The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

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

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN DEAD

Major General George B. McClellan, at one time commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, and the "Hero of Antietam," died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home on Orange Mountain, New Jersey, early Thursday morning, 29th ult. He was in the 59th year of his age. General McClellan had been under the care of a physician for about two weeks, but his death was quite unexpected.

Without knowledge that General McClellan had been ill the country was startled by the announcement of his death. Indeed, so little was there of forewarning of such a calamity that invitations were out for a reception Friday evening at his residence, at Orange Mountain, New Jersey. But the light of that house had gone out the night before, and the sorrow there has its reflex everywhere throughout the country, for General McClellan, barring the remnant of some petty partisanship, was profoundly esteemed in every part part of it; and among the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac he was held not only in the highest regard, but was the object of their warmest affection. Of all the commanding generals he was the most popular with his soldiers, their love never being in the least chilled by the political disfavor of which he was the subject.

Concerning his abilities and merits as a general commanding great military operations, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, there has been hot contention, and there is likely to be wide divergence of opinion for at least a generation to come—possibly for all time. Some things, however, are sure. After carrying on a brilliantly successful campaign in West Virginia in 1861, and after the army that had been called to the defence of Washington and for the assault upon the Confederates in Virginia had been defeated and totally disorganized under McDowell, and he being called to constitute a new army—he organized the Army of the Potomac. He almost created that splendid army and this surely proved great military capacity of one type. Then under embarrassments, discouragements, disadvantages and hindrances of every kind, he fought that army through the seven days' battles of the memorable Peninsular campaign, beginning with Gaines' Mill and closing with Malvern Hill. During that period, on a line of campaign not laid out by him, but forced upon him, with the army divided, scattered and weakened by orders from Washington, fettered and manacled as to his most important movements—the handling of the army throughout that eventful period was the handling of a master. And when he got the army to the position on the James river, which should have been its base from the first, and would have been according to his plan—he was deprived of command, deposed and humiliated. When the critics, the historians, the dispassionate judges of the future come to make up their verdict as to the events of those days, they will see that General McClellan was expected to do in the *three months* of his Peninsular campaign, with his divided forces hampered, hindered, thwarted, as he was—what it took his illustrious successor, General Grant, *twelve months* to accomplish with unlimited command of all the armies operating in Virginia and all the resources of the country at his call. This statement does not diminish the immortal credit due to General Grant, and it does no more than strict justice to General McClellan. The direction of the army at that time exhibited military capacity of a high order under serious disabilities.

Antietam comes next, with its preliminary combat of South Mountain. Here General McClellan was called upon to take command of the Army of the Potomac, defeated, dispirited, disorganized under Pope in the second Bull Run campaign. He had to meet the victorious and confident Confederates, drive them back, and relieve Washington from one of its periodical panics. The news that McClellan was again in command acted like a charm on the spirits of the rank and file. Antietam was fought and gallantly won. Who that remembers that time can fail to recall the profound sense of relief felt by the people, and the equally profound feeling of gratitude to General McClellan for his rescue of the country from an impending catastrophe? There was no question of his generalship on that day. This came later from the bureau generals in Washington and from the political warriors who, unhappily, infested the National Capital in those days. It will be for the future to award historic justice to that campaign also.

Having considered General McClellan's military abilities as an organizer of armies, and as their leader and immediate commander in hard-fought battles in the field, it remains to consider him as the planner of campaigns for the conduct of a great war, whose field of operations covered half a continent. It was in this field that McClellan, in our judgment, displayed his highest military ability. But few of those who regard with strong admiration the great combinations and movements in the West, South and Southwest, which repeatedly cut the Confederacy into fragments and finally strangled the rebellion, are aware that these were foreshadowed in General McClellan's report. But such is the fact. On the 4th of August, 1863, he made his report of the campaign in which he had been engaged, and of his administration while General-in-Chief. Two editions of these reports were published in 1864, one by the Government, the other by Sheldon & Co., New York. No one, we may say, can be a competent critic of McClellan's part in the war or judge of his services without full acquaintance with the volumes referred to, and no dispassionate student of them and of contemporaneous history will feel like denying that a vast deal of credit due to McClellan has been withheld.

