The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

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

THE NEW YORK *Star* OF A LATE DATE in arguing the point of what really constitutes the raw materials says:

"When we get more deeply into the complexities of manufacturing, the trouble begins. Here at once the conflict of views and interests becomes hopeless, irreconcilable. One factory supplies the raw material of another. The tanner furnishes the raw material for the saddler and shoemaker. The yarn mills supply the cotton and woolen mills. The manufacturer of iron supplies the manufacturer of steel with raw material, and the latter supplies the cutter, the machinist and a dozen other great branches of manufacturing. So one could go on citing examples without limit, showing that "raw material" includes two-thirds in volume and value of all the articles manufactured. Each manufacturer, while anxious for the highest duty on his own special product, is no less eager for the reduction or removal of duty from the materials which enter into it. The manufacturer of steel car wheels would like to exclude Krupp's wheels, for example, from the market, but he would like no less well to buy Krupp's blooms duty off. Following this out in all its details, we find that every tariff scheme must of necessity be one of colossal selfishness. Manufacturers have to yield the point to each other. So they conspire to recoup themselves by robbing the people at large in intelligent concert."

WE ARE WID YE, BR'ER MALLOY, EVERY time.

ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE CONvening of Congress a number of the leading Democrats of the country assembled in Washington, and along with the president, agreed upon a plan of revenue reform, that embraced reductions on all articles that immediately affect the living of the poor. Congress has been in session almost two months and up to date no such bill bearing legitimately on revenue reform has been presented. The question now arises, what has become of it? The effect upon trade is deleterious, the constant agitation of so important a subject is deadening to commercial activity; business men are placed in feverish suspense and generally the masses become the sufferers of obstinate hesitancy on the part of congressional representatives. A careful and systematic reform of the tariff, and a reduction or removal of internal revenues would at once reduce the surplus; the business interests of the country would be invigorated and a healthy activity take the place of the feverish suspense that now controls the workings of the business interests of the entire country. Let the tariff rates be reformed.

IT STRIKES US THAT IN AN ELECTION, the sticker is a winning trump.

IN SPEAKING OF CONGRESSIONAL possibilities our Pike county contemporary, the Milford *Dispatch*, quietly but suggestively remarks:

"The Pike county candidates have not yet loomed up. By the way what is being done by the committees appointed in the different counties to meet and arrange the order of succession? Pike has the call and Carbon may be said to stand next in the line of preference. Northampton being newly admitted into the district will be required to be modest and wait until Pike and Carbon have had their turns; and Monroe cannot file her claims until Northampton has had a show."

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL NOW STANDS three and three with a Democratic burgess; under the new regime a number of important and necessary improvements are expected by the taxpayers. Care should be exercised in the disposition of matters pertaining directly to the interests of the people; mistakes of the past should be avoided so far as is possible. Among the councilmen are men of ability and business capacity, it is their duty to direct and manage the affairs of the borough. Let there be no dead-lock—forget party and serve the people.

THE ENDORSEMENT OF HON. ISAAC G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, by the Republican members of the bar, in the several counties, has given that gentleman quite an impetus in the direction of the Supreme Court Judgeship. Judge Gordon is a man of ability and rare intellectual capacity; during the past forteen years he has, by unequivocal decisions, made a reputation with the masses for honesty, integrity and faithfulness to the people's interests. Judge Gordon's fourteen years experience preeminently qualify him for the position.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S PRESIDENTIAL boom is assuming tangible shape and immense proportions. Next to Blaine Conkling is the foremost Republican statesman of to-day; he is a sagacious political leader, a brilliant man in elements that make men great, and there is no reason why he should not make a powerful candidate, except, perhaps, the fact that the Blaine element might possibly oppose him in order to even up on the 1884 campaign. But, regardless of this, Conkling is a strong man.

FORTY OR FIFTY COAL AND IRON POlice are standing guard over the "Scabs" employed in and about the Nesquehoning collieries. This is only one of the many peculiar characteristics of corporative powers who grind and crush the life blood from the masses who "eat their bread by the sweat of their brow." Money for the police but not a cent for the overworked and underpaid miners who risk life and limb in the pursuit of their labors.

