The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

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

THE ADVOCATE MAY NOT BE WISE enough to understand it, nevertheless the filling up and digging away of the hill on Lehigh street, year after year, looks much like child's play, or more specifically, foolishness at the expense of the tax payers. The sooner this is stopped the better pleased will be the people.

The Standard OF NEW YORK CITY copied in full Mr. Rapsher's article; "Title Deeds for land." It is the leading paper advocating land reform and the single tax and has a large circulation in Europe and America,—particularly in England and Ireland. The editor of *The Standard* makes the following comment on it. "The following, from the pen of Hon. W. M. Rapsher in the Philadelphia *Current Comment & Legal Miscellany*, will be read with interest. Mr. Rapsher is an ex-member of the Pennsylvania legislature, was pushed by the anthracite coal region as its choice for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and is a man of learning and influence."

AN EXCHANGE GIVES AS ITS REASONS for opposing the suffrage amendment to the constitution, the following: "Should the amendment succeed it will not relieve responsible persons from the payment of occupation or personal taxes. The only effect will be to relieve loafers from paying their taxes. The poll tax is not abolished by the proposed change in the law but voters will be priviledged to vote without paying a State or county tax as now provided. Another change in the present law is that which would make thirty days a legal residence in an election district instead of sixty days. This opens a loop-hole for illegal voting by colonization. The suffrage amendment ought to be voted down."

ON MAY 1, SAYS THE DOVER *Index*, THE marriage license law passed by the recent Legislature went into effect. The law prohibits any minister, justice of the peace or other person from marrying minors, unless the parents or guardians are present and give their consent, or until the minor applying shall produce a certificate of consent in writing signed by the parents or guardians, and this certificate must be proved genuine by the oath of at least one person. If the consent shall not be obtained as required, the the person performing the ceremony must require the parties to take an oath that they are of age. The minister or justice is required to register every marriage in a book kept by him for that purpose, and the certificate, of consent shall be attached to the marriage certificate, both of which must be filed with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

ELEVEN DAYS MORE AND A YEAR WILL have passed since last, to the beat of the drum, through the silent cities of the dead marched the scarred and wrinkled veterans of the war, strewing flowers on the graves of those who died in the perpetuation of a national greatness. The flowers have faded and summer zephyrs have scattered the leaves, but the valor, the heroism of those who left homes, wives and mothers at the call of a country which they loved, live in the minds of a common people who in all time to come will do honor to her fallen heroes. Accordingly our people should exert every effort to make this year's celebration surpass in extent that of former years. It is a simple duty to strew flowers on the graves of the fallen dead, and yet the action resulting from natural promptings lends a shade of glory to American patriotism that will scintillate in all time to come. Let our people heartily co-operate with the G.A.R. and make it a day long to be remembered by our people.

TRUSTS OR COMBINATION.

In an able article under the above caption in the Philadelphia *Record* of a recent date Hon. W. M. Rapsher, of Mauch Chunk, cogently remarks in conclusion:

"Is this "bugaboo?" From the earliest times, when the common law was in its formative periods, until now all mercenary combination that attempted to control and monopolize the markets and necessaries of life, no matter for how short a time, were in law held to be conspiracies. The law remains the same, but those gigantic aggregations of capital and brains which now exist defy the law, and too often control, or at least improperly influence, the law-making and the law-administering powers of our country. In my opinion here lies, after all, by far the greatest difficulty.

Mr. McMurtre distinctly recognizes this difficulty, and, after recommending bribes for information by forfeitures to inure to the informer where property is used for forbidden purposes, says: "If the Legislature is really in earnest and the Courts but moderately faithful the evil will be extirpated." I believe that if the equity powers and jurisdiction of the State and Federal Courts were enlarged so as to clearly empower them to restrain the wrong-doers by injunction, and to compel the Trusts to perform required things by mandamus and attachment, with authority to impose costs and expenses of all sorts upon them and make certain acts of the Trusts prima facie evidence of illegal combination, that it would prove to be a highly efficient and satisfactory remedy To abolish limited partnerships and corporation charters would no doubt make the remedy worse than the disease. Hence, if we naturally shrink, as Mr. McMurtrie thinks, from enforcing a criminal penalty "to reach the rich and influential wrong-doers," let us give ample equity jurisdiction to our State and Federal Courts, with ample provision for all expenses incident to the litigation, and we shall have a most suitable forum to here and determine upon principles of equity these great questions of public concern. Let us by appropriate legislation remove all doubt as to the duty of the Attorney General to interfere, and also remove all doubt as to the powers and jurisdiction of the Courts, and the evil will then soon depart, if the said authorities will perform their plain duties—if they refuse to, let them be removed from office.

