler. If he comes to your house and proposes just to show you the contents of his pack, tell him you don't want to see it, and if he persists in trying to force his trash upon you, and if you have a faithful bull-dog on the premises, with good teeth, set him on the swindler and thus get rid of him." By adopting this plan our citizens will most ably second the efforts of honest tradesmen to rid the county of the peddler pests!

The current number of the British Medical Journal denies the possibility of smoking having caused the cancer with which Gen. Grant is afflicted. The Journal says that the risk of cancer in throat incurred by smokers is infinitesimal, and it denounces the anti-tobacconists for seeking to make capital for their particular fad out of the sufferings of a great man.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the Carbon Advocate:

We are crazy on the subject of Flats in New York, not the flats from the country who are picked up by bunco steerers and confidence men, but city flats, renting from fifteen dollars a month to five thousand dollars a year. Flats are everywhere and they challenge the sky, turn whichever way you will. They advertise perfect seclusion with home comforts and every modern convenience; but for the most part they are a delusion and a snare. The two apparent sources of comfort and convenience, the air shaft and elevator, may be looked upon as two of the greatest of modern terrors. The air shaft connects with all of the interior rooms, and its sides are like a sounding board. The experience of an unfortunate friend of mine who occupied the third story of one of these palaces, is duplicated by thousands in the city. He had been hiring a modest house, but he thought that a flat would ensure a higher degree of domestic felicity; so he engaged a floor in a fashionable house uptown. When he was first installed in his new quarters, he remarked to his wife that Paradise was not far off. Everything was neat and nice as a new pin. It was not long till he discovered that some one was using his coal, and then his servant girl got acquainted with every other servant girl in the house. The elevator afforded a delightful means of communication, and very soon each servant became thoroughly posted in the affairs of every other servant's family. The several families were always in want of something; they borrowed the tea pot, the coat scuttle, wood, soap, sugar, salt, pepper and kerosene, sending them up and down through the elevator. Occasionally some neighbor wanted a loaf of bread, a quart of milk or a beef steak, which they were not at all bashful about borrowing; cups, saucers, tin pails and dishes disappeared in rapid succession, and it was not long till there was not a tumbler or a glass left in the house. These, however, were minor misfortunes, which a philosopher could live through if his bank account was able to stand it; but there was a young lady on the first floor who practised for six weeks steadily on the "Sweet bye-and-bye," and on the seventh she started in on the variations. Next above her was a youthful Levy, who had made up his mind to learn the cornet or die. He generally began about five in the morning, and the dying strains of his instrument reverberated through the air shaft about twelve o'clock at night. The stout gentleman who occupied the floor up stairs was troubled with neuralgia, and he generally walked the floor all night. The floor was not carpeted and he wore cowhide boots, so that the result might have been compared to a respectable earthquake, which afforded food for reflection but rendered sleep impossible; but even this might be endured if it were not for the elevator and the air shaft. One night my friend came home somewhat tired but in the very best humor. On the way he had seen a fight and at dinner was relating to his wife about seeing a scuffle, and just as he ran up one man called the other a liar and then he slapped him in the face, and then the other man knocked him down. Just then his wife, who was pouring the tea out, accidentally scalded herself a little and uttered a piercing shriek; her affectionate husband, not divining the cause on the instant, jumped forward to aid her, and in doing so knocked over a chair which fell on the cat, whose unearthly yowl brought out every inhabitant of the house to their respective doors. The man on the first floor, who had been listening at the air shaft, distinctly heard his neighbor in the third story call his wife a liar, and then he told her he would slap her face, and he afterwards threatened to knock her down, and finally they heard him knock her down and then he tried to kill her by throwing the cat at her. He compared notes through the elevator with the neuralgia man in the fourth story, and finding his information correct he rushed out for a policeman and told him the man in the third flat was killing his wife. The policeman sounded the alarm and, supported by four others, rushed into the house. The gentleman remonstrated at the intrusion, but was quickly clubbed into submission and was dragged off to the station to answer for his crime. It was in vain the next morning that his weeping wife attempted to get a correct version of the facts before his Honor. The testimony of sixteen persons on the different floors, who had been listening at the elevator and air shaft, was against them, so the man was fined ten dollars for assaulting his wife, and "sent up" for three months for resisting the officer; when he gets out he will move from the flat. His neighbors look upon him as a hardened ruffian who ought to be hung, drawn and quartered. If he should die before he has finished his term on the Island, and a coroner's jury should sit on his case, the verdict would be: Too much air-shaft and too much elevator.

