The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

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

THE public debt statement for the month of December shows that the total debt is now $1,843,714,715.80, less cash in the Treasury, 1,448,454,826.72. This is a decrease of debt during the month of $9,080,939.84

NEW YORK WORLD: Grand Master Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has been urged to become a candidate for Congress in the Scranton district, but declines because he is too poor. The reason given may be satisfactory to Mr. Powderly, but it is not very complimentary to the people of the district.

WHEN donation day comes around throughout this State it will be an appropriate thing for givers to remember how much the new Marriage Licenses act has cut away from the country parson's slender revenue. Those who carried him one ham or one bag of flour last year should carry him two this year; and there ought to be a double fee for all future christenings.

THE New York *Sun* says: "We recommend to those financiers who insist that this country should follow the example of England in the matter of a gold currency, a closer study of the British journals. The London *Times* recently recalled attention to the fact that business in this country, in spite of its silver dollar, shows signs of revival, while the affairs of the United Kingdom, with all its gold, are just as bad as ever."

THE recent declaration of T. V. Powderly that he would not be a candidate for Mayor of Scranton left Frank Beamish, the present incumbent, a clear field for the Democratic nomination. Congressman Scranton's paper a short time ago announced that Major Penman, chairman of the Republican county committee, would be the Republican candidate, and Tuesday morning a letter was published, signed by nearly three hundred leading Republicans, asking Colonel Ripple to become a candidate. Colonel Ripple replies that he cannot ignore the call of so large a number of his fellow-citizens. He is very popular with all classes and, if nominated, will be elected. It is thought that he will be vigorously opposed in the convention by Mr. Scranton and his immediate friends.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN was elected president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders Tuesday in Association Hall, Philadelphia. There was no opposition. Mr. Kelm read the report of the railroad and coal and iron companies for the year ending in November, 1885, and then read a long paper in answer to Mr. Gowen's speech made recently at the Academy of Music. Mr. Gowen made a long speech. C. H. T. Collis attempted to reply, and W. E. Lockwood made a fiery speech of eighty-five seconds' duration, directed at Mr. Collis, and Joseph Wharton in a long address defended Mr. Kelm. Only the parquette of the hall was occupied. Mr. Gowen sat on the side of the hall, sandwiched between Charles L. Borie and Select Councilman Dawson. The hall was cold and men sat about in their overcoats. Edward S. Whelen was chosen chairman of the meeting. It was after one o'clock when President Kelm had finished reading the report, which was listened to attentively by the stockholders. President Kelm's report showed gross receipts of both companies $44,643,966.76, a decrease of $2,806,881.92 as compared with last year; gross expenses, $32,110,357.37, a decrease of $1,937,916.73; net earnings, $12,527,569.39, a decrease of $868,965.19; fixed charges, $17,125,459.49, an increase of $373,664.74; deficit, $4,597,881.10, an increase of $1,242,629.93. The net earnings of the railroad company were $12,652,249.24, while the operations of the coal and iron company show a deficit of $124,679.85. The business of the coal and iron company resulted in: Loss in operating, $124,679.85; fixed charges, including interest at rates paid, $940,997.65; deficit for the year, $1,065,677.50. The operations of the railroad company, deducting that of the system of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, resulted in: Net earnings, $8,050,983.50; total fixed charges, including full charge of interest and rentals, $10,244,899.52; deficit for the year, $2,193,826.02. The operations of the system of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, including the fixed charges the dividend of six per cent. under the terms of the lease: Receipts, $10,300,465.05; expenses, $5,699,199.94; net earnings, $4,601,265.74; rental, $5,939,543.32; deficit for the year, $1,338,377.58.

WORK OF FUNNY MEN.

We are in receipt of a little book, which in richness of humor and grotesqueness of illustration, may be said in the language of the wild West, to "take the cake." It is simply drawing it mild to say that it contains some of the best examples of American humor ever published; and the contributors, who are well-known in the field of letters, have really excelled all former efforts. The illustrations by comic artists are also in direct harmony with the text. "Bill Nye" tells his experience with a cyclone. R. K. Munkittrick, of *Puck*, rhymes funnily on the four seasons. Mr. H. D. Umbstaetter, the originator of the book, describes his wrestle with a grilled bone in "merrie England," and "M Quad," of the Detroit *Free Press* gives some quaint aphorisms of "Brudder Gardner's." The book, in fact, is not one to be glanced at and laid aside and forgotten, but can be taken up with pleasure at any time. Its title is the *St. Jacobs Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million for 1886*. It is published by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., the proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil,—a remedy which is universally known as the only cure for rheumatism and all bodily pains, and which has been endorsed by leading men in every country in the world. Red Star Cough Cure, the new twenty-five cent remedy for throat and lung troubles, which is also being manufactured by this house, has received the endorsement of legislators and boards of health on account of its freedom from dangerous opiates and its prompt efficacy. The book is distributed in large cities by carriers and in small towns by druggists. When there is any difficulty in obtaining it, a stamp sent to the Charles A. Vogeler Company, will ensure a copy by mail.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