It may seem superfluous, but I shall conclude by calling attention to the claims of the Single Tax party, in reference to its policy upon Trusts; it strongly insists that by the abolition of all tariff laws and all taxes upon industry, and by placing all taxation upon land values, irrespective of improvements, that Trusts would not exist. Indeed, it will be remembered that during the recent Presidential campaign many prominent Democrats took the position that the so-called protective tariff fostered and protected Trusts, and that if it were wiped out Trusts would soon die a natural death. The Single Tax party applies the knife of reform much lower down and nearer the root of the evil. But, however this may be, we cannot wait for such reform remedies; we must have something soothing in the meantime.

BROADBRIM'S N. Y. LETTER.

As we cannot have another Washington Centennial for a hundred years—and there will not be many of us left to enjoy the occasion—I can find nothing more interesting to write about than the circumstances and things which, during the hurry and bustle of Centennial week and the weeks which preceeded it, I was obliged to overlook. And, right here at the start, let me pause for a moment to pay a passing tribute of respect and honor to William Murray, the Superintendent of the police of New York. Mr. Murray's name has not figured much in the reports of the Centennial. Everybody has heard of Mr Fish, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ward McAllister, not to mention President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, all the secretaries, judges, generals, colonels, and lesser dignitaries with whom we have lately been honored and blessed, but few have heard much of Superintendent Murray,—and yet, to no one man, aye, to no one hundred men connected with the celebration, was it indebted for its success as much as to him. With a force of less than two thousand available men—for, recollect, the whole city had to be taken care of as well as the portions where the celebration actually took place, with between two and three millions of people to look out for, he maintained such order and afforded such security to life and property as never was witnessed in any other city on the face of the earth. If anybody wishes to understand what Superintendent Murry did, let him go to London or Paris on a gala day, or in fact, he need not go quite so far; let him go to Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or St Louis, and then he can realize the difference between these places and New York. It was a magnificent triumph of discipline in which every officer and man on the force shared the glory of the Chief. At times in the desperate rush and crush it was extremely exasperating to the police. The crowd bore down upon them, and some country visitor who had been painting the town red the night before, and was full of good old rye, would say some mean thing that would have exhausted the patience of a saint, but the police stood it with the courage of martyrs and let the ruffians escape with an uncracked head to relate to their country cousins when they got home, how they sat down on a New York policeman. Order was everywhere; peace and security reigned supreme. The thieves who were at liberty gave the city a wide birth, for they knew from the fate of a number of their friends that if they made their appearance on the streets they would be quickly caged behind the bars. The Superintendent was everywhere; while ostensibly at his office in Mulberry street, his personality was felt in every portion of the city. There were hundreds of thousands on the streets, but there was no disorder, no violence. Thousands of houses were left ungarded by their owners, but every one of them was looked after and protected by the police; visitors from the country saw nothing of the bunco-steerer, or the pickpocket, and they got back home in safety. For this, all honor to the police. And now, I will say a word to "*We Centennial People*." If you have any spare change left after paying all the bills, give a good big gold centennial medal to the man who, of all others, contributed most to the success of the celebration, William Murray, Superintendent of Police of New York.

