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The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

Bona Fide Circulation Larger than that of any Weekly Newspaper in the County.

From Current Comment and Local Miscellany.

WHY DENOUNCE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT?

During a recent period many of the newspapers and magazines of the United States, with some European periodicals, as well as a large class of politicians, have on every notable occasion, when a new idea in legislation, political economy, or any variation in the conduct of governmental affairs, has been suggested, not strictly in the old well worn rut, set up the familiar and unceasing cry, "It is paternal government," "It is paternalism run mad," "It is only a step from socialism and communism," and other similar expressions of ridicule and contempt. It is proper to designate a few of the leading public measures proposed of late years, which invariably bring forth the potential charge and familiar refrain, that they are of a socialistic tendency and would, if adopted, surely lead to ruin and "paternal government." For instance, Senator Blair's bill which proposed to distribute the "surplus" in the United States Treasury among the several States of the Union in aid of the cause of public education, seems to be peculiarly obnoxious to many people in this respect. The fact that the United States Government has practically done this very thing many times and many years ago, by giving to the several States of the Union vast tracts of public lands and public land scrip, to aid and encourage the cause of education, appears either to have been forgotten by these anti-paternalists, or else they regard it as not in point. But why is it not in point? It is "on all fours" with it.

At the time when the United States Government gave such liberal and invaluable aid to the cause of public education in the States, the newspaper press did not raise the cry of "paternalism run mad." With hardly an exception the press wisely favored the necessary legislation. If the General Government has surplus funds in the Treasury, it would be interesting to have some able opponent of "paternalism" point out either an economic, a legal or a constitutional distinction between the past legislation of Congress on this subject of aiding education, and Senator Blair's proposed plan for the distribution of the surplus. I mean a distinction with a difference. Again, the bill for the proposed establishment of a "Postal Telegraph System," to be owned and operated by the Government, brings forth the same identical lamentations in an emphasized form, because it is plainly a stab at a big monopoly.

It may be observed, however, that, at the present time, there is an objection of some force to this idea of having a Government telegraph system. The "*vox populi*" is to a certain degree justified in declaring that it probably would cause as much trouble and turmoil to fill the offices in the proposed telegraph system as it now does to fill the postoffices, then the Government should let it alone. The main objection is, that to make the General Government do such things "is to involve us in a sea of trouble and end in a cast-iron despotism," because of the vast power which the control of the official patronage would give to unscrupulous politicians. But the remedy for this great administrative evil is easy and simple—make the "Civil Service Laws" as firm and inflexible as the United States Army regulations, and the spoils system with its attendant train of evils, and the objections to "Paternal Government" will be immensely reduced. The nightmare of "a heavy cast-iron despotism" will vanish under complete "Civil Service Laws,"—that is, under a purified system of government, just as surely as nightmares will depart from the vision of man when his physical system is made healthy and pure. We very much need education on this feature of the administration of the Government, and Senator Blair's idea to educate the people, tends in the right direction of a great public need, whether it be practicable or not. And until "Civil Service Reform" becomes a genuine reality, the less legislation we have of the so-called paternal tendency the better, except it be in the matter of more universal education. But just think how many things the Government now does, and attempts to do, that are of a much more "paternal" character than those aforesaid. For example, collecting private debts for private individuals, and enforcing contracts between individuals, even whether they be citizens or not, with all the power of the Government. It even looks after the food and health of individuals. But I will not enlarge.

Again, the loudest shrieks against "paternalism" are heard when it is proposed to prevent the formation and continuation of the colossal monopolistic "trusts" of our day, by legislative enactments, so as to crush out those semi-conspiracies and soulless entities organized contrary to the unwritten law of the land, with vast aggregations of capital, controlled by the keenest and most unscrupulous brains, for the avowed purpose of raising and maintaining the prices of the necessaries of life, of transportation rates and traffic generally, contrary to the laws of supply and demand. It is urged that such prohibitory legislation is paternal, dangerous and impolitic, because it presumes to interfere with private business enterprises.

Do such objections constitute the sort of statesmanship that should be encouraged, as we draw near the close of the nineteenth century, in an age of steam and electricity? I regard government as a *quasi* corporation established by mankind for the purpose of attaining a civilizing and moral object.