While the joybells were ringing, ushering in the New Year—while the shouts of glad children were awakening every household in the city, as they surveyed the rich treasures that Santa Claus had left them, a poor woman in her garret, in one of the poorest streets was slowly dying of starvation. She knelt down by her bedside on New Year's Eve, so goes the story, to say a parting prayer as the old year went out, but the gray light of the 1st of January, 1886, as it broke through that attic, found her still kneeling there, but dead; no sign of food or money, scant furniture, and a tattered dress were all that remained of her life story; yet she had been a wife and a mother. Little ones had prattled about her knees and nestled in her breast, and she had fought the battle of life as bravely as she could; but home, husband, children and friends had drifted away from her, one by one, till at last she found herself alone, and she too passes into the great beyond. Did He who watcheth the sparrows fall hear the last prayer that she uttered and in mercy call her away? If so she had a Happy New Year; happier far than the millions she leaves behind her. And now comes the question, is there actually any need of anybody suffering for food in this great city? On Christmas morning a poor widow sat with her two little ones unable to pay her rent, unable to get any Christmas dinner. Santa Claus had passed that poor chimney by the night before; and no drums or trumpets gladdened the eyes of widow Morris's babies. The reporter of a great daily newspaper found them out and told their humble story, and within twelve hours that lone widow had her cupboards full of all sorts of good things, and a respectable bank account beside. Thousands if necessary would have been ready to relieve her. But notwithstanding our proverbial charity and the magnificent organizations of which this city is full, the hard fact stares us in the face that there is still untold suffering, and the dreadful fact that twenty-one bodies lie unclaimed in the morgue, tells a story of woe more eloquent and forcible, than ever was uttered by human tongue or written by mortal pen.

I was strolling down Broadway the other day and stopped in front of the Hoffman House. This you will doubtless remember is the hostelry kept by E. S. Stokes, who killed Jim Fisk. A dapper young man stepped up to me and placed in my hand a copy of The Bar. I stepped into the Hoffman and took a look in the looking-glass to see if there was any advertisement on the end of my nose that entitled me to such attention, and I assure you on my honor there was not; but looking over the paper I find it is devoted to the beer and whisky interest. Let us look this thing squarely and honestly in the face. What are temperance people doing? In New York city there is at the present time not a single temperance meeting or a single temperance orator that commands popular attention. A short time ago New York had Mr. Sawyer at the Cooper Institute where he conducted the Sabbath meetings for years, but the devil tripped up his heels and he fell, to the great grief of all who knew him. In Brooklyn, Oliver Cotter, a reformed whisky seller, became the terror of his former associates, and many a one he had fined or sent to the penitentiary for violating the excise laws, but the devil got after Oliver Cotter; he disguised himself in a bottle of whisky, he got inside of Oliver and one very dull morning he found himself among the drunks in the police court. This certainly was an exceedingly bad showing for prominent temperance apostles. But while the prohibition champions fall by the wayside the whisky interest grows stronger and more defiant every day, and why should it not. It makes our Governor, our Legislature, our Aldermen and Supervisors—our Sheriffs, our constables and police. The man who keeps the saloon on the corner is a more potent factor in our local politics than the most eminent clergyman in the city. Two policemen were tried last week, one for robbing a man and the other for assault with intent to kill, and the excuse of both was that they were drunk. The policeman Conroy now serving out a life sentence for clubbing an innocent prisoner to death gave it as an excuse on his trial that he was drunk. Prohibition will not become an accomplished fact in New York in the present generation, and as long as the Prohibitionists run separate candidates, just so long we will have free rum, Sunday and holiday in this city and State. The policeman who feels his position in danger if he complains of a violation of the excise law, is going to keep his eyes and his mouth shut, especially when he knows that in addition to his other advantages it is to him free whisky and money in his purse.

