The Carbon Advocate.

B. F. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

—The census office has just issued a preliminary exhibit of the statistics of the daily press of the the United States. The total number of daily journals in the country during the census year is placed at 962, which includes 80 dailies which were suspended and 114 which were established in the course of that year. The aggregate daily circulation is placed at 3,581,187, and the aggregate annual circulation at 1,127,337,355. With an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187, at an average price per annum of $7.33, it appears that the people of the United States pay out annually the sum of $26,250,100 for their daily newspapers.

—Sir Edward Thornton, who has served for nearly thirteen years as the British Minister at Washington, and has been for some time the senior in service there, and consequently the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, is shortly to leave Washington for St. Petersburg. He has had a remarkably successful career, his name having been associated with some of the most important negotiations between the two nations, particularly the settlement of the Alabama Claims by the Treaty of Washington. His departure will be regretted, for his efforts have been steadily devoted to cementing the good feeling between the two nations.

—Brigadier General De Witt Clinton Baxter, of Zouave fame, died on Monday, after a short illness, at his residence in Philadelphia. He was mustered into the service on the 27th of April, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Peter Lyle. On May 10, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, and, after being detained four days beyond their term of enlistment, the men were mustered out on August 20. The Seventy-second Regiment, known as Baxter's Fire Zouaves, was recruited in Philadelphia, and on the 10th of August Lieutenant Colonel Baxter was chosen Colonel. During the siege of Yorktown the regiment was employed in fatigue duty in the trenches, and participated in all the operations on the Peninsular, afterward at Antietam, and the final operations against Richmond. Colonel Baxter was promoted on March 13, 1865, to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, having been mustered out of the service with his regiment on August 24, 1864. Up to a short period before his death General Baxter held a position in the Mint.

—Corporate monopoly at one time was a subject of much interest in business walks; but monopoly from the consolidation of several companies into one is becoming a power of much greater force and consequence. In the language of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, the great ground-swell movements of society advance slowly and almost imperceptibly: but they come with a vast sweep that no power can resist; and it is, therefore, wise to keep a close watch upon them. Time was when the working capital of society was infinitely subdivided into small units. Each one of those units was represented by an individual or a firm; and, on the one hand stimulated by self interest and on the other regulated by competition, their services to society were beneficent and their rewards were exactly adjusted to the value of their services to society. That was the era of wholesome individual competition. With the introduction of steam and machinery, a new set of forces came into play. Individual capital was insufficient to provide the costly plant that the new methods of production and transportation called for. A number of individuals had to combine their means to provide the capital for wielding these new powers; and hence came the era of joint-stock enterprise. Competition now assumed a new phase. It was between the corporation and the individual; and this phase has ended in the comparative extinction of individual enterprise in all the more important branches of industry and commerce. Following this came an era of competition as between the corporations themselves. Huge capital was arrayed against huge capital, and the battle of the great corporations was found fearfully destructive. There was, perhaps, nothing in the nature of corporate enterprise that absolutely necessitated this sort of conflict; but it was found so easy to procure capital for imposing undertakings and the profits to their promoters were so large that the supply of associate enterprise ran far beyond what the community could support, and hence resulted an inevitable conflict for business among them, which only the strongest or the fittest could survive. All attempts to control this destructive competition failed: It might have been supposed that the heavy losses of the stockholders would check the contribution of capital to corporate undertakings. The crash of 1873 showed how egregiously the corporate employment of capital has been overdone. Some 1500 millions of railroad capital suddenly shrank to about one forth of its nominal valuation. The great coal companies were driven into suspension, or to the verge of it. A host of iron manufacturing associations became bankrupt. Many of our textile manufacturing companies were found to be insolvent; and, generally, the country was strewn with the wrecks of stock companies. These fearful losses of corporate capital, however, put only a momentary check upon the investment of capital in these enterprises. So soon as the nation had recovered from the shock, and, through painful economy, had accumulated a new surplus, the savings were eagerly placed at the disposal of promoters; and we are to-day again in the midst of another and unprecedented corporate inflation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on the 5th inst., the bill reducing the toll collected by boom companies for logs came up as a special order, and was defeated. The ten million refunding bill was made the order for next Wednesday afternoon. The House bill providing for a dog tax was reported favorably, and the House bill pensioning Mexican veterans was read at length.