AT THE ELECTION IN THIS BOROUGH ON Tuesday there was considerable independent voting. We are pleased to note this fact, it clearly testifies that bigoted partyism is dying out, slowly but surely, that politics is being more intelligently and correctly considered, and, finally, that the voters are exercising an individual prerogative that portends things of greater import in the future as regards independent voting.

THE READING STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY over. There is no question but what the strike was illy advised, a most mementous blunder, in fact, one that will prove a constant detriment to labor organizations. It is to be hoped that the miners will not again fall into such a false position.

ADVERTISERS WILL DO WELL TO REmember that the ADVOCATE has a large bona fide circulation. It goes into every Carbon county town and village and every week is read by over one thousand intelligent men and women.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

A year ago last fall I was going up Broadway and a carriage dashed by me in which there were three men who then and since have occupied a great deal of public attention. They were Henry George, Mr. Powderly and Dr. Edward McGlynn. Mr. Powderly had come on to New York to give his friend Henry George a lift at the coming election. Though one was a Free Trader and the other a Protectionist,—though one believed in barring the national doors against unrestricted immigration, and the other believed in opening our portals wide to welcome all the nations of the earth,—for the time being all minor differences were sunk for the purpose of demonstrating the power of Labor as a factor in our national politics. The whole State was in a violent fever, for it was publicly announced that the author of "Progress and Poverty," borne on the shoulders of the workingmen to the Chief Magistrate's chair of the city, would soon find his way to the capitol at Albany, and everybody knows it is but a step from there to the White House. On that day the three gentlemen named above were fast friends, looking towards a grand consolidation of all the working elements and the formation of a great national party. Anti-Poverty was started as a sort of religious political annex. Everybody was going to be employed; every fellow was going to get everything he wanted. The millenium would not be very far off after Anti-Poverty got in its fine work. And to show how the gospel of Anti-Poverty was to be given to the children of toil, without money and without price, they hired the most expensive house in the city at $150 a night, and commenced the new crusade at ten cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar a head, and finally they tumbled to the low dodge of the theatres, and hawkers on the sidewalk sold tickets at a premium, the profits of which were divided with the box-office. The trinity that rode down Broadway on that election mission, which was to revolutionize the world, are divided now; from this time forth their paths diverge. Dr. McGlynn intimates that Powderly was nothing better than a papal puppet, and Powdely says without hesitation that Dr. McGlynn is a liar. Henry George and McGlynn parted company some time ago, and now Dr. McGlynn and Henry George are at outs.

"The play is ended, and these the players were as I told you spirits, and are melted into air, thin air, and like an unsubstantial pageant faded, leaves not a wrack behind."

The hopes of the two have melted away. The tax on land that was going to be a panacea for every ill is now regarded as a delusion and a snare; Anti-Poverty, the dream of fools; United Labor, Utopia, as long as grass grows and water runs and men are what they are, Henry George, that men roared themselves hoarse for a few months ago, now passes through our streets unnoticed. Dr. McGlynn, whose name shook the State in October, in February requests his followers to disband, to humbly return to their allegiance with the Church of Rome, while he pursues his solitary pathway alone. Last week might be called the culmination of his contumacy, for besides his usual bitter abuse of the Pope, he intimated that if he were persecuted any further he would make some revelations of the doings of the church that would shake it from turret to foundation stone. What did he mean by that? Did he mean that the church was given to unlawful practices, that he would hide it not if they annoyed him any further? If these are Dr. McGlynn's principles, it strikes me they are exceedingly poor ones. The plain facts appear to be that the man is daft; a little ephemeral success, much foolish adulation and enormous vanity have addled his brains, till at last he finds the whole world wrong and Dr. Edward McGlynn right. He acknowledges no tribunal, he will submit to no authority; in short he wants to make a Pope of himself, with this difference, that the Roman Pontiff, great as his power is, has certain limitations and restrictions beyond which he dare not go; Dr. McGlynn has none. In a short time he will pass from further public consideration and be unnoticed even by the newsboys in the street, and if pointed out at all, it will be as a man who attempted much and accomplished nothing save his own religious and social ruin.