Political circles are stirred to the centre by the rumors concerning the New York Post Office. The mugmumps want Mr. Pearson retained, and great pains was taken to circulate the report that he was not to be disturbed in his soft berth. Up to the present time Mr. Pearson has been regarded as the model of all model postmasters; the public have been led to believe that he was the one official in whose record there was no flaw. It now appears that there are complaints against him on file in the Department at Washington, and that he is accused of being interested in private city expresses which carry letters in violation of law, and by which the Government loses from $800 to $1 000 a day; and I was told by a very influential Democrat (and a warm personal friend of Mr. Cleveland's), that he was going to write a personal letter to the President against Mr. Pearson's retention. His reason for doing so was, that on the day of the Democrat procession Blaine flags were flaunted out of the post office windows, and men with government uniforms on their backs made use of such offensive language that it almost produced a riot. I do not know if this is true, but if it is, Mr. Pearson will have to walk the plank, and the $3.000 salary which the position affords will reward the labors of some good and upright Democrat who has been looking from Pisgah's height for a quarter of a century on the glories of the Promised Land. In any event Mr. Pearson will not suffer. His father-in-law, Mr. James, and his predecessor in the office, is now the banker of the Vanderbilts; there are plenty of places within their gift worth more than $3.000 a year; then, being on the inside of the Railroad Ring, they can take an occasional "flyer" in stocks; so that if Mr Pearson should lose the post office, there is no immediate fear of his becoming a county charge.

Early in the week our new Mayor, Mr. Grace did a nice little bit of burglary, which makes it a question if he has not mistaken his calling. Some time ago he appointed a Register of Permits; but the old Register, who was not at all weary of serving the city in a position worth $20.000 a year, and who was also a thorough civil-service reformer, proposed holding on to the place till Gabriel served him with ancitification. He said civil-service reform meant keeping good servants in office forever—and he was a good servant. Mayor Grace said civil-service reform be——blessed, and he told Mr. Woltman to get out. Mr. Woltman fortified himself in his office, and prepared to fight it out in the courts. Now, as it takes about ten years to reach the Court of Appeals, the presumption is that Mr. Woltman and Mr. Grace will both be browsing on the flowery fields of Canaan for many years before the suit would be decided. The mayor did not propose to wait, so he sent for a clever locksmith at midnight, got into the office, took possession, and now Mr. Woltman, instead of the mayor, will wait on the outside.

There has been a tremendous excitement among our German population, caused by the arrival of Herr Sonenthal, the renowned German actor. Scarcely the arrival of Patti created as profound a sensation; seats have risen five or six hundred per cent. $25 have been paid for seats in the dress circle, and $6 for seats in the upper gallery. The whole town is talking about Herr Sonenthal, and not only the Germans but Americans, who could not tell the difference between pickled cabbage and sauer-kraut, are rushing to see him. It is lucky for us that he has to go back in a couple of weeks or he would bankrupt half the town.

The skating craze has attacked us severely. The Rink in Brooklyn, from which the Rev. Justin D. Fulton has just taken his departure, and which eight or nine years ago reverberated with the thunder of Moody's sermons and the music of Sankey's hymns, now echoes with the roar of thousands of roller skaters and with shouts of laughter and thunders of applause as some luckless wight tries to make a dent in the pine floor with his head. It is wonderful how the virus has spread. Young girls, fat old wives, little children, and old gray headed sinners who ought to be thinking of their prayers, go sailing around hour after hour as if the sole business of life was roller skating. Patients die while the doctor takes a fly around the rink. The baby chokes to death with croup while the mother, in company with a friend, slides around the mystic circle. Coachmen are not numerous, but the scientific teachers of roller skating are equally dangerous. I don't know where it is going to end, but as the boys say, "We've got it bad." Save us, oh, save us from the roller skates.

Stocks took a flirt up early in the week. The subsidy to the Pacific Mail sent that stock kiting six points; still business is not rushing, and the weather would take the back bone out of a rhinoceros. Would I could sing, "Hail, gentle Spring!" but while we've had the hail, we've had no gentle Spring yet.

Yours truly,
BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

Washington, March 14, 1885.

