The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

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

JUDGE ANDREW WYLIE, Associate of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Saturday tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor.

COL. M. S. QUAY announces himself as a Republican candidate for State Treasurer. He makes this announcement early enough to pull through if he can, or to pull out of the canvass if he deems it expedient.

ISAAC W. ENGLAND, publisher of the N. Y. SUN, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., Saturday afternoon of dropsy of the heart. He was born in England and came to this country when a lad. He was city editor of the TRIBUNE during the war, and was for a time with Charles A. Dana on the Chicago REPUBLICAN. He became publisher of the N. Y. SUN in 1868. He was 53 years of age.

THE Supreme Courts of New York and Massachusetts have settled the matter as to who owns a medical prescription. The substance of the decisions is, that the physician, in prescribing, gives the patient a written order for drugs, and their delivery terminates the operation. The druggist may, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is a merchant, and has a right to sell drugs in any shape. He is not bound to give a copy of the prescription, nor even to keep it, though he usually retains it as a protection in case of error on the part of doctors or patients.

THE action of the late State Temperance Alliance, in Maryland, in organizing as a political party has created confusion which promises to destroy all their efforts. Rev. Thomas Poulson, of Baltimore, a prominent Methodist clergyman, has repudiated the action of the Convention, declaring it unwise and against the best interests of prohibition. Mr. William Daniel, late Prohibitton candidate for Vice President of the United States, sustains the action. As most of the Prohibitionists are Methodists, there is now every indication that each side will have its partisans, and the fight will be a lively one.

THE voting, on Monday, of the £11,000,000 asked by Mr. Gladstone, without discussion and practically without conditions, in the midst of general enthusiasm, was to be looked for, and will strengthen his hands. It is only one of several signs of war. The news from Russia is no less warlike. Apart from all incidental complications, too, war is indicated by overshadowing considerations on both sides. If England does not fight now, when she has to fight it will be at a graver disadvantage. Russia has all the chances in her favor now that she can ever expect. Hence the overwhelming probability of a fight.

THE Supreme Court, in an opinion filed Tuesday by Chief Justice Mercur, affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas of Luzerne County in the appeal of Wilkesbarre. That municipality proposed to increase its indebtedness by an amount which, though less than the two per cent. of the assessed valuation forbidden by the Constitution without the assent of the electors at a public election, exceeded that per cent. if added to the already existing debt. The city held that so long as the increase was less than two per cent. the consent of the electors was not needed, but the Supreme Court declares that the assent of the voters must be first received and dismissed the appeal at the cost of the city.

ALREADY have the results of next fall's elections become a live topic, that in New York leading in importance. The Republicans are preparing to take an appeal from last fall's result and have high hopes of a reversal of that judgment. What would be the significance of their success in New York goes without saying. Indistinct ideas of a tidal wave are entertained by Republican leaders. It grows mainly out of the hope of Democratic disunion and lethargy, superinduced by the course of the Cleveland administration. From present indications it is as reasonable to predict Republican as Democratic indifference to party drill. What there is or is likely to be of Democratic dissatisfaction is liable to be offset by Republican divisions and the general satisfaction the Cleveland administration is creating among the people at large. At present there is very little in the administration's course to create the expectation that the appeal for a reversal of last fall's judgment will succeed. The great public is not so easily stirred when there is so little that is objectionable.

The people of Pennsylvania won a signal victory Tuesday in the House of Representatives, and the railroad companies that have arrayed themselves against the State Constitution received a crushing defeat. The section providing for the posting of railroad rates, which had been rejected two weeks previously, by an overwhelming vote was reinserted in a modified form. The bill received a vote which gives an assurance of final adoption by the House on Tuesday next. A full vote of the body would show that 112 members are in favor of the bill as it now stands, the opposition being concentrated in seven counties—Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lancaster, Montgomery, Chester, Franklin and Delaware. The skulkers were not as numerous as on previous polls of the House, and it is probable that on final passage their number will be further reduced. Tuesday's vote in the House does not, however, insure the enactment of the measure into a law, but it shows the force of an enlightened public opinion, and it shows the temper of the people of Pennsylvania upon the momentous question. Those members of the State Senate who represent railroad companies should have a care how far they peril their own political fortunes in fighting the battles of their clients in the halls of legislation. The railroad companies claim to have intrenched themselves in the upper house, and this may be so, but it will not go well with the men who dare oppose the people in the procurement of those rights which have been guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Both of the members from Carbon voted in favor of the bill.