One party decries it as teeming with mischief to man, while another lauds it as the means by which he will attain his highest dignity and excellence. But be this as it may, society may take such measures as seem fitting for the attainment of that which the governing voice decides to be for the good of the greatest number.

That the sufficage of the majority is by no means a scientific test of social good and evil, is unfortunately too true; but, in practice, it is the only test we can apply, and the refusal to abide by it means revolution or anarchy. The purest despotism that ever existed is in its ideal historical conception as much based upon that will of the majority, as the republic of the United States, although it may not at first blush seem so. Law is the expression of the opinion of the majority, and it is law, and not mere opinion, because the many are strong enough to enforce it.

I fortify my views *inter alia* with Prof. T. H. Huxley's. He says: "I am as strongly convinced as the most pronounced individualist can be, that it is desirable that every man should be free to act in every way which does not limit the corresponding freedom of his fellow man. But I fail to connect that great induction of sociology with the practical corollary which is frequently drawn from it; that the State—that is, the people in its corporate capacity—has no business to meddle with anything but the administration of justice and external defence. It appears to me that the amount of freedom which incorporate society may fitly leave to its members is not a fixed quantity to be determined *a priori* by deduction from the fiction called 'natural rights'; but that it must be determined by, and vary with circumstances. I conceive it to be demonstrable that the higher and the more complex the organization of the social 'body, the more closely is the life of each member bound up with that of the whole; and the larger becomes the category of acts which cease to be merely self-regarding, and which interfere with the freedom of others more or less seriously."

It has been repeatedly and plainly pointed out by the profoundest thinkers, that the steadily growing and irresistible tendency of modern civilization is towards decentralization, that is to say, towards democracy, which means Paternal Government.

Indeed, it may as well be said, that such is not only the tendency of modern civilization, but such tendency towards democracy, is clearly discernible in the history and evolution of all civilizations, ancient or modern. Vigorous thought and enterprise, knowledge and invention, dominations of genius and developments of governmental and social organizations, have become world-wide growths; and no kind of progress, intellectual, industrial, governmental or social, can be kept within its former narrow boundaries; it crosses the seas, it penetrates the mountains, geographical and political boundaries are no longer obstacles to the potential march of evolutionary progress in the history of civilization. The world—the wide, wide world—is now the true domain of knowledge; and if each nation displays some special capacities in some special branch, the various capacities of different nations compensate one another, and the advantages which could be derived from them would be only temporary. The fine British workmanship in mechanical arts, the Yankee boldness for gigantic enterprise, the French systematic mind, and the German pedagogy, are becoming international capacities.

It is needless to say, that these facts, with others, distinctly indicate a strong current, in a large stream, towards decentralization and a purer democracy; and that in the same ratio, all things being equal, Government everywhere tends towards paternalism. And if the ideal "Paternal Government" means, to more completely minister to the wants and needs of the people; why should it not be encouraged? If it tends to do this, it is the grandest and sublimest ideal to strive to get into practice.

Woodrow Wilson on "Congressional Government," page 53, etc., emphasizes this tendency, by drawing a striking contrast between two seemingly opposing tendencies, to wit: between centralization and paternalism. He well and forcibly says: "There are voices in the air which cannot be misunderstood. The times seem to favor a centralization of Governmental functions such as could not have suggested itself as a possibility to the framers of the Constitution. Since they gave their work to the world, the whole face of that world has changed. The Constitution was adopted when it was six days' hard traveling from New York to Boston; when to cross East River was to venture a perilous voyage; when men were thankful for weekly mails; when the extent of the country's commerce was reckoned, not in millions, but in thousands of dollars; when the country knew few cities, and had but begun manufactures; when Indians were pressing upon near frontiers; when there were no telegraph lines, and no monster corporations. Unquestionably, the pressing problems of the present moment regard the regulation of our vast system of commerce and manufacture, the control of giant corporations, the restraint of monopolies, the perfection of fiscal arrangements, the facilitating of economic exchanges, and many other like national concerns, amongst which may possibly be numbered the question of marriage and divorce; and the greatest of these problems do not fall within the enlarged sphere of the Federal Government; some of them can be embraced within its jurisdiction by no possible stretch of construction, and the majority of them only by wresting the Constitution to strange and as yet unimagined uses. Still, there is a distinct movement in favor of national control of all questions of policy which manifestly demand uniformity of treatment and power of administration such as cannot be realized by separate, unconcerted action of the States; and it seems probably to many that, whether by Constitutions' Amendment, or by still further flights of construction, yet broader territory will at no distant day be assigned to the Federal Government. It becomes a matter of the utmost importance, therefore, both for those who would arrest this tendency, and for those who, because they look upon it with allowance, and not with positive favor, would let it run its course, to examine critically the Government upon which this new weight of responsibility and power seems likely to be cast, in order that its capacity both for the work it now does and for that which it may be called to do, may be definitely estimated."