I dropped into the business men's prayer meeting at the old John street Methodist Church, on Tuesday last. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Pentecost a Baptist, at one time supposed to be like Paul, the straightest of his sect. The meeting was well attended by respectable business men, the only peculiar thing about it was that there appeared to be no particular need of it, as every man was a christian in full fellowship, who had made his calling and election sure. I believe I was about the only sinner in the church and of course felt very uncomfortable.

We are rejoicing in an operatic revival which is full of promise for the future, and if we have to pay a good price for a soprano or a tenor, at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that the money will be spent on this side of the water. And now for a little bit of musical gossip that has never before got into the papers.

When the late Doctor Damrosch was alive there was a strong feeling of rivalry between him and Theodore Thomas. The Doctor like Mr. Theodore was a thorough musician, and he always resented Mr. Thomas' rather aristocratic ways. For before the doctor arrived in the country Theodore Thomas had set himself up as a sort of musical dictator, from whose ipsi dixit there was no appeal. Doctor Damrosch sought to counteract Mr. Thomas' influence in musical circles, and he inaugurated one of the most magnificent series of concerts at the Seventh regiment armory, there had ever been heard in the country. The result was not only an artistic but financial success, and Doctor Demrosch retained his influence up to the day of his death, having founded first class German opera in this city where it promises to remain. When Doctor Demrosch died the baton fell from his lifeless hand into that of his son Walter, the German opera still continues—Wagner's Meistersinger, which was produced on Monday night, being the crowning glory of the operatic season. There was a great gathering of fashionable and financial magnates; the handsome face of our ex-President being seen in the boxes, and everybody was asking why on earth he hasn't got married.

But you must not imagine that all the world and his wife were at the German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House; by no manner of means. On the same night Theodore Thomas produced Goetz' comic opera, Taming a Shrew, at the Academy in English. We have here a musical enthusiast, Mrs. H. B. Thurber, wife of a wholesale groceryman and a lady distinguished in fashionable and musical circles. The dream of her life has been first-class English Opera, which would enable the American public which loved music to dispense with the service of the hordes of vagabond foreigners who have fairly devoured our substance in the past. Theodore Thomas and the English opera scored a great success; though opera is even in English a costly entertainment, anything like a fair seat costing two dollars and a half, and choice seats were five and ten dollars, and so that notwithstanding the discovery that we have native talent in abundance, we are not yet prepared to offer opera at fifty cents and a dollar.

I see O'Donovan Rossa is an applicant for a place in the Brooklyn navy yard. President Cleveland had better keep an eye on the Irish Boanerges or he may be afther blowin' up our entire navee wid dynamite.

A remarkable and sensational feature of the week has been the Dixie ball at the Metropolitan Opera. An actor named Dixie has been amusing the patrons of a little theatre on Broadway, called the Bijou Opera House for a year and a half in a burlesque called Adonis. Mr. Dixie and his manager Mr. Rice have made a handsome fortune by the venture, but in consideration of his distinguished services and the obligations under which he had laid the public, Rice got up a ball at the Metropolitan Opera House. Tickets, $5.00. Boxes fifty. Of course there was a jam; all the fast people in town were there, and hundreds went just to touch elbows with theatrical people off the stage. Financially the thing was managed so that Dixie and his manager got a pocket full of rocks.

At the sale of pews in Beecher's church this week the premiums fell off from $53,304 in 1875 to $15,400 in 1885.

Stocks are again on the ragged edge, one day strong and the next day weak.

The weather which a week ago was like a pleasant spring is now wintry enough to suit an esquimaux dog or a polar bear. BROADBRIM.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, '86.

The gayeties this winter will continue until March 9, when Ash Wednesday's knells will call a welcome halt at midnight of what may prove the gayest Shrove Tuesday for several years back. The season will, therefore, be long enough to tire out the most assiduous devotee of pleasure. The prediction so confidently asserted that the winter will be a gay one and not exhibit a crudeness which deep observers usually notice in the first year of each Administration, is not unfounded. An unusually large number of wealthy families will winter here this season and mingle in the social world, and a series of events now being quietly gossiped give promise of exceeding brilliancy. It is not probable that the President's levees will begin until February, or perhaps even later. As they will undoubtedly be occasions of singular prominence, it is not becoming they should clash with events of restricted interest.

All the powerful men of Congress are men who have been repeatedly returned by their constituents until they have by a long course of study and long continued practice in the methods of legislation become qualified to be useful to their districts and to the country at large. The public is doubtless in almost total ignorance of the sad effect upon the intellectual and political character of Congress, brought on by the practice of rotation in office. It keeps down the standard of the body almost to the point of mediosity. New men making pretensions to leadership in Congress never sustain themselves long.