THE Commissioner of Pensions Tuesday directed the suspension at the Philadelphia agency of 102 pensions which have been drawn although the pensioners are dead. In some cases, the Commissioner says, the persons in whose names the pensions were drawn have been dead since 1871. He has also directed the suspension at the same agency of pensions to seven widows who remarried in 1881, but who have continued to draw pensions. The Commissioner has addressed a communication to the Attorney-General requesting him to bring suit against the Pension Agent and his bondsmen for the moneys so unlawfully disbursed.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 21, '85.

The last week has been a busy week, the members are beginning to realize that their time is drawing to a close, and they are endeavoring to make as much of the remaining time as the possibly can. During the last week there was considerable fun about the Hill and especially so on Friday when the Speaker discovered that there was no quorum. He ordered the doors to be locked and sent the Sergeant-at-arms to scour the city for delinquent members. He did not find any. It was amusing to see the Sergeant with several policemen and a reporter hurrying from one hotel to another and finally when the could not capture any of the delinquent they took a drink and a smoke and dispersed. The Bullitt bill, the high license bill, the appropriation bills, the bill to abolish poll tax, the anti-discrimination and a bill to protect the fish in Lake Erie and the waters adjacent thereto, are some of the most important bills that were up for discussion since my last letter. There is not much doubt but that high license will be obtained. The bill will pass whether it will be the proper thing to do or not is a question. A number of the whisky and beer men claim that it will do them more good than harm. It will shut up the small drinking dens and make the large one larger.

The poll tax bill which is to abolish the paying of poll tax before the right of suffrage is allowed was discussed at great length but was not passed. There were some very good arguments advanced why this bill should be passed, but yet they were not well received.

The appropriations are still demanding attention. One of the Philadelphia members told me that he had a consultation with the Governor about the different institutions that are asking aid, and the Governor said that he was not in favor of giving money to all the small institutions which ask for it, but would most heartily favor giving to the old and established institutions. The trouble now is that there are so many small institutions that are asking for aid, and in some cases they do not exist at all, as the Connelsville Hospital for instance. Another point was shown to me regarding appropriations which shows that some money could be make. $18,102 were recommended by the committee to be appropriated for mileage for the members, senators and officers about the Hill; now this would be all right provided the parties who get it would use it for the purpose for which it is intended, but not one-tenth of it goes where it should and where it is intended to be used. The railroad companies get very little, if any of it, and yet they do the carrying, in fact, I don't think there is a member, senator or officer about the Hill who pays a dollar of mileage money, from the time he comes here at the opening of the session until he leaves at the close, yet I suppose there is not one who will refuse to take all the mileage money he is entitled to.

The House was treated to a bill from Mr. Betts, of Philadelphia, which is really an absurd one. It provides that every skating rink shall pay an annual License of $1000, one-half of which shall go into the State, and the other half into the County Treasury. Any one violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $1000, one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor. This question will work out its own existence. The more we tamper with these places as an evil the more of a hold will they take upon the people. Let them alone and they will soon be compelled to close their doors for want of patronage, which is the case already with some of the places.

Several of the Philadelphia members are fearfully cross at an article which appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers this week. The article charged them with having formed themselves into a squeeze committee for the purpose of getting money out of parties who want their votes to pass bills which they are interested in. This is certainly a grave charge and with the personal acquaintance I have with the members charged, I would unhesitatingly say that the report is basely false. The report that M. S. Quay has announced himself for State Treasurer, has caused some talk about the Capital. The leading politicians are paralyzed with astonishment to think that a politician of his standing, and a leading man such as he was represented to be, should ask for this office. Quay astonished the politicians because he did not ask for a higher office. It is the opinion of a number of the politicians that Mathew had better stay where he is, namely, a boss, and let some one else do the work. He will make a hard fight for it and will probably make it.

