The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

For some time past portions of the State have been exercised over an investigation, now in progress before a committee of the House of Representatives, as to whether there had been any offers of bribery made to members of that body, to secure their votes and influence for the $4,000,000 Allegheny county Riot bill—perhaps, more correctly speaking the bill to indemnify the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. for losses sustained by the riot in 1877. But little note was made of the subject, publicly, in this county until Friday of last week, when the following charge against one of our prominent men appeared in the Philadelphia *Times*, as the evidence of Hon. Mich. Cassiday, of this county, before the Investigation Committee:

Representative Cassidy, of Carbon, said that during the discussion on the riot bill, Alex. W. Leisenring, president of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, came here and was introduced to him by his colleague. Leisenring inquired as to the prospects of the bill, as he was going to buy some Pennsylvania Railroad stock. Witness and his colleague (Zern) told him they didn't know, they were opposed to the bill and advised him to inquire of Elisha Davis. He went to Davis, who wouldn't tell him anything. At the Bolton House Leisenring asked witness to vote for the bill. He replied no, that he thought the bill was wrong and couldn't vote for it, as he was sworn to do right as a member of the House. Leisenring said that wouldn't trouble his (Leisenring's) conscience. He went on to say that he expected to make $4,000 by a stock speculation if the bill passed. He would buy two thousand shares of Pennsylvania stock and make $4,000 by the rise. If Cassidy and his colleague would vote for this bill he would give them half of the profits. Witness replied that he couldn't do it, and afterward told his colleague about it.

In response to the above charge, made by Hon. Michael Cassidy, Mr. A. W. Leisenring, makes the following explanation and partial denial of Mr. Cassidy's statement.

I went to Harrisburg to solicit an appointment for a personal friend. I dropped into the House, where Dr. Zern, recognizing me, procured a seat, at the same time beckoning to Mr. Cassidy, to whom I was introduced, as I had no previous acquaintance with him. The riot bill was then under discussion. I told both Zern and Cassidy that I would like to know the fate of the bill; that it I knew it would pass I would invest in Penna. R. R. and make a few thousand dollars out of it. I told them it either would give me the information a day or two before its passage I would give them a good 'divy' for the information. Both replied that they were opposed to the bill and had no information from its friends what its ultimate fate would be. They suggested that perhaps I could get the information from Elisha Davis. I went to Davis who told me bluntly that 'both your members are opposed to the bill, and I can't give you any information as to its fate.' I returned to Zern and Cassidy, when Dr. Zern volunteered to see Mr. Faunce, Democrat, from Philadelphia, who favored the bill, and see what information could be had from him. That ended the interview there. In the evening I met Quay at the tea table. Quay asked me whether I could get our members to go for the riot bill. I told him I could not, as both were opposed to it, and I was opposed to it also. I told him the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. had treated me badly, and I didn't propose to do them any favors. After tea Mr Boyle of the *Gazette*, who happened to be in Harrisburg, and I strolled about the city and dropped in at the Bolton House, where we met Cassidy, and all three of us sat down and for an hour or more we talked about different matters. About 10 o'clock Dr. Zern joined us. I mentioned again in substance what I said in the House in the afternoon, but don't think I said I would give any fixed sum for the information about the passage of the bill. If Cassidy is under the impression that I wanted to offer him $1,000 for his vote he is simply laboring under a delusion. Do you suppose I would offer him that amount of money for his vote, and do you suppose for a moment that if I wanted to do such a thing I would go to a man whose election I opposed and with whom I had no previous acquaintance? The idea is absurd, and the only reason I can assign for Cassidy saying what he did, is that he wants to make for himself some cheap political capital at home.

Next follows a short statement to the same effect from Mr. E. M. Boyle, who was present at the meeting between Mr. Leisenring and Mr. Cassidy at the Bolton House in the evening. We have heard it reported that Boyle denies being in Harrisburg in the interest of the riot bill, and that he was simply looking up the Australian Anthracite-Kangaroo bill, with a view to securing its passage, with an appropriation of $4000 to pay his expenses to the Antipodes as a commissioner from this state. He says in regard to the interview at the Bolton House:

I was present when the conversation took place between Mr. Leisenring and Mr. Cassidy at the Bolton House. I did not hear any offer of money for a vote. Mr. Leisenring said he would pay something to know whether the riot bill would pass, as he could make something out of a stock speculation. I heard of no offer of any of the profits of such speculation for Mr. Cassidy's vote.