In the House Mr. Souder led the usual fight against the consideration of the Delinquent Tax bill with success. The House bill appropriating $125,000 for the State Geological Survey passed second reading. The bill for the organization of a State Board of Health was lost in evening session for want of the required constitutional majority.

In the Senate Friday, the supplement to the Fire Escape bill passed third reading. Among the bills which passed second reading was that appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the Penn bi-centennial. Several millitary nominations were received but not acted upon, and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the House a petition was presented from citizens of Lackawanna county, asking the impeachment of Governor Hoyt and Attorney General Palmer, because of their action in reference to some Judicial offices in the county. The petition was read and, after an angry debate, it was ordered to be returned to the signers as "impertinent, improper and scandalous," and "all proceedings in connection with the same to be expunged from the journals of the House and the Legislative Record." The vote on this was 80 yeas to 32 nays—a party vote.

In the House Monday evening, Messrs. Rice, Edwards (of Schuylkill), Hazlet, Myers (of Venango), and others, made "personal statements," which consisted mainly of gross personal abuse of the speakers at the Academy of Music meeting held in Philadelphia last Saturday evening. After an explanation by Speaker Hewitt, Mr. Faunce attempted to fix special sessions for the consideration of the Delinquent Tax bill, but failed, for want of a two-thirds affirmative vote, to secure a suspension of the rules. When the result of the vote was announced, "Mr. Souder and one or two others indulged in several loud cries in imitation of roosters."

In the Senate, Tuesday, the report of the special committee appointed to examine the condition of the Middle Penitentiary was present. It recommends that the building be altered for a reformatory school, and that $300,000 be appropriated for the purpose. A resolution was unanimously adopted looking to the transfer of the mortal remains of William Penn from England to Philadelphia, and it was sent to the House for concurrence. The House bill proposing a Prohibition amendment, after a parliamentary struggle, was ordered to be placed on the calendar. Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton county, was confirmed as Additional Law Judge for the Third Judicial District.

In the House, after more personal statements and discussions, an effort to have both the Apportionment and Delinquent Tax bills considered at a special session was lost for want of a two thirds affirmative vote. The Four Mill tax bill was considered and laid over to be printed. After concurring in the Senate resolutions relating to the removal of William Penn's remains the House adjourned.

In the Senate Wednesday, the bill providing that the sessions of the Supreme Courts be fixed permanently in Philadelphia, reported negatively several weeks ago, was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar. The Philadelphia Pilotage bill, amended to meet the views of the Maritime Exchange, was reported favorably. The Senate bills admitting women to practice as attorneys; appropriating $10,000 for the Penn-bi-centennial, and making it a misdemeanor to attempt to ride on railroad trains without paying fare, were passed finally, and sent to the House. The Ten Million Loan bill was considered, and amendments were agreed to "that the rate of interest be fixed at four per cent., as the maximum, and that the loan be placed at three, three and a half or four per cent., as should be deemed for the best interests of the State;" and making the bonds payable in "lawful United States coin." The bill then passed second reading. Senate bill regulating rates of pilotage on the Delaware was read a first time.

In the House the vote defeating the State Board of Health bill was reconsidered—yeas 104, nays 62. The resolution for a final adjournment on the 26th inst., was called up, but, on motion of Messrs. Wolfe and Faunce, postponed for the present, by a vote of 103 to 73. The Eight Hour bill and the bill regulating fares on sleeping and parlor cars passed second reading. The House bill relating to the opening of places of amusement or public exhibitions on Sunday was referred back to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. The Mandamus bill was reported favorably. The Raid Damage bill was defeated, reconsidered, and postponed for the present. The Senate bills appropriating $6000 to the Harbor Master of Philadelphia, and to enable mining and manufacturing companies to wind up after the expiration of their charter, passed finally.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1881.

ABOUT LADIES' FASHIONS.

