The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

ENTERED AT THE LEHIGHTON POST-OFFICE AT SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

UNDER the Inter-State commerce law free passes do pass.

THE Coleman boom for the presidency is booming, but it is liable to take a tumble.

HIGH license had a high old time of it, but it passed the House successfully Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA policy dealers have found it policy not to deal; paradoxical, but true.

AN organ-grinder, sweet harbinger of summer months, now here, filled the air in this place with sweet melody (?) one day last week.

THE CARBON ADVOCATE ranks second to none in country journalism. Latest and choicest news. Read Broadbrim's New York Letter, &c.

WE would suggest to "Jack (ass) son" to mind his own business. He evidently don't know what he writes about. Our advice to him is to study business methods.

DURING the past year $21,000 has been contributed for the erection of a monument to the late Vice-President Hendricks. Fifty thousand dollars are needed to ensure its erection.

"JUDICIOUS advertising is the Keystone of success," "advertising is to business what food is to existence—it should be regular, adequate and varied" Do you see the point?

WE direct the attention of our readers, and especially so, the attention of the directors of our county schools, to a communication on the local page of to-day's ADVOCATE, from a patron of our schools as being worthy of this consideration.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertising columns of the CARBON ADVOCATE. We feel safe in recommending the purchasing public to the consideration of the merchants who advertises as a place where the best bargains are offered.

Bradstreet's compilation Saturday of the number of industrial employees at work in the country contains significant and important information. There are 400,000 more persons employed now than in 1885, and the receipts of labor have been brought up to the high level of 1881-82.

THE interstate commerce law is not working satisfactorily according to the expressions of many prominent Pennsylvania iron manufacturers. The high rate of duty on iron afforded considerable profit, but under the existing laws it is diminished to a great extent. As a matter of course, wages will take a tumble.

THE Lehighton correspondent to the Weatherly *Herald* deliberately lies when he makes the statement that all the candidates for the office of county superintendent, with the exception of the individual located here, have dropped out of the race for that office. Prof. J. L. Potteiger, of the Weatherly schools, is before the directors for their consideration, and if indications are not misleading, he will be elected by a large majority. A grammar school teacher should remember that it is not policy to deliberately lie concerning so important a matter.

WE direct the attention of our Knights of Labor friends to Paxton's Harrisburg letter which appears in the CARBON ADVOCATE to-day, as being highly worthy of their perusal. The ADVOCATE highly commends the action of General Master Workman Powderly in calling the convention of delegates of the various Knight of Labor assemblies of the State for the consideration of matters pertaining to the advancement of labor interests. We think it would be highly commendable in Mr. Powderly to call such conventions once or twice every year, at which time such matters should be considered as will tend to advance the cause of labor. It is very pleasing to note the healthful condition of labor, and especially trade unions, to-day, the former of which unquestionably is the result of the steady growth of the latter. May the good work go on.

A BOOM IN IRON.

The *American Manufacturer's* blast furnace report, published last Saturday, shows that there were fifty-nine charcoal furnaces in blast on April 1, with a weekly capacity of 11,337 tons; 143 anthracite furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 37,467 tons, and 151 bituminous or coke furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 86,700 tons—a total of 353 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 137,533 tons.

As compared with the 1st of March, there are four more furnaces in blast, with a total increase of capacity of all grades of 2350 tons. As compared with April 1, 1886, there are seventy-four more furnaces in blast, with an increased weekly capacity of 30,721 tons. The capacity for production of the furnaces in blast at the present moment is greater than at any previous time in the history of pig iron manufacture in this country. The nearest approach to it was on the 1st of February, 1887.

The *Manufacturer*, on the basis of its monthly reports, estimates the production of pig iron for the first quarter of 1887 in gross tons as follows:

Charcoal	127,652 tons.
Anthracite	559,432 "
Bituminous	1,900,932 "
Total	1,068,016

This is at the rate of 6,072,414 gross tons a year. The production for 1886 was 5,683,543 tons.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

As I intimated in my letter several weeks ago we are on the verge of a religious revolution such as the country has never seen before. The flat which banished Father McGlynn from St. Stephen's, under ordinary circumstances would have proved any other priest's ecclesiastical death. Not so, however, with Father McGlynn, who for years was almost unknown outside of his own immediate flock, suddenly he becomes the cynosure of all eyes, and his name is as familiar with men and women of every degree as is that of the President of the United States. The effort of Archbishop Corrigan to strike down his friends and sympathizers has awakened a spirit of resistance in many of the regular clergy, before which even the Archbishop may well stand appalled, and which, if he shall insist on his present imperious policy, may depopulate half the Catholic churches in the city.