This is followed by a correspondent in Harrisburg writing to the *Times* as follows:

The statement of Alexander W. Leisenring is flatly contradicted by Representative Cassidy, of Carbon. He firmly reiterates the statement that Leisenring approached him as sworn by him in his testimony last week. Representative Faunce, of Carbon, will, it is believed, tell a similar story to that of his colleague, as the two were interviewed the same day by Leisenring.

And now comes the sworn statement of Hon. J. G. Zern, as made before the Investigating Committee on Tuesday. It fully corroborates the statement made by Cassidy. We give the evidence as it appeared in the columns of the *Times* on Wednesday morning:

Representative Zern, of Carbon, confirmed substantially the story of his colleague, Cassidy, with regard to the approaches made to the latter, by A. D. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, as to the support of the bill with a view to a stock speculation. Leisenring asked witness as to the probable fate of the bill, and said he was anxious to know, because its passage would send Pennsylvania stock up and he could make something out of it. If witness would give him the points in advance they would divide the profits accruing from the rise in stock. Zern replied that he and his colleague were opposed to the bill and were not in a position to give him any points. He referred him to Faunce or Davis, who were friendly to the measure. Later in the day Leisenring saw him again at his hotel, and requested a private conversation. Meanwhile Leisenring saw Davis and reported that the latter would not give him any points because the Carbon members were opposed to the bill. At this interview, which took place in the parlor of the Bolton House, Leisenring renewed his proposition in more definite terms, and including as a beneficiary Cassidy, whom he asked witness to see. The proposition now made was if he and Cassidy would vote for the bill Leisenring would divide with them the profits made by a rise in stock. He said he couldn't get the points he desired from Davis, unless they voted for the bill; that he expected to make anywhere from $2,000 to $4,000 by the operation. He could get the points from Davis if they would vote for the bill. Witness declined to see Cassidy as requested, as he knew that he wouldn't vote that way. Afterward he met Leisenring, who told him that Cassidy had declined to accede to his proposition, and at that interview witness again joined in the declination. Last Saturday Leisenring had called to see witness at his office, and, referring to Cassidy's testimony, said he couldn't see what motive Cassidy had in making such a statement unless he expected to get a little cheap notoriety. At that time Leisenring recalled the interview and they went over it together, agreeing upon the main points, but Leisenring insisted that he was only interested in stocks and didn't care for the fate of the bill. He also remarked that this thing wouldn't do Cassidy any good, and he had at least incurred the enmity of one man. Zern was asked by Wolfe whether he had seen Leisenring's card in THE TIMES, to which he replied that he had, but not until after the interview on Saturday. He remembered what Leisenring had said in that card, but nevertheless renewed the assertion that he had asked him and his colleague to vote for the bill, in view of the consideration stated already. Gatchell was disposed to object to any reference to the card in THE TIMES, and raised the trivial point that the witness did not know that the card really came from Leisenring.

Zern went on to say that on the same night of his interview with Leisenring at the Bolton, Dr. Shoemaker, formerly of Carbon, but now of Harrisburg, called him aside and asked him about the bill. Shoemaker said he didn't want to commit either witness or himself, but gave him to understand that there was $500 in a vote for the bill. Witness replied that if he was against a bill on principle no such consideration would induce him to vote for it. The same gentleman approached him on the subject several times, but always received the same answer. When the motion for indefinite postponement was pending Shoemaker said if he would vote against indefinite postponement and for the Fenton amendment he would give him $500, and could take him to the parties who would see that the money was paid.