It may safely be asserted that the tendency of Government is everywhere towards democracy more strongly than it ever has been at any period of the world's history; but this tendency does not warrant the conclusion in that unqualified sense in which the anti-paternalist teaches the democratic maxim that that Government is best which governs least. It is good democratic doctrine that least Government is best Government. This must not be taken however, in an absolute sense, but it means least under the circumstances. If this were not so, that would be the best Government which allowed every man to trample upon the rights and liberties of other men; and the ideal Government of democracy would be one that permitted all sorts of wrongs and injuries without a remedy. But what is the difference in principle between such a Government and one that permits individuals or corporations to hatass and plunder the community through their control and management of such public concerns as are naturally monopolies? Whenever the alternative occurs, whether the people shall be governed by individuals, or by themselves, the vital principle of democracy comes forward—and no matter what mere general rule of democracy adapted to other circumstances may have prevailed—and declares that the people shall govern themselves. But the opponents of so-called "Paternal Government," forget that democracy is based upon principles which must be adapted to conditions, and not upon inflexible rules. They apply democratic rules a century old, to the conditions of today, wholly ignoring what the majority of the people are beginning to see, that in observing the rule, they repudiate the principle.

W. M. RAPSHER.

BROADBRIM'S N. Y. LETTER

This week Columbia College unveiled a magnificent memorial window in its Library Hall dedicated to its first female graduate. No honor so distinguished has been paid to any lay member since its foundation, over a hundred years ago. Rare indeed are the women like Mary Parsons Hankey; such a splendid combination of qualities is scarcely guaranteed to one in a hundred millions. She not only possessed the power of triumphing over all obstacles that stood in the way of her advancement, but she accomplished the most difficult tasks without any apparent effort; and entering Columbia College under protest from the faculty, having hardly a friend in its administration except the late President Barnard, she lived long enough to see all prejudice vanish, and when at the head of her class she stood before the assembled thousands to receive the reward of her years of patient toil and study, there was no heartier yell ever heard from the assembled students than the Rah, Rah, Rah, C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a which greeted her. She stood first in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Languages and the Natural Sciences. She spoke and wrote with fluency French, German, Italian and Spanish. She was a splendid musician and thorough in drawing and painting, besides being proficient in mechanical drafting in which she captured several prizes. She was blessed with excellent health and a sweetness of temper that never deserted her under the most trying circumstances. Nor was she one of those dry pedants who is constantly poring over books, and who frowns down the slighest amusement or relaxation as light and frivolous. She was a live girl full of fun; the life and the light of every company she was in. She loved walking, running, riding, and romping just as well as any one, and was never so happy as when she had a party of her young friends around her having a good time. She was a thorough housekeeper in all its details. She was the joy of her parents, the light of her home, and the idol of her friends, and her untimely death by accident, shortly after her graduation, left a blank that will scarcely be filled in this generation. For such an assemblage of the beatitudes there was no earthly honor that could be added except that of canonization, and this Columbian College conferred on their dead saint this week by placing in their library the memorial window which shall record the story of her virtue and fame to generations yet unborn. It is a hopeful sign for women everywhere, that one after another the barriers are being broken down which ignorance and prejudice for ages have reared against her advancement. The battle has been bitter and long, but the right is sure to win at last, and let us hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have confidence enough in mothers, our sisters, our daughters, and our wives to trust them with that inestimable jewel the franchise, which we now give freely to native rascals who barter it for rum or pelf, or to the refuse hordes of foreign nations who woul sell their birthright for a mess of potage.