Father McGlynn, as all the world knows by this time, delivered a lecture at the Academy of Music on the Land Question, and that the lecture was attended by some of the most eminent and pious atheists in New York and Brooklyn. It now appears that the priesthood generally of the diocese had been specially notified that any publicly expressed sympathy with Father McGlynn would be looked upon as a defiance of episcopal authority. Notwithstanding this notice the boxes were crowded with priests, and the radical sentiments which gave such offense to the Archbishop were the very ones that were applauded to the echo. The first to be made a martyr to his contumacy is Father Curran, Father McGlynn's late assistant at St. Stephen's, and he has been ordered to a cloister on a diet of bread and water during Passion week, and it is further intimated that occasional self flagellation will scarcely be considered adequate punishment for this rebellious sin. Right here comes the question—What is to be done with the hundreds of other recalcitrants who to-day are in open rebellion against the Archbishop's authority.

In the city of Brooklyn there is no name held in greater reverence than that of Father Sylvester Malone; under his priestly care St. Peter and St. Paul's has grown from a weak and struggling church to be one of the most powerful and influential in the city. It is safe to say that Father Malone has baptised fully two-thirds of his vast congregation, and if within their power to canonize him his name would soon be added to the calendar of Saints. His popularity is not confined to the Catholic church, his Protestant neighbors think fully as much of him as his own congregation. He is one of those priests who would never be rich if he had a gold mine to draw on, for the cry of want never reaches his ear unheeded. But though broad and liberal in his views on every subject, civil or religious, there is no stricter churchman than he. To him the Catholic church represents the purest spirit of godliness, so that he is a Catholic from conviction as well as education. It must be something more than ordinary that brings a man of his sterling religious character in violent conflict with his ecclesiastical superiors, and he is reported by one of the foremost journals to have bitterly denounced the action of the Archbishop in his condemnation of Father McGlynn and Father Curran. We now wait with bated breath to see what will be done with Father Malone. If an attack should be made on Brooklyn's favorite pastor, and he should be taken from his charge, you may have an explosion alongside of which the McGlynn controversy would be as a fire-cracker to a Krupp gun.

Passion week is a season of religious discipline anyway, and fasting and prayer may bring all the contestants to a better frame of mind. At present the clouds look rather dark, and it is possible that a timid appeal may be made to Rome against the tyranny of the Archbishop. In the history of the church but few appeals, if any, of like character have ever been made before, but the Vatican can scarcely turn a deaf ear to the demand of the American priesthood for justice, even though that demand should end in the displacement of an Archbishop.

Few persons who read the newspapers can have failed to notice the looseness of the marriage relations in most of our large cities. The true inwardness of those relationships are unfortunately not apparent till after the death of the principal sinner. In a recent trial before the Surrogate's Court, four widows appeared in one case; in two there were three contestants; and in five there were two contestants—all claiming to be lawful wives. Some of these lives read like a romance. One man kept up a dual life for over thirty years, raised two families and supported a double character. With the first wife he figured as a poor mechanic; with wife No. 2 he was a well to do merchant. Wife No. 1 did her own washing and mending, and helped to support the family by sewing. Wife No. 2 had a fine house, a pony chaise, plenty of servants and a pew in a fashionable church. On the trial it appeared that the second wife, who had borne her husband's name for a quarter of a century, and had raised to him a large family of children, had never undergone any ceremony of marriage, but had lived all these years under a loose agreement, which left her children illegitimate in the eye of the law. Fortunately, in this instance, the father had provided for them in his will out of his abundant means, and the misery of poverty was not added to the disgrace of illegitimacy.

In the case of Miss Donington, which ultimately ended in the dismemberment of Dr. Fulton's church, she was supposed to be the adopted daughter of an old insurance agent by the name of Counsellor. Mr. Counsellor dropped dead one day at the end of the Brooklyn Bridge, and although he had been supporting Miss Donington in Brooklyn it was discovered that he had another family in Newark. The affair caused a good deal of scandalous talk at the time. Miss Donington and her mother had a row. The girl took refuge with a member of Dr. Fulton's church and Dr. Fulton undertook to discipline his church member, instead of which he got disciplined himself and the other night resigned.