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1879.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Esq., DEAR SIR:

My testimony as reported in the *Times* and Philadelphia *Record* is in substance right, both as to Leisenring and Dr. Shoemaker, except the *Times* says I testified that on the day when the vote on indefinite postponement was about to be taken, Dr. Shoemaker said he would give me $500, if I voted against indefinite posponement, &c., I said or testified that on that day, Dr. Shoemaker told me I could get $1000, and if I doubted him, he could show or name parties to me, that were responsible for what he said. If you chose to reprint the *Times* article I wish this change made.

Yours Respectfully,

J. G. ZERN.

This is the full story as told by all parties, and we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions in the premises. We have simply given the facts in the case.

—President Hayes has sent another veto message to Congress. A few weeks ago Congress passed the *Army* appropriation bill with a proviso attached that the army should not be used at the election polls. This bill was vetoed by Mr. Hayes. Congress then passed another act upon the subject, prohibited the employment of troops at the election polls, and this Mr. Hayes has also vetoed. It now remains to be seen what the majority in Congress will do in the matter. Some, says the N. Y. *Sun*, commenting upon this veto, tell us that they will pass the Appropriation bills as Mr. Hayes commands without any conditions whatever; others say that they will simply extend the present appropriations for a few months, and then adjourn and go home. If the Democracy in Congress pursue either of these courses, they will prove themselves cowards, and they will go home covered with ridicule, and leaving their party to a fate which may be imagined. Why raise such a great issue of principle, why engage in such a conflict with the Executive, if the only result is to turn tail on the first blow from him, to yield the whole controversy and run away from the field of contest? The Republicans at least have courage. Why, even this weak Hayes shows himself capable of putting it into a veto. Does the Democracy possess nothing of this manly quality? We shall not believe it until the fact is demonstrated. One thing, however, is certain; A party destitute alike of backbone and of political sense can never elect a President of the United States.

—It is now reported that the emigration or exodus of the Southern negroes is likely to prove much more serious and continued than was looked for; in fact, it is looked on in some quarters as only begun. In the Mississippi Valley great exertions are making to stay the stream of fugitives by the planters, business and steamboatmen through a system of unionism and refusal of transportation; but the only means which would have kept these negroes on the lands on which they were born—kindness and fair dealing—have been too long neglected, and now even physical force, if it could be used, would not stop these people. As American citizens they can reside in whatever part of the United States they may prefer, and probably in the end much money will be expended in inducing them to return to the South and resume the occupations to which they are so well fitted. No white man can take their places and live under the hot sun; nor can the planters afford to pay the Chinaman one dollar per day, and they cannot be had for less money. None will feel the change from negroe to Chinaman, should the latter replace the former, quicker than the storekeeper—who at present takes from the negro all that he has—for John Chinaman will be found sharp at a bargain, wanting but little, and that little at small profit to the seller.

—The Rev. Mr. Gober of Grass Valley, Cal., offended part of his Methodist congregation by employing a Chinaman. The officers voted to pay him no salary unless he discharged the Mongol. "I now answer you once for all," he said, from his pulpit, "that this Chinaman shall stay, and I shall continue as pastor of this church until the Conference sees fit otherwise to direct me, salary or no salary, starve or no starve. I have never yet been intimidated, and do not propose to be now. Brethren, it strikes me that it would be better for you to follow the religion taught in the Bible than that dealt out on the sand lots in San Francisco."

—The Reading Railroad, it is announced, has paid off all its employees to March 31st. The miners are now being paid for April, and preparations are making for paying the railway hands for April. The company now has less than $200,000 of the $1,575,000 wages certificates issued remaining outstanding, all the others having been redeemed. The wages payments the company is now making are in cash.

—Good news constantly comes from the manufacturing districts of this country, showing a great revival in all branches of industry. In Troy, N. Y., the different factories are now employing 5,000 men and boys, 3,300 of whom are at work in two large establishments which have been closed until now since 1873. Slowly, but surely, good times are returning.

—Referring to the allowance of pin money given to English ladies, the London *Queen*, a high authority, in an article on the subject says that $2,500 a year is the usual sum alotted in the highest grade of life, even in the case of men who have from $100,000 to $150,000 a year. A lady whose husband has from $15,000 to $30,000 would get annually from $1,000 to $2,000.