How do you like Chicago for the World's Fair? I expect you are all dying to ask. Well, my friend, if I must tell the truth, we are not going into extacies over it. Chicago is a very nice place. A very nice place, but it is a thousand miles from New York. It will be the first time in the history of World's Fairs, Philadelphia alone excepted, that a World's Fair has been held anywhere except at the metropolis of the nation. I do not say the capital, but the metropolis which New York is. In the case of Philadelphia the exhibition was exceptional, The Congress that proclaimed our independence was convened there, and there was the old hall where the Congress sat. There was the old bell that proclaimed liberty through all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof, and then it was only one hour and forty minutes from New York. However, if the thing is fixed irrevocably New York will do her share. It may not be quite as grand as it would have been if the fair had been held here, but there will be enough to make people remember that there is only one New York.

Lent is or ought to be a season of spiritual purgation and repentance, but from the signs, as a general thing, I regret to say, that the Gospel seed has not fallen on fallow ground. The theatres are filled to overflow; they are marrying and being given in marriage. Balls, dances and concerts are crowded every night. Afternoon teas and literary matinees all tend to banish from our thoughts the season of sackcloth and ashes. As an exception to this general carnival of sin, I am happy in being able to state there has been such a rattling among the dry bones of Wall street as hath not been seen in this generation. Wall street is not prolific of saints, but sinners do much abound, ane the crop is great. The nearest the Gospel ever got to Wall street was John street, and that is several blocks away. There was a church once on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, but the Government took it many years ago for a post office, and now it is covered by the splendid palaces of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Only one church has been able to hold its own among the bulls and the bears—old orthodox Trinity, the Vatican of the Episcopal Church in America. As it is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the land, so it is by far the wealthiest. What its revenues are is known only to the Board of Trustees, and to this day no official or political plummet has ever been able to sound them. It stands in stately magnificence at the head of Wall, and looks down in solemn grandeur on the money changers. All the week the Stock Board and the banks have been in a ferment—trembling as a reed shaken by the wind at the voice of a new Evangelist; not new to the church, nor new to the religious world; but entirely new to Wall street. For Boston knows him as well as the Old South spire. Phillips Brooks has been calling sinners to repentance all the week, and if we may judge by the way they have crowded old Trinity day after day, the Gospel seed which he has sown has not been blown from the rocks nor devoured by the fowls of the air. Grave old bankers, chipper clerks, blase brokers, who are oftener seen at a dog fight or a scrapping match than a prayer meeting, have for the time dropped all kinds of business to listen to the words of this grast preacher. So might Paul have roused the multitude at the feet of Mar's Hill, or John have stirred to frenzy the seekers after truth, by the waters of the Jordan. Time alone can tell what will be the spiritual aftermath; but for a time at least Brother Brooks has done great good. I did not see Mr. Gould, nor Russell Sage, nor Addison Commack, nor even as orthodox a christian as Cyrus Field, among the crowd. Mr. Brooks gave the public to understand that the services were for sinners, and that was possibly the reason that this plutocratic quartette kept away.—they wanted to give the sinnefs a chance. Notwithstanding their absence, there were thousands there who will see the camel pass through the needle's eyes before they get by St. Peter at the gate. It is a wicked thought, I know, but sometimes I wish I was one of those fellows, for whom St. Peter is constantly keeping his weather eye open.

News has come to us from across the sea that Scoville, the tenor, who married Puggy Rosevelt, has developed into a plunger at Monto Carlo, and has busted all the banks, some say for sixty thousand dollars and others for a quarter of a million. I remember Scoville several years ago as the favorite tenor of a fashionable up-town Episcopal church, at which the late Judge Rosevelt was a regular attendant, and, if I mistake not, one of the vestry. His only daughter, Puggy, as she was affectionately called, was not blessed with what the world calls beauty, but she had many lacs of rupees which more than compensated for the absence of feminine attractions. Scoville was one of those church singers who, having a fine voice and an agreeable presence, traveled on his shape. Puggy fell desperately in love with him, and he fell desperately in love with Puggy's millions. They went to Europe ostensibly to perfect Scoville's musical education, but if the late accounts be true, he is more likely to distinguish himself as a gambler than a tenor. Mrs. Scoville, nee Miss Rosevelt, is a good wife and an affectionate mother, devoted to her two really beautiful children. Let us hope that the reports are not true. Mr. Sboville has money enough and has no need to gamble. If he has done so, the best thing he can do is to cry a halt. Few men ever get rich at gambling, and if they do, it is always at the price of somebody's else's ruin. To the right-about face, Mr. Scoville; let Monto Carlo alone, and devote yourself to the cultivation of your voice, to your wife and your babies. You may not win fame as a plunger that way, but you will live and die an honest man, which you can never do by bucking the tiger at Monto Carlo.

