

# The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.  
ENTERED AT THE LEHIGHTON POST OFFICE AT  
SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.  
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
Hon. W. M. RAPSHER,  
OF MANCH CHUNK, CARBON COUNTY, PA.  
Subject to rules of Democratic State Convention.

## THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

We have from time to time, since May 21st, given strong reasons why Hon. W. M. Rapsheer, of Manch Chunk, should be the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court. We will give a few more of a geographical and commercial nature. We are indebted to the *Harlem Standard* for the suggestions. They are certainly strong and potential and more than all they are equitable. Fair play is everywhere admired, unless it be in politics, that an exception to the rule is made.

The population of the State, census of 1880, was 4,281,007. The ratio's line of population by counties runs east of Bradford and along the west side of Staquahanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Montour, Columbia, Schuylkill, Lebanon and Lancaster. The population east of that line is 2,140,112. The eastern part of the State has the right to demand that the party of the whole State shall give this office, not only to the eastern portion, but to the Anthracite region. Business interests and population demand it.

The counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Sullivan, Schuylkill, Columbia, Montour and Lehigh are fairly entitled to furnish the Judge. They can harness the anthracite industry, which is the largest native industry in the State. The six Judges now on the Supreme Court Bench are, Gordon, from Jefferson; Paxson, from Philadelphia; Green, from Northampton; Trunkley, from Venango; Sterrett, from Allegheny, and Clark, from Indiana. In other words the western half of the population is represented by four out of the six Judges, and the eastern half by two only.

It is understood perfectly that the Judges are wholly State officers, but to the credit of the politics of the State they have always been sought from the different parts of the State. In fact this is the only way by which the Bench can be kept from localization in feeling and impulse.

A very much larger proportion of the litigation which reaches the Supreme Court comes from the region which furnishes only two of the Judges on the Supreme Bench. Judge Paxson once said that second only to Philadelphia the Anthracite region furnished the greater number of legal questions, and those of the greatest interest. For twenty years this region has had no representative on the Supreme Bench.

It is necessary for us to ask the political convention which controls this matter to do justice when the above state of things exists? The State at large and every section of the State are interested in this. The startling inequality of representation upon the Supreme Bench appeals to all political parties to restore the equilibrium of representation. The region of the State including northeastern Pennsylvania and the Anthracite region are bound together by a community of interest and they cannot safely be ignored. Every large business interest in the State, commercial, agricultural, iron, bituminous coal, oil, manufacturing, have men upon the Supreme Bench, who besides their other qualifications, have this, that they are disinterestedly representative of some one or more of these immense interests with which they are familiar. The Anthracite is no exception. It is an industry which, greater than any other, enters into all others more or less, and out of which arise questions of legal, social and an economic nature, which can be presented by few other localities in the State. The region is second to none in the State of equal territory and population in the amount of taxes it furnishes for the support of the State.

Can the Allentown Convention afford to ignore the Old Tenth Democratic Legion, and also ignore the great Anthracite coal interests of Pennsylvania? What is your candid opinion? But, besides all this, we should think it would be of paramount importance to nominate Mr. Rapsheer because he could in all probability be elected.

From the Manch Chunk Democrat of 30th ultimo:

THE CARBON ADVOCATE is also run by the C. C. C. In the bible there is spoken of a man, by name Ananias, whom, it appears from historical facts, had little regard for the truth. Ananias came to grief as can be seen by reading the fifth chapter of Acts in the new testament, to which we recommend the attention of the editor of the Democrat.

Two well-known and capable Democrats—Dr. J. C. Kreamer, of Lower Town, and Donnick J. O'Donnell, of Summit Hill, announce to the Democracy of Carbon county through the columns of the CARBON ADVOCATE that they are candidates for the nomination of county treasurer and county commissioner respectively. The former gentleman is capable and fully efficient to dispose of the duties connected with the treasuryship to the full satisfaction of the people. Mr. O'Donnell, of Summit Hill, is spoken of in very high terms by those who have an intimate acquaintance with him, and there is no doubt but what if nominated and elected county commissioner he will make a first-class public servant.

THE Union Labor party believe that "the means of communication by telegraph and telephone and transportation by rail should be owned and controlled by the people, as is the United States postal system, and equitable rates established." Every socialist or communist party that has appeared for the past thirty or forty years has advocated in effect the very same principle. Strange as it may appear neither the United Labor or the Union Labor parties advocate their right to water-ways or the control of steamships. A very plausible explanation may be that, because of the German or European origin of socialist and communist schemes transportation and distribution by rivers and streams have not played as important a part as in this country. This may also be the reason that the Inter-State Commerce law interferes not with water-ways.

THE attention of our town council is directed to the condition of our main thoroughfare—Bank street. During the past several weeks the heavy rains virtually converted the street into a beautiful river of mud. Such a condition of affairs in any borough reflects no credit upon the officials known as the town council. For the past decade or more, it has been the imperative duty of the supervisor, who acts according

to the borough fathers' dictate, to "go over" Bank street and, if possible, keep "that grade" in position. How well they have succeeded the taxpayers well know. Hundreds, if not thousands of dollars, have been foolishly expended in an effort which common sense must certainly condemn as a reckless regard for the taxpayers' interests. The only way to put a stop to this pronounced foolishness is to macadamize the street. The taxpayers demand this, and if their desires are obeyed the town council will find itself elevated considerably in the minds of the common people. Act wisely! macadamize the street.

## Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

One of the most telling points made by Political Economists from Adam Smith to Henry George is the effect of poverty on crime, the general inference being, that if poverty were poverty to the foundations of an Arcadian temple, where all the worshippers are good, where sin is unknown, and the evils and ills that men suffer and have suffered for ages disappear as the hour frost vanishes in the beams of the morning sun. So Henry George and Doctor McGlynn have seriously addressed themselves to the business of destroying poverty and of making every mortal, man and woman, an equal shareholder in the riches of the earth.

In order to start the business fair, meetings have been held at the most expensive theatres in town, the Academy of Music, and in a few nights between five and six thousand dollars were collected. Over a thousand dollars went for rent over two thousand was paid to Henry George's printing office, *The Standard*, for tracts and bills; five hundred dollars were expended in booming Doctor McGlynn, and the rest of it went in one way and another, carriage hire not being one of the smallest items, as that of the bulk of the five thousand dollars collected at the Anti-Poverty meeting has gone where the wind blows.

But it does not follow as a logical sequence that if you abolish poverty you abolish crime. The boodle Aldermen we sent to States Prison were all very well to do. The fish, the thieving banker, was almost a millionaire, and Ferdinand Ward had all the good things of earth and rejoiced in gold galore; Eadsensick, the numerous builder, was worth a half million; and Jacob Sharp could sign his check for at least a couple of millions; the President of the Fidelity Bank lived on the fatness of the land; and lastly comes General Cutting, who is now before the court for having defrauded his own brothers and sisters of nearly two millions of dollars.

A queer case that of Cutting's which, if it were not for the old blue blood of the family, would savor very much of vulgar robbery. Among those who have high seats in the inner sanhedrin of fashion, we have nothing that rates higher than the Cuttings; the Astors are rich and so are the Vanderbilts, and the same might be said of the Goetschs, the Jones and the Hamersleys, and a hundred others; but when it comes to the real old blue blood that antedates the Revolution—the Cuttings claim precedence of them all. Francis B. Cutting died some years ago leaving a fortune of several millions to be divided among his children, his eldest son Gen. William B. Cutting was appointed executor to administer the trust, and at the time no one doubted his ability or honesty, but as the years rolled on it seemed impossible to get a settlement, and his widowed sister-in-law, who was abroad with her children, and who was to have received over a half million of dollars from the estate found some of General Cutting's drafts protested which he had sent her to pay her expenses in Europe. Mrs. Cutting hurried over from Europe; an investigation was ordered and the result was the discovery of a deficit of nearly two millions of dollars. The allegations made by the heirs appear to be sustained by the investigation, and while the heirs may not feel desirous of prosecuting him for family reasons, there is no doubt that sufficient has been discovered to land this aristocratic millionaire behind the bars of the State prison.

I am quite willing to admit with Mr. George that poverty is not a desirable condition; but I do not accept as final the dictum, that crime would disappear if poverty were abolished, or that it is possible to abolish it by the financial system inaugurated by Mr. George, when five or six thousand dollars are collected in five or six weeks, and every penny of it spent except eighty-nine dollars, and Progress and Poverty are as far apart as ever. In all of the large sum collected not one penny for distribution among the poor; not a mill for the seaside homes where the sick and ragged waifs of this great city get a mouthful of God's pure air away from their homes in the slums. There are men and women here by the hundreds who have never been inside of poverty meetings, but who do more in a week to alleviate the sorrows and evils of poverty, than Henry George and his noisy coadjutors have done in all their lives. They waste no time in theories and talk; they act, and to their honor be it said, that every penny subscribed is disbursed without cost or commission to the poor, and the poor rise up to bless them. If the children of poverty want to hear the apostle of Anti-poverty in Brooklyn this week, they will have to pay twenty-five cents for the privilege. A few weeks ago you could hear for nothing, then it cost five cents, afterwards it rose to ten, now it costs a quarter; in a few weeks if the thing improves, he will be cheap at half a dollar, and by the time the snow falls his lectures to the poor will be worth at the very least, a dollar a head. Mr. George in his own proper person is a living illustration how a very poor man in an exceedingly short time can do good by the way; his lines have fallen in pleasant places of late, and whether he succeeds in abolishing poverty or not, there is one thing very certain, and that is, that in the general distribution of this world's goods, Mr. George will not get left.