—Crop reports from Michigan indicate a yield of wheat about equal to that of last year. Reports from Nebraska show that the eastern section of the State suffers from drought but the western has been favored with an abundance of moisture.

—Fennel tea is a simple remedy to quiet the baby, and this innocent article is embodied in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which puts the baby to sleep without the evil use of opiates. Price 25 cents.

REVIVAL OF OUR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Says the New York *Sun*, two inevitable effects follow a protective tariff. The first is the reduction of the price of imported products sold in competition with the protected products; the second is the reduction of the price of the protected products caused by a domestic competition, from which there is no escape and to which there is no limit. Through the want of this limitation periodically comes over-production, with a terrible punishment to capital and labor. The following statement of the average yearly price per gross ton of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron at Philadelphia, from 1872 to 1878, tells in part the severity of the struggle among American ironmasters for the possession of their home market:—1872, $48.87½; 1873, $42.75; 1874, $30.25; 1875, $25.50; 1876, $22.25; 1877, $18.87½; 1878, $17.62½.

At the close of 1877, the number of furnaces out of blast in the United States was 446; the number in blast was 270. The check to this immense industry is well illustrated in Indiana. That State had eight blast furnaces in operation in 1872, and produced in that year 39,221 tons of pig iron. Two of these furnaces have been dismantled, two have been removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and one or two more will be torn down this year. The pig-iron product of Indiana fell to 15,640 tons in 1877.

On the other hand, the Bessemer steel industry developed to the point of independence of foreign competition, but not having yet reached the destructive point of home competition or of over production, has steadily advanced.

The first British steel rail rails sold in this country in 1863 commanded the great price of $150 per ton in gold. In 1867, when American steel rails were first made to fill orders, English steel rails fell immediately in our market to $118 gold. As the result of the competition thus established, the price of Bessemer steel rails has steadily and rapidly declined, until in 1877 the American make was sold as low as $40 a ton with an average for the whole year of $45.50. In 1878 they fell to $42.25. The price of Bessemer steel rails is now less than half the price of iron rails at so recent a period as 1872.

The American Bessemer rails are in all respects as good as the English. The number of Bessemer steel works in the United States is eleven—one in New York, five in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio, and three in Illinois. All are in full cooperation, with orders ahead for a year, except one in Missouri, which is idle for a special reason. It is a very interesting fact in the development of American industry that the Bessemer steel manufacture should have moved forward with such prodigious vigor during the entire period of depression, bankruptcy, and liquidation between 1873 and 1878. This remarkable development is shown in the following table of the production of steel rails in this country since 1867, when we began making:

Year	Net tons	Year	Net tons	Year	Net tons
1867	2,550	1871	38,250	1875	280,863
1868	7,225	1872	94,070	1876	412,461
1869	9,650	1873	129,015	1877	432,169
1870	34,000	1874	144,944	1878	550,398

The average yearly prices per gross ton, at which standard Bessemer steel rails have been sold since 1868, are as follows:

1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
$138 50	$132 25	$106 75	$102 50	112 00	$120 50
1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	
$91,25	$68 75	$59 25	$45 50	$41 25	

There has been a similar steady reduction in the price of our iron rails. The highest figures at which they were ever sold here was $153.75 in September, 1864. The average price for that year was $126. Thence forward iron rails steadily declined to the average for 1872 of $85,12½ a ton gross; advanced for a while in May of that year to $90.50; thence declined steadily to $32.50 in October, 1877. That was the lowest price at which they ever sold in this country. The economical decline in the price of this article of prime necessity is shown in this table of prices of iron rails in Philadelphia for eight successive years:

1871	1872	1873	1874
$70 37½	$85 12½	$56 66⅔	$58 75
1875	1876	1877	1878
$47 75	$41 25	$30 25	$33 75

Certainly, the iron and steel industries of our country are reviving. The steady decline in the production of rails following the collapse of the projected and unfinished railroad enterprises, ceased last year. Railroad construction has been resumed, and the rail mills are generally employed. Moreover, the production of bar, bolt, angle, rod, skelp, and hoop iron in 1878 was 830,837 tons, net, against 720,531 tons in 1877. And the production of plate and sheet iron in 1878, exclusive of nail plate was 182,042 tons against 165,255 tons in 1876.