Mr. Powderly, the third of the trio, is a physical and mental wreck, stricken down in the house of his friends, maligned and blackened by the men for whom he has sacrificed the very best years of his life, and whose conservative course has given the Knights of Labor whatever consideration they enjoy at the present time. His enemies may succeed in hunting him to his death, but woe unto him who succeeds him.

Our sister Brooklyn is having another lively religious ruction which, before it gets through may involve one-half of the Methodist churches in the district. The Washington St. Methodist Episcopal church was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Millen, who on investigation turned out to be a very unsavory character. The case was brought to a focus by his behavior to to a respectable lady of his congregation. She very properly informed her husband, and in a very short time there was red hot war in the church. The congregation was split in two. One-half defended the pastor, who they declared, was worthy of canonization, and vowed that the woman who would asperse so saintly a man was nothing better than a dirty huzzy. The rival faction swore by the Four Evangelists that such a case of moral turpitude and spiritual defalcation was never heard of in history, religious or profane, since Judas betrayed his Master. Old friends became bitter enemies, households were divided; Christian brothers, deaf and blind to the gospel of peace, punched each others' heads and called each other names which do not look well in cold print, and sound most offensively when tintanabulated on the of the ear. Brother Frank E. Parshley, a mighty pillar of the church, undertook the prosecution of the delinquent pastor. It is not necessary to go into the unsavory details. The Rev. M. Millen was disgracefully kicked out. The trial lasted several weeks, and the procuring of witnesses from abroad, who were inculpated with the minister, cost a great deal of money, all of which was put up by Brother Parshley, and now he appeals to the Methodists of Brooklyn to help to pay the sho'. While the followers of Mr. Millen say, Don't give him a cent, he has brought scandal on the church, Mr. Parshley says he ought to be paid for purifying it. Parshley did good work. He was only the prosecutor, but the judge and the jury were Mr. Millen's fellow-ministers; it is barely possible that these gentlemen have the interest and honor of the Methodist church quite as much at heart as any of Mr. Millen's friends. Their judgment found him guilty and their judgment cast him out. It may be that Brother Parshley may have to stand the shot, but he may console himself with the reflection that while his account at the Brooklyn Savings Bank may be depleted several dollars, his hunting out of the grand old Methodist church a spiritual wolf, in metaphorical sheep's clothing, has deposited for him treasures in that bank where the moth doth not cosume nor thieves break in and steal.

It is not safe for any man to make love to two sisters at the same time, and that Mr. Willis, a talented lawyer of Brooklyn, has discovered, as he finds himself involved in a breach of promise suit for $50,000, and as yet only one of the sisters has put in a claim, and as it is morally certain that he can only legally marry one of them, what the other will demand is yet an unknown quantity.

There were two lovely sisters, Millie and Tillie, at a rural watering place in Pennsylvania. The darlings had passed the callow age which marks immaturity and inexperience; one being thirty-six and the other thirty-seven. The waist belt of one was thirty-nine and three-quarter inches, and the other recorded forty-two and a half. Mr. Willis took moonlight walks with both; he sang duets with each, and whatever his intentions were to Millie there is now no mistake that Tillie thought they were." for her. If he wrote to Tillie, by some evil mischance Millie got the letter, and when he indited a loving epistle to Millie it invariably fell into Tillie's hands. In one of his imatory messages he calls her his "sweet little birdie." Now, that might be all very well to a girl just out of her teens, but to a woman of forty who tips the scale at a trifle over two hundred, it's an awfully strained figure of speech. To Millie he writes "my gentle little duck," and it never seems to have occurred to him that he was making himself a goose. If Millie gets $50,000, which I hope she will, as balm for her wounded heart, I hope Tillie will go in at least for $100,000, and thus teach this unscrupulous lawyer that he cannot with impunity toy with a young maiden's affections if she is thirty-eight or even forty. Sweet little birdies don't fly on every huckleberry bush, and darling duckies don't swim in every fellow's duck pond. The next time Mr. Willis goes gunning for that kind of game he will know better than to try and bring down two at a time.

Taine was right in his history of English literature. The ancient savage has left a taint in our blood that time cannot eradicate. The walking match which promised to be a fizzle turned out a genuine surprise. The smashing of the record made Albert for a few hours the biggest man in the city. The way the thousands screamed and shouted for him was like the plaudits for a nation's savior. It ended in a carnival of gamblers, thieves and harlots, and so passes to the sporting record the history of the greatest performance on foot ever attempted by mortal man.