There were many things took place that it is impossible to pass in silence, and one of the most notable was the sermon of Bishop Potter at the services in St. Paul's church, on Tuesday. St. Paul's Church is the only revolutionary landmark left standing in that part of Broadway. It was here that Washington knelt and prayed just before taking the oath of office, and it was resolved that President Harrison should go through the same forms there. St. Paul's is very "high church;" on the front of the pulpit, surrounded by a golden halo of light, is the sacred legend found on every Catholic altar, "I. H. S." *Jesu Hominum Salvator*—Jesus, the savior of men. While examining some of the tablets, on Monday, a young man stepped up to me and asked if it was a Catholic church, —no wonder that he thought so. The Bishop's sermon was a shock to the more respectable portion of the community; it was not only in exceeding bad taste to insult the President and his Cabinet by his broad and spiteful implication, but his inferences were false and his so-called facts untrue. The age of Washington was not an age of purity or republican simplicity. The republican court was given to pomp and grandeur and show as far as it was able, and the plutocrat was more of a power in social life and politics in 1789 than he is in 1889. Votes were publicly bought and sold; riot and violence characterized their elections, which then occupied three days, and the obscenity and indecency of their political literature finds no parallel in these latter days. The Bishop is pining for the simplicity of our forefathers, and he represents and controls the richest and most plutocratic corporation in America; he lives in a magnificent house, surrounded by the most costly luxuries that the earth can produce. Fine paintings, statuary, bronzes and multitudinous articles of vertu and ornament, costly hanging greet the eye everywhere, the rarest wines sparkle on His Grace's table, and this is the way the Episcopal bishop of New York illustrates his belief in the lowly Nazarine who said, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." It was the stump speech of a clerical cad and snob, who took occasion to insult the city's guest, on the most memorable event of the century. He speaks of Jefferson and Jackson as vulgar. This will be news to the States that honored them in their day and generation. Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia gentleman of the old school, of high breeding, large experience and courtly manners. Andrew Jackson was a plain blunt man, but a gentleman nevertheless, who would have considered himself eternally disgraced to have done as vulgar and indecent and cowardly a thing as Bishop Potter did in St. Paul's a little over a week ago.

There was a good deal of talk about the behavior at the ball. It was expected that about six thousand people would be there; about ten thousand actually got in. Free wine is a grand mistake, and it is not at all surprising that in such a miscellaneous crowd some should be found who violated all rules of decency and order. There were several people who behaved very badly, and the grand Centennial Quadrille, which was the cause of so many heart-scalds, was one of the direst failures of the celebration. Ward McAllister had his revenge, and Fish who ousted him, has been busy escaping the reporters ever since.

There was a terrible financial leak in the sale of seats. The legitimate returns would have given over ninety thousand dollars—only thirty-three thousand found its way into the treasury. The gatekeepers waxed fat on the Centennial plunder, and I look to see some of them buying brown stone houses within the next thirty days.

One of the surprises of the last day's procession was the magnificent turn-out made by the Italians. They were brought side by side with some of the finest organizations in the country, and under the pitiless light of the noonday sun they lost nothing by the comparison. The man who passes judgment on our Italian population by the poor and wretched creatures that he sees cleaning out streets or searching our ash barrels, should have seen the procession of Wednesday. In an aggregation of nearly one hundred thousand men, the very best that this nation could turn out, there was no single body that surpassed the Italians in their soldiery appearance, the splendor of their uniforms, or in the magnificent civic parade, which was hardly second to the military. It was a proud day for the Italians, and a surprise and a revelation to everybody else.

One of the unique features of the Celebration was the Loan Collection displayed at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was contributed by various institutions and private families, and was, as an historical compendium, worth a whole library of books. Here was the family plate of the Van Rensellaers, the Livingstons, the De Lanceys, the De Peysters, and hundreds of other old families whose names are equally famous. Here too, was Hamilton's court sword, John Jay's knee breeches and coat, shoes, buckles and all, Old Governor Stuyvesant's wooden leg, Lafayette's snuff box and miniature, Washington's army suit and camp equipage, and one of Martha Washington's silk dresses, for which an old clothesman would hesitated to give seventy-five cents. Portraits of Washington were there by the dozen, and no two of them exactly alike. Gilbert Stuart's picture of Washington, the portrait which is the one accepted by posterity, held a conspicuous place. The collection was perfectly bewildering, and the visitor departed in doubt, asking himself, "What did Washington look like?" For me this question is definitely settled by a little picture about 20 by 30, painted by Col. Trumbull of Connecticut as a present from Washington to Martha, in commemoration of his birthday. Trumbull was his life-long friend, and Washington gave him many sittings for the priceless little picture. It was a love-gift to his wife, and she treasured it as such up to the day of her death, leaving it as a sacred heirloom to her son, Mr. Custis. Washington is painted standing besides his horse, and the face is a characteristic face altogether, unlike that of Gilbert Stuart's or either of the Pelaes. Being approved by Washington himself, and treasured by his wife, the presumption is that it is the most correct likeness extant.