The product of our open-hearthed and crucible steel works has suddenly augmented. Of each of these there are eleven in the United States. Hussey, Howe & Co.'s establishment in Pittsburgh is one of the largest of the crucible class, and its revived industry is a sample of all. It makes every description of tool, bar, sheet, spring, boiler-plate, and section-knife steel, the latter for mowers and reapers. It is running night and day. Its present product is nine hundred tons a month, and it is behind its orders. It is but a short time since the monthly product of these works was below 400 tons. Before the war the average price of steel in New York market was 16 cents. Now it is 11½ cents.

The Americans now undersell the British in this the best of all their markets, and have got the upper hand of them in quality as well as in price. The upward movement of this most important industry is shown in this table of the production, in net tons, of all kinds of steel in the United States from 1872 to 1878:

Kinds of steel.	1872	1873	1874
Bessemer steel ingots,	120,108	170,652	191,935
Crucible cast steel,	29,293	34,786	36,328
Open-hearth steel,	3,000	3,500	7,000
All other steel,	7,749	13,714	6,353
Total,	160,108	222,652	241,616

1875	1876	1877	1878
375,517	525,995	560,507	732,226
96,401	59,382	49,489	42,906
9,050	21,400	25,931	36,126
12,607	10,396	11,924	8,556
Total,	436,575	597,174	637,972	819,814

The year 1878 certainly may be calendared by us as the year of restoration. It saw an export of products of iron and steel beyond the figures of any preceding year. These included locomotives, rails, carpenters and other tools, and small ironmongery of every description. It witnessed, too, an increased iron ship building.

Beneath all this visible revival and advance is the important fact that the statistics of the last two years' production of American iron and steel show an increase of product with the same stock and at a less expense than before. The economies of manufacturing have improved.

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. 25-27.

William H. Brush, a leading brick manufacturer of Buffalo, was dangerously, if not fatally shot by his brother-in-law, Ellis Hampton, during a family quarrel, Monday morning.

THE SOLARGRAPH WATCH!

Only $1.00.

A perfect Time-keeper, Hunting-Case, and Heavy plated Chain, latest style. We warrant it for five years to denote time as accurately as a $100 Chronometer watch, and will give the exact time in any part of the world. It also contains a first-class Compass, worth alone the price we charge for the Time-keeper. For men, boys, mechanics, school teachers, travellers, and farmers it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch, and in many cases more reliable. Boys, think of it! A Hunting-case watch and chain for $1.00. The Solargraph Watch is used by the Principal of the Somerville High School, and is being fast introduced into all the schools throughout the United States, and is destined to become the most useful Time-keeper ever invented. The Solargraph watch received a Medal at the Mechanics Fair, at Boston, in 1878.

This is no toy, but is made on scientific principles, and every one warranted to be accurate and reliable. We have made the price very low simply to introduce them at once, after which the price will be raised.

The Solargraph watch and chain is put up in a neat outside case and sent by mail to any address for $1.00. We have made the price so low, please send two stamps if convenient to help pay postage.

Address plainly,

EASTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,

25-26 Rockland, Mass.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Assigned Estate of F. P. SEMMEL.

The undersigned Auditor, having been appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of J. L. Gubel, Assignee of F. P. Semmel, will meet the parties interested at his Office in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on Thursday JUNE 12th, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., where all interested can attend.

F. BERTOLETTE, Auditor.

Mauch Chunk, May 17, 1879-w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office at Mauch Chunk, in and for the County of Carbon, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on MONDAY, the 9th day of JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Silas and John Solomon, executors of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Solomon, deceased.

First and final account of Adolph Hussman, administrator of the estate of Chas. Hussman, deceased.

First and final account of Mary L. Buckman, executrix of the estate of Adam Buckman, deceased.

First and final account of John Bynon, guardian of Charles Powell, one of the heirs of Morgan Powell, deceased.

Final account of M. A. Fegley, guardian of the person and estate of Mary A. Waters, now Mary A. Deterline.