—A committee of the Knights of Labor, representing the striking employees at Drifton and Coxe Bros. & Co.'s collieries, near Hazleton, met representatives of the employers Tuesday and announced that the strikers were ready to return to work, but they were told that the strikers must apply individually for work, a proposition that was not accepted.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE:

We are fast approaching the season when all who can afford it talk of getting out of town; and there is not a fashionable minister, from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, but has a tour laid out for the melting days of summer, which will co t anywhere from $1,000 to $5,000. In this respect the Brooklyn clergy are not a whit behind our own. The Reverend Dr. Cuyler goes to Europe with his wife. The Rev. DeWitt Talmage goes with his entire family. Mr. Beecher would no more think of breathing the atmosphere of Brooklyn in July, August and September than he would of voting for Mr. Blaine. It seems to be pretty well settled that the air of New York or Brooklyn is fatal to a first-class minister in the two last months of summer and the first month of the fall, and it is somewhat singular that the richer the congregation the more dangerous it becomes for the clergy. I often wonder how editors live through it; no summer vacation for them. I walk down by the great newspaper offices night after night—or rather morning after morning, and at twelve, one and two o'clock I see the men coming out looking over-worked and weary, and don't wonder that they drop off at thirty-five, forty and forty-five, not many of them reaching fifty or over. Now that all the great dailies are publishing a Sunday edition there is no respite for them. Toil, hard and unrelenting, from one year's end to the other. This is the fate of the Scribes—the Pharisees fare better. When the summer comes, instead of having to pay their own fare, as an editor does, the congregation makes them up a good fat purse, and for three months they have nothing to do but enjoy themselves. Take, for instance, Mr. Beecher. Up to quite recently his salary was $20,000 a year, and, as ministers go, he was worth it. But for three months he never goes near his church, and for the other nine months it is safe to say that he will be absent from his pulpit three months more—so that he receives, or did receive $10,000 for which he rendered no equivalent except his name; and during that period of his absence he usually fills up his time lecturing his terms being from $300 to $500 per night. But if the congregation, which pays the piper, don't grumble, I don't see why I should, only when the reflection forces itself upon me at times I think that perhaps I have mistaken my calling, and if I had cultivated my talents in another direction, I think that I might have had a better time. The New York editor has Coney Island and Long Branch as an unfailing resource, and Rockaway Beach promises to become a favorite resort this summer. The great hotel, which cost over a million and which proved the ruin of its projectors, has been bought by a new company, and notwithstanding its immense size it can be filled at popular prices.

The terrible storms of the past winter have had a startling effect on our popular watering place, altering it in places so that it can be hardly recognized; but money works wonders, and hundreds of men are now busily employed in patching up the ravages of the sea.

After all my grumbling we at last have had solar weather which has brought us to the melting mood. It would require the constitution of a rhinoceros to stand the weather that we have gone through in the past week. Last Sunday the thermometer stood about 45 in the sun; on Wednesday it registered 90 in the shade; and this sudden change added but little to the comfort of the unfortunate people who were compelled to move; for you must know that fully one-third, if not one-half of the people of New York and Brooklyn move on the first of May. I have searched ancient history and mythology in vain for the origin of this infernal custom, but I can find no clue to it. The genuine old New Yorker would not feel comfortable if he did not move at least once a year. The disease is chronic and the moving general. For the next few days there will be more cuss words in use than in any other three months in the year. The first of May is one scene of universal ruin—broken looking-glasses, dislocated tables, fractured chairs, sofas and bureaus in the last stages of pneumonia, and everything out of sorts generally. Still it is the law, and they will have to figure on the profits.

A case occurred here last week, which one would scarcely expect to hear outside of a band of savages. In Brooklyn lives a woman by the name of Dora B. Eaton or Frances. Now, I have never seen the d——l. I never expect to see him, I certainly don't want to see him, but this Eaton woman comes as near a fiend as it is possible for a human being to be. A woman, by the name of Reynolds, had a little girl named Sarah Nelson, the child of a former husband. On leaving the city Mrs. Reynolds entrusted her child to the care of Mrs. Eaton, who was a prominent member of the Johnson Street M. E Church—a class leader and a Sunday school teacher! The child was very young; but her helplessness did not touch the stony heart of this female monster. She tied the little creature to a chair time and again, and with a thick leather strap, and sometimes with a rope, literally cut her little back to pieces. Her screams were heard all over the neighborhood, yet nobody seems to have stretched out a hand to save her. At last the child's mother came to town, and at first little Sarah was so terrified by her torturer, that she dared not tell her mother, though the festering flesh was hanging in strips on her back. The mother took her home and undressed her, and then for the first time realized the sickening horror. She hastened to the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he had the woman arrested. The child's back was exhibited in court, and the sight filled the judge with such horror and indignation—that on her conviction, he dared not trust himself to sentence her; several days elapsed before the judge felt sufficiently calm to administer justice impartially. In the meantime all the members of her church were busy trying to influence the judge not to sentence her to prison, but to let her off with a fine, but he was inflexible, and he sent her to prison and imposed a fine of one hundred dollars. She ought to have been imprisoned for life.