The marvel of the Centennial was the sudden disappearance of hundreds of thousands of people from our streets, which, forty-eight hours after the celebration had past, resumed their wonted appearance. That there were a few mistakes some little inconvenience, and some pretty jealousies which slightly marred the celebration may be admitted; yet it is safe to say that no other event of equal magnitude was ever conducted with less; and its successful termination is an example to the civilized world and an honor to the people of the United States.

BROADBRIM.

Decoration Day.

The undersigned merchants of business firms will close their place of business on Decoration Day, May 30, 1889.

J. T. Nusbaum.

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

C. C. C.
CURTIS' COUGH COMPOUND.

Sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Bronchial Organs. Thousands can testify as to its efficiency. Price 25 and 50c.
For sale by all Druggist. feb16-89-y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been filed with the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the undersigned for a warrant to survey a certain piece of vacant land, situated in the township of Lower Towamensing, Carbon county, Pa., containing about four acres and adjoining lands of Edward Boyer and the estate of Elizabeth Bowman on the East, Robert Muschlitz and Wm. Beitz on the South, John Craig on the West and North, in compliance with the Act of Assembly approved 14th of April, 1874.
May18,-3w JOHN CRAIG.

Estate of Daniel Clauss, deceased.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VERY VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of LEHIGHTON, County and State aforesaid on

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889,

at THREE o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: All that certain lot or piece of ground situate, lying and being in the Borough of Lehighton aforesaid, and being parts of lots marked and numbered in the plan or plot of said Borough Nos. 22, 23 and 24, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the West side of Bank street twenty-two feet South of the corner of Rose alley and Bank street, thence due South along said Bank street thirty-six feet to other parts of said lots now owned by Tilghman D. Clauss, thence along the same due West thirty-seven feet, thence due North eighteen feet, thence due West one hundred and fifty-two feet and nine inches to Peach alley, thence due north along said alley eighteen feet, thence due East one hundred and eighty-nine feet, nine inches to Bank street, the place of beginning. Reserving the right and privilege to the present owners to keep and retain the present buildings where they project or occupy any part or portion of said lot until new ones are erected, not to exceed fifteen years. The Improvements thereon consist of a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

covering the entire front of said lot on Bank street, and out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months, with interest; one-third in one year, with interest. Deed and Bond and Mortgage at the expense of purchaser.

T. D. CLAUSS, Surviving Executor.
RAPSHER & CASSIDY, Attorneys.
April 26, 1889-w3.

Election Proclamation!

Pursuant to a writ to me directed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, April fifteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and thirteenth, setting forth that two seperate amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth have been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House of the Legislature at two successive sessions, I, Hiram P. Levan, Sheriff of the count of Carbon, Pennsylvania, in obedience to the requirements of the eighteenth article of the Constitution and in compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification or rejection of proposed amendments to the Constitution" approved the eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the count of Carbon, Pennsylvania, that on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth are to be voted for, the first of said amendment being as follows:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

The second thereof being as follows.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

FIRST. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

SECOND. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

THIRD. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

FOURTH. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

FIRST. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

SECOND. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

THIRD. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session, thereof next after the adoption of this session, shall, and from time to time thereafter may enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

FOURTH. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceeding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now or hereafter may be elected by the people: PROVIDED. That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectfully reside.

FIFTH. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a resident by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any for disable and indigent soldiers and sailors, who for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

I also make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several townships and boroughs of the said County will be respectfully at the places hereinafter designated, to wit:

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known at the Audenried district will hold their election in the school house in Audenried.

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Beaver Meadow district will hold their election at the school house at Leviston, in said township.

The freemen of the township of East Penn will hold their election at the public house of Penrose George, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Lower Towamensing township, known is the Millport district, will hold their election at the Millport hotel in the village of Millport in said township.

The freeman residing in that part of Lower Towamensing township, known as the Little Gap district, will hold their election at the public house of Robert A. Henry, in the village of Little Gap, in said township.

The freeman of the township of Franklin will hold their election at the public house of John Kehrig, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Lehighton will hold their election at the public house kept by Jonathan Kistler, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Lausanne will hold their election at the female school house, Buck Mountain, in said township.

The freeman of the township of Lehigh will hold their election in the school house in Rockport, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Weatherly will hold their election at the public house of Silas H. Bittner, in said borough.

The freeman of the First Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the office of the County Commissioners, in said borough.

The freemen of the Second Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house kept by Frederick Stahl, in said borough.

The freemen of the borough of East Mauch Chunk will hold their election in the public house of Chester W. Haas, in said borough.