In his letters to the President and the Secretary of War, and in his instructions to the generals in command of the several distant armies, he showed that from the very outset "he had a masterly and statesman-like comprehension of the military and political situation of the country." As was written by the editor of the *Ledger* at the time in a review of the report published in the *United States Service Magazine* for May, 1864: General McClellan "seems to have grasped the subject in its greatest magnitude, and to have thought out to their logical conclusions all its most important details. His instructions to Burnside, relating to the Roanoke and Newbern expedition, and to [T. W.] Sherman, directing the reduction of Fort Pulaski, all of which were executed to the letter, are marvellous instances of military provision. The directions sent to Halleck in Missouri, to Buell in Kentucky, and to Butler in Louisiana, though not so striking in the light of after events, are still admirable for the mature consideration visible in every line. The capture of Roanoke, of Newbern, of Beaufort, of Fort Macon; the reduction of Fort Pulaski, in preference to a full dress attack on Savannah; the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; the capture of New Orleans; the siege of the Mississippi; the movement down the Mississippi; the occupation of Nashville, the march to Knoxville to cut the great Southwest Railroad, and relieve the Union people of East Tennessee, the use of gunboats on the Ohio and the Mississippi; the advance from Kansas, through the Indian Territory, to Northern Texas; the movement from California to rescue and preserve New Mexico; in a word, the grand programme for carrying on a war equal to the demands of the rebellion, as it has been since carried out everywhere except in Virginia, was sketched by General McClellan, in his letters and despatches in the fall of 1861."

These matters are brought forward now, not in the way of controversy, but in the hope and expectation that detraction of General McClellan shall be silenced now that he is dead; that justice shall be accorded to his abilities and his great service. Just as the voice of dissension was stilled at the bedside of Grant, that of detraction should be hushed over the grave of McClellan, and that of justice alone heard over both.

The funeral ceremonies took place Monday. The services were held in Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York. There was a large attendance, the church being crowded, but the entire ceremony was remarkably simple, there being nothing to indicate the eminence of the deceased, except the presence of distinguished persons and of delegations from military and civic societies. A throng of people gathered on the street, and heads were reverently bared as the coffin was taken from the church. The remains were taken to Trenton, New Jersey, where, after further services, they were interred in the family vault in the cemetery in the lower part of the city.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The returns from the interior of Pennsylvania show Republican gains compared with the vote for State Treasurer in 1883, and indicate a majority for Quay in the entire State, including Philadelphia, of from 35,000 to 40,000.

The returns from New York show, in 512 election districts and wards outside New York and Kings counties, a Democratic net gain of 2982 on the vote for Cleveland last year. The total vote of New York city shows 43,263 majority for Hill over Davenport. Hill's majority in Kings county is about 10,000, and at midnight his election, with that of the entire Democratic State ticket, was generally conceded in New York.

The returns from Virginia show large Democratic gains, and the Democrats claim the election of Lee, their candidate for Governor, by a plurality of 20,000. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

In Massachusetts the returns indicate the re-election of Governor Robinson, Republican, by from 22,000 to 25,000 plurality.

Large Republican gains are reported in Iowa, ensuring the success of the Republican State ticket.

At the election in Philadelphia, Tuesday a large vote was polled for an "off year," Judge Biddle receiving the handsyme total of 130,310. Matthew S. Quay for State Treasurer, received 78,291; Conrad B. Day, 64,100. Quay's plurality, 14,161. All the Republican candidates for county offices were elected, their pluralities being as follows: General Kinsey, for Register of Wills, 22,320; Frank F. Bell, for City Treasurer, 21,831; W. Ellwood Rowan for Sheriff, 11,994. In the Fifth Ward David S. Mouat was elected to Common Council by a plurality of 482, and in the Ninth Ward Patrick G. Mason was elected by a majority of 338.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation, issued Monday, is as follows:

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land.

On that day let all secular business be suspended and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed, for our preservation as a united nation and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political convulsion; for the blessings of peace and for our safety and quiet while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plenteous crops which reward the husbandman and increase our nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our borders which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance.