The sale of the effects of the gigantic swindler, Ferdinand Ward brought together an immense crowd. Everybody seemed anxious to get some curio of one of the biggest rascals of the century. He was a luxurious scoundrel, and before the bubble burst fared sumptuously. The furniture was costly, but the chairs the tables, the sofas the bric-brac, represented other people's money. Every article represented theft; in fact they were stolen, and I suppose that is what made the people so anxious to get them.

Unhappy are politicians. New York and Brooklyn, which saved the President his election, have not been remembered among the rank and file. Almost two months have passed since the President took his seat, and the only New York appointment of importance has been given to a Republican. Mr. Wyman stepped out of the Treasury and his resignation was promptly accepted. Collector Robertson has not yet handed in his checks and sees no good reason why he should; the Collector is a civil service reformer and he believes in keeping a good man in his place; and he is a good man. Civil service reform finds few supporters among the expectant crowd and they say without any qualification "If this is your civil service reform, we want no more of it." The WORLD's open proclamation against Secretary Bayard's appointments is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction, and unless something is done to consolidate the hungry brave, it is safe to say that the success of last November will not be repeated in the fall of 1885.

The investigation of the Buddenseik villainy begets a very serious question. If Mr. Buddenseik erected fifteen hundred buildings in New York in the past ten years, were they not all of the same class as those which tumbled down last week. Hundreds of them were the west side tenement houses—they are perfect human hives—sometimes a hundred or a hundred and fifty people live in a single tenement house. Take it in quarters inhabited by Poles and Hungarians and Italians, and it is no uncommon thing to find two or three families in a single room. Buddenseik built many of these rookeries, and if one of them should tumble, hundreds of lives would be sacrificed; perhaps this might be looked upon, not as the worst kind of a calamity, but we don't want them killed in that way. Still it is dreadful to think of, that hundreds of lives may be sacrificed to the cupidity of one man, who has grown rich in this nefarious business. One perjured rascal who was used as the catspaw for a contract for $40,000, had only been in the country three years, and had never earned more than a dollar and a quarter a day in his life.

Buddenseik was in such bad odor with the building department that they would not grant him the requisite permits to build; in this dilemma he employed a lot of dummies—about one hundred and fifty—every man of which was compelled to commit perjury before he could get his building permit. The fault lies with our system of inspection. A contractor like Buddenseik has a contract for $100,000. As he puts up the buildings there is a clear profit of $25,000. This can only be done by connivance of the building inspector. These inspectorships are the rewards of political service. The contractor knowing his man, boldly offers him $1,000 or $2,000, and the result is that the buildings are passed with no inspection at all. This system of political rewards has always prevailed in New York. Here was proclaimed that immortal sentiment, "To the victors belongs the spoils;" we may moralize—we may theorize,—but until the world is very much altered, and men do exactly what they ought, the majority of thinking Americans will echo the sentiment of General Marcy.

President Cleveland is a square man, and as the world goes, he is an honest man. Now, wishing to save the country and to make everything safe, is it not altogether probable that he would see it exactly in the line of duty to turn out the rascally Republicans, and put in good honest Democrats. If we are not here for the offices, what in —— are we here for, was the declaration of a patriotic gentleman from Texas. There is no use disguising it, the offices are the objective points, after all. The concealment of the builder Buddenseik caused a flutter among his bondsmen; it would pay him to jump his bail. The fine weather which continued through the week has given an impetus to business that is quite refreshing; even stocks took a jump under its influence, so that Wall Street has been on a broad grin. Let those laugh who win.

New Orleans Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1885.

Among the impressive paintings in the Art Gallery—"Waiting for Montezuma" by Tavsemier. It derives its interest from the pathetic tradition of the simple Aztec people, who are here represented as looking forward to the coming of him who was to be their Messiah, a dream rudely broken and dispelled by the conquering and mercenery Spaniard. It is somewhat remarkable that artists in all ages have drawn their most interesting subjects from the religious traditions of the people, and as in "The Last Supper," the work before us illustrates one of the most affecting incidents or traditions of a people who, until disturbed by the incursions of a "more religious race," are believed to have lived in the devoted practice of the best principles of all religion, observing the Golden Rule, and even repaying the vindictive and monstrous cruelties of the bigoted and bloodthirsty invaders with offices of kindness and mercy. At least this picture impresses the spectator with such an estimate of the character of the Aztecs.