First and final account of T. W. Steigerwalt, administrator of the estate of Lewis Frantz, late of East Penn Township, Carbon county, Pa., deceased.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Register.

Mauch Chunk, May 10, 1879-w4

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the Town Council of the Borough of Lehighton, for the fiscal year ending the first Monday of April, A. D., 1879, as required by the 6th section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved April 20, 1874, and supplements thereto:

FUNDED DEBT.

The following is the funded debt, consisting of Borough Bonds, with dates of issue, all of them being due and payable one year after date thereof. Bonds have been re-issued from time to time; but the debt has not been increased since 1876:

E. A. Bauer, Bond issued	3d July, 1872,		$ 500
D. H. Strasp, "	"	19 July, 1872,	1000
A. German, "	"	24 Nov. 1872,	7130
F. Brinkman, "	"	28 Dec. 1875,	1350
David Mantz, "	"	7 April, 1876,	700
Chas. Seifert, "	"	7 Sept. 1876,	1200
A. Bartholomew "	"	8 Sept. 1876,	1700
Leah Boyer, "	"	14 Sept. 1876,	500
Wm. Romig, "	"	8 Oct. 1877,	400
David Mantz "	"	4 May, 1878,	300
			$ 14,780

FLOATING DEBT.

For sundry current expenses during the year about	$ 120
	$ 14,900

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 298
Due on Tax Duplicate for 1878	276
" " " for 1876	226
Liabilities over Assets	14,100
	$ 14,900
Debt reduced during the year	$ 1449

The assessed valuation of taxable property, real and personal, as per Assessor's triennial return, is $269,250.

We the undersigned, having been instructed to prepare the above statement, by the said Town Council, do hereby certify that the same is correct and in accordance with the requirements of the said Act of Assembly, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. M. RAPSHER, Secretary,
WILLIAM MILLER, Treasurer.

The above statement having been submitted to said Town Council for examination and approval, it was, on motion, ordered that the Secretary be instructed to have the same printed in THE CARBON ADVOCATE. From the minutes, W. M. RAPSHER, Secretary.

May 17—w3.

MAHONING TOWNSHIP.

Annual Financial Statement of Mahoning Township. CHARLES LENTZ, Collector of Tax and Overseer of the Poor of said Township, in account with said Township for the year ending April, 1879:

DR.

To Amount of Duplicate	$ 905 16
" Cash rec'd of T. Horn, late Col'r.	75 34
" " Interest on above $75 34	5 06
" " rec'd of Joel Mank's estate	45 35
" " " of Mid. C. F. Poor Dist.	9 72
" " realized from sale of Mrs. F. Myers' furniture	10 11
" " received of Geo. Kline, being amount expended for maintenance of Rebecca Strauss, deceased	200 00
" " refunded by O. Shoemaker	18 10
	$1268 02
" Balance due Chas. Lentz	2 14
	$1271 07

CR.

By Cash paid, as per receipts	$1051 08
" " " Nathan Frantz, for services as Overseer	31 00
" Services rendered as Overseer, per self	60 75
" Amount of Exonerations	9 63
" Commission on $905 32 at 5 per ct. for Collecting	44 77
" Commission on $1051 08 at 3 per ct. for Paying Out	32 46
" Balance due last y'r's settlement	41 38
	$1271 07

We the undersigned, Auditors of Mahoning Township, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and find it correct as above stated, this 16th day of April, 1879.

CHARLES H. SEIDLE,
THOS. M. WEAVER, } Auditors.
JOSIAH MUSSELMAN,

HARRISON MILLER, one of the Supervisor's of Mahoning Township, in account with said Township for the year ending April, 1879:

DR.

To whole amount of Tax Duplicate	$ 663 46
" Cash received of Nathan Laffler.	425 00
" Balance due from Township	50 55
	$1139 01

CR.

By Cash paid for Repairing Roads, Bridges, &c	$ 991 08
" Exonerations	5 64
" Services, per self	100 50
" Commission on $662 92 at 5 per ct.	32 89
	$1139 01

NATHAN LAFFLER, one of the Supervisor's of Mahoning Township, in account with said Township for the year ending April, 1879:

DR.