And let there also be on the day thus set apart a re-union of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends with pleasant reminiscence renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling.

And let us by no means forget, while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable to the sight of the Lord.

LAUDATORY.

LEHIGHTON, Nov. 4, 1885.

Lehighton is honest—she does well by her citizens; she has invariably complimented every citizen nominee, whether he be Democrat or Republican—only so he be capable and honest. Of course she is not unanimously so; some Democrats as well as Republicans cannot see anything else but a Democrat or a Republican as the case may be, everything is obliterated from their political vision except their own peculiar political kind, they are "dyed in the wool" and politically they would see their neighbor, yes, their mother hung, if of the opposite party, before they would favor him with a complimentary vote. True to her past record she has highly complimented our citizen, J. L. Gabel, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of some who should have voted for him. I trust the community at large and Lehighton will be always right, only so that the candidate be honest and true, that is all she asks, individual strife and petty spite she entirely ignores in a political fight. Let this, her rebuke, convince all her enemies. OBSERVER.

ACCORDING to a Washington paper, Colonel Lamont, the President's private secretary, says that "a very large number of people have written to the President recommending various persons for the position of Civil Service Commissioner, and the President has himself thought of a number of persons who would be perfectly satisfactory to himself; that it has been impossible thus far to get the proper men to take the position, because, in the first place, the salary is not so much as any man who is big enough for the place can make outside, and the belief is abroad that the new board will be as much the subject of criticism and abuse from certain quarters as the old one has been."

AN anti-Chinese meeting was held in San Francisco on Saturday night at which four thousand persons were present. It was called by the Knights of Labor, and was the result of the strike by the Chinese cigarmakers on the 23d of last month, when the latter informed their employers they would refuse to work unless the white men employed were discharged. The speakers declared that "the time had arrived when a united stand and action would have to be taken against further Chinese dictation, which, if not resented, would result in serious detriment to the white laboring class."

"THE Lives and Graves of Our Presidents' is one of the most beautiful books for the times we have seen. It contains a steel finish engraving of all the Presidents of the United States, is handsomely bound and price very reasonable. Some young man would do well to take up the agency for it in this community as hundreds of copies of it could be sold here. For terms, etc., address, ELDER PUBLISHING Co., 364 Wabash avenue, Chicago."

FROM as complete statistics as it is able to obtain from Southern iron-makers *Bradstreet's* finds that the shipments of pig-iron north of Baltimore and east of Pittsburg from January 1 to October 1, 1885, have been 79,058 tons—a slight falling off as compared with last year.

THE public debt statement for October shows a reduction of $13,276,774. The reduction for the first four months of the present fiscal year, has been $37,576,581, or nearly $5,000,000 greater than the reduction for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE President Wednesday appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned, and William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, South Carolina, in place of John M. Gregory, resigned.

FERDINAND WARD, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced in New York, on Saturday, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. He was taken to Sing Sing.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

The rapid change that is going on in this city is startling. If you remain away from a given locality a few weeks or a few months, you have to inquire your way. In many parts of the city whole blocks of buildings are being torn down, to make way for buildings more magnificent and costly. A few years ago the splendid depot at Forty-second Street was ample for our inland commerce—and now with its capacity doubled, there is not room enough to accommodate the mighty trains that come thundering into it at all hours of the day and night. As I stood looking on the other night watching the arrival and departure of the trains, I could not help asking myself if the Old Commodore would recognize the Grand Depot, of which he felt so proud, that he asked no other monument. It seemed as if the whole neighborhood was quickened by a new and wonderful life. The old time gloom had gone—the interior was as bright as day, there was hardly a part of the vast structure that you could not have picked up a pin upon the floor. It was not the magnificent electric lights alone—electricity was everywhere—there was no bawling or shouting or noise; everything seemed to move with the absolute certainty of fate. Electric calls summoned porters and navvies to their work: solemn sounding gongs warned the departing trains. The instant the hand was on the dial the monster began to move, and almost apparently without warning it dashed into the gloom of the night. Even the hackdriver of 1885 is a different animal from the hackman of 1845. In forty-five he took you by the lapel of your coat and dragged you into his carriage, and if you made any resistance he punched your head and taught you better manners. Now, Jehu stands at the gate, cap in hand, and asks you respectfully, if your honor wants a carriage. A wholesome dread of a policeman's club, or perhaps the forfeiture of his license, has made him, if not a more civilized being, at least more tolerable.