Far different in scene and sentiment is Mignet's "Niagara," the large canvas painting of an American wonder by an American artist. Here power, majesty and beauty are blended; mountains of seething waters, whose irrisistible plunge over the lofty ledge to the awful depth below, startle the beholder, reassured and composed when he sees the foaming billows changing into gentle waves, flowing peacefully away, crowned and encircled by a thousand mingled rainbow hues. Louis Remy Mignot, the artist, although an American, spent most of his life abroad, and died in London fifteen years ago, leaving this immortal image of the eternal Niagara as a rich legacy to his countrymen and to the world. In the contemplation of what is really beautiful and instructive here, the regret that the whole people are unable to see and study them, is always uppermost in the correspondent's mind; about as profitable an investment as the government could have made would have been an appropriation to have leased the railroads three months to carry every one to the Exposition free of charge, for after bread and butter are secured of what value is money as compared with knowledge and mental cultivation? But let us stop moralizing and go over to the "states."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," is, I believe, the way it reads in the Bible, and it is thus that the several States make themselves known in this Exposition. In this way our most southern State, Florida, is proclaiming to the world her matchless character and advantages. There is but one Florida, and the Orange is her Queen, with a most attractive coterie of attendants—the fig, lemon, pineapple, lime, grape fruit, etc., while every vegetable, berry and vine known to the world, flourish in her genial soil and climate, not to mention sugar cane, cotton and many other crops. Thousands of northern people have founded pleasant winter residences in "The Italy of America," and it is a rare thing to hear of anyone who is dissatisfied with his investment. A newspaper paragraph recently noted the fact that Rev. Charles Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., had been down there recently, gathering his orange crop, while his sister, also, Mrs. Stowe, spends her winters gathering and enjoying the fruits of her fine plantation in the same State, together with hundreds of others from the eastern and other northern states.

The influx of people seeking homes in Florida is very large, her cheap lands, rare productions and mild climate, having charms which few people are able to resist, after a brief acquaintance with them. To the man of limited means wishing to make a certain investment, no State offers greater opportunities than this peninsula. While the climate is such as to make living comparatively cheap and easy, the nature of her products is such that the demand constantly keeps pace with the increased supply, and so long as a first class orange sells at five cents, there is no danger of a glut in the market; even a really good apple after centuries of cultivation, cannot be bought in New Orleans to-day for less, while the best oranges on sale here, also brought 60 cents per dozen. Besides, such is the constantly increasing demand for winter residences and orange groves in Florida, that so soon as one is established in any fairly good locality, it can be readily disposed of at usually double its cost. The growing of lemons, figs, pineapples, berries and early vegetables, is likewise very profitable, as the State's exhibit here shows; grain and grasses of all kinds are profitably raised in the Northwestern part of the State, where mixed farming is proving a great success. Judge Sebring, commissioner for the State, is a most worthy gentleman, and will take pleasure in answering any inquiry.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1885.

The appointment of Edward J. Phelps, Esq., to the Court of St. James, though at first favorably received, is beginning now to elicit some very unfavorable criticisms even from administration newspapers. It is shown that Mr. Phelps, though of late years a Democrat, has been conspicuous for his indifference to the success of his party, and one speech in his own State (for which he afterwards apologized,) is the extent of his stump efforts in behalf of the principles he espoused after he had gone down in the wreck of the old Whig party. It is shown also that Mr. Phelps had a hand in the great "Emma Mine" bubble, wherein he figured as the legal exponent of the principles of addition, division and silence, and which burst with such effect as to collapse fortunes of many of the great capitalists on both sides of the water. With these complaints of our most important Plenipotentiary, we have besides the charge that he is the embodiment of codfish aristocracy, is a firm believer in royalty and the toadyism pertaining thereto, and generally is anything but a Democrat in the true acceptation of the word.

The last Congress, under a pressure of public sentiment that it could not longer bear up against, passed an act prohibiting the fencing in of the public domain and requiring the removal of all fences now existing that inclose the lands belonging to the Government. Of course the law will not enforce itself, and therefore the same pressure that bore upon Congress has now been transferred to the President, who has issued his proclamation announcing that the law must be enforced, and that all persons, companies or corporations who are maintaining fences upon the public lands of the United States must remove them at once, in default of which the President will take such measures as shall be necessary, under the law, to remove or destroy them. By the fifth section of the law a sweeping authority is conferred upon the President, to employ both civil and military force sufficient to wipe out the last vestige of these unlawful inclosures. The people of the country will hail with eminent satisfaction the tidings that the executive has made up his mind to enforce the statute.