The beautiful weather which we are at present enjoying, and the projected migration of families to summer resorts, have caused the dry goods people to do a rushing business, and the fair sex to appear in raiment to which Solomon in all his glory was hardly a circumstance. The subdued and neutral tints and combinations of color which have of late years obtained so largely on mistaken æsthetic grounds, have thus far given place to more suitable and pronounced coloring. Fabrics are, in pattern and color, largely Oriental in character, and with their bordering of steel and silver ornamentation require very deft and skillful combinations of tulle, ribbons, &c., to keep them sufficiently subdued in tone and general effect. Two additions to shaded fabrics are "capucine" which runs from a brown to a bright sunlight shade, and "coral red" which runs from blood hue to a flesh tint. The designs used on neckties, hats, &c., as well as for fans and sunshades are diamonds, hearts, spades and clubs. The taste for brocades of a small design still prevails, and a very commendable taste it is, and every dressmaker has a special way of cutting and trimming very jaunty waists as well as of making skirts. Light materials, such as grenadines and crape, will be made with skirts covered with flounces, and Scotch plaid is to be seen on all parts of the toilet; while there are no new colors, a casual visit to Lord & Taylor's store will demonstrate how the possibility of varying shades has been utilized, and what additions have been made in this direction In fancy woolen goods there are new varieties, some of the thinner sort being shot with gold and silk threads with groundings of amethyst, sapphire, emerald, topaz, &c., and some with gray or moss-colored bases. Some of the plaid goods consist of very small squares in two tones, while over these designs are various colored threads forming large squares, and suits of these, when trimmed with bows of satin or surah in the colors of these larger squares, are very *chic* and becoming with their narrow folds that fall below the edges of the different parts of the suits. Dotted materials will also again be in vogue, and colored laces dyed to match the colors of the materials they are used upon—some petticoats being entirely covered with them. This lace, which is a very charming and effective novelty, is also used to hem suits and to make dainty little caps. A very original and becoming suit that we have lately seen, is made of fancy foulard, with an old gold colored grounding, red figures combined with red surah. The long tight sleeves are cut up on the outside and bordered with lace, and the fancy basque, waist and skirt are very prettily designed both as to shape and shade. There are also different new styles of outer garments, chiefly in the way of mantillas, drawn in at the back by means of a belt which joins the sleeves, and made variously of gray cashemire de l'Inde, "floree," colored cloth and fawn colored English cloth. Bonnets are made to match the suits, and have broad strings, with a bow tied near the ear, and fastened by a gold or pearl pin. Spanish blonde is likely to be a favorite for the dress and bonnet.

FINE ARTS AND ARTISTS.

Any one who is at all acquainted with the process of reproducing pictures, known as *Photo-Gravure* and introduced by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, will readily understand with what charming effect it can be applied to the illustration of poetry or fiction. It at once fulfils the necessary condition of absolute accuracy of detail and faithfulness of contour, with a delicacy of *chiaro-oscuro* and a tender sense of color, which no mere engraving can to the same extent possess, and it is peculiarly fitted for the presentation of idealitic, grotesque and fanciful compositions and ideas. Mr. I. W. Bouton, the well known publisher, is, in connection with Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., of London, on the eve of issuing a poem entitled "The First of May," containing 57 illustrations and designs reproduced by this process from the drawings of that very talented artist, Mr. Walter Crane, whose delicacy and yet firmness of handling and power of individualization are here ably displayed in varied ladscapes, figures human and grotesque, frescoes and arabesques. This process has never before been tried on so large a scale, and there is every appearance, judged by present results, of its being successful and popular. Mr. Crane is a draughtsman and designer of high skill and nice decorative sense, and in selecting him as their exponent of this application of the beautiful process the publishers exhibit much sagacity.

The annual exhibition of the students' work of the Ash Students' League was held yesterday evening, and was most successful. This school, which is much better attended than that of the academy, has done a great deal to develop a taste for good art, and to instruct in broad and liberal methods.—Numbering among its teachers such men as W. M. Chase, J. Carroll Beckwith, W. Gedney Bunce and J. S. Hartley it could not fail of having a powerful influence, and in three or four years of its existence it has proved its vitality. The studies and sketches of the students displayed on the walls last evening were excellent and some of them even more.

Messrs. Arthur Parten and George Henry Hall have been having sales of their pictures. The former has improved of late and saved himself from falling into that terrible hardness of style which characterizes so many of the "Hudson River School." Mr. Hall's work is usually remarkable for gaudiness, and some years ago, either Mr. C. Cook of the *Tribune*, or Mr. Laffan of the *Sun*, described some unpleasant looking cherubs of Mr. Hall's as being "made of red currant jelly.