The freeman of the township of Mahoning will hold their election at the public house of Thompson J. McDaniels, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Penn Forest will hold their election at the public house of Enos Koch, in said township.

The freemen in the township of Upper Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of F. F. Siberling, in said township.

The freeman of the township of Packer will hold their election at the public house known as Hartz's tavern, in said township.

The freeman of the borough of Summit Hill will hold their election at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The freemen in that part of the township of Mauch Chunk, residing within the Nesquehoning district, will hold their election at the public house of Benjamin Oxley, in the village of Nesquehoning.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk not in the Nesquehoning district will hold their election at the public house known as the White Bear, in said township.

The freeman residing in that part of Kidder township known as the south district will hold their election at the public house of Freeman A. Gets, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township, known as the North District, will hold their election at the house formerly of George H. Stinson, now known as Streeter's office, Lehigh Tannery, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Parryville will hold their election at the public house of Dildine Snyder, in said borough.

The freemen residing in the election district of Packerton will hold their election in the public school building, in said district.

The freemen in the borough of Weissport will hold their election at the public house of Henry Christman, in said borough.

The freemen of the borough of Lansford will hold their election at the public house of George Evans, in said borough.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of the State or city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary or Executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the Legislature and the select and common councils of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of said election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

"In case of the person who shall have receive the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes at the last spring election for Judge shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, or if any vacancy occurs an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of election, the qualified voters of township or ward, or district, for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the time of the election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general or special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on in relation to the rigut of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be open at seven o'clock a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, the third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

HIRAM P. LEVAN,
May 4. Sheriff.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village blacksmith stands,
And in a brimming basin he
Would wash his brawny hands;
But something else than water clean
His sooty palm demands.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
He might have rubbed, I trow,
Had I not given him a cake
Of IVORY SOAP, when, lo!
Full soon those honest hands of his
Were spotless as the snow.

And when the soap escaped his grasp,
With wonder he did note
That on the water's surface dark
The cleansing bar did float,
As swims upon a turbid lake
A pearl white fairy boat.

"Thanks, thanks," said he, "my worthy friend,
For this which thou hast brought;
No village blacksmith should forget
The facts this Ivory Soap has taught;
For hands like mine it is the best
That can be found or bought."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

At Miss A. Graver's

Popular New York Millinery Store, Bank St., Lehighton, ladies will find the largest and most fashionable assortment of seasonable Millinery at Prices very low. Don't fail to see our stock.

HANDSOME AND DRESSY

OVER GARMENTS

—COMPRISING—

Wraps, Mantles, Perelines, Jackets and Cashmeres Fichus,

—SILK EMBROIDERED.—

Never before have we been able to show such handsome and Effective over-garments for so little money.

The Prices are Surprising.

WE offer at $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00 each, Heavy Corded Silk Pelerines, beaded all over, Solid Bead Sleeves.

AT $9.00 and $12.00 each Cashmere Royal Silk Wraps, long front, trimmed with beads, Passamentrie Sleeves beaded or Chantilly lace and beaded fringe.

AT $12.00 each Solid Bead Wraps, with bead fringe Sleeves.

AT $11.00 each, French Ottoman Cloth Mantles, silk lined, trimmed with lace and dull passementrie, suitable for mature persons.

AT $12.00 each, Cashmere Royal Silk Mantles, lined with silk and trimmed with dull Passementrie and Lace.

BLACK Tailor made Jerseys, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 and $8.00

AT $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 and $8.00 Corkscrew and Wide Wales Jackets.

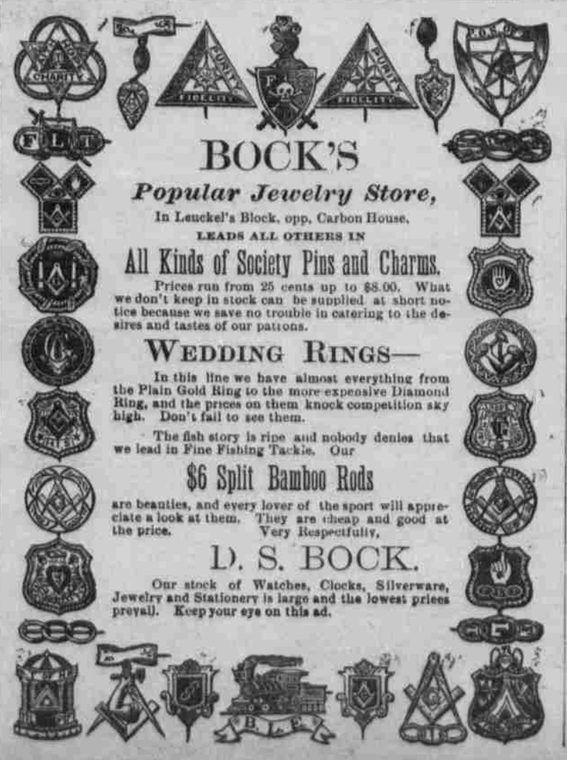
AT $6.00, $8.00 and $10.00 Colored Jackets.