I doubt whether Washington society will be able to survive one of Mr. Cleveland's innovations upon the customs of the Capital, which is the getting up in the morning, eating breakfast, and at work by nine o'clock. The White House has known no such plebian way of doing things in the last half century. Arthur did his executive work by the midnight oil, and his sleeping was done through the first half of the day. He was rarely to be seen before twelve o'clock, and of course was inaccessible to those Congressmen who make their daily rounds of the departments before the meeting of Congress at noon. It was the example set by the occupants of the White House in times past, that has made all Washington go to bed in the morning and get up at midday. So that the eight o'clock breakfast that President Cleveland has regularly taken since entering upon his official duties has set us all so badly by the ears that the President must be importuned to fall in with the established precedent and take his breakfast in bed.

The House performed a very commendable piece of work in its last hours by putting General Grant on the retired list, where he will be pretty certain to be placed beyond the reach of immediate want, if he will only keep his family and himself aleof from the financial sharks of Wall street. The pay and perquisites of a retired General of this rank, amounts to about nineteen thousand dollars per year, which surely ought to be enough to keep a private family in a comfortable situation even in New York City. The present precarious condition of General Grant's health has aroused sympathy for him and his family throughout the country, and at the adjournment of Congress last Wednesday more than half a million of people had forwarded to Congress their appeals to that body to enact the retirement bill.

John Quincy Adams became a member of the lower House of Congress after having served a term as President of the United States, because, as he declared, the one position was equal in every way to the other. Now, however, we have Congressmen and reverend Senators who are not only willing but anxious to serve their country in any possible or impossible capacity, so long as they can have their names retained upon the Government pay roll. To day some of the ex members of the recently expired Congress are applicants for menial positions in the next Congress, just as the ex-members of a previous Congress have accepted service in this. Fifty of these members have got to be provided for, though why a defeated candidate for reelection should not suffer the consequences of his own unpopularity is unfathomable.

In the admirable closing address of Speaker Carlisle, he paid his particular respects to the modern Congressman who deems it his peculiar mission to draft bills and introduce them. The Speaker said that from the organization of the Government to the close of the Twenty-Fifth Congress, a period of fifty years, there had been but eight thousand seven hundred and seventy seven bills introduced, while in the present Congress alone there had been eight thousand six hundred and thirty! If this practice does not require some constitutional or other treatment, I know of no governmental abuse that does. Hardly a single appropriation bill in the general class nowadays, is not a draft upon the Treasury for more money than the appropriations of ten years would cover fifty years ago, when the net expenditures for running the Government annually did not amount to as much as is now required to build an ordinary public building in New York, Chicago or San Francisco.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17, '85.

The salons have again been at work for a little over a week and have done considerable work. They came back from the inauguration seemingly determined to do lots of work and do it in a short time too. These little disturbances that they have had in the past such as the inauguration and electing a United States Senator, are out of their way. The coast is clear and they have nothing to do but to get down to work and show the dear people of the State that they to can do work when there is nothing disturbing them. They have begun to show a little as if they intended reform. Instead of two hours for a session they made it three.

The under ground telegraph bill has raised a storm, during the latter part of last week and the beginning of this. It was killed some time ago in the committee to which it was referred, and now the advocates of the bill are trying to get it on the calendar. They succeeded on Monday night after having been in session until 12 o'clock. There is good reason to believe that there is more corruption existing about this bill than any that has been here. It will very likely become a law and then the cities will be rid of the unsightly polls and wires. And still the new bills are pouring in and will continue to do so until after the 23rd of March when none dare be read in the House without its consent. In the House on Tuesday of last and Tuesday of this week the lawyer members had a hot debate over the question of allowing lawyers who are admitted to practice at the Supreme Court, to practice at any county bar in the commonwealth. Mr. Green, of Berks, opposed this bill on the ground that if it should become a law poor practitioners would by this means be permitted to practice at the bars that have safeguards thrown around them. Mr. Green seems very anxious to protect the Berks county bar, which does not extend the common courtesies that exist at most bars. Mr. Colborn in this case took up the resolution and opposed Mr. Green in a vigorous speech, and when the bill was called for final passage it went through without any trouble. It has several good advocates in the Senate and will very likely go through there without much opposition.

The New Orleans men are not discouraged yet. They are trying to put another bill through, this time appropriating $6.000 to pay for the fixing of things at the exhibition. Several commissioners of other States have telegraphed to men here urging them to compensate Commissioner Thomas. There is too much opposition to this question to even entertain a hope that it will go through.

The forests are to be protected from the woodman's ax by passing a law exempting from taxation a certain per cent of all the forests of the State. A bill to this effect was read on last Wednesday in the Senate. In the House the same day two very important bills were read in place. One is to provide penalties for minors who make false representations to persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. The other is to prohibit the selling, furnishing or giving tobacco to minors under 15 years of age. The time in which these bills are read is very much against them. It is too late.