Now that the cancer that Gen. Grant never had is expected to get well, it may not be out of place to make reference to the unbosoming of James D. Fish, who promises to make a somewhat protracted visit to a New York penitentiary, for the hand he took in the downfall of the late Marine Bank. Fish declares that Grant was privy to every one of Ward's rascally transactions, because it was utterly impossible for him to have been imposed upon in the way that he pretends that he was, for no man in his right mind could have conceived the legitimacy of transactions upon which Ward made such enormous returns where so small an amount of capital was invested. Besides this, did not Grant sign the guaranty to the genuineness of Government contracts? and did he not permit Ward to use his name to accomplish successfully many very infamous transactions, even after the bank had demonstrated its inability to keep its head above water? When the excitement over Gen. Grant's illness dies out, Fish promises to furnish some more interesting chapters concerning this great public crime. DON PEDRO.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Prohibitions."

"Those Republicans who complacently voted the Prohibition ticket last year" are still very complacent and hopeful Prohibitionists notwithstanding the appointment of Jacob Mueller as Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-main. The *Coal Gazette* of April 25 says:

"He is a a specimen brick of Democratic rule for '*Prohibitions*' to contemplate."

Is this man Mueller a "brick" because he left the Republican party or because of his anti-prohibition sentiments, if the latter he must have been a "brick" as Republican Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and is simply a specimen of a lots of "bricks" still remaining in the Republican party, as for instance beer-loving editors, whiskey politicians, presidents of liquor associations, who by *drones* vote the scum and filth of every community, and as long as this class are the special licensed pets of the Republican party the *Gazette* will find it hard work to get partizan prohibitionists to regret the vote cast for Jno. P. St. John. Now we have just enough confidence in the temperance pretentions of the editor of the *Gazette* to believe that to leave the Republican party is a greater sin and constitutes a man a "brick," than to love beer and to entertain the most extreme anti prohibition sentiments.

Jacob Mueller, the anti prohibitionist and ex Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; now anti-Prohibition Democratic Consul General to Frankfort-on-the-main, may be a "brick," but one thing is sure that the pretenses of the editor of the *Gazette* touching prohibition are more hypocritical than pious. This is characteristic of his party. N

—Mrs. John Berkey, of Easton, a bride of two weeks, eloped Friday with Herbert Archer, of Philadelphia.

LIVE AGENT WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid for $2 00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address, Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
April 25, 1885—13w

Pleasant Corner Chips.

—D. Longacre, who has been confined to the house with a severe attack of the rheumatism, is convalescing.

—C. Hom is erecting an addition to his residence.

—A party from Summit Hill were at McDaniel's on Saturday evening.

—43 was the highest number thrown at the raffle which came off at Miss Kate Nothstein's last Saturday.

—A number of visitors were in the valley during the week. JOSEPH.

LAND! Claims a specialty. Warrants, and ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. SUSPENDED ENTRIES, LAND, PATENT and PENSION cases attended to. Correspondence solicited. A. A. THOMAS, Attorney at Law, Room 25 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. 6m.

PEOPLE generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, issued May 1st, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 824 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only about one-third as many new papers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

MARRIED.

SHERRY—OCKERHOUSE.—On April 18, by Rev. O. R. Cook, Wm. T. Sherry, of Mauch Chunk, and Miss Rosa C Ockerhouse, of Lehighton.

STOCK MARKETS.

Reported up to 12 o'clock, by De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 36 S Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin.

Philadelphia, April, 29th 1885.

	bid	asked
U S 6's, Ext	102½	—
U S Currency 6's	129	—
U S 4½, new	112¾	113
U S 4's	122	122¾
Pennsylvania R R	54½	54¾
Philadelphia & Reading R R	7½	7¾
Lehigh Valley R R	59¾	60
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	42¼	42½
Buff. N Y. & Phila. R R Co.	1¾	1½
New Jersey Central	35½	35¾
Northern Pacific Com	17½	17¾
" " Pref'd	39¾	39¾
Oregon Transcontinental	14¾	14½
Union Pacific	49	49½
Western Union	58½	58¾
West Shore 1sts	29½	29½
Louisville & Nashville	30¾	30¾
Silver, (Trades)	83	86

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons. PROMPT, SAFE, SURE Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 12 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. H. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unmerciful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 18 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. E. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently* cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. O. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Eldridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

LEHIGHTON Select SCHOOL,
—WILL OPEN—
Monday, May 11, '85,
and continue for Eight Consecutive Weeks in the HIGH SCHOOL ROOM, at Lehighton, Carbon County, Penn'a.