The evil of liquor drinking has been greatly magnified in the late discussions upon the subject. As a rule there is but very little drunkenness arising out of the liquors which are sold over the bars in the two restaurants. It is the "private bottle" scheme which is the cause of the scandal. In nearly every committee-room there are a number of private bottles with convenient glasses, and to which some of the Senators frequently repair to patch up their damaged feelings. The employes are of course cognizant of the fact, and they, taking pattern by the illustrious examples set them, are not slow to do likewise. The consequence is that most of the drinking of late years has been done in little groups in the committee-rooms. There is one distinguished Senator from a small New England State, who, while he is quite fond of the bottle himself, yet is quite careful as to his associates when he crooks his elbow. This Senator has made it a rule never to drink in the presence of a young man. He will sip his liquor with the old staggers, but if there happens to be a young man in the party, the Senator either waits until he has gone before drinking, or does not drink at all.

No attempt is made to disguise the sale of liquor, notwithstanding the joint rule which forbids it in the Capitol. There is hardly a moment during the session, when some Congressman or employe is not assisting the restaurant keeper in breaking this rule. There are some hearty eaters in the House. Quite a number of them are content with simple bread and milk, but others are fond of ordering full course dinners. Speaker Carlisle has his meals served in the Speaker's room. He is a dainty eater, and while he consumes but little yet he is fond of a complete assortment. The Speaker usually washes it down with some rare old wines. Perry Belmont of New York is one of the most particular men who comes into the House restaurant. His orders must be cooked exactly as he orders or he will not touch the dish when it is set before him. Congressman Robertson of Kentucky is the oddest member about his food. He is extravagantly fond of onions. Usually he orders a large dish of these vegetables cut raw and eats them all with wonderful relish. No matter how crowded the House restaurant is, Robertson always has an entire table to himself.

THEY KEEP THE SHERIFF BUSY.

If we may place credit in the following despatch, from Honesdale, Wayne county, this State, dated on the 10th inst., things in and around the Sheriff's quarters are kept quite lively of late: The Honesdale jail has had a run of lunatics during the past week. Previous to the run it contained one whose insanity led to one of the most frightful tragedies on record, and another who had made a desperate attempt to commit murder. The first of the week's arrivals was John Howde, who administered poison to his three children, and then shot each one through the head. The second is George N. Walker of Ledgedale. He imagined that J. A. Fanning, Postmaster at Ledgedale, had robbed him of money. He called Fanning out of his house at midnight and tried to brain him with an axe, but was overpowered and brought to Honesdale jail.

Walker had been but a short time in his cell when William Grover of Texas township appeared at the jail greatly excited. He told County Treasurer Murray that he had been followed for days by a number of men who wanted to kill him, and begged to be locked up so that he would be safe from them. Not long after Grover received quarters in the jail Richard Ward, an eccentric genius of Bethany, knocked for admittance at the prison. Ward has been known through the country for years as a marvellous mimic and delineator of humorous character. His imitations of the peculiarities of accent and manner of well-known local personages never failed to convulse the large audiences that always assembled in the barrooms of the village taverns whenever it was known that the mimic was in town. Ward was able to keep the crowd so highly entertained of a night that daylight often stole in at the tavern windows before its presence was suspected, and found every one present who had dropped in during the evening. Besides this peculiarity of his genius, Ward had for years been earnestly engaged in solving the problem of perpetual motion. He had made a machine of great ingenuity, which probably came as near moving perpetually as any similar contrivance ever invented, but, like all its prototypes, it was lacking. For twenty years Ward had studied patiently and experimented faithfully to overcome this little failing, but although the problem still remained unsolved his faith that he was destined to be the means of solving it never faltered. For some weeks past he has acted strangely. It was noticed that he brooded a great deal, which was entirely contrary to his genial nature. He would gaze in a curious way at his wife and children for half an hour at a time, and seemed to be deliberating seriously. He would shake his head and bury his face in his hands after these strange inspections of the members of his family, and then go hurriedly out of the house muttering:

"No, no, no! I mustn't do it!"

On Wednesday, after a spell of this kind, he suddenly sprang to his feet, rushed out of the house, and ran at the top of his speed down the road toward Honesdale. This was the day he came to the jail, panting and perspiring.

"Sheriff," he exclaimed, "lock me up, for God's sake! Something has been telling me for a long time that I can't finish the perpetual motion machine until I put my family out of the way. Lock me up! Lock me up! They must not die!"