I thought some few years since that the craze for flats was over; instead of which, they are going up at such a rate that in a very few years the old fashioned home will be but a thing of the past, unless rapid transit shall solve the problem by carrying our wage workers for a nominal rate out into the country where land is cheap. See what thousands are doing in New York to-day. All of our great manufacturing houses are down town; 70,000 of their operatives use the elevated roads. From Harlem to the lower part of the city is seven miles; nearly thirty thousand of the down town workers live in Harlem and Yorkville. It costs them ten cents a day to make the trip of twelve or fourteen miles, and the sixty cents for railroad fare is a heavy tax on girls making three or four dollars a week. Perhaps electricity may yet help to solve the problem. Already we have a successful electric motor on one uptown railroad, and if they can only now reduce the cost of the power, we may consider ourselves on the threshold of the Golden Age. Many of our streets are a blaze of glory at night. One side of Grand Street is illuminated with the electric light for half a mile, and all through the Bowery night is turned into day; the same may be said of Fourteenth Street, and many of the Avenues; it seems to be a general verdict that gas must go, and if that long hoped for day shall ever come there will be great rejoicing.

The most dramatic episode of the week has been the meeting in court of the arch-thief Ward and his victim or accomplice, James D. Fish. With all his sins, a man must have had a heart of stone who could have listened to Fish's answer to the questions: Your name, age, occupation and place of residence? Around him were the bankers and rich men who had sat at his board and drank his wine; who had ridden in his carriage to his costly box at the opera; who had been associated with him in business for over thirty years. The old man stood up with scarcely a quaver in his voice, looked sternly toward his late associate and answered, my name is James D. Fish, my age is 61, my occupation a convict, and my home is State's Prison. The terrible answer must have fallen on Ward's ears like a doom. He never raised his head, but those who watched him closely saw a tremor pass over him, and when at last he did raise his head, the blood was gone from his face; and it was the first time since the commencement of his trial that he has shown the slightest emotion. The circles are closing around him. The man who by his innate devilish villainy caused so much sorrow and disaster, it is now hoped will soon be inside the walls of States Prison. Now rises the question, will we be able, by legal process to reach the villains who secured the plunder; prominent among them is Warner, who on the night when the wretch Ward sunk crushed under the weight of his enormous guilt, rushed into his home at midnight, and secured what remained of Ward's ill gotten wealth. Will Mayor Grace hand over to the receiver the $147,000 he received as interest and profit on Ward's nefarious deals and contracts. It will be an evil day for New York, if any of the guilty ones escape; hunt them down—big and little. The conviction of Ward gives us hope of a better day; we breathe freer, feeling that if the mills of God grind slowly they grind exceeding fine.

For the present politics rule the hour; street bummers, tramps and vagabonds assume their annual importance, for they become important factors in the government of our State and City. All the low lodging houses are full, as many as a hundred being registered in one dirty tenement in Fatty Welsh's district in the Sixth ward. For thirty days preceding the election these vagabonds are fed and housed in these dirty hives at the expense of the candidate, and after election are turned adrift to starve or steal as best they may.

As an evidence of the admirable manner in which this city is policed; for which protection, by the way, we pay the snug little sum of four millions of dollars annually. On Tuesday afternoon in broad daylight on the most public thoroughfare in the city, two ladies were attacked, one had her satchel snatched out of her hand and the thief made off with his plunder; and another lady had a gold chain torn from her neck, but the thief was pursued by a crowd, and eventually captured with a loaded bulldog in his pocket, all ready for murder, if necessary.