The Salmagundi Sketch Club, one of the most useful and important art institutions of the city, will hold its annual exhibition at the National Academy of Design, during December next. The members of this club contribute in turn a work embodying their conception of ideas, which are chosen for them by the others.

AMUSEMENTS.

In operatic circles the DeBeauplan Opera company has been having its difficulties. First, despite the fact that the singing was, in the main, excellent, and the ballet and orchestra good, it was not a financial success, and salaries to the extent of over three thousand dollars are due some of the members. And now, to cap the climax, Mme. Tourine applies for a warrant, alleging that her husband, the tenor, and Mme. Lucille Ambre, the prima donna and wife of Mons. DeBeauplan, have eloped together, since nothing can be heard of either at the hotel where they were stopping.

Wallack's old theatre will henceforth be known as the Germania theatre, having been leased for a period of eight years to Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, the lessee of the German theatre here and one of the adapters of that dramatic failure "Di Clyde."

Bernhardt has gone, and Lotta reigns in her stead. M.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

The Amusement in the Senate Ended—The Dead-lock Broken—Business Begun—Garfield's Bull's Eye—The Senator who is Never Satisfied—The Star Route Frauds—The Chinese Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1881.

The dead-lock is broken. The Republicans deny with moderate earnestness that they have surrendered. Mr. Dawes, the organ of the caucus, in a speech preceding this motion to go into executive session, declared that the Republicans yielded nothing: that they went into executive session simply to confirm some essential nominations, after which they would take up the old fight with renewed vigor. That is undoubtedly the formal purpose of the Republicans, but probably very few Republicans would, in private, deny that the motion to go into executive session is the beginning of the end. About one hundred nominations had been confirmed up till yesterday, when at about one o'clock a message from the President was received and read in the Senate. Mr. Conkling was in his seat at the time, and to all appearances busily engaged in looking over papers. The message contained the withdrawal of all the New York nominations but Judge Robertson's; and still the New York Senator seemed totally indifferent, while the eyes of nearly every other Senator turned instinctively towards him. He evidently knew what was coming. Other business being taken up, the Senators gathered about in knots and discussed the situation. It is known that Messrs. Conkling and Allison talked earnestly together for a long while in the course of the afternoon, but the latter stated last evening that he had heard nothing on which to form an opinion as to whether Robertson's nomination would be successfully considered or not at all. An intimate personal friend of the President, when asked the special meaning of Gen. Garfield's move in withdrawing the New York nominations, said: "It means that Mr. Conkling is to be broken down thoroughly and effectively. There is no attempting to do any kind of business with him. He is never satisfied unless he has his 'belly full,' and there is no guaging his belly. The President has done everything in his power to please him. In fact, he has almost humiliated himself by going out of the way to ask this insufferable bump of egotism, conceit and vanity, just what would be most unobjectionable to him. The result has been that nothing satisfies him. He will have a fight. He stands constantly, however, in the position of peace and conciliation. He says he desires no controversy, and yet he has made an issue with the President, strong and direct, and the President has squarely accepted that issue. It is the Administration against Mr. Conkling. Garfield by his action regains his popularity. He has been told that the public has more respect for a man who does not wrong valiantly than it has for a man who does right sneakingly. The President has resolved to temporize no more.

It will be some days yet before the Post Office department will have sufficiently proceeded with its star route contracts investigation to make public any additional developments. The reports, however, are not idle. The inquiry is not confined alone to the department proper here, but is likewise being prosecuted in the districts where some of the most notorious routes, as already disclosed, are located. The star route ring are rather taken aback by the manner in which the Garfield-Hubbell letter is received by the public. They had expected it would produce a sensation, whereas it has fallen flat, and not produced a ripple.

The treaties signed at Pekin, in November last, by the American and Chinese commissioners, were ratified by the Senate yesterday, One of these relates entirely to the subject of immigration, and recognises the right of the Government of the United States to regulate, limit or suspend the introduction of Chinese labor into this country, whenever it shall deem such introduction dangerous to the good order or social interests of any locality. The treaties, as a whole, concede about all that China asks, and reserves to the United States the right of prohibiting the introduction of Chinese labor at its discretion. AUGUST

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1881.

SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

MR. EDITOR,—So much has been said of late about Senatorial courtesy, or the "courtesies of the Senate," that something concerning that branch of the government and its ways may not be inappropriate. The U. S. Senate, both from the organic nature of the body and from its customs, represents the conservatism and dignity of the American people. To be a member of that body is regarded an honor second only to that of being President of the nation, and it confers influence almost as great. The Senate is often flippantly spoken of by writers for the press in a tone of criticism for its "heavy dignity," yet, after all, this feature, instead of being a subject of criticism, appears to thinking people, one of congratulation. The Senate is the permanent legislative body of our Government, and while party politics divides its members, as in all other bodies, there is still a limit bounded by courtesy, and partisanship does not have the sway it exercises in the lower House. The rule of courtesy is an unwritten law, nonpartisan in its nature and possessing equal force and effect with any constitutional or legislative provision. For an illustration of the restraining influence of this reign of dignity and courtesy, we may refer to the late deadlock. With all the exciting conditions attending this contest, it has been kept within reasonable bounds. In the House this same state of affairs would have produced a roaring tornado.

But there is one direction in which this senatoral courtesy extends wherein its results are not of unquestionable property. This is with reference to nominations by the President for Federal offices. It is all very well for Senators to defer to one another, but courtesy which permits one or two Senators to almost veto a presidential appointment seems to be a decided stretch of politeness. The practice of it has grown into a system which amounts to usurpation. By it Senators are enabled in a large degree to control the power of appointments to office, lodged by the Constitution with the Executive. It was in the days of Andrew Johnson that the Senate commenced to arrogate to itself powers which previously no member of that body had ever dreamed of laying claim to. The Senate went a long way ahead of the House in originating measures trenching upon the powers of the Executive and invaded first one and then another of his prerogatives, until he was rendered completely powerless, and no nomination he made had any chance of confirmation unless by previous understanding with the Senators representing the State in which the office was located. These were considered as legitimate war measures, or emergency measures, but Senators have been loth to surrender any of the prerogatives thus taken to themselves. The tendency of human nature is to acquire more, rather than to surrender power. And while the Senate is evenly balanced between the two parties, with the Executive Department in the hands of the party that has controlled it for twenty years, it is a good time to consider whether the practice that has prevailed is a correct one. President Hayes thought it was not, and acted accordingly, though with but indifferent success. Gen. Garfield evidently also thinks the appointing power belongs to the President, and his troubles are just beginning.

In other directions the courtesies prevailing in the Senate are more admirable. One is in reference to promotions on committees When a new Senator is assigned to a committee his name is enrolled at the foot of the majority or minority.—according to his politics—and as those above him retire he goes up. For instance, when the Democrats got control of the Senate it was easy for anybody to determine what Senators would become chairmen of the respective committees. The highest name among the Democrats on each committee was promoted to the chairmanship in all cases expect those where the same Senator occupied that position on more than one committee. This "courtesy" contributes largely to the well-ordered dignity which the Senate maintains, because it prevents any scramble for preferment—and nothing is more undignified in a statesmen than that. The rights allowed the minority in distributing the committee patronage of the Senate is also a feature unknown in the House. The method of obtaining more eligible seats is of the same quiet, dignified order that prevails in other matters. In a book kept for that purpose the Senator has his name entered as choosing a certain seat whenever the present occupant shall retire. Sometime vacancies do not occur as expected and the applicant must wait. Senator Logan applied for Senator Kirkwood's seat some days before any-body else knew the latter was going into the Cabinet. This shows that Logan is "up to snuff."

There is never any competition in the Senate for the right to the floor. On the contrary, a willingness to yield to another is always observed, and foreign ministers and diplomats after noting the decorum that works the United State Senate have invariably pronounced it the most dignified and courteous legislative body in the world. But few altercations or scenes of violence have ever occurred in the Senate or on the floor of that chamber. One of the most notable was the attack of Brooks, of South Carolina, upon Charles Sumner, and in this case the attacking party belonged to the other House. I saw stated some time ago, and the paragraph was published throughout the country, that a Judge Orr, of Mississippi, had possession of the cane which Brooks used in his assault upon Mr. Sumner, that he had obtained it from ex-Senator, Orr, of South Carolina, who got it from Brooks himself, and the cane was described as being of hickory with a heavy silver head. Captain Bassett, the venerable doorkeeper of the Senate, says the cane used was made of gutta-perha, that it broke into pieces on the first blow, and he picked up and still has one of the pieces.