On the East River from 46th Street to 150th Street lie three beautiful islands, which contain much of the crime and pauperism of the city. The floating tourist looking on these beautiful islands—rich in splendid cultivation—might imagine them to be the homes of mighty nobles. The great buildings look like feudal castles of old, from which you might expect to see a cavalcade of Knights advancing to the shore. A closer inspection dispels the illusion; the groups of men working under the trees and along the shore wear that villainous uniform of grey and black that marks the criminal in the State of New York. Blackwell's Island contains the Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum and other penal and reformatory buildings for males and females; Ward's Island is more particularly known as the refuge of destitute and pauper immigrants, and Randall's Island is devoted mostly to juvenile delinquents, and here the little motherhood and fatherhood

Washington is much excited owing to the new police regulations which went into effect Thursday. The most notable part of these regulations and that which has raised the ire of the citizens, requires carriages and backs of every description to be provided with lanterns at night, and all bicycles and other similar machines to be supplied with lanterns and alarm bells. The new order of things furnishes abundant amusement for the humorously inclined, and the day before the regulations went into effect, a displaced wheelman rode past the District office, in full view of the Commissioners, with a large milk crog attached to his machine, which he continually rung in a mournful tone, his face being distorted by a malicious grin. The Commissioners enjoyed the joke and laughed heartily. But the best things are seen at night on the avenue where carriages and wagons, slowly roll along with jack lanterns, and even candles attached. One enterprising wag secured a locomotive headlight and mounting in his wagon, and sped his horse over the smooth pavement, creating consternation among the few, and unlimited amusement among the many. Those who ride "wheels" are much displeased at the restriction of their liberties, and vent their ill feeling in the most outrageous manner. Their cruel instrument of torture are milk crog and cow bells.

Upon the whole the average Washingtonian is very philosophical in making the most out of what is really a serious thing.

Political Announcements. REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for the nomination of Register and Recorder, subject to the Democratic nomination, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens. J. C. KREAMER, Lower Town, Pa. COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Democratic nominating convention. LEWIS P. PETERS, East Manch Chunk, Pa. COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic nomination, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow citizens. GEORGE DOLAN, Packerstown, Pa. COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Democratic nominating convention. T. W. STEINERWALT, East Penn., Pa. COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces to the Democratic voters of Carbon county that he is a candidate for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Democratic County Convention. DONNICK J. O'DONNELL, Summit Hill, Pa.

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As time rolls on the idea that an extra session of Congress will be called this fall, loses its hold upon public opinion. That such a session at this time, will do good is a mooted question. Many people think that extra sessions have a tendency to lead members to investigate important subjects seriously and carefully, while politicians on being asked their views express the opinion that extra sessions not only fail to accomplish their object in a large measure, but are an additional expense to the nation, of about \$50,000 per month. One effect of extra sessions is that they shorten the regular session, and consequently no more work is accomplished in the long run. The exceedingly warm weather of the past week has turned the attention of sweltering humanity towards our beautiful parks, and right well they are appreciated and enjoyed. The lovely stretches of green law dotted here and there with evergreens, fascinate the eye, and lovers of outdoor exercise view the advantages for croquet grounds and tennis courts which they afford, with longing eyes. The doctory watchman stands guard over the forbidden ground, but the familiar legend "keep off the grass" is a sufficient warning to all. Uncle Sam has always resisted efforts to turn the breathing places to practical use, but the masses are earnestly protesting against the prevailing exclusiveness, and hope soon to enliven the evenings with sports which now can only be enjoyed in the suburbs, or in private grounds.

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## COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Alum Powder) #100	100
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) #100	100
RUMFORD'S, when fresh	100
HANFORD'S, when fresh	100
REDHEAD'S	100
CHARM (Alum Powder) #100	100
AMAZON (Alum Powder) #100	100
CLEVELAND'S (Sodium Bicarbonate)	100
PIONEER (San Francisco)	100
CZAR	100
DR. PRICES	100
SNOW FLAKE (Soda)	100
LEWIS	100
PEARL (Andrews & Co.)	100
HECKER'S	100
GILLET'S	100
ANDREWS & Co. "Royal"	100
BULK (Powder sold loose)	100
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh	100

## REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVA, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." H. A. MOTT, Ph.D.

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the open market, and find it entirely free from alum, tartar, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MOTT, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1874; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and unqualified endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of such powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

\* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any danger. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

## "The little fish bites every time and never lets go his bait."

## Liesche's Burglar-Proof Sash Lock

AND AUTOMATIC WINDOW HOLDER.

Cheapest, Strongest and only Practical Automatic Lock and Holder in the Market.

It is the only Sash Lock in the market that gives complete satisfaction. It is made of Lorraine Iron, and cannot be broken. It is so constructed that it is impossible for a thief to get into the window, and it is so constructed that it is impossible for a thief to get into the window, and it is so constructed that it is impossible for a thief to get into the window.

Manufactured by J. R. CLAUGY, Syracuse, N. Y. Boston 214-9-10.

## AGENTS WANTED.

CAMBRIDGE ROOFING CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Crow's Patent Standing Seam, Plain Rolled, Roofing, Siding, CORRUGATED, Crimped Edge, and Ceiling.

Beaded and Ceiling. Made of Steel and Charcoal Iron, warranted first metal by the New Orleans Exposition.

Cambridge, Ohio.

## BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS.

THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS, \$35 to \$200.

Most Durable and Best Shooting Gun Made.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

## Switchback Railroad.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Southbound: 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45,