Last week in Brooklyn a widow by the name of Bolles, fat, fair and fifty-six, was married to a youth who is serving on the schoolship, aged nineteen. No sooner was it known abroad that the marriage had actually taken place than the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. Gossips, with their hands rolled under their aprons, stood on the corners of the streets and canvassed the matter as if a cyclone had swept the town, or a dam had bursted; men congregated in the saloons, and over their beer and whiskey grew indignant at what they were pleased to call an outrage. It is true that the gay widow had two sons older than her husband, and that the sons were going to kick up a row about it, but what of that? She loved her sailor boy and he loved her. There was not only a slight discrepancy of thirty-seven years in their ages, but quite a difference in their avoirdupois, she tipping the beam at two hundred and thirty-five, and he at one hundred and twenty-six, but Mrs. Bolles says he has not yet got his growth; let us hope so, that at least this difference may be equalized. It is only a few months ago since one of the wealthiest merchants in this city, aged sixty-four, led to the alter a charming young bride, whose age was eighteen. Sitting in the pews were three of his daughters, the eldest thirty and the youngest twenty-five, and a son thirty-six, with four grandchildren. Nobody kicked up a row there. The girl's father gave her away, and her brothers and sisters wished her God-speed, and everybody appeared to think that she had done exceedingly well, for he was rich and she was poor, but her face was her fortune. That was a clear case of bargain and sale. If the man had not had money and position and a fine house, the girl would not have looked at him. But Mrs. Bolles' was a genuine love match. When Mr. Bolles was on his way to the happy hunting grounds ten years ago, as the end drew near, he looked up and said, "Tilly, do you love me?" And she, like the affectionate wife that she was, replied, "John, you jest bet I do!" John was past all betting, but he accepted her assurance and said, "Tillie, darling, you've been a good wife to me; and if when I'm gone you kin make any other feller as happy as you've made me, you jest go an' do it, will you Till?" With her voice choking with emotion, she replied, as she wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron, "You jest bet I will, John. Have you any objection of he's young?" she murmured. "Not in the least," he grasped., "Go it Till, go it." And she did. And that's all there is of it.

I am, yours truly,
BROADBRIM.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's paper we publish the law regarding the improvement of streets. Stop blaming council, now, and let business men push the matter through. Two-thirds of the property owners follow out the law and we'll have good streets.

THINK ABOUT IT! What? Why the general improvement of the town; the advancement of the interests of the people individually and collectively. Let harmony and good will prevail, and all work together for the welfare and prosperity of the town. Drop petty prejudices, act men, stop kicking, and get down to work.

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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. june15

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware &c.
We lead, both in low prices and quality of goods. Our large stock is displayed to advantage, an item which purchasers will certainly greatly appreciate.
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Lehighton Business Directory.

VAL. SCHWARTZ, Bank St., the oldest furniture house in town. Every description of furniture always on hand. Prices very low.

W. A. PETERS, Saloon and Restaurant, Bank Street. Fresh Lager always on tap. Oysters season. Drop in and see us. nov12-1y

A RELIABLE JEWELER:
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J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Bank street, wholesale dealer in choice brands of whiskies, gin, brandies, wines, &c. Patronage solicited.

Our Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, South Bank street Sunday services at 10 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School 2 p.m. REV. DUNGAN, Pastor.

TRINITY LUTHERAN, Iron street, Sunday services, 10 a. m., (German), 7.00 p. m., (English), Sunday school 2 p.m. J. H. RUDER, Pastor.

REFORMED, Lehigh street, Sunday services at 10 a. m., (German), 7.00 p. m., (English), Sunday school 2 p. m. J. ALVIN RESER, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL, South street, Sunday services at 10 a. m., (German), 7.00 p. m., (English) Sunday school 2 p. m. J. S. NEWHART, Pastor.