AT $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and $14.00, Cashmere Embroidered Silk, and Silk and Beaded Fichus, trimmed with heavy Black Silk Fringe.

H. GUTH and SON,

638 Hamilton Street, ALLENTOWN.

October30 1888—



BOCK'S

Popular Jewelry Store,

In Leuckel's Block, opp. Carbon House,

LEADS ALL OTHERS IN

All Kinds of Society Pins and Charms.

Prices run from 25 cents up to $8.00. What we don't keep in stock can be supplied at short notice because we save no trouble in catering to the desires and tastes of our patrons.

WEDDING RINGS—

In this line we have almost everything from the Plain Gold Ring to the more expensive Diamond Ring, and the prices on them knock competition sky high. Don't fail to see them.

The fish story is ripe and nobody denies that we lead in Fine Fishing Tackle. Our

$6 Split Bamboo Rods

are beauties, and every lover of the sport will appreciate a look at them. They are cheap and good at the price. Very Respectfully,

D. S. BOCK.

Our stock of Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry and Stationery is large and the lowest prices prevail. Keep your eye on this ad.

A FEW WORDS WITH YOU.

CARPETS!

Our Carpets are almost gone; the prices at which they were offered was such an inducement that as a result we are nearly drained. Only a few more patterns left, and if you want any at the figures they have been offered at you will have to hurry. There is money in it for you, even if you will not need them until next Fall.

SHOES!

Now, as to Shoes; this is our specialty and our stock is nicer, neater, cleaner, cheaper, bigger and better than ever before. We can suit all in footwear, tennis included.

The Cobbler's Lament.

BY THE BARD OF OPEAR HALL.

The cobbler sat humming from morning till night,
With foot-gear to mend and to turn;
Stitching patches or pegging on soles while he swore
At such trash; which never was bought of ZERN.

Now we are relieved! the agony is over! and if we survive this effort as we believe we will you'll hear from us again. We would say that nothing saved us from instant collapse but the elasticity of the suspenders we wore. We have more of them in stock; lots of 'em. They'll stretch like a lawyer's conscience, and what is better, they'll contract again. But the prices are the same to all—contracted to smallest dimensions.

Come and see what we've got. Try 'em, buy 'em, you'll be satisfied, so will we.

E. G. ZERN,

Opera House Block,
LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

Kuhn's Special Announcement.

Roofing, Spouting and General Job Work

Receives our special attention at this time, and in connection we are prepared to **Repair Wash Ringers,** no matter how far gone. We can supply new rubbers and new cog wheels and make your washer as good as new at a very small cost. Our line of House-Furnishing Goods includes everything at prices exceedly low, while our stock of Stoves and Ranges can't be beat in this town, or perhaps, elsewhere in the valley. Don't fail to call and see us if you need anything in our line. Respectfully,

W. S. KUHNS, North Bank Street.

Lehigh Coal & Hardware Co.,

Coal, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Agricultural Implements and Repairs, Field and Garden Seeds, Phosphates, &c.

We desire to call special attention to our

Roofing Slate, Cement, Lime and Building Sand,

A full supply of which we have constantly on hand.

Orders taken for **Lumber.**

General Agents for the

Imp. Anthony Wayne Washer & Ironing Boards.

Seiler's Corner, North Bank Street.

You get the Best Fertilizer and best results by using

ARNER'S Pure Bone Super Phosphates!

There are none better made Prices are about $5.00 less than most of other brands. Such is the verdict of those who have used our goods. Prices are $20, $25, $30 and $35 per ton. *Less* for spot cash $1 off.

A. ARNER & SON, M'Ft's,
New Mahoning, Pa.