Ward was placed under restraint, and he will doubtless be sent to some asylum.

About the time that Ward was admitted to the jail the constable of Mt. Pleasant township brought James P. McCabe, of Preston, a prisoner to the jail. He had been committed to await trial on the charge of murdering his friend and neighbor, Michael Reilly, by chopping him to pieces with an axe to get possession of $150.

For variel and startling personality of inmates it is not likely that any local prison in the country can equal the Honesdale jail at the present time.

PHILADELPHIA MILLS BURNED.

The extensive mill buildings in Kensington, Philadelphia, known as Arrott's mills and Beatty's mills, occupying two blocks, bounded by Emerald, Letterly, Taylor and Coral streets, and separated by Adams street, were burned Sunday morning, involving a loss estimated at nearly $1,000,000. The buildings were occupied by about a dozen firms engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, cotton and woollen yarns, upholstery goods, Jerseys, mill machinery, &c., all of whom lose heavily. All the firms had large stocks of manufactured goods on hand which had already been sold to dealers to be delivered Feb. 1.

The fire broke out in Joseph Greer's dye-room and the flames spread so rapidly after the first alarm was given that two additional alarms were sent out, bringing a large number of engines and trucks to the scene. The firemen were delayed considerably by reason of the snow and the frozen condition of some of the fire-plugs. The extreme cold also interfered with their work. The flames passed rapidly through the Arrott Buildings and across Adams street to the Beatty Mills, and in about two hours, when the fire was checked, the Arrott Buildings with their contents were completely destroyed and the Beatty Mills were in ruins, the portion of the contents which escaped the flames being almost totally ruined by water and smoke. It was only by the most systematic and vigorous work on the part of the firemen that the dwellings and houses opposite the burning buildings were saved.

The estimates of individual losses obtained Sunday night are as follows: The Arrott Steam Power Mills Company, owners of the Arrott Mill block, consisting of eight buildings, $100,000; Joseph Greer, manufacturer of ginghams, woollen, cotton goods, &c., $100,000; Stead & Miller, upholstery goods, $120,000; Robert Beatty, cotton hosiery, yarn-spinning, &c., $125,000; Firth & Foster Bros., dyers and finishers, $80,000; William Beatty, owner of eight mill buildings and manufacturer of cotton yarns, ginghams, &c., $45,000; Joseph Hodgson, upholstery goods, $45,000; Thomas Henry & Co. cotton yarn and hosiery, $35,000; the James Smith Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of machinery for working wool, $30,000 to $40,000; Henry Grant, woollen yarns, $20,000, insured. The losses of the other occupants of the buildings, estimates of which could not be obtained are trifling in comparison to those mentioned. All the firms mentioned are heavily insured, the insurance in each instance nearly if not quite covering the loss. About 1000 hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

LookOut for Weather!

A. J. DeVoe, the Hackensack, N. J., weather prophet, under date of the 11th inst., writes to the New York *Sun* as follows:

"There is another storm approaching, and your readers need not expect any comfortable weather this week. From the 17th to the 23d we will be treated to a few days of mild pleasant weather, and about the 25th a cyclone will move up the Gulf Stream, causing severe northeast gales in this section, with a temperature below zero, and heavy snows along the coast, and it will cross the ocean to Europe, and France will be banked up with snow on the 30th. Immediately following the northeast gale a warm gale will make its appearance in Montana and move this way, and the people of Canada West should make preparations for destructive floods about Feb. 1. While they are having pouring rains in Canada, a severe cyclone will form in the Gulf of Mexico, and will shake things loose around Galveston about Feb. 2. All merchants owning vessels should give the west Gulf coast a wide berth from the 1st till after the 5th. While the cyclone is raging in the Gulf a piercing norther will sweep over the plains of Louisiana and Texas, making sad havoc among the cattle and the sheep. In New York city February will enter warm, cloudy, and rainy, with a fog so thick that your readers will not be able to see each other across the street, but it will be of short duration. About the 5th a cold blast will strike the city that will make everything snap and crack, and about the 7th a snow storm will sweep over the country and railroad travel will be almost suspended. Following the snow storm the thermometer will drop about 10 degrees below zero. Then the icemen should get to work and gather their ice crop, about a foot and a half thick."

—A block of frame houses at Beaver Brook, owned by Weaver & Dick, contractors, was burned Tuesday night. Loss, $3500; no insurance.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall St., N. aug 24—m11

Attorneys' Notice.