CATHOLIC, corner Northampton and Coal streets, services every Sunday morning and evening. REV. HAMMACHER Pastor.

Professional & Business Cards.

W. M. Rapsher,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
First door above the Mansion House,
MAUCH CHUNK, - - - - PENN'A.
Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Decedents a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. nov. 22-y1

W. G. M. Seiple,
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SOUTH STREET, - - - LEHIGHTON.
May be consulted in English and German.—Special attention given to Gynecology.
OFFICE HOURS; From 12 M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. mar. 31-y1

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172 Main Street, Bath, Pa.
AT EASTON, SWAN HOTEL, TUESDAYS.
AT ALLENTOWN, EAGLE HOTEL, THURSDAY
AT BANGOR, BROADWAY HOUSE, MONDAYS.
AT BATH, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Practice limited to diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat
Also, Refraction of the Eyes for the adjustment of glasses.

Dr. H. B. REINOHL,
Graduate of Phila. Dental College.
DENTISTRY!
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Perservation of the Teeth a Specialty.
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OAK HALL, Market Square, Mauch Chunk.
BRANCH OFFICE:
EAST - MAUCH - CHUNK,
Two Doors North of Post-Office.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 9 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.
April 28-3m*

A. S. Rabenold, D. D. S.,

NEW OFFICE:—Over J. W. Raudenbush' Liquor Store,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON.
Dentistry in all its branches. Teeth Extracted without Pain. Gas administered when requested.
Office Days—WEDNESDAY of each week.
P. O. address, ALLENTOWN,
5-y1 Lehigh county, Pa.

F. I. SMITH, D. D. S.,
Office opposite the Opera House.
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Filling and making artificial dentures a specialty. Local anesthetics used.
Gas administered and Teeth Extracted WITHOUT PAIN.
OFFICE HOURS:—From 8 a. m., to 12 m., from 1 p. m., to 5 p. m., from 7 p. m., to 8 p. m.
Consultations in English or German
Office Hours at Hazleton—Every Saturday.
Oct 15-87—1y

DENTISTRY.
Dr. J. A. Mayer & Son.
Dr. GEORGE H. MAYER,
a Graduate from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania,
has opened an office in the same building with his father, second floor in the Bay Window,
59 BROADWAY, MAUCH CHUNK, PA.,
and is now prepared to receive every one in need of first-class dental service. june 8-89-tf

MANSION HOUSE
Opposite L. & S. Depot,
BANK STREET, - - LEHIGHTON,
C. H. HOM, PROPRIETOR.
This house offers first-class accommodations for transient and permanent boarders. It has been newly refitted in all its departments, and is located in one of the most picturesque portions of the borough. Terms moderate. The BAR is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Fresh Lager on Tap. apr 17-y1

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Respectfully announces to the Merchants of Lehighton and others that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
HAULING OF FREIGHT, EXPRESS MATTER AND BAGGAGE
On reasonable terms. Orders ole at Sweeny's Corner Store or at my residen cerk PINE St., near the Cemetery, will receive prompt attention. Patronage solicited.

FRANK P. DIEHL,
—NORTH STREET,—
Practical Blacksmith & Horseshoer is prepared to do al work in his line in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Please call. nov26-86-1y.

Administrator's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, the late residence of John Schwartz, deceased, in the borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Penna., on

Saturday, March , 1890,

at TWO o'clock P. M., the following real estate late the property of John Schwartz, deceased.

1. All these two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the east side of Pine street, in the borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and numbered in the plan or plot of the old village of So Lehighton, No. 42 and 43

2. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Northampton street, in said borough of Lehighton, and numbered on the plan or plot of said borough, on the part formerly known as So. Lehighton, No. 19.

3. All that certain lot or piece of land situate on the east side of Northampton street, in said borough of Lehighton, and numbered on the plan or plot of said borough, on the part formerly known as South Lehighton, No. 29.

The improvements thereon consist of a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and other necessary outbuildings.

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

HORACE HEYDT,
Administrator of John Schwartz, deceased.
Freyman & Heydt, Attorneys.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of AARON WEIDAW, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Aaron Weidaw, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Austin Boyer, residing in the Borough of Weissport, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay.