The most recent case is that of one Masterson, who carried things with about as high a hand as any man on record who has escaped States Prison for having a plurality of wives. He was married to a most estimable lady with whom he lived for twenty years; he had also an adopted daughter who was grown to womanhood. One day he brought home wife No. 2, several years younger than his adopted daughter, and installed her as mistress of the house. There were occasional fights, and in one of the encounters wife No. 2 lost enough of her blonde hair to make a respectable chignon for the adopted daughter. The young wife was loaded with diamonds, camel's hair shawls, sealskin sacques, ten dollar shoes and five dollar stockings. Wife No. 1 seems to have been subjected to the grossest indignity all this time, and strange to relate, with her marriage certificate in her pocket, she never seems to have sought for the only redress in her power. They both lived with the man up to the hour of his death, one sitting on one side of the bed and the other on the other during his last moments. The Surrogate settled the case in favor of the first wife, but as No. 2 had secured herself in diamonds, clothes and Government bonds, there was not much left for wife No. 1 but the vindication of her honor and an empty verdict.

The gay young gentleman who tried the experiment of having four at a time, seems to have studied matrimony from a financial standpoint. With the first he got ten thousand dollars, and soon got away with that. With the second he got five thousand in cash and a nice little millinery business, which he induced his wife to sell for fifteen hundred more. With the third he got two houses and several horses and carriages; she was a widow and her husband had kept a livery stable. He soon made ducks and drakes of the widow's property, and then abandoned her for pastures new. This time it was a maiden school teacher from Vermont whom he met at Lake Winnepesaqo, and to whom he straightway made love on learning that she had a bank account of twelve hundred dollars. The marriage knot was tied, and he struck his new bride for five dollars to pay the minister. It was not what she expected, as the gentleman remarks in Pink Domino, but she stood the press. On leaving next morning he asked her for cash to settle the hotel bill. She had been there two weeks and he had been there a month. She being good at arithmetic, had calculated that the marriage ring would settle her two weeks' board; instead of which she had a month's board in addition to her own. She began to think that matrimony was not such a fine thing after all. However, the bill was paid, and that night they reached Boston. Next morning while she was down at breakfast he secured her pocketbook, a sealskin sacque and a silk umbrella and vanished. He did not know exactly the material in wife No. 4. She followed him to New York, to Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco, and missing him in every place, followed him back across the continent again, and after a chase that lasted nine months she collared him in Brooklyn, confronted the rascal with his other wives, and landed him safely in States Prison. That's the kind of wife to have if you have only one; but if you have two you will find this kind rather dangerous to fool with.

We are heartily glad that Lent is over and that after our long and trying winter we are edging along to the season of sunshine and flowers. It has been a most trying season. March came in like a lion and went out like a half-dozen tigers. On All Fool's Day we had one of the most disagreeable snow storms of the season, and on the second of April it looked like the middle of December

Since the late decision of the Supreme Court rapid transit has made wonderful strides in Brooklyn. Those having the matter in charge are determined not to let the grass grow under their feet. In a few months at farthest the city will be gridironed with elevated roads. With their completion, in connection with the great suspension bridge, I look for rapid improvement in our sister city. The population now is over seven hundred thousand, and I shall be disappointed if in the next six or seven years it does not touch a million.

BROADBRIM.

Our State Capital Correspondence.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

APRIL 13, 1887.

It has been openly rumored in the corridors of many hotels by members of both branches of the Legislature that June—the early part, by the way—probably the 5th or 10th, would witness the adjournment of the Assembly and Senate. Looking over the records of both Houses and summing up the result of their deliberations, one is not forcibly reminded of any great and glorious work done by them. The Brook's high license measure, while it suits a great majority of the people displeases many. Of course, legislation to suit everybody is one of the impossibilities and is not to be expected, still if party restraints were cast off and the legislators would work amicably together on measures of importance how satisfactorily matters outside would be. With two parties butting against each other, advocating and making hypocritical laws, politics become obnoxious to many who would otherwise take an interest in matters of State, and thus we lose many bright and intelligent figures in Keystone politics.

There is much ado made concerning the erection of a new State Capitol. One great and mighty argument presented by the advocates of this scheme is to the effect that State pride demands the erection of a new building, because our finances will permit it, I think, however, that it would be policy to "let hands off." True, we have a surplus of, I don't know how many hundred thousands, still until the new revenue law is permanently adjusted, it is policy not to "put your finger on the pile."