Signor Salvini is back with us, and although he does not speak a word of English in his plays, and very little outside of them, he is giving us a representation of the classic drama which brings back the golden age of the stage. For twenty-five years the American stage has been drifting backwards. It seemed to be the ideal of the modern stage to make the men and women things without heart or feeling or soul; the men created by tailors, and the women by milliners and mantamakers. All show of feeling or emotion was sternly repressed; a man heard of his wife's dishonor or his sister's ruin, and invited the betrayer to dinner; the grossest crimes were committed and condoned without any more show of feeling than you might expect from an Egyptian mummy. From this disreputable and demoralizing drama Signor Salvini has raised us, and in his Othello or Morte Civile, we have a man who feels like a man and acts like a man, and is a man. The Metropolitan Opera House has been well filled to greet the great Italian, and although the performance is polyglot—Signor Salvini speaking in his native Italian and the rest of the company in English, so rare is the actor's faculty and peerless his genius, that triumph over this seeming incongruity, and even the most unintelligent of the audience can follow him as if he were speaking their native tongue.

All of the theatres seem to be doing well. There is some grumbling about the prices to see Mary Anderson, but the manager says, that when one lady draws a thousand dollars a night, the prices must be high, if he is to pay the rent of the theater, and the rest of the company. The fault is not with Miss Anderson, who very naturally desires to get all she can—the fault lies with a foolish public, who cater to the woman's vanity and enormous estimation of herself. She is actually engaged upon the stage each evening, at the most, one hour, for that she demands one thousand dollars, and gets it. That represents the labor of two men for one year at ten dollars a week, and there are thousands of men in this city that do not make half as much. Industrious girls who work ten hours a day would have to work for four long weary years for the sum that a foolish public pays to Mary Anderson in an hour. There is something radically wrong in all this; it is fitting that talent should have its reward, but the disparity is too great when the toilers and wage workers who labor all their lives just escape starvation, and the mummer's who only contribute to our amusement roll in every luxury, and go clad in purple and fine linen.

An interesting event was the advent of the original Jubilee Singers at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. When the Fisk University was still incomplete, a band of unknown negroes came to Brooklyn, and called on Mr. Beecher telling him that they were going to sing for funds to complete their college. At that time we had never heard the sweet melody of the Golden Slippers, and Hang Low Sweet Chariot, and all of those marvellous songs which have since stirred the heart of Christendom. The great pastor of Plymouth opened his church to them, and they then began that triumphal march that has led them to fame and fortune. All of the original singers have aged; but the sweet melody of their songs still move laughter and tears as of yore, and as the audience swept out of the church and into the night, you could hear from the little groups as you passed—God bless the Jubilee Singers. BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, '85.

President Cleveland's announcement that at the close of the present week he will deny access to all office-seekers in order to enable him to devote his time to public business and the preparation of his annual message, was an unexpected blow to the free and untrameled annoyances with which the President has been troubled during the eight months he has occupied the Executive Mansion. Hitherto it has been the custom of the place men to go to the heads of the departments consume half an hour of their time with the recital of their story, and then call upon the President and repeat the process. Yesterday was the last day upon which they will be enabled to go through this useless proceeding. Hereafter office-seekers and place-hunters will be obliged to go to the heads of departments and state their cases to them, and the President will abide by the selection of his lieutenants.

The death of Gen. McClellan has again broken up the President's plans for the reorganization of the civil service commission. He had trusted that the General would accept the appointment through patriotic motives, and then the matter would have been settled and the advancement of the service assured. Now there are several names being considered, but it is not easy to get men of suitable ability to undertake the duties of the office. The President has a very high idea of the importance of the commission and the part it is to play in the organization of the government from this time forth, and he will not be content to have any but men of conceded ability and fitness upon it. He would select for those positions such men as he would not think too small for his cabinet. It is quite probable that the chief place on the commission will now be offered to Judge Maynard, the present second controller of the Treasury.

Hon. William E. Smith, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Chas. E. Coon, resigned. Mr. Smith is a lawyer, about forty years of age, and resides at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, with an office in New York City, where he is one of the attorneys for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

He has been a leader of what is known as the Young Democracy in the State of New York, and has been identified with the Tilden element of the party. In 1884 he was the leader of his party in the New York Assembly and was one of the most influential champions of Gov. Cleveland's reform measures. He was a prominent figure in the delegation of young Democrats which went to the Chicago Convention to urge the nomination of Cleveland, and on his return was selected to manage the canvass in New York State. The skill and judgment which he displayed in that position won for him in a marked degree the confidence and respect of the Democrats and Independents of the State.