AUSTIN BOYER, Administrator.
Feb. 22, 1890-6t*

Lehigh Coal & Hardware Co.,
Seiler's Corner, North First Street.

We have been piling up stock on our shelves and in our warehouse and revising prices to suit the times, and we are now in a position to accommodate our customers and all others who will favor us with their orders, better than ever.

While the first cost on many things in our line has materially advanced, we have been enabled to reduce our prices on some by reason of large and careful buying, though in heavy iron goods such as Nails, Wire, &c., we had to go with the current. We have largely increased our lines and added many new ones.

We have all you need in Oils, Building Hardware, Glass, Machinery, Paints and Shelf Hardware. We have the most complete line of Machinery Repairs and Seeds in the Lehigh Valley. Our prices are satisfactory, our goods should be, and we try to make ourselves so.

Coal, Cement, Lime, Fertilizers, &c, always on hand.

CHARLES A. GOTH,
House Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating.
Particular attention paid to all kinds of interior work.
OFFICE: Dr. Horn's Drug Store, Lehighton.

COME TO OUR STORE
WHEN IN NEED OF
Fine Groceries and Confections,
Silverware, Jewelry, Toys, Fancy Goods,
Our assortment is Large, New and Complete, while Prices are down to the lowest notch. We extend an invitation to the purchasing public to call when in need of anything in
—our line—
NUSBAUM & CULTON,
Opp. the Park, Lehighton.

GENTS FURNISHINGS.
Big Stock.

HATS, CAPS,
Boots & Shoes.
TRUNKS, &c,

Fine Winter Goods
Cassimeres,
Worsteds,
Corkscrews,
Cheviots, &c., &c.
Satisfaction.
There is a good deal of satisfaction in being perfectly satisfied, and especially so in regards to what you wear. In this particular we invariably more than please our patrons. Our stock being large, varied and complete gives satisfaction in making a choice of goods desired, while in style, finish and workmanship our reputation speaks far more eloquently than word. Call on us for your Fall and Winter Clothing—Light or Heavy Overcoats, Suits or parts of Suits. Prices always the Lowest!
Clauss Bros.,
THE TAILORS,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

J. L. GABEL'S
—IS HEADQUARTERS FOR—
GENERAL HARDWARE,
Paints, Varnishes, Glass,
ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c
OPS. PUBLIC SQUARE,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa

KOCH & SHANKWEILER,
HOTEL ALLEN BUILDING.
Read Every Word Carefully. We have taken this medium of announcing our GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, the Greatest ever held in the Lehigh Valley.
We are determined not to carry one dollar's worth of Winter Goods. The enormous reductions we have made and quote below, will draw the greatest crowd even seen in any Clothing Store in the Valley. We will give you an opportunity of saving many dollars on Clothing for yourself or your boys. All OVERCOATS and other heavy goods must go, we are naming prices to Clear Our Counters. If you want to make your money do the best possible service, don't buy until you see us.
Lot No. 1. 500 Boys' Overcoats.
Former price 1.50, 2.00, 2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75 and 5.50. Reduced to 95, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00.
Lot No. 2. 1200 Men's Overcoats.
Regular price 6.00, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 and 18.00. Reduced to 3.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.75, 10.00, 12.00.
Young men now is your chance, such slaughtering prices you never heard of.
Lot No. 3. 250 Silk and Satin Lined Overcoats.
Regular price 12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 23.00, 28.00 and 30.00. Reduced to 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 18.00, 20.00 and 21.00.
Lot No. 4. 235 Storm Coats for Men and Boys.
Former price 6.00, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and 18.00. Reduced to 3.50, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00.
Mothers be on hand with your boys, such bargains we have never offered before.
Lot No. 5. 445 Boys' Suits.
Regular price 1.75, 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.75, 6.50 and 7.25. Reduced to 1.00, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.00 and 4.75.
Lot No. 6. 500 Men's Suits.
Be sure to be on time as some lots will not last long. Regular price 4.75, 6.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00. Reduced to 2.50, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00, 13.50 and 15.00
Lot No. 7. 600 Pair Single Pants.
In all sizes, reduced to less than cost to manufacture. Former price 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 5.00, 6.75 and 7.50. Reduced to 1.00, 1.35, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50 and 5.25.
Lot No. 8. 200 Single Coats for Men and Boys.
Reduced to 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50. Single vests as low as 38 cents.
Lot No. 9. 425 Pair of Knee Pants.
Regular price 60, 80, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Reduced to 40, 50, 60, 75 and 1.00.
Lot No. 10. 850 Styles of Suitings, Pantaloonings, Overcoatings.
Out of these we are making suits, trousers and overcoats to order, that for price, quality, and style cannot be touched. 150 styles in suitings. Former price 12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 23.00, 25.00 and 28.00. Reduced to 9.00, 10.50, 12.00, 15.00, 17.00, 19.50 and 22.00.
Lot No. 11. Includes a complete line of Gents Furnishings.
Such as Knit Jackets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Collars, Suspenders, etc., etc.
KOCH & SHANKWEILER,
Largest and Leading Clothing House in the Valley,
Hotel Allen Building. ALLENTOWN, Pa