Estate of S. H. STEIGERWALT, Dec'd

Letters of Attorney on the estate of S. H. Steigerwalt, late of Mahoning Township, Carbon county, dec'd., have been granted to B. F. Steigerwalt, of East Penn Township, County and State aforesaid. To whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

B. F. STEIGERWALT, W. R. STEIGERWALT, } Attorn'ys

Jan. 16, 1886—w6*

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at the PACKERTON HOTEL, in Lehighton, on the public road leading from Lehighton to Mauch Chunk, Penn'a, on

Tuesday, February 2nd, 1886,

commencing at one o'clock p. m., the following articles of personal property, to wit: One BAY HORSE, six years old in June, a gentle family horse, may be worked single or double, one gentle BAY MARE, fine driver, works in single or double harness, one piano box, falling top buggy, brand new, one two seated carriage, with shafts and pole, good as new, one spring wagon, with top, good as new, one hackboard, with top, in good condition, one trunk wagon, with shafts and pole, good as new, one two seated sleigh, one cutter, one set of double harness, silver mounted, brand new, one set of heavy double harness, brand new, one set of single buggy harness, one set express harness, buffalo robes, lap robes, blankets, whips and bells, all in good condition, and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

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

LEOPOLD MEYER.

Jan. 16, 1886. Donnelsburg, Pa.

Dividend Notice

At a Regular Meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, Pa., a Semi Annual Dividend of THREE per cent on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after January 12th, 1886.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Jan. 9, 1886.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then they return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

THE DICK PATENT FEED CUTTER

For cutting Hay, Straw, Ensilage, etc. The only cutter that will cut and split cornstalks. Cannot be damaged by overfeeding. Very durable and strong. Has straight, heavy knives. Cuts 6 different lengths. It is built in 6 different sizes and sold to suit the times. THOS. G. SMEDLEY, Gen. Agt., Willistown Inn, P. O., Chester co., Pa. dec26 85.

WANTED—LADIES and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G. COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. december 26 85.

New Advertisements.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

This really medicinal preparation is known as the most effectual purgative and blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alteratives, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Anodyne, Anti-bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers, so prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Dull Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Scrofulous Diseases—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Mandan, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion, Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32, 34 & 36 Washington St., cor. Charlton St., New York.

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Will be published in each number from the ablest writers who participated in the bloody drama of civil strife, and each will be profusely illustrated. The most entertaining and instructive Stories from the best writers of fiction will appear in each issue, with illustrations.

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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
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Chestnut No. 1	3.25	3.50
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Prices at the Mines 25cts. per ton Less.

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DEALER IN

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A Handsome Birthday Gift!

I have now on hand one of the CELEBRATED DYER & HUGHES' ORGANS!

ACTION 25,

Twelve Stops,

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powerful set of Sub Bass and Divided Octave Coupler; Five Octaves; Five Sets of Reeds, two sets of twenty-three Notes each, two sets of twenty-eight Notes each, and one set of thirteen Notes each.

Only $125 Spot Cash.

Suitable for Parlor, Small Church or Sunday School.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Sr.,

Carbon Advocate Building.] Lehighton, Penn'a.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

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November 28, 1885—3w

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FRESH BREAD & BISCUITS every day. Delivered in town on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The First National Bank

OF LEHIGHTON,

The Annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, JANUARY 12th, 1886, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Lehighton, Dec. 19, 1885.

FOR SALE.

A New Two-and-a-half Story HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with LOT 64 x 189 feet 9 inches, situate on Northampton Street, Lehighton, or will exchange for other property. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises to

HENRY ROTHERMEL.

Dec. 26, 1885-4t*

John D. Bertolette Post,

484, G. A. R.,

meets 2nd & 4th Thursday each month, at 7:30 p.m., in Reber's Hall, until further notice. A full attendance of comrades is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Post. By order,

JOS. S. WEBB, P. C.

AL. WHITTINGHAM, Adj.

To whom it may Concern.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the reports circulated by me description to the character of SARAH MILLER, wife of Lewis Miller, of Weissport, are serious and she is a respectable and law abiding citizen. W. H. OSWALD.

Witness Present—T. A. SEVERS. 51*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 24th, 1885:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$84,186.26
Overdrafts	30.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	25,275.00
Due from approved reserve agents	14,624.83
Due from other National Banks	5,016.82
Due from State Banks and Bankers	807.29
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,657.84
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,567.62
Premiums pa