The advent of General Master Workman Powderly and his army of delegates last week caused a ripple of excitement throughout the various circles of business and made the town put on a lively appearance. My idea of all this rigamarole business is, that there is more deceit and hypocrisy connected with humanity to-day than ever before. I have seen State legislators get upon the floor and with an effrontery, disgusting to an honest man, rant and rare of what the country owes to the "poor, abused son of toil," and at the same time have a silent interest in one of the "damnable corporations" against which they so eloquently deride. The convention here evinces one thing, one fact which is indisputable—the laboring classes of this State are bound together by the strong band of honest friendship, made stronger and firmer by their acquaintance with each others woes and grievances. If anything, I am pleased beyond measure to observe this hearty cooperation on the part of the laboring elements. It plainly signifies one certainty, that the oppression of the past is dead, and that an attempt at a repetition means more than I care to predict. So mote it be. All over the country there seems to be a gradual uprising of labor, not in arms, but in such matters as pertain to their own advancement intellectually, morally and physically. I am glad to see it, for it signifies that the elevation of labor is nigh at hand and we can expect to see a regeneration of affairs as it were.

The Knights of Labor Convention which assembled here for the purpose of examining the bills now before the Legislature affecting labor adjourned Saturday afternoon. Considerable important work was done. The Convention spent much time in discussing a bill providing for an assistant mine inspector in each anthracite coal district, this official to be a practical miner of seven years experience, to be selected by the miners and paid by them. An effort was made to amend it so that the miners could select a certain number of men whose names should be presented to the Governor, the latter to have the power to appoint and the State to pay the salary. This was vigorously fought, it being urged that a man paid by the State would not serve the interests of the miners as faithfully as if paid by the men. During the debate it was stated that some of the inspectors now in office in the anthracite region were grossly incompetent. The amendment was defeated and the original bill was indorsed.

Previous to adjourning the Convention unanimously adopted the following:

That this Convention indorses the Watres Anti-Discrimination bill, or any measure similar in character, which will adjust remedies for the evils under which the business, mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the State labor by reason of unjue and unjust discrimination imposed on them by the railroads within the limits of this State, and that Senate bill No. 250, known as the caucus bill, is, in our opinion, not calculated nor intended to attain that end.

The Hazleton Miners' Hospital appropriation and the appropriation for the maintenance of the Wilkesbarre Hospital were indorsed.

For years a law has existed empowering the Governor to appoint special policemen at the request of iron and coal companies. The Convention was impressed with the fact, as its Chairman remarked, that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and indorsed an act empowering the Governor to appoint at the request of organized labor bodies special policemen to care for their interests.

During this session of the Legislature great numbers of petitions have been presented, purporting to be signed by Knights of Labor, asking the Legislature to pass certain bills. The Convention passed a resolution declaring it inadvisable for members of the Order to sign promiscuous petitions asking for legislation, and recommending that no petitions be signed that have not been approved by the Executive Committee. It also asked that all petitions claimed to have been signed by Knights of Labor be withdrawn.

The action of General Master Workman Powderly in calling the Convention was approved as a step in the right direction. Of the twenty-five bills submitted to the Convention twenty-three were approved and two condemned. The condemned bills are the so-called Standard Oil Gas bill, regulating the mode of closing up abandoned or unused gas wells, and the act to appropriate $60,000 to the Western Penitentiary for manufacturing purposes. The Western Penitentiary has purchased a splendid plant of the most approved machinery for making cocoa mats, which has not yet been paid for. If the convicts should be permitted to make these mats by machinery it would drive out of existence the two mat factories in New York and the one in Philadelphia, all of which are newly established and just gaining a foothold. The Labor men say they have no objection to the convicts making mats by hand, but that it is outrageous that the State should be called upon to purchase the most improved machinery, and thus cause a growing industry to be wiped out.

Homer McGaw, of Pittsburg, Isaiah Phillips, of Alleghany, and James A. Wright, of Philadelphia, were elected a committee to remain in Harrisburg until the close of the session and watch labor legislation.

PAXTON.

An Easter Gloom.

From the New York Star.

The Sultan of Turkey never rejoices on Easter. He has 464 wives.

The Summer's New Features.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Spring opens cheerfully with the birth of the girl with two tongues, and by May the calf with the human head will doubtless be starring in style.