Treasurer Jordan says that the statements made by Senator Sherman concerning the financial policy of the Treasury in his speech at Petersburg, Va., last night, are misleading or absolutely false. With relation to the statement that $13,000,000 had been applied to the payment of non-interest-bearing certificates, instead of to the extinction of the public debt, Mr. Jordan says that Sherman blames the present administration for not doing a thing that he would not himself dare to advocate—the application of silver currency to the liquidation of the public debt. If Sherman, he says, would advocate such a thing on the floor of the Senate, it would kill him politically forever. Such a course would injure the credit of the country and make it impossible for the government to get money except upon a very high rate of interest. If Sherman advocated this policy he would be sent back to private life, as Thurman was when he changed his base on finances. If Thurman had stuck to the greenbacks he would have been President of the United States now.

Teachers' Institute.

The next session of the Carbon County Teachers' Institute will be held at Lehighton, Dec. 7th—11th. The following noted Lecturers and Instructors have been engaged for the week. "Prince of Orators," Col. L. F. Copeland, Harrisburg; Col. G. W. Bain, "the Kentucky Orator"; Dr. Edward Berks, Pres. of School of Oratory, Philadelphia, Miss Matilda Ross of Chicago, Prof. E. O. Lyte of the Millersville State Normal School; Supt. T. M. Balliet of Reading. The recent Act of Assembly makes it compulsory for all teachers to close their schools the entire week of the County Institute, therefore a full attendance of the teachers of the County will be expected at all the sessions of the Institute. A very interesting and instructive programme will be presented for the week which will be mailed to the teachers and directors a week or two before the Institute. It is also hoped that all friends of education will give the cause their hearty support.

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In the above cases Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil can be relied upon. It has given relief to thousands. Keep it in your house. There is hardly a week of the year it will not be useful.

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Miss Alvenia Graver takes pleasure in announcing to her lady friends and ladies generally that she is now receiving and opening for their inspection one of the largest lines of NEW and FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought into Lehighton, embracing all the very latest designs in TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED

BONNETS AND HATS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS,

Novelties in Trimmings, Notions, &c., &c.,

which she is prepared to furnish at the very lowest prices. Call and examine goods before purchasing elsewhere,

Very Respectfully,

MISS ALVENIA GRAVER,

New York Millinery Store,

Opp. Thomas' Drug Store, Bank Street, Lehighton,

Sept. 19, 1885—m3

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!

Guns were never sold so cheap as they are this year.

I CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Guns and Sporting Goods

IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY,

and will make special effort to suit every one that has any idea of buying anything in my line. Remember the sign of the BIG GUN.

M. C. EBBECKE,

606 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

August 22 3m

IF YOU WANT

Pretty, Stylish Elegant, Cheap

FALL AND WINTER -MILLINERY- NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS

CALL ON US. PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST.

First-Class City Trimmer.

Miss BELLE NU BAUM,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Penn'a.

Sept. 19, 1885—3m.

FALL AND WINTER 1885-6!

Having now received our FALL and WINTER STOCK of the Latest Designs in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS & OVERCOATINGS,

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

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish the best Lehigh Coal, from Harleigh Colliery, at the following low prices, by the Car, FOR CASH ONLY. Credit ten cents per ton extra;

	In Yard.	Del. in Town
Egg	$3.25	$3.50
Stove	3.35	3.60
Chestnut No. 1	3.25	3.50
Chestnut No. 2	2.15	2.40

Prices at the Mines 25cts. per ton Less.

J. L. GABEL,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE LUMBER, COAL, &c., &c.,

Opp. PUBLIC SQUARE, LEHIGHTON, PENN'A

Go to Biery's Drug Store

WEISSPORT, - PA.,

For PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES, Choice Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Choice Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos,

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.