To whole amount of Duplicate	$1490 40
" Six days' labor by Wm. Behtel for township (a pauper)	6 00
	$1496 42

CR.

By Cash paid for Repairing Roads, Bridges, &c	$ 874 94
" Cash paid H. Miller, Supervisor,	425 00
" Exonerations	5 04
" Services, for self	78 00
" Cash paid Auditors for settling accounts	4 50
" Balance due Township	24 88
" Commission on $1485 38 at 5 per ct.	77 26
	$1496 42

We the undersigned, Auditors of Mahoning Township, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts, and found the same correct as above stated, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1879.

CHARLES H. SEIDLE,
THOS. M. WEAVER, } Auditors.
JOSIAH MUSSELMAN,

May 17, 1879-w3

New Advertisements.

Eating and Drinking SALOON,

LEWIS J. CHRISTMAN, Prop'r.

This well-kept and excellantly fitted up Saloon is located three doors above Clauss' Tailoring Store, on

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa.

Berger & Engler's Philadelphia Beer always on Tap. Choice Cigars, and all kinds of Refreshments in Season.

Free Lunch every Saturday Night.

Patronage solicited. May 17 1879 1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of John Speckner. The undersigned Auditor, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County to report distribution of the funds in Court arising from such Sale, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Office of Fred. Bertolette, Esq., in Mauch Chunk, on MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1879, at 10:30 A. M., where all parties interested may attend.

W. M. RAPSHER, Auditor.

May 10th, 1879-w4.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry Boyer, Assignee of the Estate of J. B. Seidel, has filed his account as such assignee, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and that the same will come up for confirmation, and will be allowed by said Court on the 9th day of June, 1879, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By the Court.

THOS. KEMERER,
May 10, 1879-1c Prothonotary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Chas. Meendsen, Assignee of the Estate of Levi Kern, has filed his account as such assignee, in the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and that the same will come up for confirmation, and will be allowed by said Court on the 9th day of June, 1879, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By the Court.

THOS. KEMERER,
May 10, 1879-1c Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Rich'd Tharp, late of Franklin Township, Carbon County, Penna., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

LYDIA THARP,
Administrator.

Franklin Twp., May 10, 1879-w6

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that I have filed in the Office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, an Application for a Warrant to Survey Vacant Land in the Township of Towamensing, County of Carbon, containing Forty-Eight Acres more or less, adjoining lands in the Warrantee names of Samuel Caldwell on the north, John Brown on the east, Benjamin Taylor and John Solt on the south, and John Solt on the west.

DANIEL WEITMAN.

May 10th, 1879-w3

HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE!

WILLOUGHBY WERT,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

BANK St., LEHIGHTON, Pa.,

Calls attention to the following extraordinary LOW PRICES:

Buggy Harness at from	$12 00 upwards
Express Harness at from	10 00 upwards
Breeching Harness at from	8 00 upwards
Boating Harness at from	6 00 upwards
Horse Collars (hair) at from	3 50 upwards
" " (straw) at from	1 75 upwards
Bridles at from	1 75 upwards

and all other articles at equally low prices, and guaranteed of best workmanship. REPAIRING promptly attended to at reasonable charges. Patronage solicited. May 10.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational peopleas a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. Sold by all druggists. may 10-m1

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE

Pride of Durham!

A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs, Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C. may 10-m1

For sale by A. J. Durling, druggist.

$10 to $100 invested in Wall St Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAKER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street N. Y.

AGENTS READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment **$100** —of Official Reports, free.— **$100**. Proportional returns over week on Stock Options of $20, — $50, — $100, — $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Advertisements of 4 lines inserted 1 week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10 c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. may 10

SHERIFF'S SALES OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, *Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on

Monday, May 26th, 1879,

at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., sharp, the following properties:

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and numbered in the the general plan or plot of said Borough, number 5, and situate between the Town Square and Keystone alley, with a front or width in said town square of sixty-three feet and three inches and continuing of the width in depth at right angles with said town square one hundred and eighty-nine feet and nine inches to the Keystone alley.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

with basement, twenty-eight by thirty-five feet; one stable fourteen by twenty-four feet; stable attached twelve by fourteen feet and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of A. G. Dollenmeyer.