Ash Heaps from Coal Hods Grow.

From the Springfield Union.

This dreary, long-legged winter ought to teach us an important lesson, but it doesn't happen to occur to us just now what that lesson ought to be, unless it is that great ash heaps from little coal hods grow.

A Way to Establish Confidence.

From the Evening (N. Y.) Sun.

The fruit dealers have resolved to adopt an improved peach basket. If the bottom is nearer the lower than than the upper edge, it will fill a long felt want, and promote confidence in the honesty of Delaware farmers.

The Commerce Law as an Equalizer.

From the Hazleton Plain-Speaker.

As a matter of justice to all concerned it may be stated that the Inter-State Commerce law can't do any serious harm to the country, providing it is impartially administered. A law that puts all members of the same class on a level, and gives to each an equal opportunity, never does much harm.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of RENADUS FREDERICK, late of Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, April 30th, 1887,

at ONE o'clock P. M., the following Personal Property, viz: 4 Cows, 1 2-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Beds and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, an Old Fashioned Clock, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, by

JOSIAH MUSSELMAN,
April 6-3w Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of RENADUS FREDERICK, late Mahoning Twp., Carbon county, Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Renadus Frederick, late of Mahoning Twp., Carbon county, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make the same known without delay.

JOSIAH MUSSELMAN, Adm'r.,
April 9, 1887...6w* Mahoning Township.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. Brenner and P. Brenner, doing business under the first name of M. & P. Brenner, in Franklin Twp., Carbon Co., Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of April, 1887, by mutual consent.

M. BRANNER,
P. BRENNER.
April 9, 1887-w3*

Dissolution Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. H. & C. D. Miner, formerly known as Miner Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be known hereafter as C. D. MINER & CO.

WM. H. MINER,
C. D. MINER.
Weissport March 1st, 1887. [Mar., 19,-6w

Estate Notice.

A "Power of Attorney" on the estate of the late Thomas Walck, of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., has been granted to FRANCIS DORWARD, of the aforesaid Township and county, and hereby introduces to the public that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

J. F. SNYDER,
Justice of the Peace, of Franklin Twp.,
By order of
FRANCIS DORWARD, Attorney.
March 26, 1887—6w

AT PRIVATE SALE!

An Improved FARM, with DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and all necessary outbuildings, a never-failing Spring of Water, and the land is in an excellent state of cultivation is offered at Private Sale. A large orchard of choice fruit trees—Apples, Peaches and Cherries. The property is located in Carbon county. It is very convenient to a school house, and about one and a half miles from Railroad depot, and contains about SIXTY ACRES. Apply at the

CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE.
March 25, 1887—tf

House and Lot For Sale!

The undersigned offers his House and Lot, situate opposite the CARBON ADVOCATE office, on Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa., for sale. The lot is about 60 x 165 feet, and the house is a Two-Story Frame with Stone Basement. For further particulars call on

JOHN H. BENDER,
Or at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.
March 5th, 1887-tw*

Public Notice.

The undersigned would hereby give notice to the public that he has purchased of Charles Miller, Sr., of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., the following articles, to wit: 2 horses, 1 new butcher wagon, 1 old butcher wagon, 1 buck-board, 1 sleigh, 1 set of double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 carriage, 1 butcher block, 1 sausage cutter, and all kinds of choppers, &c., and hereby gives notice and warning, that any person meddling or interfering with said articles, which he has loaned during his pleasure to the said Chas. Miller, will be dealt with according to law.

SEVERIN WEBER,
Weissport, March 17, 1887. [Mar29—3w*

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest, established and best known Nurseries in the country. Best liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1848. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.
april 16-eow 4t

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 Street, N. Y. aug 24-m11

A la Mode!

We are prepared to meet the Grand Rush for

Spring and Summer Clothing

with one of the choicest and most complete assortments of

Spring and Summer Fabrics!

Including all the very latest patterns in seasonable

Cassimers, Woorsteds, Corkscrews, &c.,

which we make-up in the latest and most substantial styles at prices that cannot be approached for cheapness by any merchant tailoring establishment in the Lehigh Valley. Remember, we positively lead in the Merchant Tailoring Business!

Boots and Shoes and Slippers!

We have them for Gentlemen, Ladies', Misses and Children,—All sizes—At all prices. We particularly call the attention of our Lady patrons to the justly celebrated Morrow Shoe, unquestionably the finest shoe in the market.