Pupils from the several grades of our Public Schools will be admitted; also Teachers who may wish to Review their studies preparatory for Examination.

Instruction will be given in the COMMON BRANCHES, and in any of the Higher Branches covered by a Normal School Diploma.

Terms Per Term of Eight Weeks:
For teachers, or for pupils either from the Grammar or the High School....$ 5 00
For pupils from any of the lower grades (depending on the number of studies) 2 to $3

N. B.—Pupils attending a Select School during the Summer are entitled to an Examination in the Fall, and if found duly qualified, to a promotion.

For further particulars, address,
C. A. RITTER, Lehighton, Pa.
April 11, 1885—w3*

CLINTON BRETNEY, fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Bank St. Lehighton. All work warranted.

To Fishermen and Others!

All persons are hereby forbid trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, in Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pa., for the purpose of FISHING on Pine Run Creek or HUNTING on said lands. Persons so trespassing after this notice will be dealt with according to law.

Ammon Kotz, Cornelius Walck,
Paul A Sam'l. Buck, Anthony May,
Casper Neeb.
April 11, 1885—3m*

WE ARE NOW READY!

Having now received our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of the Latest Designs in
—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings,
we are prepared to fill your orders for suits or parts of suits made up in the most fashionable styles, by the best workmen, at the remarkable low price of
$10. per Suit AND Upwards!
We also invite special attention to our immense stock of Fashionable Styles of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters
for Old & Young, Rich & Poor at *ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!*
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Our stock in this department has never been so complete as it is at present. It comprises all the newest novelties and designs. We have everything that is new in
Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
If you desire anything in this line you can find it here.
Trunks and Valises in Great Variety!
CLAUSS & BROTHER,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Penn'a.
April 18, 1885—1y

Spring & Summer Opening.

Just received at the Fashionable MILLINERY STORE of
Miss Belle Nusbaum
an immense New Stock of Millinery Goods comprising
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Notions, &c.,
—FOR THE—
SPRING & SUMMER SEASON!
Having secured the services of a *FASHIONABLE NEW YORK MILLINER* I am prepared to MAKE UP at the shortest notice HATS OR BONNETS in the MOST STYLISH MANNER at the LOWEST PRICES in this Valley.
MISS BELLE NUSBAUM, Lehighton, Pa.
April 18, 1885—m3.

-REMOVAL-
WILLIAM F. BIERY,
Respectfully announces to his friends and the people generally of Weissport and the surrounding country that he has REMOVED his DRUG STORE from White Street, into the Building lately occupied by BERNARD VOGT, on the corner of White and Bridge Streets, and invites a call. He is prepared to furnish
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES, TOILET & FANCY Goods, Choice Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Purposes, Fine Brands of Tobacco and Cigars,
Stationery, Wall Paper and Borders, &c., &c.,
at LOWEST PRICES. PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded, Day or Night. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in Price and Quality of Goods Sold.
W. F. BIERY, Corner White and Bridge Streets, Weissport, Pa.
April 11, 1885—1y.

REMOVAL---Spring Styles!
LEWIS WEISS
respectfully informs his many friends and customers that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE STORE

into the NEW BUILDING, nearly opposite his Old Stand, and that he is now receiving and opening up for their inspection a very large and fashionable line of well-selected
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Hats, Caps, UMBRELLAS, &c.,
suitable for
SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
and invites you to call and examine Goods and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. SATISFACTION in all cases fully guaranteed. Remember, THE NEW STORE opposite the foot of IRON STREET,
LEWIS WEISS, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON.
April 4, 1885-1y

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

10-Ten-10-Ten-10-Ten-10

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Complete, Bone Fertilizers!
The undersigned has just received a car load of the Allentown Manufacturing Company's justly celebrated
Complete Bone Phosphate,
one of the very best fertilizers known to agriculturists, and highly recommended by all who have used it, which he will furnish at $35 per ton.
He has also a lower grade manufactured by the same firm, called the
Lehigh Phosphate,
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Also, on hand, a quantity of the celebrated
NOVI