—ALSO—

All those three certain adjoining

TRACTS OF LAND,

situate and being in East Penn Township, Carbon county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner, thence by land of Joseph Hamerman and Polly Fink, south twenty-four and three quarter degrees, east eighty-nine perches to a stone thence by land of Sara a Breisal, now Smith four and three quarter degrees, east eighty five perches to a stone, thence by land late of Marian Werth now Rudolph Wertman, north twenty degrees, west twenty-three perches to a stone, thence by land late of George and Peter Hoch, now Joseph and Daniel Hotsho, south sixty-five and one quarter degrees, west twenty four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing in the three tracts together

FORTY-NINE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO PERCHES,

more or less.

ALSO

a certain tract of land situate in East Penn Township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a Chestnut Oak thence by the Blue Mountains, north eighty-one and three quarter degrees, east one hundred and twenty-four perches to a Chestnut Oak, south fifty-six and three quarter degrees, east sixteen and four-tenths perches to a stone, north fifty two and one quarter degrees, east fifty eight and four-tenth perches to a stone, north seventy six and one quarter degrees, east forty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence by vacant land, north twenty one and three quarter degrees, west sixty perches to a stone, thence by the same and land of Martin Werth, Daniel R. X. Sr., and Philip Rex, south sixty seven degrees, west two hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone, thence by vacant land, south thirty-two and one quarter degrees, east twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FOUR ACRES,

and allowances, &c.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING,

twenty-six by thirty feet, Swiss Barn thirty by fifty-two feet; Wagon shed twenty by thirty four feet, and out-buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Daniel Rex.

—ALSO.—

All that certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by Bank Street on Bankway in the town of Lehighton, north one degree, west twelve and one-half perches to a post, thence south eighty-eight and one half degrees, west fourteen perches to a post, thence by a public road north one degree, east three perches to a post, thence north twenty degrees, east thirteen and one-half perches to a post, thence by other land of Daniel Eastman, north seventy degrees, east ten and two-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

ONE ACRE AND TWELVE PERCHES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

twenty-seven by thirty two feet, stable eighteen by twenty-four feet, and out-buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Fred Miller.

—ALSO,

All that undivided one-half part in all those Two certain

TRACTS OR PIECES OF LAND,

situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon county and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone; thence by lands of Charles Kelcher, south sixty-six degrees, west twenty-seven and one-half perches to a stone; thence by land of the heirs of Bernard Bowman, deceased north forty-two degrees, west twenty two and one-half perches to a stone; thence south eighty five degrees, west forty-two perches to a stone; thence by land of George Zeigenfuss and by the second described tract, north sixteen and one-quarter degrees east forty five and one half perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Stephen Snyder, south sixty-three and three-quarter degrees, east fifteen perches to a chestnut; thence by land of George Zeigenfuss, south eighty-three degrees, east forty-three and one-quarter perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Peter Snyder, south thirty degrees, east forty-three and four-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN PERCHES,

strict measure.

THE OTHER TRACT

beginning at a stone, thence thirty degrees, east sixty eight perches to a white oak; thence south thirty degrees, east sixty-seven perches to a black oak; thence by land of Stephen Snyder south twenty degrees, west sixty-nine perches to a stone; thence by land of Henry Bowman north west seventy-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing

NINE ACRES AND FIFTY PERCHES,

and the allowance.

The improvements are

ONE ORE KILN,

sixteen by sixteen feet, 20ft. high; Stock House sixteen by forty-eight feet; large Frame sheds twenty six by forty one feet; one sixteen by thirty-two feet; one Two story Stone Dwelling House twenty by twenty-six feet; one one-half story Frame Dwelling eighteen by sixteen feet, saw mill, twenty-five by fifty-two feet and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Cornelius Snyder, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH,
Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, May 10, 1879.

CAUTION TO FISHERMEN!

All persons are hereby forbid Angling or Setting N