BROADBRIM.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Feb. 22, '88

The large building at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, are being torn down making way for a larger and more modern building. Since these operations have commenced it is no unusual thing to see from fifty to two hundred and fifty men, scantily clad, cluster around the corner in the bleak cold mornings with the hope of securing a job, menial laboring work, at $1.25 per day. They are strong, hearty men, willing to do any kind of work, in order to keep body and soul together; time and again they are turned away with "We have all the men we can possibly use." This is enacted not only at this corner but all over the city, aye, all over the country. Yet in view of all this evidence there are sage men, erudite editors, possessing more erudition than wisdom and interest in the amelioration of their fellow men, and so-called wise statesmen, who declare that there is nothing wrong with our industrial, economic and social system and condition; that he who wants to work can get employment in abundance; and such as are not incapacitated either by disease or physical cause to work are bummers, too lazy to work, demagogues, mendicants, &c. These assertions are made, as the evidence to the contrary proves, in bold defiance of the real condition of the many suffering and poverishing human beings—created by the Creator of all—for want of employment. This is a sad condition of things; it is a condition that must cause reflection, attract attention and receive the careful consideration of our rulers, to devise laws and means to obviate such shameful suffering and want in the midst of plenty, if the even tenor of our national existence is to be maintained and continued. A modern reformer has been dubbed a crank and demagogue for publicly saying that in the poverty and want in the midst of wealth and plenty stalked a belly full of "French Revolutions." But is not this man, if the tendency to the two extremes, wealth and poverty, are taken into consideration, more of a prophet than a mischief worker. Does not every self-reasoning man recognize that want and hunger have no restraints, that nothing is so bloodthirsty and maddening as an empty stomach and suffering dependents. Did not these two extremes in France lead on those terrible scenes, so terribly enacted throughout France, during that revolution. Does not the column of the 14th of July, on the site of the kingly person "La Bastile" in Paris, commemorating the work of the guillotine, admonish all such as have the interest and welfare of all at heart to make common cause to change that industrial, economic and social condition that leads to such horrid and awful excressences and extremes as are recorded in historical instances. "History repeats itself," but if prudence, wisdom and the more equitable distribution of wealth is arranged by the men who rule, not in accordance with anarchistic or communistic theories but according to equality of opportunity or natural opportunity, no such repetition will be necessary to right wrong. God forbid such a repetition.

According to some New York professor's ideas, Blaine's letter—Don't present my name—is a cryptogram. According to this calculation Jingo Jimmy does not mean what his letter would convey, but instead means "State to the masses, election without me disastrous," or state to the Republicans of the country "That my name will be presented," &c. This no doubt is Blaine's and his friends idea but they may have reckoned without their host, for if the Republican party is wise it will take the matchless and peerless statesman of Maine at his word. He is a weak man and as against Cleveland or any other Democrat he would be nowhere. His party desires nothing so much as success, and not being able to attain it with the "Plumed Knight" they will have some other emergency man, notwithstanding the cryptogram.

The congressional committee examining into the cause of the Reading railroad and miners strike has been holding sessions during the week at the Continental Hotel. The examination so far has proved a good deal of the rottenness of this corporation, the manner in which it pilfers the public and circumvents the law. It has been demonstrated that there are grievances on the part of the employees against the company and that these grievances deserve to be rectified as a matter of common justice to all concerned. If this committee succeeds by its investigation, as Chairman Tillman declared the purpose, of having Congress enact a law protecting the consumers of coal from the injustice and robbery, the form of exhorbitant prices exacted by the combination controlling the coal supply it will have accomplished a great and good thing, deserving the thanks and gratitude of a pilfered public. Is it any wonder that there is a demand for remedial legislation when the fact is recognized that coal in Philadelphia is sold at $6 and $7 per ton and that it can be mined, transported and go through the different hands with a profit to all concerned for at the most $3.75 per ton. This was demonstrated by statistics and comparisons with present, past and future by John Norris, one of the ablest statisticians in the country. The examination is a healthy thing and before it is ended the work and publicity as to wrongs accomplished will have a salutary effect, especially in opening the eyes of a too confiding public to the many wrongs committed in its name and by its authority. The facts laid before the public will cause much thinking and out of it action will spring. This is what is wanted, it will drive monopoly to the wall finally.