A First Rate Article.

Messrs. Trexler & Kreidler, at the Central Carriage Works, Lehighton, Pa., have purchased the right of Carbon county, for the use of Goodell's Patent Axle Cutting Machine, to take up lost motion in boxes of buggies, carriages and other wagons. Butchers, hucksters and all owners of wagons will do well to call on the above named gentlemen at their works, and have their wagons made like new, as far as lost motion or worn boxes are concerned. Call and give it a thorough examination.

A petition is being circulated in Bradford county for the pardon of Robert Butler who was convicted in that county one year ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years, for the murder of his brother.

New Advertisements.

For Sale--Iron Property.

A Cold Blast Charcoal Iron Furnace.

With No. 1 Machinery, about 20 Dwellings, Store, Houses, &c., and 8500 acres of land with plenty of Red Hematite Ore, Lime-Stone, Fine Timber, and most of it excellent Farming Land, at the extremely low price of $30,000. Situated on the Cumberland river, Trigg Co., Kentucky, 60 miles from the Ohio river. The Iron brings the highest price for car wheels or boiler plate, and a better location is hard to find. Inquire of C. HERINGER,

No. 106 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 14—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 13th of JUNE, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Sarah Gerhart, administratrix of Benj. Gerhart, deceased.

First and final account of C. E. Miller, administrator of Peter Kuntz, deceased.

First and final account of Eliza Solt and Thos. J. Solt, executors of the last will and testament of Solomon Solt, deceased.

Account of A. G. Brodhead, Jr., and Wm. B. Mack, guardians of the persons and estates of John and Robert Nichol, minor children of Robert Nichol, deceased.

First and final account of Susan Rehr, administratrix of the estate of Urias Rehr, deceased.

First and final account of Ed. C. Wilson and Sarah B. McLean, executors of the estate of Wm. H. Wilson, deceased.

First and final account of Thos. Kemerer, guardian of Lucinda M. Koons, late Lucinda M. Lerch, of the borough of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa.

Second account of A. J. Christman, J. J. Christman and Mahlon Christman, administrators of the estate of Joseph Christman, late of Towamensing township, deceased.

First and final account of Thos. Kemerer, administrator of Philip Gombert, late of the township of Mahoning, deceased.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Register.

Mauch Chunk, May 14, 1881-w4

WEISSPORT BOROUGH.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures of the Borough of Weissport for the year ending April 1st, 1881:

To cash in Treasury at last report		$ 94 57
Borough duplicate for 1880	$261 36	
Exonerations	10 91	250 45
Public Square collection		6 75
Total less commission		$351 77

EXPENSES.

Charles McDaniel, services for 1877	$ 8 00
Jacob Strausburger	16 00
Auditing	4 00
Nathan Klotz, room rent and light	6 20
Henry Mertz, stones	94 00
Lentz & Steelan, lumber	56 11
Charles Lentz, salary	10 95
H. V. Morthimer, printing	10 00
Jacob Rickert, lumber	5 32
Jas. B. Seidel, salary, etc	10 35
John Arner, do	29 00
Samuel Welsh, working on the street	6 25
H. Schoch, do do	4 65
George Rapp, do do	9 25
William Schreiber, do do	14 99
Alfred Guth, do do	1 80
Henry Everitt, do do	1 25
Henry Trapp, do do	4 15
Samuel Welsh, cleaning lockup	1 00
By balance	67 80
	$351 77

BOUNTY.

To cash in Treasury and uncollected as per last statement, less commission		$850 09
To duplicate for 1880	$1029 84	
By exonerations	65 42	964 42
		$1844 51

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Robert Anthony, Treasurer, on judgment	$800 00	
Interest to date	19 45	919 45
		$ 925 45

INDEBTEDNESS.

To balance on judgment at last statement	$5022 73	
Interest to April 1st, 1881	301 36	5324 19
Paid Robert Anthony	900 00	
Interest to date	19 45	919 45
To balance due on judgment		$4414 74
Balance as above stated less commission		925 06
		$3479 68

POOR ACCOUNT.

GEORGE EMERY, one of the Overseers of the Poor, and Collector of said Borough:

To balance in hand from last statement	$ 22 13	
Outstanding tax collected	3 85	$ 25 98
Credit as per receipts		11 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 14 48

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Weissport, have examined the above accounts of Jos. B. Seidel, Secretary, and John Arner, Treasurer, and found them correct, as above stated.