The House has been granted to the State Teachers Association to hold their meetings in on July 7, 8, 9. On Friday the appropriation committee was to visit the Home for Feeble-Minded Children. This is another one of those grand institutions that are doing so much good for our State. 350 persons from this and other States are now taken care of in the Home. Most of those from other States are children from rich parents and they pay much more than is required for their maintenance, all of which is used to pay for the care of the poor of our State. The Members and Senators are beginning to realize that their hundred days are soon past. They really mean work and they will be very likely to run through a considerable number of bills.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Mary S. Hunt, Secretary of National Scientific Instructors, delivered a lecture before the House in favor of the Scientific Education Bills, she made a strong argument in favor of the bills, and put to shame those members who denounced the bill as a book scheme. She showed conclusively that the law is practical and that it would be a blessing to the State. Michigan and New York have the same law and it is a blessing, the same she thinks will be good for us. Mrs. Hunt's remarks acted like a fire brand and will stir up the drowsy members to a sense of their duty. If the bill becomes a law we will follow in the line of intelligence. If the bill is voted down, generations will be voted down. If we save the children we save the State.

Literary Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book for April comes to us as a pleasant and Lenten indulgence. The number is an excellent one, embellished by a suggestive frontis-piece, "At Prayer," and many other attractions, of the usual character. A very winning story, called "Beauty's Child," opens in this number, and "Janie" is brought to a conclusion. Next month we are to have from Godey's a new story by Christian Reid, called "An Instrument of Separation," promises to be very interesting. The short stories in the April number are good and strong, "Miss Hobbs" particularly. A timely article on "The Soudan" opens a possible series, which will doubtless interest the readers of Godey's. The Presidential series closes this month with Grover Cleveland. A very neat little book has been compiled by the publishers of the magazine, embodying all of the Presidential portraits and sketches that have appeared in the magazine. This is offered as a premium to club raisers; and the general offer of book premiums has been extended for a month. This chance is one that rarely occurs, and the wide awake subscribers of Godey's are taking advantage of it. So much satisfaction with the books given away as premiums on every new subscription furnished by an old subscriber has been testified, that the publishers of the magazine have extended their original offer as above stated. It is such a liberal policy as this that has popularized Godey's Lady's Book, and made it beyond peradventure the best and cheapest magazine, in its own special field, that is furnished to our reading public. Published by J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT!"

"An eight-page forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. Its eight large pages are always brimful of practical information and of fresh, original miscellany of the highest character. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is one dollar a year, in advance, but the above special offer of fifty cents will be accepted if sent before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine, bona fida proposition to furnish for fifty cents a year the only eight page, forty column agricultural weekly ever offered at that price. Address, Rural Home Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL.

The Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., the owners of the celebrated Brown's Iron Bitters, have just issued a beautiful Hand Book and Almanac for ladies, and a complete and useful Memorandum Book for men. These publications are attractive, containing a great many valuable and interesting things. They are furnished free of charged by druggists and country store keepers, but should they not have them the Brown Chemical Co will send either book on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay postage.

THE LAW OF THE ROAD.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY PERSON WHO DRIVES A HORSE SHOULD KNOW.

In the suit of Henry Brooks against Moulton Thomas, which was a suit to recover damages for injuries inflicted upon the plaintiff's wagon by a collision with that of the defendant, Judge Biddle, in passing upon a motion for a new trial, on Saturday morning delivered an interesting exposition of the law of the road. He says: "There is no rule of law which requires a traveler to drive over any particular part of a public highway. He can drive over the middle or on either side, no matter in what direction he may be going. What is called the 'law of the road' is that persons meeting on a highway must keep to the right. This rule is modified in the case of a footman or horseman, who cannot compel a teamster with a heavy load to turn out of the beaten track, or even a light wagon with a heavy draught. In those cases, if the horseman of light vehicle can pass with safety on the left of a heavily laden team it is their duty to give way and leave the choice to the more unwieldy vehicle. Travelers naturally keep as near as they can to the right side of a highway, not because of any legal obligation to do so, but because they are then in a position to require any one meeting them to turn out. They may travel on the left side if they please, but then, if they are met by a person driving in an opposite direction, they must turn out. The obligation is not to keep to any particular part of the highway, but simply to turn to the right when others meet them."