The municipal or city contest of Tuesday was a tame affair with the exception of the factional contests amongst the Democrats in the 2nd and 4th ward and the Leeds-McManes fight in the 29th ward. J. T. Thompson, Republican, was elected magistrate by about 1100 The great contest took place in the 4th ward between Randall's friend, McMullin, and the anti-Randall candidate Richard Hazard. In this bailiwick the fight was intense, more severe than any fight of any moment that took place in years. The battle was so shaped that it did not involve municipal significance merely but it was magnified into an issue far beyond this. The purpose was to defeat McMullin and thereby crystalize a nucleus around which to form an opposition to Samuel Randall's re-election to Congress next fall. The primary fight having miscarried will virtually kill any such movement. That is, Randall is not only sure of a re-nomination, but assured of a re-election. It is well that this is so. It is estimated, and no doubt true, that it cost either side at least $10,000 to wage the contest that was waged. When it is taken into consideration that no salary is attached to that of councilman this seems appalling. But then this might not have been necessary if it had not been that some pseudo patriots took it into their heads, through McMullin, to pismire Randall to political death. But Samuel will not down at the bid of a great many people; he always comes up serene, and as I said before, the Democratic party will continue to have his valuable services upon the floor of Congress for two years more from March 4, 1889. Much the same kind of a fight was waged in the 28th ward when James Hagan, the Randall candidate, beat both the Republican and anti-Randall Democratic candidate, McGlency. The significance of these contests is simply—do not fool with a loaded gun.

From Washington: News Notes.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 13th. 1888

MR. EDITOR: The thousands of postmasters throughout the country who were notified by the Post Office Department a year ago that the pending claims for the readjustment of their salaries, had been allowed, but could not be paid until Congress should make the necessary appropriation, will be pleased to learn that the claims will very soon be paid. An item in the General Deficiency Bill which was passed on Friday last, and now awaits the President's signature, provides an appropriation of $40,000 for the payment of these claims, and the checks have been made out and will be forwarded to the claimants as soon as the bill is passed, which will probably be within a very few days. It will be remembered that in 1881 Congress passed a bill providing that all post-masters below the second grade who held office between the dates of July 1st 1864 and July 1st 1874, should be paid, a sum equal to 10 per cent, of their salaries, for such time as they actually served.

With the commencement of Lent, the social season has practically closed. The last of the public receptions at the White House was held on Tuesday evening and the attendance was so great that many were unable to gain admission to the building.

Blaine's letter declining to allow his name to be presented at the Chicago convention has created a decided sensation among the political parties, and has been the all absorbing topic of discussion. Several names have been mentioned as that of the probable nominee of the Republican party, and if one may judge from present indications, either Senator Sherman or General Sheridan will be the coming man. Since the name of Gen. Sheridan has been presented, the question as to his nativity is attracting considerable attention and if one-half of the rumors regarding his birth place can be relied upon, it can be truly said that he "was born at more places and to a greater extent than any other eminent man known to history." The General himself is authority for the statement that he was born in Albany, N. Y. His mother asserts that he was born in Sumerset County Ohio, while his cousin is as positive that he was born in Ireland. It is safe to assume that his birth-place was one of the three place mentioned, but which of the Generals relatives is correct in regard to the precise locality, is a question which will have to be settled before the republican convention takes up his name for consideration.