Our Gent's Furnishing Department

Is complete in every particular; and includes the latest and most popular styles in

Hats, Caps, Collars, Cuffs, and Gents Novelties.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and see our large and elegant assortment

Of Merchant Tailoring Goods!

Our prices are positively lower than the lowest.

Very Respectfully,

Clauss Bros.,
The Tailors,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

Dr. C. T. HORN,

—AT THE—

Central Drug Store,

OPP. THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

Is prepared for the SUMMER TRADE with a fresh supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

Choice Wines & Liquors,

Cigars, etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Full Line of

WALL PAPERS

—AND—

DECORATIONS.

Library & Stand Lamps,

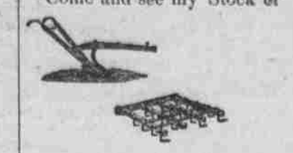
in all styles, and at all prices.

Spectacles

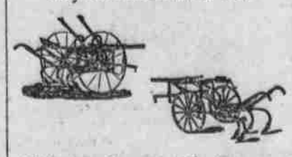
fitted to the eye and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. J. Litzenberger's Column.

Come and see my Stock of



They are too well known to need any comment from me.

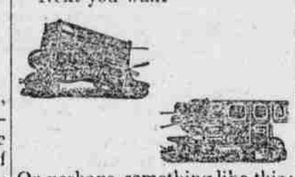


What a pleasure it is to mount our Riding, or follow behind our Walking Cultivator, and see the splendid work they will do in a cornfield.

The McDaniel's Sulky Plow is a good one; and so is my Corn Planter.

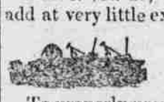
Mowers, Tedders, Reapers and Hay Rake—a full line. You need them and mine are the best.

Next you want



Or perhaps, something like this:

And if you do, you can also add at very little extra expense a



To properly prepare your land you need a

And to seed it again a

But you must not forget to use a quantity of

And in this connection we might say that we can supply you with an article that is much above the average grade generally sold by other partics.

While it is not necessary to show you more cuts this time, it is yet in season to mention that we have a full line of

Corn Shellers, Spring Tooth Harrows, Wheel-Barrows Feed Cutters Barb Wire, Poultry Wire, &c., &c.,

And should not omit to mention

COAL!

Along with it. Nor

PUMPS!

Nor

OILS! OILS!

Nor

SEEDS!

Low Prices and Honest Dealing.

A. J. Litzenberger, Agt.,

1st Door Below L. & S. Depot,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Penna

WHAT WE CLAIM!

WE CLAIM THAT OUR

Royal Bone Superphosphate

is the best Phosphate in the State for the money. It sells at

$27.00 Per Ton!

Our High Grade Americus Brand

is equalled by few—surpassed by none. The price is

$35.00 Per Ton!

We have been selling the above grades of Phosphates for the past FIVE YEARS. Our sales have increased every year. That shows what our Phosphates are. No other agents can sell you the above brands, except

Reuben Kemerer, Our Sub-Agent.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ADAM MEHRKAM & SON,

—GENERAL AGENTS,—

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

March 11, 1887——3m

1867-Reber's-1887.

II ANNOUNCEMENT.

Still the Oldest Drug Store in Lower Carbon. The oldest store and the "Newest" Medicines. No relics of antediluvian origin in that line. But we will not be in too great haste; "the proof of the pudding is the eating" and when we are ready to open all can see for themselves. We have been delayed beyond expectation; we are at the mercy of our painter, and business is so brisk in the city, that our orders have not been filled as we expected; we also find that we have a heavy contract on our hands, BECAUSE WE ARE DETERMINED TO EXCEL. Excellence is our motto, and with that in view we shall zealously aim to bring the "Oldest Drug Store" up to its original standard, as when in its pristine glory it was presided over by A. J. Durling, then the leading Pharmacist in Carbon County.

* * * * * *

After having been "laid on the shelf" for almost three years, it was with great reluctance that we forced ourselves to enter the business arena again. Our infirmities at first would have preferred otherwise, but circumstances so shaped themselves that it became really necessary for us to enter the field and continue the life of our earlier ambition. Under the stimulus of this virtue, we find our dormant energies reviving, and with a healthy brain, fully occupied and fully capable to do anything and everything it did before, we fear no failure. We are ourselves again, taken down from the shelf, dusted off and ready to go it with as good a hand as any.

1867-Reber's-1887.

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