After citing the refusal of Chief Justice Gibson to allow the established law of the road to be modified by any parole evidence of local rules and customs, the judge continues. "In the present case the defendant was on the left hand side of the highway, with room between him and the curb for a carriage in the opposite direction to pass him, had a right of way on the railway track, he straddled one of the rails, having thus but one wheel on the track, it was his duty to follow the "law of the road," which regulated the conduct of those not driving on the track. Instead of keeping to the right of the carriage approaching him, he kept to the left, and his right wheel come in contact with the defendant's right wheel. He was thus violating himself the "law of the road." The jury having under these instructions as to the law of the case found the defendant guilty of no negligence, gave a verdict in his favor. This verdict we see no reason to disturb. The motion for a new trial is dismissed."

—Hon. W. M. Rapsher is renovating the dwelling purchased by him from Mr. Shiek, at Mauch Chunk, and will move to that borough on or about April 1st.

New Advertisements.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sale only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 10th, 1885:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$85,121.27
Overdrafts	275.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	31,425.00
Due from approved reserve agents	3,800.95
Due from other National Banks	472.34
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,270.28
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,617.86
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,04[illegible]
Premiums paid	7,500.00
Bills of other banks	2,451.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	146.40
Specie	807.45
Legal tender notes	3,100.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$231,531.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	10,250.00
Undivided profits	3,928.94
National bank notes outstanding	67,[illegible].00
Dividends Unpaid	732.50
Individual deposits subject to check	67,9[illegible]9.24
Due to other National Banks	6,382.69
Total	$231,531.35

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W. Bowman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 14th day of March, 1885.

H. V. MORTHIMER SH., Not. Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemerer, R. F. Hofford, J. G. Zern, Directors.

March 21, 1885.

Executor's Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.

At a public sale, to be held at the MANSION HOUSE, A. P. Clauss', in the BORO' OF LEHIGHTON, Carbon County, Pa., on

Monday, April 6th, 1885,

at 12 o'clock M., the following very valuable REAL ESTATE, of the late J. A. HOM, will be offered for sale:

No. 1. Two TOWN LOTS, Numbered 151 and 152 situate in the Borough of Lehighton, bounded on the north by Lot No. 150; on the east by Pumpkin Alley; on the south by Cedar Alley, and on the west by Pine Street, containing each on said Pine Street 60 feet front, and continuing of that width of that angles to Pumpkin Alley 199 feet and 9 inches.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of GROUND, situate on the west side of Bank street, in the Borough of Lehighton, containing about ONE ACRE, with a 1½ story House, 24 x 24 feet; Ice House, 14 x 14 feet; Slaughter House, 20 x 30 feet; Frame Shed, 40 x 88 feet, with Side Shed, 13 x 88 feet, attached, with a Reibi & Bro. Scale in, and a never-failing Well near the shed.

No. 3. A Tract or Piece of WOODLAND, situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., adjoining lands of Nathan Kemsly, Jacob Shirer and others, containing 41 Acres and 41 Perches, strict measure.

No. 4. A Tract or Piece of WOODLAND, situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., adjoining lands of Nathan Wehr, John Bennyhoff and others, containing 34 Acres, more or less, and is well Timbered.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale by

Z. H. C. HOM,
Executor of J. A. Hom, Deceased.

March 21, 1885-w3

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

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 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, 1882-1y

Ho! For New Goods!

C. M. SWEENY & SON

Have received an enormous stock of CHOICE GOODS comprising

DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, etc.

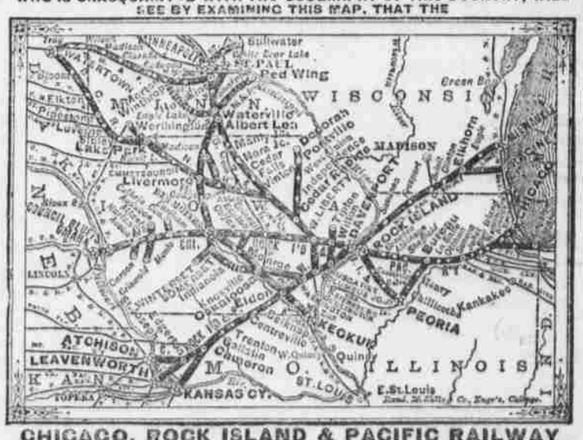
Old Post-Office Building, Bank St. Lehighton

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

Established 1869. Trial Package Free.

T. Popham & Co., Proprietors, Philadelphia.—On 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 1-6m.

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.

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