The Civil-Service commissioners are likely to proceed very slowly in the matter of public investigations in the future. The President's disaproval of the rule submited to him by the commission requiring requiring reasons for removals takes a very large plank from under the feet of the commissioners. The law gives them no authority to punish those who disregard it, and now that the President decides that the appointing power is not required to give the commission reasons for official acts effecting employees within the civil service, the commissioners are loth to waste their time on investigations that can have no results. Every mail brings charges against some officer of the government, but they can all be settled by correspondence without going to the expense of a public inquiry. Commissioners Oberly and Lyman are inclined toward public investigations of at least the grayer charges prefered. Commissioner Edgerton, however, has been disinclined to join his colleagues in these affairs. He holds that the right of removal naturally goes hand in hand with the power to appoint, and that therefore the commission has no authority whatever to demand the reasons for dismissals. In his opinion the labor of the commission is done when through its machinery it furnishes an appointing officer with a certification of four eligibles from which to select a required clerk. He does not consider that the commission is called upon to take care of those appointed from its list of eligibles through all time. Commissioner Edgerton's views on this subject have practically been indorsed by the President, and they are, there therefore, likely to guide the actions of the commission in the future so far as investigations are concerned. H.

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Auditor's Notice.

In Re. Assigned Estate of John C. Trauger. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co. No. 23, Jan. T., 1888, Assignee's account. Exceptions filed.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court, January 17, 1888, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of A. P. Carter, assignee of John C. Trauger, among the parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 13th day of MARCH, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Messrs. CRAIG & LOOSE, Attorneys at Law, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said funds.

S. R. GILHAM, Auditor.

Februrry 8] 2-11-w4

Administrators' Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

—AND—

Personal Property.

The undersigned, administrators (cum testamento annexo) of the estate of George Wagner, deceased, of Upper Towamensing Township, county of Carbon, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, March 10, 1888,

at ONE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, the following tract or piece of land, to wit:

The Homestead Farm situate in said Upper Towamensing township, along a public road leading from Millport to Beltzville, adjoining lands of David Boyer, deceased, John Strohl, Craig estate, Paul Kresge, Thomas Stroup, deceased, Peter Brobst and William Schoch containing

145 1-2 ACRES!

about EIGHTY ACRES under good cultivation, and the balance good timberland. The improvements are a TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a Bank Barn 30x48 feet, a Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and other necessary outbuildings. Two never-failing springs near the house and barn; a small stream of water runs through the premises, a fine apple orchard and an excellent meadow. At the same time and place the following

Personal Property

of said estate will be exposed to public sale, viz: 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 two horse wagon and body, 2 sets of harness, 1 cider press, 1 carriage, 1 cultivator, 2 plows, lot of manure, lot of hay, 1 threshing machine and power, lot of corn stalks, lot of straw, 20 chickens, 15 acres of rye in the ground, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: The real estate will be sold subject to a dowery of $1,500 and balance on easy terms. The full terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

MRS. SELINDA WAGNER,
DANIEL WAGNER,
T. A. SNYDER, ATY.] Administrators.

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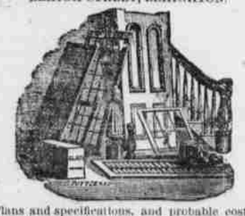

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we will give Ten Dollars; for the next largest seven Dollars; for the next largest list Five Dollars, and for the next three largest lists One Case of Puritene each. All lists must reach me before December 16th, 1888 and must be accompanied with ten trade mark, cut from packages of Puritene. No word to be admitted which contains less than four letters; but use no other letters than those composing the word

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Best Family Flour at $2.20.
160 Test Oil, 12 cts. per Gal.
Arrosia coffee, Arbuckles, 26 cts
Zugar-cured Ham, 13 cts per lb.
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A full line of Mauch Chunk shoes at from 25 to 50 cents less than at any other place.

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Best Made Clothing!
Perfect Fits Guaranteed!

Our stock of seasonable goods is larger and more varied than any assortment or stock ever displayed in this section of the Lehigh Valley; our prices unquestionably lower than any other tailoring house. These are important facts, remember them, and you will save money besides getting the best made clothing.

Gents Furnishing Goods!
Hats, Caps and Neckwear!
Boots Shoes and Slippers!
For Ladies, Misses and Gents!

Latest styles and largest stock, best makes and positively lowest prices. Before purchasing elsewhere we kindly invite you to call and inspect our merchant tailoring goods, gents novelties, boots, shoes and slippers, we guarantee that you can save money. Respectfully,

Clauss & Bro.,

THE TAILORS,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

To Whom it May Concern.

My daughter, Emma Miller, having left home without my knowledge or consent, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her from this date.

Lehighton, Pa., feb18] FRED. E. MILLER.

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING.

Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Programmes, Price Lists,

Blanks of all Kinds, Wedding Stationery, Business Cards, Shipping Tags, Sale Bills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, &c.

New presses, new type and excellent facilities enable us to do all kinds of Job Work, in the best style, and at extraordinary low prices. Mail orders receive immediate attention.

"CARBON ADVOCATE"

JOB ROOMS,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

REMNANTS!

We are offering a large lot of Remnants, consisting of

Silks,
Dress Goods,
Satines,
Ginghams
AND
Calicoes

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

H. GUTH & SON,

634 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penn'a.

October 20 1887—

WALL PAPER

All new Spring Styles now in stock.
All new goods in a new store.
All old goods were sold out at auction.

Elegant White Back Papers,
5c. 7c. 10c. and 12c. Per Piece.

Elegant Gold Papers,
15c. and 30c. Per Piece.

Elegant Gold Embossed Papers,
35c. and $1.00 Per Piece.

Felts and Ingrains,
20c. and 60c. Per Piece.

LUCRUSTA WALTON!

Samples and estimates sent free. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the city and country. All goods warranted free from arsenic, perfect, and full length.

M. Merigan,

1223 MARKET ST.,

Feb.4-88 Philadelphia.

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE IN TOWN

Still a Booming

GO TO THOMAS' FOR PURE DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES.
GO TO THOMAS' WITH YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS TO MAKE SURE OF PROPER COMPOUNDING.
GO TO THOMAS' FOR HAIR, TOOTH AND CLOTH BRUSHES.
GO TO THOMAS' FOR YOUR POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES—Already Filled.
GO TO THOMAS' FOR YOUR HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER. TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE DRUG BUSINESS ENABLES HIM TO MAKE HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER TO SUIT EVERY CASE.
IF YOUR HORSE HAS A COUGH, USE THOMAS' COUGH POWDER—GUARANTEED TO CURE.
FOR ANYTHING RELIABLE GO TO

Thomas' Drug Store,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.

Look for Large Gilt Sign.

PRIVATE SALE!

A FARM IN MAHONING VALLEY, THREE MILES from LEHIGHTON, containing

Sixty Acres,

Ten acres of which is hickory timber land, the balance is under a good state of cultivation. The improvements thereon consist of a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN and other outbuildings. Also, a Large Orchard containing grape vines, and numerous fruit trees. This is a rare bargain. Address,

CHAS. O. BECK,

Dec21-87-3m Lehighton Pa.

Hello! HERE AGAIN!

Robert Walp,

—AT THE—

EAGLE STORE

Respectfully announces to his patrons and the people of Lehighton, Jamestown, Packerton and the surrounding vicinities generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with anything in the line of

General Store Goods!!

at prices extraordinarily and supprisingly low.

BARGAINS!

Prices on Boots have been reduced. They must be sold to make room for new goods.

Window Shades, Complete with spring fixtures at 40c., 47c., 55c., 65c., 75c.

Extra Fancy Ingrain Carpet, only 45c.

Rag Carpet, an unequalled bargain at 32c.

Musical Instruments, the most beautiful of the age, any one can learn to play. Price $3.

Groceries, Provisions, Notions, Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods and everything else usually kept in a first-class store completes our stock.

You are kindly invited to call and inspect goods whether you wish to buy or not.

I have, also, five building lots which I will sell cheap.

Robert Walp,

—AT THE—

Eagle Store,

Opp. L. V. Round Houses.

Life Saved and Health Restored by using Baker's Cod Liver Oil and Malt. A certain remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula and all throat and lung diseases. Prepared so as to be quite palatable.

Ask for Baker's Cod Liver Oil and Malt. If not sold by druggists, write to Manufacturer.

JNO. C. BAKER & CO.,

Oct5-6m 245 Fifth St., Phila.

500,000 TIMBER LANDS!

ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS

In Northern Wisconsin,

Will be sold at $5.00 an acre, on long time, to Actual Settlers. Rich soil—healthful climate—good drinking water—fine market facilities—ready demand for labor at good wages. Purchase now and have choice of lands. Full information with maps, pamphlet, etc., furnished FREE. Address

LAND COMMISSIONER,

W. C. R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

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