ALFRED WHITTINGHAM,
CHARLES NUSBAUM,
May 14, 1881-w3. Auditors.

THE MOST POPULAR

Sewing Machine

IS THE

SINGER,

AND

JOSEPH DEFREHN

is the salesman for Lehighton and vicinity. If you want a Machine call and see him or send postal card. apr. 30-y1.

DANIEL WIEAND,

Manufacturer of

all descriptions of

Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c

CORNER OF

BANK AND IRON STREETS,

LEHIGHTON, Penna.,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to Build all descriptions of

CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, &c.,

in the Latest and Most Approved Styles, at Prices fully as low as the same can be obtained elsewhere, guaranteeing the best Seasoned Material and most substantial workmanship.

Particular attention given to

REPAIRING

in all its details, at the very Lowest Prices. Patronage respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec 6, 1879-y1 DAN. WIEAND.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County to make distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of James Zellner, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, 2d door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend. P. J. MEEHAN, Auditor.

May 7—t4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County to examine, restate and adjust the account and make distribution of the money in the hands of Moses Rex and Harrison Stelgerwalt, administrators of the estate of Daniel Rex, deceased will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, 2d door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend.

May 7-t4. P. J. MEEHAN, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

SHAVING MADE EASY! NO MORE DULL RAZORS!

USE RAZORINE!

A late discovery, which has at once gained a deserved prominence from its own merit. As an aid to shaving, it has never been equalled.

It is invaluable to every one who uses a RAZOR or desires a *sharp keen instrument* for any purpose.

RAZORINE.

By use of this wonderful powder, the edge of the keenest razor may be improved.

The most wiry beard may be removed from the most tender skin without pain or inconvenience.

RAZORINE.

Removes all dread of the individual use of the razor. Any man possessing a beard, can by the use of this *remarkable discovery* on his strap, remove his beard with ease, comfort and celerity.

Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for circular with terms, &c.

By mail post-paid for 50 cents. Sample boxes, 25 cents.

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37 Park Row,
NEW YORK CITY.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Borough of Lehighton, Penna.

WILLIAM MILLER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Lehighton, for the year ending April 19th, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance, as per last Report		$ 429 71
" Amount received from E. Newhard, Collector, balance on duplicate of 1879		149 05
" Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector, dup. 1880		3033 44
" Am't rec'ed for Circus License		10 00
" Amount received for Oats (Public Square)		15 00
" Amount received from county tax on unseated lands		25 56
" Amount received from F. Stocker, pavement		30 00
" Amount received from Mrs. H. Fatzinger, pavement		17 45
" Am't rec'ed from E. H. Snyder		6 00
		$3716 22

EXPENDITURES.

FOR WORK ON HIGHWAYS, &C.