Dr. C. T. HORN,
—AT THE—
Central Drug Store,
OPP. THE PUBLIC SQUARE
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Fine Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c.,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
Largest Assortment of Library Lamps!
Wall Paper and Decorations!
Spectacles!
When you buy a pair of Shoes you want a good fit. But if you need SPECTACLES it is much more important that the EYE should be accommodated with correct lenses and a properly fitting frame which will bring the lenses directly before the centre of the eye. If you buy your spectacles at Dr. Horn's you will find the above points properly attended to.
PERSCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded
Oct15-1887

Henry Miller

Weissport Planing Mill
MANUFACTURER OF
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES
Doors, Shutters,
Blinds, ashes,
Mouldings, Brackets,
AND DEALER IN
All Kinds of Dressed Lumber
Shingles, Pailings,
Hemlock Lumber, &c., &c.
Very Lowest Prices.

MERCHANT'S
GUARANTEED
ROOFING PLATES.
WE not only give the purchaser the best roofing plates, but we protect him:
FIRST—By guaranteeing every box.
SECOND—By stamping each sheet with the brand and thickness.
THIRD—By excluding wasters or defective sheets.
FOURTH—By branding the net weight of the 112 sheets on each box, to satify the customer (in this age of light weight plates) that he is obtaining Full Weight.
For the benefit of those wanting the very best roofing plates, we assert, and are prepared to prove, that there are no other brands of roofing tin offered in the market to-day, by any firm under the four different guarantees given above by this house, and we challenge a public contradiction of this statement.
Our book on Tin Roof will be furnished free on application.
MERCHANT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.
NEW YORK. LONDON.
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AN EASY WAY
TO
GET A GOLD WATCH.
Only $1.00 a Week.
We are now forming Clubs for the finest Gold, Gold-Filled and Silver Watches manufactured for both Ladies and Gentleman.
We put in these watches a movement made by either of the following companies: Elgin, Waltham, Hampden, etc., to suit the purchaser.
A club for a gold watch at $40.00, consists of forty members, and each member pays $1.00 a week. A drawing is made once a week, and the member whose name is drawn gets his watch immediately, he still continuing to pay $1.00 a week until he has paid for it, at which time each and all forty members will have received and paid for his watch. The last person to receive his watch will be made a present of a handsome chain.
OUR GUARANTEE.
Every article bought from us must be just as represented, and we are willing at any and all times to make good the failure of any article sold, to be as represented. This is the Best, Cheapest and most Convenient way to buy a watch through our Co-operative Club System. We give a first class Elgin or Waltham stem winding and setting movement, which we warrant for two years. The case is warranted a written guarantee to wear for twenty years.
The above is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods. Why not be an owner of a Gold Watch whenever you have the chance to get one. Join the club at once, only $1.00 down and then $1.00 a week until the watch is paid.
Please call or send me your name and address and I will call at your house and show you samples, or if you are at a distance I will send full particulars.
Agents wanted everywhere.—Write for terms and circulars.
CHARLES M REHRIG,
Box) CATASAUQUA, Pa

$50 Reward!
Stop that Hawking and Spitting,
I will give Fifty Dollars for a case of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Deafness, Hay Fever, Affected Eye Sight, Asthma or Throat Trouble, I cannot cure with my Beacon Light Catarrh Cure. Send one dollar to my postoffice address for a bottle. I will mail it to you at my expense.
Hay