Jacob Heberling	3 45
George Derhamer	144 04
John Frysman	9 7
David Weiss	17 75
Charles Kleintob	56 50
A. Sitler	1 50
Daniel Werth	3 00
Alfred Trainer	2 00
James Hollenbach	7 02
Aaron Haupt	28 75
Josiah Meixler	31 50
Edward Hunsicker	6 25
Elwin Drumbore	9 25
E. W. Newhard	8 45
Francis Kern	4 00
Oliver Hough	1 00
Frank Wert	6 20
J. E. Dreibelbies	2 00
Adam Dink	3 00
Willoughby Wert	12 50
Mary Dreher (boy)	16 75
H. A. Beitz "	10 00
David Mantz	31 75
J. Folk	2 00
Jno. Weiss, Sr.	21 00
Thos. Fink	2 00
Henrietta Wagner (boy)	7 32
Henry Wagner	5 50
Mahlon Reichard	6 45
Robert Bartholomew	4 00
L. J. Heldt	26 38
Chas Froelich	9 01
Owen Sheridan	2 75
Wilson Hantz	3 00
Jno. Sheckler	4 75
Moses Fritzinger	2 00
C. H. Nothstein	16 75
D. H. Long	10 50
Elias DeFrehn	7 50
Nathan Krum	2 25
Jas. Dick	6 75
P. Bartholomew	7 25
W. H. Noll	14 75
Jno. Fritzinger	75
Owen Wolf	5 00
Jos. Nothstein	4 00
Henry Kuch	2 00
Jas. Williamson	2 00
Jno. Miller, Jr.	1 66
Levi Weiss	59 25
John Esch	2 00
W. Waterbor	75
Jas. Ritz	1 00
B. J. Kuntz	12 13
Jonas A. Hom	14 75
Thos. Kemerer	4 82
Jno. Miller	4 05
W. Warner	10 50
Chas. Trainer	21 25
W. Shock	2 00
J. W. Raudenbush	5 25
Alex. Miller	1 50
Jos. Geiger	1 00
Owen Klotz	2 00
A. Stout	3 00
W. Johns	3 00
F. Brinkman	18 54
F. Garber	2 75
H. Breckendorf	5 50
Wm. Miller	49 28
S. Spengler	50
K. Hunsicker	6 25
Thos. Smithers	2 00
C. H. Bower	3 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. M. Rapsher, salary as Secretary	30 00
do do fees	25 00
Wm. Miller, salary as Treasurer	40 00
H. V. Morthimer, printing	25 00
do order book	9 50
J. Strausberger, flagging	10 15
W. H. Manitz	12 12
M. Heilman & Co., seed oats (Public Square)	2 40
W. P. Long, borough auditing	2 00
W. W. Bowman, do	2 00
W. A. Derhamer, do	2 00
J. L. Gabel, lumber	84 02
L. J. Jacoby, services as civil engineer	8 00
Moses Rex, mason work	10 50
J. Fryman, do	10 07
Jacob Waller, do	7 00
W. Miller, posts	1 00
Chas. Froelich, blacksmithing	13 25
Daniel Wieand, do	4 92
Owen K. Wolf, hauling	2 00
Z. H. Long, miscellaneous	25
F. P. Semmel, policeman	5 00
Orlando Kemerer, do	5 00
Jos. Drumbore, do	5 00
F. Stocker, do	4 00
Kemerer and Wolf do	3 00
E. A. Bauer, interest on bond	28 00
David Mantz, do do	225 00
D. H. Straup, do do	57 00
Chas. Seifert, do do	68 40
D. K. Kistler, do do	28 50
P. J. Kistler, do do	22 80
Leah Boyer, do do	28 50
F. Brinkman, do do	76 95
1st Nat. Bank of Lehighton, do	110 95
Part payment on bond No. 36	1500 00
Cash in Treasury	434 70
	$3,716 22

RECAPITULATION.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness, viz:		
E. A. Bauer	$ 500 00	
D. H. Straup	1000 00	
F. Brinkman	1350 00	
David Mantz	700 00	
Charles Seifert	1200 00	
David Kistler	500 00	
William Romig	400 00	
Henry Boyer	500 00	
1st Nat. Bank of Lehighton	500 00	
David Mantz	300 00	
David Mantz	4000 00	
		$10950 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 434 70	
Due on duplicate of 1880	149 00	
F. P. Semmel and J. W. Raudenbush, balance on note for balance on duplicate for 1879, with interest	110 22	
		$ 693 92
Liabilities in excess of Assets April 15th, 1881		$10256 07
Liabilities in excess of Assets May 4th, 1880		11761 02
Decrease		$ 1504 95

J. P. SMITH, Collector, in account with the Borough of Lehighton, Pa.

DR.

To amount of duplicate for 1880	$5302 25
do supplement	25 00
	$5,327 25

CR.

By amount paid Wm. Miller, Treas.	$5023 44
" exonerations	37 41
" commission, 3 per cent	167 49
	$5,228 34
Balance due	149 00

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do certify that the foregoing accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

P. M. VANLIEW,
W. P. LONG,
W. W. BOWMAN, } Auditors.

May 7—w3.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE Real Estate, &c.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in LOWER TOWAMENSING TOWNSHIP, Carbon Co., Pa., on

TUESDAY, May 10, 1881,

commencing at Twelve o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate and Personal Property, late of HENRY RAMALY, dec'd, to-wit: all that certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Towamensing Township aforesaid, about half a mile from Parryville Borough; Bounded by lands of —— Belford, Moses Ramaly, Reuben Blose, —— Pettit and others, containing

180 ACRES,

more or less; about 100 acres of which are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, the balance being valuable Timber Land. The improvements thereon are a Two-story

DWELLING HOU